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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1919.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order [illegible] it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals [illegible]d Corporations.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{882}{F.-1}$ [illegible] cent. War Bond 1920 for Rs. 500, originally issued in the name of Uttam Chand, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above allotment letter and the intere[illegible] thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that [illegible]tion is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. Th[illegible] are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—UTTAM CHAND,

Residence—Zaildar, Pharwala, Tehsil, Phillour, District Jullundur.

LOST.

The Temporary Scrip No. 6303 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of [illegible]zura Singh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Scrip and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

HAZURA SINGH, son of BADHAWA JAT,

Shahpur P. S. Raikot, P. O. Pakhowal, District Ludhiana.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{1207 \text{ V. P.}}{\text{F.-1}}$ of the $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. War Bonds 1920, for Rs. 1,000, originally issued in the name of Ganesh Prasad, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—CHOUDHARI GANESH PRASAD,
Drugs Contractor,
Residence—Mohalla Kaseri Bazar, Jaunpur.

LOST.

Government Promissory Notes Nos. 045247 and 045249, of the $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. War Bonds 1922 for Rs. 100 each, originally standing in the name of Krishnarao Madhavrao Deshmukh of Bharam, Taluka Yeola, District Nasik, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—KRISHNARAO MADHAVRAO DESHMUKH,
Residence—Bharam, Taluka Yeola, District Nasik.

Estate Major A. T. Weller, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Alexander Thomas Weller, a Major in His Majesty's Army, who died on 21st December 1918 at Castle Close, Bedford, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 23rd October next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

J. E. VALLANCE.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th September 1919.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 228783 and 228784 of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 500 each, originally standing in the name of Nabogopal Bose, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost or stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—NABO GOPAL BOSE,
Residence—18-A., Sitanath Road, P. O. Simla, Calcutta.

LOST.

Note No. 153129 of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 2,000 originally standing in the name of not recollected and last endorsed to Haider Ali Khan, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

HAIDER ALI KHAN,
son of HADER RAZA KHAN,
Victoria-Ganj in the house of Ram Bilahra, Lucknow.

Abstract statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the quarter ending 31st October 1918, being the second quarter of the year 1918-19, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1917-18.

PARTICULARS.	For the quarter ending 31st October 1918.	For the quarter ending 31st October 1917.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance in favour of the Fund at the end of the previous quarter	1,36,84,204 5 8	1,40,18,075 1 8	....	3,34,870 10 0
ADD INCOME—				
Subscriptions from 1st August to 31st October in the Widows' Fund	62,825 0 8	66,698 0 0	..	3,872 15 4
Subscriptions from 1st August to 31st October in the Children's Fund	21,242 3 10	23,001 11 0	.....	1,759 7 2
Income and outlay on Office buildings and grounds	1,403 15 0	1,403 15 0	...	...
Fees and stamps	.....	5 8 0	..	5 8 0
Total Income	85,471 3 6	91,109 2 0	..	5,637 14 6
GRAND TOTAL	1,37,68,675 11 2	1,41,09,184 3 8	...	(A)3,40,508 8 6
DEDUCT EXPENDITURE—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	1,07,225 2 0	1,03,232 11 5	3,992 6 7	...
Ditto ditto in the Children's Fund	94,593 12 11	94,315 6 6	278 6 5	
Establishment and contingencies	6,001 2 4	5,820 3 7	180 14 9	......
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India	5,265 1 1	6,147 3 6		1,782 2 8
Commission paid for money-orders	565 10 6	587 0 6	..	21 6 0
Total Expenditure	3,03,650 12 10	3,00,402 9 9	4,451 11 9 (B)	[illegible]
Balance in favour of the Fund	1,34,65,024 14 4	1,38,08,781 9 11	- 4,451 11 9	(C)3,39,[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL	1,37,68,675 11 2	1,41,09,184 3 8	...	3,40,508 8 6
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing	64,103 1 0	71,536 5 0	.	7,4[illegible] 4 0

	1918 Widows' Fund.	1918 Children's Fund.	1917 Widows' Fund.	1917 Children's Fund.	Increase Widows' Fund.	Increase Children's Fund.	Decrease Widows' Fund.	Decrease Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers (on 31st October)	596	283	630	304	...	..	[illegible]	21
Number of incumbents (on 31st October)	[illegible]	[illegible]	760	612	8			15
Number of subscribers sharing abatement (on 1st May)	[illegible]	293	654	313	.	...	45	20

	Rs. A. P.
(A)—Decrease in gr[illegible]otal of income	3,40,508 8 6
(B)—Net [illegible] in total expenditure	3,248 3 1
(C)—Decrease in balance	3,13,756 11 7

S. B. THOMSON,
Accountant.

NORMAN HAMILTON & Co., *Chartered Accountants.* } *Auditors.*
R. A. FREITAS.

Published by order of the Directors,

J. M. MENDES,
Secretary.

U. S. F. P. Fund Office, Calcutta, the 16th September 1919.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{\text{2120 U. P.}}{\text{F. L.}}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 100 originally issued in the name of Sheo Narain Lal Sajan Kumar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

MESSRS. SHEO NARAIN LAL SAJAN KUMAR,
Mohalla Chhipitola, Mirzapur, United Provinces.

LOST.

The Allotment Letters Nos. $\frac{414\ B.}{F.\ 1\ \&\ 2}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 4,000 originally issued in the name of my client Manick Chandra Kundu of Kumarkhali District, Nadia, also of No. 6, Joy Mitra Ghat Lane, Calcutta, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letters and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the said proprietor. The Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—AMIYANATH MUKERJI, Attorney-at-Law and Attorney for MANICK CHANDRA KUNDU, the abovenamed proprietor.

Address—5, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

The 24th September 1919.

Estate Colonel E. A. Bruce, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Elliot Armstrong Bruce, a Colonel in His Majesty's Army who died on 29th May 1919 at 3 Newport Terrace, Barnstaple, Devon, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 1st November next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

J. E. VALLANCE.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th September 1919.

ORDER APPOINTING AN OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR.

Act VII of 1913.

In re The Liquidation of the Diamond Jubilee Flour Mills Company, Limited, Delhi.

Upon the resignation of Mr. Sri Ram, Bar-at-Law, Official Liquidator of the above named Company and upon reading the Resolution dated the 2nd September 1919 of the General Meeting of the Creditors and Shareholders of the said Company, the Court doth hereby appoint L. Basheshar Nath Goela, Official Receiver of the Delhi District, Official Liquidator of the said Company on his filing security to the extent of Rs. 5,000 which he has done. And it is ordered that the said L. Bashehsar Nath Goela, do on the 1st day of January, 1st day of April, 1st day of July and 1st day of October 1920 and the same days in each succeeding year, file his accounts in this Court. And it is ordered that all monies to be received by the said L. Basheshar Nath Goela, be paid by him into the Bank of Bengal, to the credit of the account of the Official Liquidator of the said Company, within 7 days after the receipt thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Court this 26th day of September 1919.

E. KNOLLYS,
District Judge, Delhi

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 40.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1919.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL (FORTNIGHTLY) PRICES

RETURN SHOWING the WHOLESALE and RETAIL PRICES of CEREALS, PULSES, OILSEEDS, SUGAR (RAW), SALT, ETC., in INDIA by DISTRICTS for the FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 31ST AUGUST, 1919

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
September 26, 1919

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

PREFATORY NOTE.

Prices of Country Produce and Salt in India at the end of August, 1919.

(a) *The last fortnight of August, 1919, as compared with the preceding fortnight.*

The wholesale prices of cereals and pulses in India at the end of August, 1919, as compared with the preceding fortnight, showed a fall of 1 per cent. The price of rice advanced by 2 per cent, but that of wheat fell by [illegible] per cent (unweighted average). Of the inferior grains, bajra prices decreased by 3 per cent, barley and maize by 2 per cent each, and jawar and gram by 1 per cent, while arhar dál remained unchanged. Prices of ghi and raw sugar (gúr) fell by 1 per cent; salt showed no change. The all-India fluctuation is as follows:—

Article	Previous fortnight (15th August 1919)		This fortnight (31st August 1919)	
	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted
Rice	100	100	102	103
Wheat	100	100	99	98
Barley	100	100	98	100
Jawar	100	100	99	101
Bajra	100	100	97	99
Maize	100	100	98	94
Gram	100	100	99	100
Arhar dál	100	—	100	—
Ghi	100	—	99	—
Raw Sugar (gúr)	100	100	99	101
Salt	100	—	100	—

With regard to fluctuations in provincial prices, the rise of 20 per cent in rice in Assam, and the fall of 11 per cent in barley in Delhi, of 17 per cent in jawar in the Punjab, of 20 per cent in bajra in Sind-Baluchistan, and of 14 per cent in maize in the United Provinces are noticeable.

(b) *The last fortnight of August, 1919, as compared with the average of the preceding three years at corresponding date.*

At the end of August, 1919, wholesale prices of food grains and pulses in India showed an increase of 67 per cent (unweighted average) as compared with the average of the prices which prevailed at the corresponding date in the last three years. The price of rice advanced by 63 per cent (unweighted average), the weighted average showing a rise of 80 per cent. The increases in the chief producing provinces were 92 per cent in Bengal, 106 per cent in Bihar and Orissa, 50 per cent in Burma, and 70 per cent in the Madras Presidency. Wheat prices rose by 52 per cent, showing a rise of 41 per cent in the Punjab, 52 per cent in the United Provinces, 68 per cent in the Central Provinces and Berar, 50 per cent in the Bombay Presidency, and 65 per cent in Bihar and Orissa. Barley prices showed a rise of 54 per cent (unweighted average); the increase by using the weighted average was 69 per cent. The greatest rise was in Bihar and Orissa (96 per cent). There was an advance of 69 per cent in the price of jawar and of 62 per cent in bajra. The most marked rise in jawar was in Bihar and Orissa (177 per cent) and in bajra in the Madras Presidency (123 per cent). The price of maize rose by 59 per cent, showing the greatest rise (133 per cent) in Bihar and Orissa. Gram prices increased by 86 per cent; the rise of 117 per cent in the United Provinces and of 102 per cent in the Madras Presidency is noteworthy. The average price of arhardál in India showed a rise of 94 per cent; in Delhi and in the Madras Presidency it rose to more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the average level. Prices of ghi rose by 36 per cent and of raw sugar (gúr) by 63 per cent. Salt prices advanced by 5 per cent in India; the greatest rise was in the North-West Frontier Province (47 per cent), but prices fell by 25 per cent in the Bombay Presidency.

Rice · Wheat · Barley · Jawar, Bajra · Maize · Gram · Arhar dál · Ghi · Sugar, raw (Gúr) · Salt

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 1

Comparison with the previous year—

WHOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending the 31st August 1919, as compared with the average in the preceding 3 years (1916 to 1918) at corresponding date.

Province	Rice, common (Oryza Sativa)		Wheat (Triticum Sativum)		Barley (Hordeum Vulgare)		Jawar (Andropogon Sorghum)		Bajra (Pennisetum typhoideum)		Maize (Zea Mays)		Gram (Cicer arietinum)		Arhar dal (Cajanus Indicus)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (Gur)		Salt	
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending the 31st August of																					
	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919
Burma	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		100	142	100	163	100	175	100	119	...	..	100	99
Assam	100	204	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	128	100	146	100	103
Bengal	100	193	100	155	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	100	195	100	175	100	130	100	142	100	103
Bihar and Orissa	100	206	100	165	100	196	100	277	..	...	100	233	100	199	100	209	100	132	100	158	100	99
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	100	154	100	152	100	167	100	132	100	151	100	181	100	217	100	226	100	141	100	160	100	106
Delhi	100	110	100	145	100	156	100	100	100	115	...	...	100	186	100	259	100	132	100	181	100	104
Punjab	100	156	100	141	100	153	100	112	100	111	100	146	100	188	100	207	100	144	100	178	100	97
North-West Frontier Province	100	164	100	156	100	147	100	123	100	189	100	123	100	161	100	117	100	152	100	172	100	147
Sind and Baluchistan	100	141	100	157	100	147	100	195	100	100	100	130	100	174	100	105	100	135	100	198	100	101
Bombay	100	124	100	150	100	110	100	149	100	150	...	...	100	169	100	177	100	128	100	155	100	75
Central Provinces and Berar	100	181	100	168	...	...	100	210	..	...	...	...	100	188	100	237	100	148	...	...	100	99
Madras	100	170	..	...	...	...	100	223	100	223	...	..	100	202	100	252	100	143	100	142	100	91
Average, India — Unweighted	100	163	100	152	100	151	100	169	100	162	100	159	100	186	100	194	100	136	100	163	100	105
Average, India — Weighted	100	150	100	[illegible]	100	169	100	177	100	167	100	183	100	200	...	...	...	..	100	159	...	...

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 2

Comparison with the previous fortnight

WHOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending the 31st August 1919, as compared with the previous fortnight.

Province	Rice, common (Oryza Sativa)		Wheat (Triticum Sativum)		Barley (Hordeum Vulgare)		Jawar (Andropogon Sorghum)		Bajra (Pennisetum typhoideum)		Maize (Zea Mays)		Gram (Cicer arietinum)		Arhar dal (Cajanus Indicus)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (Gur)		Salt	
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending																					
	15th Aug. 1919	31st Aug. 1919	15th Aug. 1919	31st Aug. 1919	15th Aug. 1919	31st Aug. 1919	15th Aug. 1919	31st Aug. 1919	15th Aug. 1919	31st Aug. 1919	15th Aug. 1919	31st Aug. 1919	15th Aug. 1919	31st Aug. 1919	15th Aug. 1919	31st Aug. 1919	15th Aug. 1919	31st Aug. 1919	15th Aug. 1919	31st Aug. 1919	15th Aug. 1919	31st Aug. 1919
Burma	100	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	99	...	...	100	99
Assam	100	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	102	100	97	100	103
Bengal	100	104	100	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	101	100	95	100	101	100	107	100	102
Bihar and Orissa	100	103	100	99	100	99	100	100	...	...	100	101	100	93	100	100	100	100	100	96	100	102
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	100	104	100	98	100	101	100	104	100	107	100	86	100	100	100	103	100	95	100	102	100	99
Delhi	100	95	100	93	100	89	100	105	100	96	...	...	100	93	100	100	100	97	100	100	100	100
Punjab	100	98	100	96	100	97	100	83	100	92	100	98	100	99	100	100	100	101	100	99	100	100
North-West Frontier Province	100	100	100	109	100	95	100	100	100	109	100	103	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	95	100	98
Sind and Baluchistan	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	90	100	80	100	100	100	93	100	100	100	101	100	91	100	100
Bombay	100	98	100	107	100	100	100	106	100	102	...	...	100	100	100	102	100	100	100	99	100	100
Central Provinces and Berar	100	100	100	100	...	...	100	104	...	...	...	...	100	101	100	100	100	98	...	...	100	[illegible]
Madras	100	100	...	...	...	...	100	105	100	100	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	102	100	[illegible]
Average, India — Unweighted	100	102	100	99	100	98	100	99	100	97	100	98	100	99	100	100	100	99	100	99	100	[illegible]
Average, India — Weighted	100	103	100	98	100	100	100	101	100	99	100	94	100	100	...	...	...	...	100	101	...	...

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 3.

WHOLESALE PRICES (per maund of 82⅐ lbs.) of wheat, rice (common), jawar, bajra, and gram at certain selected markets during the fortnight ending the 31st August of the years 1917, 1918 and 1919.

MARTS	WHEAT (*Triticum sativum*)			RICE (common) (*Oryza sativa*)			JAWAR (*Andropogon sorghum*)			BAJRA (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)			GRAM (*Cicer arietinum*)		
	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	8 0 0	6 6 0	5 0 0	8 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0
Bombay	7 6 6	8 4 1	5 9 9	6 0 9	6 10 8	5 1 5	8 0 0	11 4 0	3 10 0	7 15 0	9 8 5	3 14 8	6 15 9	5 4 8	3 7 10
Karachi	7 1 0	5 8 0	4 7 9	7 4 0	8 0 0	4 15 0	...	...	2 6 0	...	5 0 0	3 1 0	6 10 0	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	9 3 2	5 15 4	4 14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6 11	6 1 1	4 9 5
Rangoon	...	6 10 8	...	4 7 1	3 8 3	2 12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0 6	4 8 7	3 5 11
Dacca	...	...	...	10 8 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	6 0 0	4 12 0	3 10 0	8 8 0	4 4 0	8 9 0	6 12 0	...	2 4 0	...	...	...	5 11 0	3 8 0	2 5 6
Ranchi	8 0 0	6 3 0	4 12 0	8 10 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 11 0	4 6 0	3 4 0
Cuttack	8 12 3	6 1 6	4 4 8	6 12 11	4 1 2	3 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3 0	5 1 3	3 12 11
Benares	6 15 9	5 9 3	4 2 10	9 2 8	5 10 3	4 13 5	...	...	...	6 10 8	...	...	6 2 7	3 14 11	2 6 1
Cawnpore	7 4 0	5 8 3	4 1 6	8 0 0	6 0 0	5 6 0	5 11 0	...	2 9 0	[illegible] 2 6	...	2 12 0	7 0 0	3 15 0	2 12 0
Meerut	6 6 0	5 11 6	3 12 11	6 14 8	6 2 6	5 8 3	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	7 2 0	4 1 6	2 15 5
Agra	7 1 1	5 10 2	4 7 1	9 8 0	7 6 10	6 6 4	6 [illegible] 5	8 7 8	2 6 9	6 8 6	7 0 11	2 4 6	7 1 7	3 14 0	3 3 2
Lucknow	6 15 3	5 8 3	4 3 4	7 9 9	5 [illegible] 4	4 3 4	...	..	...	...	...	...	6 15 3	4 0 0	2 9 3
Ferozepur	6 2 6	4 13 6	3 14 6	10 10 9	..	5 5 3	4 0 0	..	..	5 8 3	..	3 5 3	6 2 6	3 13 0	2 15 6
Lahore	6 2 3	5 0 0	4 1 6	10 0 0	7 10 0	4 13 6	4 0 0	...	3 1 3	7 10 0	6 6 6	3 0 3	6 8 3	3 10 0	3 1 3
Amritsar	5 10 0	4 13 6	3 12 0	8 6 9	8 0 [illegible]	[illegible] 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	..	6 4 0	3 13 6	2 13 [illegible]
Rawalpindi	6 2 6	5 6 9	4 6 0	8 14 3	8 14 3	4 12 0	4 11 3	6 10 9	2 12 0	6 10 9	5 0 0	2 12 0	6 6 3	4 0 0	3 4 [illegible]
Lyallpur	5 12 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	10 0 0	8 8 0	4 12 0	...	...	2 14 0	...	...	...	6 2 0	3 10 0	3 1 [illegible]
Ambala	6 4 0	4 14 0	4 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	2 12 0	...	5 0 0	3 0 0	6 6 0	4 0 0	3 0 [illegible]
Delhi	6 8 0	5 8 0	4 1 6	(a) 7 2 0	7 4 0	6 2 0	5 0 0	9 8 0	2 12 0	5 12 0	9 8 0	2 12 0	6 4 0	3 13 0	3 1 [illegible]
Peshawar	5 10 7	4 12 5	4 2 6	9 8 10	8 12 4	5 5 4	3 3 5	...	3 7 11	6 12 9	4 3 9	3 3 2	5 12 3	4 2 6	3 5 [illegible]
Quetta	8 3 6	4 13 6	4 12 10	...	...	...	7 8 0	4 4 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	8 12 9	8 3 1	5 4 5	7 14 9	9 0 1	6 0 9	8 5 1	...	3 8 1	8 11 2	8 11 7	4 2 8	7 7 3	6 7 4	3 12 [illegible]
Ahmednagar	8 8 1	...	4 11 5	...	...	...	8 12 11	...	...	8 1 6	...	3 12 11	7 12 7	5 13 8	3 6 [illegible]
Ahmedabad	8 0 0	6 10 0	4 8 0	9 4 0	8 0 0	6 8 0	...		2 14 0	7 12 0	8 14 0	2 6 0	6 0 0	4 10 0	3 4 [illegible]
Nagpur	8 8 8	6 6 4	4 1 10	10 0 0	5 7 4	4 6 10	6 8 0	5 4 2	3 0 10	...	...	...	7 7 2	5 6 6	3 7 [illegible]
Jubbulpur	6 10 7	5 11 5	3 10 10	6 15 4	5 11 5	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10 7	4 11 4	2 15 [illegible]
Cocanada	...	...	...	9 5 3	5 0 4	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	...	...	...	8 8 4	6 2 9	5 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Rangoon rice

TABLE NO. 4—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF AUGUST

Districts	Rice, unhusked 1919	Rice, unhusked 1918	Rice, husked 1919	Rice, husked 1918	Wheat 1919	Wheat 1918	Flour (wheat) 1919	Flour (wheat) 1918	Barley 1919	Barley 1918	Jawar 1919	Jawar 1918	Bajra 1919	Bajra 1918	Ragi 1919
Burma*—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	53·33	40·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	41·83	32·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	19·23	27·47	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	44·44	35·16	...	66·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	48·12	37·87	...	103·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	52·89	27·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	45·39	34·41	...	96·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	45·39	26·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	49·61	30·19	...	58·18	...	...	...	...	...	19·69	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	50·39	38·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	55·17	26·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam*—															
Surma— (Sylhet Balaganj)	57·5	20	97·5	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpara	45	18·12	87·5	30·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	43·75	18·75	80	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	...	...	85	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	70	23·75	105	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	46·25	27·5	85	55	80	63·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Burdwan	48·44	22·5	93·12	41·25	77·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	42·5	18·75	75	37·5	87·5 to 90	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Pabna	41·87	20	83·12	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	47·5	15	95	37·5	...	52·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa*—															
Bihár, north—															
Bhágalpore	47·5	20	100	33·15	65	40	...	...	46·25	22·5	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	50	26·56	100	50	72·5	53·12	...	...	53·12	30·78	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—															
Patna	50	25	85	42·5	60	47·5	...	...	50	28·12	67·5	...	...	...	...
Orissa—															
Cuttack	36·35	13·75	68·07	40·73	87·66	60·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—															
(a) AGRA—															
Eastern—															
Benares	48·91	29·32	91·67	56·41	69·84	55·78	81·41	61·61	50·62	35·52	...	...	66·67	...	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	40	30	80	60	72·5	55·16	80	62·5	55	39·37	56·87	...	61·56	...	...
Jhánsi	..	..	..	66·56	73·54	61·56 to 63·44	...	...	55·21	32·12	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Meerut	...	..	68·91	61·56	63·75	57·19	72·81	63·91	48·44	36·41	...	...	...		...
Agra	...	47·81	95	74·27	70·68	56·35	81·41	65·88	54·84	37·08	61·51	84·79	65·31	70·57	...
Submontane, west—															
Shahjahánpur	48·49	33·28	76·41	57·81	65·31	56·09	78·02	64·06	48·49	36·41	...	...	...	...	...
(b) OUDH—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	76·09	53·33	69·53	55·16	80	61·51	51·56	39·06	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Fyzabad	50	33·28	100	57·19	67·97	51·72	...	...	53·33	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the wholesale prices in the principal markets (not necessarily district head-quarters) in each province on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	..	139·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	61·54	139·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...		68·82	65·98	71·11	68·82	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	70·33	45·39	112·28	65·98	87·67	52·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	60 95	186·17	68 82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	68·82	43·84	106·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
															Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	53·78	136·17	82·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
..	28·07	18·71	68·82	40·51	123·08	64	...	55 65	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	34·41	86·49	71·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakökku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	112·28	88·88	148·84	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	Sylhet (Balaganj)
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	70	Goalpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	120	135	70	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	85	55	115	75	...	...	...	...	150	100	130	70	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	120	75	...	..	...	...	120	50	125	80	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	...	...	70	40	105	60	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	65	115	77·5	Calcutta
															Western—
...	...	...	67·5	41·25	105	57·5	..	...	..	...	...	65	135 to 155	70	Burdwan
...	..	..	76·25 to 80	42·5 to 43·75	115 to 125	60 to 70	...	..		...	120	46·25	150 to 170	80 to 90	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	100	70	..	...	..	...	...	.	143·75	80	Pabna
...	...	...	100	52·5	...	60	..	...	...	..	...	.	145	65	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa—
															Bihar north—
...	56·25	20	63·75	25	100	40	70	25	...		185	40	130	52·5 to 55	Bhágalpur
...	63·75	30·78	63·75	36·25	88·75	46·56	61·56	43·03	...	.	...		...	...	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
...	52·5	26·56	56·87	35	80	44·37	60	30		...	150	60	150	70	Patna
															Orissa—
...	...	...	71·87	50·78	122·5	60·94	..	50·78	...		..	...	121·87	75	Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) AGRA—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	61·61	39·32	101·15	52·4	...	..	...	...	122·24	41·77	122·24	59·53	Benares
															Central—
...	40	...	70	39·37	100	48·75	...	...	45	31·25	145·47	53·75	133·28	61·25	Cawnpore
...	...	...	74·37	46·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
															Western—
...	...	...	71·25	40·94	88·75	44·37	...	...	...	...	133·28	80	133·28	57·19	Meerut
...	56·09	31·35	70·99	35·75	105·42	57·66	...	...	47·55	35	121·09	90	122·45	71·98	Agra
															Submontane west—
...	...	...	72·03	45	...	50	.	..	...	...	94·11	50	137·66	...	Shahjahánpur
															(b) OUDH
															Southern—
...	...	...	69·53	40	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	...	...	69·53	38·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF AUGUST—*continued*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw
	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
Burma—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	...	800	...	...	25·1	35·75	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	914·29	640	...	...	27·47	25·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	800	711·11	...	...	31·68	35·36	...	...	.	..	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	492·31	914·29	...	...	33·68	35·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	533·33	640	...	...	41·03	48·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	.	...	640	640	...	...	28·57	45·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	914·29	914·29	..	...	35·75	46·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	..	...	...	.	...	43·54	43·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	800	711·11	.	...	41·29	43·54	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
Pakokku	...	...	914·29	.	..	...	45·39	45·39	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	914·29	800	...	...	50	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—															
Surma—															
Sylhet (Balaganj)	...	.	750	680	110	62·5	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	...	...	770	600	135	90	37·5	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	..	...	770	637·5	112·5	80	40	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	...	..	850	700	130	60	37·5	32·5	...	...		..	...	...	..
Dacca	...	..	775	660	145	100	42·5	32·5	.	...	...	...	..		...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	..	..	780	[illegible]	77·5	90	33·75	26·87	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
Western—															
Burdwan	..	.	750	700	75 to 80	60 to 95	30	37·5	.	.	...	..	...	...	
Midnapur	...	...	800 to 860	670 to 700	85 to 90	82·5	36·25	35	..	.	...	...	...	...	..
Northern—															
Pabna	...	.	790	900	105	70	37·5	46·25	...	...			..	..	..
Rangpur	..	.	750	700	150	65	40	43·75	.	.	...	..	...		.
Bihar and Orissa—															
Bihar, north—															
Bhágalpur	160	50	800	575	125	55	35·62	42·5	102·5	100	...	..	...	..	...
Muzaffarpur	...		710	533·12	100	50	31·87	28·12	200	200		...	..	..	.
Bihar, south—															
Patna	150	80	700	540	90	50	30·47	30·78	20	15	...	..	7·5	5	...
Orissa—															
Cuttack	...	93·75	609·18	609·53	60·94	51·41	30	36·35	144·74	121·87	...	..	6·25	6·25	6·25
United Provinces—															
(*a*) Agra—															
Eastern—															
Benares	146·67	79·74	756·98	558·7	102·5	55·78	31·2	43·12	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	138·28	90	660	620	95	55	24·58	24·58	130	100	175	150	...	.	..
Jhánsi	...	.	692·03	572·19	...	67·5	27·5	26·72	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Meerut	...	...	800	691·87	93·75	57·19	25	22·03		...	...	...	...	.	..
Agra	141·51	94·74	723·28	633·38	94·74	95·68	26·61	30·73	104·69	94·37	179·53	183·75	3·49	5·62	12·5
Submontane, west—															
Shahjáhanpur	..	...	670	530	123·07	57·5	27·5	30·62	200	180	130 and 150	160	...	..	...
(*b*) Oudh—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	740	570	...	...	30·73	30·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Northern—															
Fyzabad	...	...	800	505	86·56	41·25	29·53	40	...		...	...	6·25	4·37	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw	Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Coal (Bengal)		Sheep per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		District
1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·25	3·31	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·31	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	11·9	11·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·25	2·44	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	57·14	...	16·53	...	...	...	...	...	3·06	2·12	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·37	2·44	Bassein
															Pegu (Inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	55·65	45·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·56	...	Mandalay
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	2·37	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	10	...	12·67	9·18	...	...	...	...	...	3·19	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2	2·81	Sylhet (Balaganj)
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·37	2·69	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·75	5·62	...	...	...	...	3·25	2·81	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2·25	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·11	4·5	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	4	3·12	Calcutta
															Western—
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	4·37 to 5	5·31	...	...	...	...	3·12	4·25	Burdwan
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4·19	Midnapur
															Northern—
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·75	4	Pabna
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·25	4·5	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa—
															Bihar, north—
..	...	...	...	...	50	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·47	2·94	Bhágalpur
..	...	...	10	13·28	40	25	...	...	...	...	..	...	3·36	3·69	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
...	...	...	15	11·25	40	15	...	...	..	...	...	...	2·98	2·78	Patna
															Orissa—
6·25	...	...	...	...	6·25	6·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·48	3·62	Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) AGRA—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	20	..	47·03	22·19	13·75	12·5 to 13·75	...	..	...	...	4·31	5·5	Benares
															Central—
...	...	...	20	14·37	50	32·5	8·75	8·75	70	75	...	...	4	4·31	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	..	...	...	...	4·36	3·75	Jhánsi
															Western—
...	...	...	15	15·94	48·44	37·97	15	17·5	.	..	...	...	...	...	Meerut
8·12	...	...	12·76	11·2	37·73	35·73	15	15	110	68·19	116·83	103·67	3·95	4·78	Agra
															Submontane west—
...	...	...	10	13·12	...	...	10	10	90	100 to 120	50 to 150	60 to 150	4·87	4·5	Shahjahánpur
															(b) OUDH—
															Southern—
...	...	...	14·53	13·28	50	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·25	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	10	...	30·78	15	15	...	...	60	60	4·31	3·5	Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF AUGUST—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ragi
	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
Rajputana—															
Eastern—															
Ajmer	...	26·67	...	...	80	58·59	...	...	57·34	42·45	72·76	52·86	72·76	66·56	...
Delhi—															
Delhi	...	...	71·25(a)	72·5	65	55	72·5	58·75	51·25	38·12	50	95	57·5	95	...
Punjab—															
Southern—															
Ferozepur	58·75	..	106·72	..	61·56	48·44	66·72	55·16	48·44	33·28	40	...	55·16	...	...
Central—															
Lahore	57·19	44·37	100	76·25	61·41	50	72·66	57·19	46·41	33·28	40	...	76·25	64·06	...
Submontane—															
Amritsar	50	35	84·22*	80	56·25	48·44	65	53·12	...	33·28	...	65	...	57·19	...
Northern—															
Rawalpindi	..	..	88·91	88·91	61·56	54·22	72·66	64·06	42·03	34·84	47·03	65·72	66·72	50	
Western—															
Lyallpur	...	...	100	85	57·5	47·5	65	53·12	47·5	33·75	...	...	...	...	...
Multan	45	50	84·37	65	60·31	50	64·06	53·23	48·75	34·69	45	50	50	50	...
N. W. Frontier Province—															
Peshawar	.	...	95·52	87·71	56·61	47·76	65·99	55·16	29·63	27·19	32·13	...	67·97	42·34	...
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	127·34	87·03	...	43·59	...	49·06	45·59	32·66	45	...	63·44	39·37	...
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karachi	...	...	72·5	80	70·62	55	...	...	52·5	...	...	...	...	50	...
Shikarpur	...	...	110	88·75	70	58·75	...	...	56·25	41·25	60	...	60	...	...
Quetta	..	...	...	...	76·25 to 88·12	46·25 to 50·62	115	90	56·25	42·5	70 to 80	42·5	...	...	...
Bombay—															
Konkan—															
Bombay	50·68	47·29	60·47	66·67	74·06	82·55	...	...	44·43	57·13	80	112·5	79·37	95·26	...
Deccan and Karnátak—															
Dharwar (Hubli)	...	...	75·31	85·42	105·26	77·29	...	...	...	...	80·68	79·37	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	68·8	76·56	..	84·63	...	...	...	...	65·73	85·31	...	...	...
Poona	..	...	79·22	90·05	87·97	81·93	...	...	..	...	83·18	...	86·98	97·24	...
Khandesh and N. E. Deccan—															
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	85·05	...	...	...	...	...	88·07	82·34	80·91	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	70·78	87·03	74·43	...	...	...	...	82·71	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—															
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	...	...	92·5	80	80	66·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	77·5	88·75	...
Central Provinces*—															
Western—															
Nagpur	...	...	100	54·56	82·31	63·94	...	80	...	...	65	52·62	...	...	...
Central—															
Jubbulpore	55·12	...	69·56	57·12	66·62	57·12	84·19	72·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern—															
Raipur	70	40	79	49	79	57	92	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—															
Akola	...	...	86·94	54·31	82·37	60·62	...	...	...	...	75	50	...	...	...
Amraoti	...	...	79·12	55·56	84·69	64·06	...	...	...	...	75	65	...	...	...
Madras—															
South. central—															
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73·2	51·7	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78·1
Central—															
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104·4	40	...	..	...
Cuddapah	77·5	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86·7	89·7	...	40·2	...
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—															
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61·4
East Coast, south—															
Madras	61·6	37·9	92	59·6	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	57·6	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67·6
Southern—															
Madura	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	77·5	45	88·1	44·2	...
Mysore—															
Mysore	57·14	34	92·57	76	104·57	96	160	...	..	...	49·66	44	...	...	57·04
Bangalore	56	28	96	92	128	92	154·84	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	66

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the price of cleaned rice

(a) Rangoon rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dal		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	
															Rajputana—
...	62·19	44·43	66·67	42·45	...	...	..	...	...	...	168·44	123·12	...	...	*Eastern—* Ajmer
...	...	...	62·5	38·12	110	50	75	...	45	38·12	...	60	135	57·5	**Delhi—** Delhi
															Punjab—
...	55·16	...	61·56	38·12	133·28	76·09	...	..	58·75	...	145·47	72·66	...	...	*Southern—* Ferozepur
...	57·19	76·25	65·16	36·41	114·22	66·72	72·66	42·66	64·06	43·28	106·72	62·81	156·09	55·16	*Central—* Lahore
.	...	56 87	62·5	38·44	113·75	62·5	...	...	52·5	38·75	...	65	...	60	*Submontane—* Amritsar
...	51·56	44·37	63·91	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	50	133·28	50	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
...	...	...	61·25	36·25	130	60	...		50	37·5			125	58·75	*Western—* Lyallpur
...	45	48·44	63·75	36·87	...	...	52·5	37·5	45	36·25	150	55	140	55	Multan
															N.-W Frontier Province—
...	36·98	70·05	57·66	41·56	50·78	48·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	123·07	51·2	Peshâwar
...	...	...	57·19	34·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ismail Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	66·25	...	...	...	...	...	..	43·75	...	...	...	...	Karâchi
...	...	...	65	42·5	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur
..	55	45	...	...	70	61·56 to 75	...	57·5	...	...		...	...	...	Quetta
															Bombay—
...	...	...	69·84	52·92	90·16	67·29	71·41	50	40·83	39 79	157·13	71·41	...	...	*Konkan—* Bombay
...	...	...	73·75	55·42	114·69	...	...	...	50	31·98	...	...	...	..	*Deccan and Karnâtak—* Dharwar (Hubli)
...	...	...	77·29	62·6	119·43	..	...	...	58·33	...	...	53·07	...	...	Sholâpur
...	...	...	74·53	64·58	...	...	...	...	...	42·97	...	...	...	...	Poona
..	...	..	77·86	58·54	96·87	...	..	...	...	...	...	59·84	...	..	*Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—* Ahmednâgar
...		...	79·74	57·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
...	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat
...	...	...	60	46·25	100	67 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces—
...	...	...	74·5	54·06	105·19	65·94	...	...	50	36	169·31	69·81	...	...	*Western—* Nagpur
..	...	...	66·62	47·06	118·5	53·37	...	40	...	44·44	...	53·37	...	...	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	...	80	42	120	55	...	...	...	...	160	55	.	...	*Eastern—* Raipur
															Berar—
...	...	...	72	54·87	102·5	60·62	...	...	51	34·69	...	63·06	...	...	Akola
...	...	...	73·12	48·81	104·06	61·81	...	...	45·69	40	157·12	68·87	...	...	Amrâoti
															Madras—
...	...	...	103·1	77·3	...	...	...	...	...	51·2	...	...	...	...	*South, central—* Coimbatore
36·6	..	...	...	...	96·1	60·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
...	...	...	123·6	61·7	...	44·1	...	...	42·2	23 6	...	...	...	..	*Central—* Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	...	...	...	81·6	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
...	...	...	84·3	60·7	...	...	99·4	85·2	65·8	57·6	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, south—* Madras
42·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	...	122	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Southern—* Madura
															Mysore—
36	...	...	44·57*	41·5*	134·5	86	...	40	...	..	...	..	...	...	Mysore
31	...	...	60*	66*	118	100	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	Bangalore

* Relates to horse gram

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF AUGUST—*concluded*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gur*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw
	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
Rajputana—															
Eastern—															
Ajmer	152·4	100	674·84	609·53	123·12	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·29	13·7	10·68
Delhi—															
Delhi	150	95	820	700	115	65	24·37	28·12	80	80	170	180	30	22·5	...
Punjab—															
Southern—															
Ferozepur	177·81	72·81	825·78	620	114·22	66·72	38·12	42·03	160	160	175·94	160	...	10	...
Central—															
Lahore	177·81	80	882·81	640	133·28	66·72	40	35·62	200	160	188·28	177·81	16·72	...	...
Submontane—															
Amritsar	155	80	870	670	100	66·25	35	37·5	100	110	150	150	...	...	...
Northern—															
Ráwalpindi	...	...	800	609·53	100	72·66	36·41	33·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Lyallpur	..	90	790	585	105	60	37·5	40	200	200	160	160	...	...	..
Multan	170	80	800	600	95	58·75	34·37	32·5	175	130	185	187·5	15	11·25	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—															
Peshâwar	..	...	711·09	581·82	136·15	69·58	25·36	24·06	206·46	94·11	172·97	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	.	1,023·44	691·25	106·72	71·25	40	34·22	...	...	...	...	...	15	..
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karáchi	...	...	777·5	...	182·13	71·25	17·5	17·19		...	..	...	31·98	...	...
Shikarpur	..	...	820	600	100	...	21·72	21·41	60	63·75	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	..	..	790 to 830	628·75 to 657·5	...	...	23·44	23·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—															
Konkan—															
Bombay	150	142·86	885·73	828·59	127·92	95·26	22·5	33·75	...	...	122·45	127·92	26·41	24·01	...
Deccan and Karnatak—															
Dharwar (Hubli)	...	...	...	..	100	69·01	...	...	...	...	128·02	...	...	..	...
Sholapur	...	...	909·9	600	125·26	73·18	29·69	55	183·33	...	...	...	..	...	...
Poona	...	.	768·44	...	134·48	...	26·3	50	410·52	263·18	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—															
Ahmednagar	...	...	833·33	...	137·5	75	24·58	44·84	...	150	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—															
Surat	...	..	800	735·16	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	...	...	780	760	...	...	16·87	17·19	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Central Provinces—															
Western—															
Nagpur	190	...	900	600	...	...	36·12	47·5	150	135·31	190	171·37	...	9·44	...
Central—															
Jubbulpore	...	94·12	670	570	...	...	27·5	30	130	150	144	160	...	...	...
Eastern—															
Raipur	...	...	700	590	...	...	37·5	48	[illegible]	175	130	140	...	...	...
Berar—															
Akola	...	98	1,000	685·69		...	30·94	44·06	270	123·81	...	...		...	...
Amráoti	152·69	...	720	580	...	...	27·5	39	285·69	216·19	...	...	10	...	...
Madras—															
South, central—															
Coimbatore	139·6	139·6	721·7	487·8	115·3	48	22	34·2	...	...	112	128	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	719·2	556·5	...	...	...	...	171·3	171·3	113·1	120	...	...	15·4
Central—															
Bellary	147·7	88·7	1,015·9	1,015·9	71·4	71·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	..	...	823·4	723·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	98·9	118·6	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	263·6	333·3	104·7	98·8	...	...	...
East Coast, central—															
Nellore	...	...	700	600	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·6
East Coast, south—															
Madras	158	85·6	855·8	724·2	92·1	57·6	16·9	18·9	329·2	246·9	102·9	108·7	...	...	...
Tanjore	...		600	466·7	...	...	23·4	23·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	777	743·2	...	...	22·5	33·1	226·3	123·4	...	...	...	...	
Southern—															
Madura	168·9	94·	945·9	675·7	...	...	..	...	...	141·1	...	...	...	.	15
Mysore—															
Mysore	150·86	100	822·86	651·41	98·75	98·59	...	...	274·27*	274·27*	154·37	154·32	5·16	4·43	5·16
Bangalore	168	96	1,028·54	960	102·81	77·13	...	...	651·41*	240*	171·41	137·18	11·41	8·8	16·15

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw	Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Coal (Bengal)		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	
															Rajputana—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·4	...	...	110	...	80 to 90	...	4·5	3·75	Ajmer
															Delhi—
	...	17·5	20	17·5	45	32·5	10	12·5	...	120	250	250	4·37	2·94	Delhi
															Punjab—
															Southern—
...	...	...	15·94	10	50	28·59	...	...	113	113	250	225	4·52	...	Ferozepur
															Central—
...	...	...	16·72	13·28	50	32·03	11·25	12·5	240	200	170	170	4·72	5·75	Lahore
															Submontane—
...	...	...	14·69	13·75	47·5	30	12·5	10	160	160	...	...	...	4·48	Amritsar
															Northern—
...	...	...	20	26·72	...	...	15	...	120	120	110	140	3·31	4	Ráwalpindi
															Western—
...	...	...	16·25	10	52·5	32·5	11·25	20	180	140	270	270	4·62	5·75	Lyallpur
...	...	...	17·81	7·97	45·62	31·25	...	...	125	105	...	...	4·34	4	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	...	9·53	7·5	27·71	25·1	13·85	14·63	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	4·94	5·44	Peshâwar
...	...	...	31·41	10·78	45	15·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ismael Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...		46·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·89	3·28	Karáchi
...	...	...	15	17·5	...	...	...	...			...	...	4·23	2·62	Shikárpur
...	...	...	16·25	11·25	60	30	15·43	15·43	120 to 220	120 to 220	...	...	4·87	4·28	Quetta
															Bombay—
															Konkan—
	...	...	...	...	41·09	33·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·92	3·31	Bombay
															Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	4·3	...	Dharwar (Hubli)
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·58	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·03	3·39	Poona
															Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	3·34	...	Ahmednagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
															Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...		56	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces—
															Western—
...	...	24		.	...	...	3·12	10	85 to 100	90	145 to 200	155	4·5	3·25	Nagpur
															Central—
...	...	.	...	...	45	28·56	...	...	60	60	80	70	3·75	3·37	Jubbulpore
															Eastern—
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·62	2·94	Raipur
															Berar—
...	9	27·56	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	95	80	64	3·44	3·81	Akola
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·12	12·5	100	70	125	70	4·25	[illegible]	Amráoti
															Madras—
															South Central—
...	10·4	6	...	...	102·9*	102·9*	...	...	...	...	60 to 250	60	5·5	6·75	Coimbatore
7·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	...	.	...	2·03	Salem
															Central—
...	20	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	160†	120†	150	150	4·56	4·57	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	3·5	3·25	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·44	6	Karnul
															East Coast, Central—
5·7		...		...	...		...	...	...		...	...	4·41	3·31	Nellore
															East Coast, South—
...	...	...	...	...	63·2	41·2	9·2	12·9	225†	225†	...	...	3·41(a)	2·36	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	18·6	11	...	...	150†	150†	...	...	8·5(a)	2·66	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	.	70·5	38·2	...	...	...	.	...	...	4·4	4	Trichinopoly
															Southern—
15	...	...	...	...	27·2	20·4	...	...	...	...	...	60	4·34	3	Madura
															Mysore—
4·43	...	8·59	112·19	...	...	40	...	17·5	50 to 100	50 to 100	50 to 100	50 to 100	5·5	4·75	Mysore
8·8	...	...	...	.	52·5	52·5	...	...	160	160	160 to 200	150 to 200	4·25	...	Bangalore

* Superior quality † Sheep or goats (a) Without tin

TABLE NO. 5—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF AUGUST, 1919

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	2 5	2 5	...	...	7 5	7 5	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu			...	...	6 10	6 10	7 10	8 1	...	...	...	
Rangoon	4 —	4 —	...	...	7 11	7 11	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	8 2	7 5	...	...	...	...
Bassein	3 8	3 8	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 6	7 6	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 7	7 14	8 9	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 1	7 10	8 9	7 10	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 10	7 10	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 4	8 9	8 2	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	6 15	6 7	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	2 12	3 8	...	...	6 5	6 7	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 15	6 15	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	7 15	7 15	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...		...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	1 14	1 14	...	...	6. 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	3 4	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	5 —	4 4	5 6	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	4 9	4 7	...	...	3 10	3 10	4 11	4 12	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	2 8	3 —	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Manipur	7 —	6 8	...	...	12 —	15 —	13 8	17 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	4 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	6 -	6 4	...	...	3 —	3 4	...	6 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 4	4 —	4 12	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	3 8	4 —	6 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	5 —	6 4	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	5 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 15	4 11	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	4 10	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6	3 14	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 12	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	4 6	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	4 9	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 9	5 3	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	4 9	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	...	...	...	...		...	4 9	5 4	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	5 6	...	...	...	...
Faridpur			...	...	...	...	3 8	4 14	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from returns furnished fortnightly by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the retail prices in the district head quarters on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

* The figures under wheat represent the prices of wheat flour.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Districts	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13	2 13	9 5	9 5
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 9	11 3	10 3
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 10	4 10	9 5	9 5
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1	3 1	11 3	11 3
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	...	...	3 2	3 2	9 5	9 5
Maubin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13	2 13	9 5	9 5
Bassein	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	3 8	3 8	11 3	11 3
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	10 3	10 3
Prome	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2	3 2	8 —	8 —
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14	3 14	7 —	7 —
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	13 8	13 8	3 2	3 2	7 —	7 —
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 —
Pakokku	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	7 —	7 —
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10	2 10	8 1	8 1
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	12 —	12 —
Akyab	...	...	...	...	3 9	3 9	...	...	2 11	2 11	8 —	8 —
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	4 12	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	9 —	9 8
Cachar	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	3 8	3 8	8 —	8 —
Hill Tracts—												
Khasi and Jáintia Hills	...	...	...	...	4 11	4 10	5 11	6 2	3 6	3 4	7 4	7 7
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	4 12	4 14	...	...	2 12	2 12	6 8	6 8
Manipur	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	20 —	21 —	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 8
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 4	3 4	6 8	6 8
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	5 12	4 —
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpara	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 12	10 —	10 —
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 12	[illegible]	...	3 8	3 12	9 8	10 —
Darrang	...	...	...	...	4 13	4 12	...	...	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 —
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 —
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 4	3 4	9 —	9 —
Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	2 12	9 —	10 —
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2	3 2	9 4	9 4
Maimensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	10 —	10 —
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 3	3 3	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	10 8	10 8
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	3 9	9 7	10 10
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 —	11 —
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10	3 10	10 —	10 —
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 8	10 8
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 3	3 8	11 —	11 —
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 8	11 4	11 4
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 12	10 —	10 —

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF AUGUST 1919—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza sativa*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 8	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4	4 8	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 12	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 5	4 6	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 10	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 15	4 2	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...		...	...	...	4 —	5 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 13	...	...	...	
Rangpur	...	...		...	...	...	3 12	3 8	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 8	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	5 8	6 —		...	...	...	4 —	4 7	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 4	...	...	4 —	4 4	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	4 15	4 15	6 9	...	...	...	4 6	4 15	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	5 —	5 —	7 —	...	...	...	4 —	4 8	...	...	...	...
Sáran	5 8 to 5 12	5 4	7 —	7 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 8	...	...	4 —	4 8	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 8	...	...	4 8	4 4	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	5 12	6 5	...	...	...	...	4 4	5 —	...	...	...	...
Gaya	5 8	5 4	7 —	7 8	...	...	4 —	4 12	6 12	6 12	...	...
Patna	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	5 8	5 12	6 8	7 —	...	...	4 8	4 12	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	5	4 8	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	6 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	...	.	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Ranchi	5 —	4 10	4 10	6 —	...	...	4 10	4 12	...	...	...	...
Palámau	5 10	5 5	...	...	...	...	4 12	5 1	...	...	...	
Hazáribágh	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...	...	4 12	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	4 4	4 4		...	...	...	4 14	4 9	...	...		...
Cuttack	4 9	4 7	...	...	.	...	5 14	5 4	...	...		
Balasore	...	4 8	...	...	...	...	5 8	6 4	...	...	.	...
Sambalpur	4 12	4 12	...	...	...	...	6 14	6 12	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	5 4	5 4	6 9	6 9	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Benares	5 8	5 8½	7 9	7 9	3 0½	3 0½	4 1	4 1	...	...	5 11½	5 7
Ghazipur	5 4	5 4	7 5	7 5	3 1	3 1	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Jaunpur	6 5	5 13	9 2	8 —	3 8	3 8	5 —	4 8	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	5 2	5 2	7 8	7 —	3 —	3 —	5 4	5 4	7 8	5 4	7 —	6 —
Central—												
Bánda	5 4	5 3	6 6	6 6	3 4	3 4	5 —	5 4	...	...	...	...
Fatehpur*	...	5 4	...	6 —	...	3 —	...	4 12	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	4 12	4 13	5 —	5 10	...	3 6	4 12	4 12	5 —	4 8	4 12	4 8
Jalaun	5 4	5 2	7 —	7 —	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...
Cawnpore	5 6	5 4	...	7 4	.	...	4 4	4 4	7 8	7 12	6 8	7 12
Jhansi	5 2	5 4	6 12	7 —	2 12	2 12	4 14	4 13	...	...	...	...
Etawah	5 9	5 10	6 13	6 15	3 3	3 —	4 15	5 3	6 4	6 4	6 —	5 5
Farrukhabad	5 12	5 8	8 —	7 9	4 1	4 2	5 6	5 —	3 —	3 —	4 4	4 8
Mainpuri	5 12	5 12	6 12	7 4	2 8	2 8	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Etah	6 —	6 —	6 12	7 8	2 8	2 8	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	6 —	5 12	8 —	7 8	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Agra*	...	5 7	...	7 2	...	3 7	...	...	...	6 —	...	5 11
Muttra	5 12	5 12	7 10	7 13	2 8	2 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	7 2	6 —	6 —
Aligarh	5 12	5 12	7 4	7 8	2 8	2 8	4 8	4 8	6 12	7 4	...	...
Bulandshahr	6 —	5 12	7 8	7 12	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	5 14	5 14	7 13	7 13	3 15	3 14	4 9	4 10	...	...	...	...
Azamgarh	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	5 14	6 —	7 8	7 4	4 6	4 4	4 10	4 10	...	...	...	...
Basti	6 4	6 —	8 4	8 —	3 12	3 12	4 4	4 8	...	...	...	...

* Figures have not so far been reported.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or Marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	3 4	11 —	13 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	3 —	12 8	13 —	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 3	11 —	10 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	10 —	10 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Murshidabad
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14	3 14	10 8	10 8	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	9 6	9 12	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 8	12 —	11 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6	3 6	9 12	9 12	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 3	3 5	10 13	10 13	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	Rangpur
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	5 8	6 4	7 —	7 —	3 9	3 8	10 4	9 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	4 —	4 —	11 4	11 4	Bhágalpur
7 1	6 9	...	...	6 1	6 1	6 9	...	3 14	3 14	11 —	12 —	Darbhanga
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 8	4 —	4 —	12 8	13 —	Muzaffarpur
6 —	6 —	6 —	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 4	4 8	4 4	10 8	11 —	Sáran
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 10	5 12	6 8	4 8	4 8	11 —	11 —	Chámparan
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	3 12	3 12	11 —	11 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 9	7 4	6 13	5 12	6 5	11 10	13 —	Monghyr
7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	5 12	5 12	6 8	7 —	4 —	4 —	13 5	18 5	Gaya
...	...	8 —	8 —	6 8	6 8	7 —	6 8	4 8	4 8	13 —	...	Patna
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	...	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	10 —	9 8	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	7 —	3 12	3 12	10 —	9 —	Mánbhum
9 —	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	3 4	3 4	9 —	9 —	Ranchi
...	...	...	...	5 10	6 3	5 10	5 12½	3 15	3 6	13 1	13 1	Palámau
...	6 4	...	...	5 —	5 4	...	6 —	3 8	3 8	13 —	18 —	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	5 1	4 14	...	...	3 9	3 9	16 —	17 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	5 9	5 4	...	...	3 4	3 4	13 —	13 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	5 —	[illegible]	...	...	3 4	3 2	10 8	11 4	Balasore
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 4	3 4	10 —	9 8	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												AGRA—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	5 11	5 4	...	...	4 3	5 4	12 —	12 —	Mirzapur
...	...	6 —	6 —	6 0½	6 1½	...	...	3 10	3 10	...	...	Benares
...	...	...	...	6 8	5 14	...	...	4 3	4 3	14 2	14 2	Ghazipur
6 11	6 11	6 5	6 11	6 5	6 3	...	...	4 8	3 14	13 4	13 4	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	6 6	5 13	...	...	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 8	6 —	6 —	3 6	3 6	13 8	14 —	Bánda
...	...	...	...	...	5 12	...	...	...	4 —	...	12 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	4 12	5 —	...	5 12	3 8	3 6	13 —	13 12	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 2	6 —	6 —	3 8	3 8	16 8	16 4	Jalaun
4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —	...	5 12	...	...	4 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 3	...	...	3 4	3 4	14 —	14 —	Jhansi
3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	5 4	5 4	6 5	5 4	4 3	4 —	15 8	14 13	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 6	6 14	6 15	3 14	3 14	16 —	16 —	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 8	...	4 4	4 4	15 —	16 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 4	4 4	15 —	15 —	Meerut
...	...	...	...	...	5 7	...	7 —	...	...	...	...	Agra
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 13	...	...	4 —	3 12	16 —	16 —	Muttra
...	...	6 8	6 12	5 4	5 8	...	...	3 12	3 12	16 —	16 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	7 —	6 —	4 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	5 14	6 8	6 8	6 8	4 4	4 8	10 6	10 6	Ballia
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	3 12	3 12	13 —	13 —	Azamgarh
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 6	13 —	13 —	Gorakhpur
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 12	...	...	4 4	4 8	15 —	15 —	Basti

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF AUGUST 1919—*continued*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT (*Triticum Sativum*)		BARLEY (*Hordeum vulgare*)		RICE (*Oryza Sativa.*) Best sort		RICE (*Oryza Sativa.*) Common		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Andropogon sorghum*)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(*a*) AGRA—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	6 —	5 12	8 —	7 10	2 8	2 8	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Budaun*	5 3	5 3	7 5	7 7	2 8	2 8	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	4 8	4 —
Pilibit	5 10	5 4	8 2	8 2	2 4	2 4	4 12	4 12	...	...	...	...
Bareli	5 10	5 9	8 2	8 —	2 12	2 12	4 8	4 8	6 7	6 4	5 7	5 4
Moradabad	5 14	5 9	7 14	7 10	2 6	2 6	5 2	4 14	6 14	6 9	5 2	3 1
Bijnor*	...	5 6	...	7 11	...	2 —	...	4 4	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	6 4	5 1	8 —	8 —	3 8	3 8	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —
Saháranpur	5 14	5 8	7 12	7 4	1 14	1 14	3 3	3 3	6 6	6 6	...	...
Dehra Dun	5 12	5 6	8 —	7 12	1 10	2 —	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	4 7	4 4	6 3	6 —	2 —	2 —	3 11	3 8	...	...	...	...
Almora	5 12	5 12	8 4	8 —	2 —	2 2	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 2	3 —
Garhwal	4 4	4 4	7 —	7 —	2 —	2 —	3 —	3 —	...	...	...	...
(*b*) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	6 —	5 12	7 8	7 —	2 8	2 8	5 6	5 5	...	6 —	6 —	5 —
Sultanpur	6 —	5 8	7 8	7 —	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	...	...
Rae Bareli	5 14	5 6	7 12	7 2	3 4	3 8	5 1	4 10	...	...	...	...
Unao	5 6	5 5	6 12	6 12	3 2	3 2	5 4	5 2	...	...	...	...
Lucknow	5 8	5 8	7 10	7 12	2 8	2 8	4 4	4 —	...	...	6 8	5 —
Hardoi	6 —	5 12	8 8	7 8	3 —	3 —	4 12	5 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	5 9	5 8	7 4	7 4	...	...	3 12	3 12	...	...	...	...
Barabanki	5 14	5 13	8 —	7 14	2 13	2 13	4 13	5 1	...	...	...	...
Gonda	5 11	5 11	7 6	7 12	3 2	3 2	4 2	4 2	7 2	6 2	6 8	5 —
Bahraich	5 12	5 12	8 8	8 8	3 4	3 4	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Sitapur	6 —	5 8	8 —	7 8	2 8	2 4	5 —	4 8	4 12	4 4	6 —	4 4
Kheri	5 14	6 —	4 8	8 —	2 —	2 —	4 —	4 —	7 8	...	6 —	...
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	6 —	5 12	8 2	7 8	4 1	3 9	4 11	4 4	8 9	8 15	5 4	4 13
Ajmer*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kishangarh	5 8	5 8	8 —	7 12	2 4	2 8	4 8	3 —	7 —	8 —	6 4	5 —
Tonk	5 8	5 4	10 8	8 2	2 2	2 2	3 3	3 2 and 4 3	9 4	8 2	...	...
Jaipur	6 9	6 6	8 15	8 8	3 13	3 13	5 1	4 5	8 —	5 11	6 10	6 10
Karauli	5 12	5 10	8 2	7 12	4 1	4 1	5 —	5 —	5 12	5 12	5 10	5 10
Dholpur	5 10	5 10	8 —	7 11½	2 12	2 12	3 —	3 —	6 9	6 9½	6 1	6 4
Bharatpur*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alwar	7 8	7 —	9 7	9 4	3 8	3 8	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	7 14	7 14
Nasirabad	5 8	5 4	...	...	4 4	4 4	4 12	4 12	...	..	...	...
Western—												
Bikaner	5 6	5 4	7 —	6 12	2 12	2 12	4 1	4 12	...	...	4 11	4 1
Jaisalmer	4 —	3 8	...	...	2 12	1 12	4 —	2 —	4 4	4 —	4 4	3 8
Jodhpur	4 6¾ and 4 12½	4 4 and 4 10	7 14½	7 4	3 2	3 2	3 12	3 12	6 1½	5 8	5 4½ and 6 8	5 — and 5 12
Central India—												
Indore	6 —	6 2	6 6	6 12	3 14	4 12	5 —	5 —	11 —	...	...	...
Neemuch	6 4	6 4	.	...	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 8	...	...
Gwalior	6 —	6 —	7 —	8 —	3 —	3 —	4 12	4 12	8 —	7 8	...	..
Delhi—												
Delhi	6 —	5 10	7 8	6 12	2 — and 2 8	2 — and 2 8	4 —	3 8	7 8	8 —	6 8	6 8
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	6 12	5 8	8 4	7 8	...	...	4 —	3 —	7 8	7 8	6 —	5 8
Ferozepur	6 4	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	9 8	7 —	7 —	6 12
Central—												
Lahore	6 4	6 —	8 6	8 6	...	...	3 12	3 12	9 —	9 —	5 —	5 —
Gujranwala	7 8	7 —	9 4	8 14	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	9 8	...	...
Gujrat	7 12	7 —	9 8	8 12	...	...	5 —	4 —	...	6 —	...	6 —
Jhelum	6 8	6 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 —	4 4	9 —	9 —	6 —	6 —

* Figures have not so far been reported.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee].

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt.		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	..	..	5 4	5 4	...	...	4 2	4 2	...	...	Shahjahánpur
...	...	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 7	6 9	6 8	4 4	4 4	16 —	16 —	Budaun
...	...	...	..	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Pilibit
5 13	5 10	...	...	5 12	5 10	7 5	7 —	4 2	4 1	14 3	14 8	Bareli
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 7¼	...	...	4 1	4 1	14 8	13 8	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	...	5 4	...	...	.	4 —	...	13 13	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	3 8	3 —	16 —	15 —	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	..	.	3 8	3 8	13 4	13 5	Saharanpur
6 —	6 —	..	...	5 5	5 —	7 8	7 8	4 —	3 12	10 —	10 —	Dehra Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 4	5 4	6 —	3 12	3 —	11 4	11 4	Naini Tal
6 —	6 —	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	3 —	3 —	8 4	8 —	Almora
6 —	6 —	...	...	3 12	3 12	...	...	2 8	2 8	6 8	6 8	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
10 —	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	6 —	4 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	3 12	3 12	16 —	16 —	Sultanpur
9 —	...	4 —	4 —	5 10	5 8	...	...	4 2	4 —	15 —	15 —	Rae Bareli
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 5	...	...	3 14	3 6	15 —	15 —	Unao
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	4 4	4 4	13 —	13 —	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 12	3 12	13 —	13 —	Fyzabad
...	...	...	...	5 15	5 12	...	...	4 2	4 1	15 4	14 12	Barabanki
..	.	4 —	3 6	5 6	5 6	6 6	6 12	3 10	3 10	14 12	14 12	Gonda
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 12	7 4	4 —	4 —	15 —	15 —	Bahraich
...	...	5 —	4 8	5 8	5 4	...	...	4 8	4 —	13 —	13 —	Sitapur
...	...	12 —	...	5 12	6 —	...	...	6 4	4 —	16	14 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	3 11	5 15	5 11	7 10	7 3	3 9	3 6	12 3	11 3	Mewar (Udaipur)
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ajmer
...	..	...	...	6 4	6 8	7 —	6 —	...	...	17 —	18 —	Kishangarh
...	...	.	...	6 5	5 12	9 4	8 10	...	...	13 10	13 10	Tonk
...	..	5 11	5 11	6 6 and 6 14	6 2 and 6 10	7 8	7 5	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 12	8 12	...	...	14 6	14 6	Karauli
...	..	7 4	6 8	6 2	6 2	...	[illegible]	5 4	5 4	17 —	17 —	Dholpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bharatpur
...	...	9 8	9 8	6 14	8 —	8 8	8 8	6 12	6 12	17 5	17 4	Alwar
..	.	..	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	3 8	3 4	18 —	18 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
..	.	...	...	5 15	5 12	...	...	2 9	2 8	16 —	16 —	Bikaner
..	..	..	...	4 —	5 —	...	...	...	..	22 —	22 —	Jaisalmer
...	.	...	..	6 8¼ to 7 2¼	6 4	6 6½ and 8 2	6 —	5 —	3 12	20 —	21 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	4 —	8 8	16 —	16 —	Indore
	...	...	..	6 4	6 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	12 8	12 8	Neemuch
..	...	5 —	4 —	7 —	6 12	8 —	8 —	5 —	5 —	16 —	16 —	Gwalior
												Delhi—
...	...	...	...	6 2	5 12	...	...	3 4 and 3 8	3 8	15 —	15 —	Delhi
												Punjab—
												Southern—
..	...	...	...	6 14	6 8	...	...	..	...	13 8	13 8	Hissar
...	..	...	...	6 4	6 —	7 —	7 —	2 12	2 12	10 —	10 —	Ferozepur
												Central—
...	...	6 12	6 12	6 —	6 —	6 12	6 12	3 4	3 4	9 —	9 —	Lahore
...	...	..	...	6 12	6 6	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	Gujranwala
...	...	...	..	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	22 —	23 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	Jhelam

TABLE NO. 5—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF AUGUST 1919—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordium vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	5 12	5 12	7 8	7 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 8	6 —	6 —
Rohtak	6 2	5 13	8 —	8 —	..	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	6 8	6 —	5 12
Karnál	6 2	6 2	8 8	8 —	..	...	5 4	4 —	6 —	8 —	...	6 —
Submontane—												
Ambála	6 3	6 —	6 7	7 6	..	...	4 2	4 2	7 12	7 12	...	...
Ludhiana	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 8	7 8	5 8	5 —
Jullundur	6 12	6 8	7 12	7 8	..	...	4 —	4 —	8 —	7 4	6 —	4 —
Hoshiárpur	6 10	6 6	8 12	8 10	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 —	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	7 4	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	..	4 8	4 4	8 —	8 —	...	...
Amritsar	6 12	6 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	7 12	6 —	6 —
Siálkot	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 8	4 4	9 —	9 —	...	...
Hills—												
Simla	5 8	5 4	7 —	8 —	...	...	4 4	3 12	4 12	4 12	4 12	4 4
Kángra	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	6 4	6 2	9 4	9 4	...	...	4 4	4 4	8 4	6 4	5 12	5 8
Attock	6 4	6 4	9 —	9 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Sháhpur	6 14	6 10	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	...	4 8	4 8
Jhang	7 —	6 10	8 4	8 —	...	...	4 8	3 12	8 8	6 —	6 8	6 —
Lyallpur	6 8	6 4	8 —	7 8	...	...	3 12	...	...	...	...	...
Multan	6 6	6 6	7 12	7 4	...	...	4 4	4 4	8 4	7 12	7 12	5 8
Montgomery	6 13	6 13	8 4	8 8	...	...	4 4	3 14	8 —	8 —	4 8	4 8
Muzaffargarh	7 —	6 10	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	7 —	6 8	6 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	6 13	6 14	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 6	4 11	8 8	6 8	9 —	6 10
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazara	6 —	6 —	9 4	9 —	2 7	2 7	4 4	4 —	...	...	5 —	5 —
Peshawar	6 12	6 12	13 5	12 5	2 15	2 13	4 2	4 2	12 2	12 —	5 12	5 9
Kohát	6 3	6 5	11 3	10 7	2 14	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	6 13	6 13
Bannu	8 7	7 13	12 13	11 11	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 12	7 8	7 13
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	8 2	8 4	1 14	1 14	3 2	3 2	8 12	8 12	6 4	6 4
Tochi	8 12	8 12	11 13	11 13	...	...	3 —	3 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 4	5 ..	4 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	7 8	7 —	15 —	13 —	3 8	3 —	4 8	3 8	...	...	...	...
Wano†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	5 8	5 8	...	...	5 8	5 —	6 —	...	9 —	...	6 —	6 —
Hyderabad	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 4	3 12	3 8	6 —	6 —	5 —	5 —
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 —	[illegible] 12	3 6	3 6	6 4	6 —	5 —	4 12
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —
Upper Sind Frontier	5 4	5 4	...	...	3 4	2 12	3 8	3 —	5 4	5 4	6 2	7 4
Quetta	...	...	7 —	7 —	2 —	2 —	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 13	3 13
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	3 9	3 5	...	...	4 9	4 5	5 10	5 15	3 5	3 5	...	...
Ratnagiri	3 6	3 6	...	...	4 [illegible]	4 4	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Alibág	3 4	3 4	..	...	3 11	3 11	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Bombay	*4 7	*4 7	...	...	2 6	2 6	5 7	5 7	4 5	4 5	4 2	4 10
Thána	5 1	5 1	...	...	4 1	4 1	5 11	5 11	...	...	5 3	5 3
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	4 3	4 3	...	...	3 7	3 7	5 1	5 1	4 6	4 6	3 14	3 14
Belgaum	3 6	3 10	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 10	5 10	4 15	4 11	4 10	4 10
Satara	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	4 10	4 10	4 5	4 5	3 13	3 13
Sholapur	4 7	5 2	...	...	2 7	2 7	5 9	5 9	5 10	5 10	...	...
Bijapur	3 7	3 7	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 —	5 —	...	4 11
Poona	4 1	4 1	...	...	2 10	2 10	4 2	4 2	4 10	4 10	4 7	4 12
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmednagar	4 12	4 12	..	...	3 6	3 6	3 12	3 12	4 3	4 9	4 9	4 3
Násik	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 1	3 1	6 2	6 2	..	...	4 11	4 11
Dhulia	4 6	4 6	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 2	5 2	4 5	4 5	4 11	4 11
Jalgaon	4 12	4 8	..	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 1	4 11	5 —	4 12
Gujarat—												
Surat	4 10	4 10	...	...	3 4	3 4	5 9	5 9	4 10	4 10	5 5	4 10
Broach	3 8	3 8	...	...	5 8	5 —	6 —	5 8	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 8
Kaira	3 2	3 2	...	..	...	...	2 14	2 14	...	...	4 8	4 10
Baroda	4 8	4 10	...	...	5 8	5 4	5 12	5 8	...	...	4 8	5 —
Ahmedabad	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	4 8	4 8
Godhra	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	3 5	5 8	5 4	...	...	4 8	5 —
Disa	5 4	5 8	...	...	2 10	2 10	2 12	2 12	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	3 12	3 12	...	...	2 2	2 2	4 —	4 —	5 —	4 8	4 8	4 8
Central Provinces—												
Nimar	5 6	5 1	...	...	2 15	2 15	5 2	5 2	6 —	5 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	5 12	6 2	...	...	2 8	2 8	5 3	5 3	7 1	...	..	...
Betul	5 1	5 1	...	...	2 10	2 10	4 14	5 —	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara	5 10	5 5	...	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	5 6	5 6	...	...
Nagpur	4 13	4 13	...	...	3 15	3 15	...	...	5 15	5 15	...	...
Wardha	4 11	4 11	...	...	2 9	2 9	4 8	4 8	6 1	5 12	...	...

* Relates to Khandwa wheat

† Figures have not so far been reported

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or Marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 12	5 —	5 —	4 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 2	...	...	3 8	3 8	16 —	16 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	6 —	3 4	3 8	11 —	12 —	Karnál
												Sub-montane—
...	...	...	...	6 2	5 14	7 12	7 12	3 —	3 —	10 8	10 8	Ambala
...	...	2 8	2 —	6 —	5 12	7 8	7 8	3 12	3 8	11 —	10 —	Ludhiána
...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 4	8 —	7 8	...	...	19 —	19 —	Jullundur
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	4 —	4 —	6 4	6 4	7 8	6 —	...		16 —	16 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	6 8	6 8	6 —	6 —	8 8	9 8	3 8	3 8	10 —	10 —	Amritsar
...		...	...	5 14	6 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	6 —	7 —	2 12	2 8	8 8	8 8	Simla
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	2 8	2 8	12 —	12 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 2	7 8	7 12	2 12	3 4	10 8	11 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	21 —	21 —	Attock
												Western—
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...	10 —	12 —	Sháhpur
8 —	8 —	8 8	8 —	6 5	6 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 4	...	...	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	Lyallpur
...	...	7 —	7 —	6 2	6 4	8 4	7 12	...	...	11 —	10 12	Multan
...	...	...	...	6 2	6 6	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	Montgomery
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 2	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 4	...	...	...	...	9 8	8 12	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province—
...		5 —	5 —	5 14	5 12	7 14	7 8	...	...	8 8	8 12	Hazára
...	...	6 9	7 9	6 14	6 9	10 8	10 13	...	...	15 7	14 12	Peshávar
		...	...	6 11	7 4	8 15	8 15	...	...	15 8	15 8	Kohát
...		...	...	8 7	8 6	12 8	11 9	...	...	19 11	19 11	Bannu
—		...	...	6 14	7 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Dera Ismail Khan
...		...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	12 8	12 8	Toohi
...		...	...	5 6	5 6	7 4	7 4	...	...	8 6	8 12	Kurram
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	Malakand
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	20 —	20 —	Karáchi
	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 8	3 4	16 —	16 —	Hydorabad
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 12	...	...	2 8	2 8	16 —	16 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 — to 7 —	6 —	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	[illegible]	...	3 3	3 3	12 8	12 8	Karwar
6 8	6 1	...	...	3 8	3 8	...	...	3 7	3 7	10 13	11 8	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	4 2	4 2	...	...	2 11	2 11	12 13	12 13	Alibág
4 3	4 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 13	3 13	12 10	12 10	Bombay
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6			3 4	3 4	13 6	13 6	Thana
												Deccan and Karnatak—
...	...	...	...	4 3	4 3	...	...	3 5	3 5	13 1	13 1	Dharwar
6 —	6 4	...	...	5 3	5 8	...	...	3 1	3 9	12 —	15 —	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	4 10	4 10	...	...	3 7	3 7	9 9	9 9	Satara
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 15	...	...	2 15	2 15	12 15	12 15	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 7	3 7	11 —	11 —	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	4 14	4 10	...	...	3 —	3 —	12 10	12 10	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	4 15	4 15	...	...	3 4	3 4	12 15	12 15	Ahmednagar
5 2	5 2	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	2 14	2 14	13 —	13 —	Násik
...	...	...	...	4 11	4 11	...	...	3 8	3 8	11 5	11 5	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	5 —	4 13	...	...	3 12	3 11	12 8	12 8	Jalgáon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	3 11	3 11	14 13	14 13	Surat
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	17 12	17 12	Broach
6 —	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 12	...	...	3 8	3 8	20 —	20 —	Kaira
...	...	...	...	4 14	4 15	...	...	3 4	3 4	20 —	20 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	20 —	20 —	Ahmedabad
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	16 —	16 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	3 4	3 4	18 —	18 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 —	...	...	3 12	3 12	50 —	50 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	3 15	4 —	10 9	10 9	Nimar
...	...	...	...	6 15	6 10	...	...	4 9	4 9	14 7	14 1	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	5 8	6 —	...	...	...	3 1	12 13	13 —	Betul
...		...	...	5 1	5 1	...	...	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 10	3 5	9 10	9 10	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	5 1	4 12	...	...	3 9	3 9	11 14	11 14	Wardha

TABLE NO. 5- RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF AUGUST 1919—*concluded*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces - *continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	5 13	6 1	..	..	2 8	2 8	3 14	5 8	...	...	...	...
Saugor	5 8	5 8	..	.	3 4	3 8	4 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Damoh	6 3	5 14	..	...	4 —	3 11	4 11	4 —	...	...	..	...
Jubbulpore	5 12	5 15	...	...	2 12	3 —	5 8	6 —	...	...	..	...
Mandla	5 8	5 8	...	..	2 8	...	5 8	5 12	...	...	..	...
Seoni	6 —	6 —	...	..	3 4	3 8	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Bálaghat	5 2	4 7	...	.	3 9	3 9	5 10	5 10	...	..	...	..
Bhandara	5 2	5 7	...	...	...	...	5 3	5 14(a)	5 11	5 11	...	...
Chánda	4 10	4 10	...	..	3 12	3 14	5 2	5 2	6 12	7 1	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	5 8	5 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	...	..	...	...
Raipur	5 —	5 —	..	...	3 12	3 12	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	..
Drug	5 5	5 5	...	...	3 7	3 7	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	5 2	5 —	...	...	2 7	2 7	4 —	4 —	4 12	4 12	...	...
Akola	4 7	4 7	...	...	2 5	2 5	3 7	3 7	5 —	5 —	...	...
Amráoti	...	...	...	...	2 4	2 4	4 9	4 11	5 —	5 —	...	...
Yeotmal	4 13	4 13	...	..	2 14	2 14	4 8	4 8	5 8	5 8	...	...
Hyderabad												
Secunderabad	2 12	2 13	...	...	2 3	2 3	4 9	4 14	5 13	6 3	4 9	4 5
Madras												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12	5 —	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1	3 6	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2	4 2	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15	4 12	...	..	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 5	3 5	5 14	5 14	6 14	6 14
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	.	...	..	3 —	3 —	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	..	...	...	3 9	4 6	5 6	6 —	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	3 11	4 14	4 13	...	...
Karnul	...	...	..	..	...	...	4 2	4 2	5 8	5 14	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 9	3 5	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 9	3 9	...	...	7 1	...
Godavari	...	...	...	..	...	...	3 1[illegible]	4 2	...	...	8 —	6 —
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	4 14	4 14	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 11	4 15	5 —	5 —	...	4 14
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 8	5 12	5 12	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2	4 2	...	..	...	...
Chingleput	..	...	...	...	...	...	4 1	4 —	...	..	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	3 8	..	..	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	..	..	...	...	3 11	3 11	...	...	6 3	4 13
Tanjore	...			...	..	...	4 2	4 2	...	..	5 8	5 8
Trichinopoly	...	..	.	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	6 2	6 2	5 8	5 8
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10	4 1	6 4	5 14	5 1	5 8
Madura	...	..	...	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	5 2	5 2	4 7	4 7
Mysore—												
Mysore	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	3 4	3 4	3 12	3 12	7 —	7 —	...	...
Bangalore	3 —	3 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	2 —	2 —	3 —	3 —	3 2	3 —	3 —	3 14	...	...	...	...
Aden	3 2	3 2	...	...	3 3	3 3	3 10	3 10	5 —	5 —	2 9	2 2

(a) Rangoon rice

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces —continued
												Central —
...		...	.	6 12	6 1	..	...	3 5	3 5	13 ·	13 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	..	6 —	6 —	...	...	3 4	3 4	12 —	12 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	7 2	6 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	14 —	14 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	3 4	3 4	14 —	14 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	2 12	2 12	11 —	11 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	..	...	3 4	3 —	12 —	12 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	5 2	4 13	..	..	3 1	2 7	10 9	10 9	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	..	..	3 2	3 2	9 10	10 14	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	..	3 12	3 7	11 2	11 12	Chánda
												Eastern —
...	...	...		5 4	5 4	...	...	3 4	3 4	9 8	9 8	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 —	3 —	10 —	10 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	...	...	3 4	3 4	10 5	10 5	Drug
												Berar —
...	...	...	...	4 13	4 14	...	...	3 4	3 —	8 7	8 7	Buldána
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	..	...	3 5	3 5	10 8	10 8	Akola
...	...	...	...	...	4 15	...	...	3 13	3 13	14 8	...	Amráoti
...	...	...	.	4 13	4 13	..	.	3 2	3 2	12 12	12 12	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad —
4 5	4 5	...	..	4 5	4 5	...	.	4 14	4 10	10 6	10 4	Secunderabád
												Madras —
												Malabar Coast —
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	13 10	13 2	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	S. Canara
												South, central —
5 15	5 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	9 10	9 10	Nilgiris
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	Salem
												Central —
5 15	5 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	11 10	11 10	Bellary
6 7	6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	Anantapur
6 8	6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Karnul
												East Coast, north —
5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	11 —	Ganjam
6 8	6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	Vizagapatam
5 15	5 15	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	13 11	20 9	Godávari
												East Coast, central —
6 6	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 13	17 4	Kistna
4 7	4 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	Guntur
6 8	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	18 —	18 —	Nellore
												East Coast, south —
5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 4	18 14	Madras
4 14	5 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 13	20 14	Chingleput
5 15	5 9	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	15 13	15 13	N. Arcot
5 9	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 1	15 13	S. Arcot
5 15	5 15	...	...	...	...	...		..		15 7 and 15 12	15 7 and 15 12	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	16 3	16 3	Trichinopoly
												Southern —
6 5	5 15	..	...	...	..	...	.	...		19 3	18 12	Tinnevelly
4 13	4 13		...	...	..	...	...	...		17 3	17 3	Madura
												Mysore —
6 8	6 8	...	..	3 12	3 12	...	.	...	...	10 —	10 —	Mysore
6 —	6 12	...	...	3 —	3 8	...	...	3 5	3 5	9 —	9 —	Bangalore
												Coorg —
6 8	6 12	...	...	8 —	7 4	...	...	2 4	2 4	11 —	11 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	3 12	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

WHEAT PRICES IN INDIA

RETURN SHOWING THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF WHEAT IN INDIA FROM THE SECOND HALF OF JULY, 1914, TO THE SECOND HALF OF AUGUST, 1919.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
September 26, 1919

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

A—Wholesale prices of Wheat in

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 31st July 1914.	30th September 1914.	31st December 1914.	31st March 1915.	30th June 1915.	30th September 1915.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi	Karachi (white)*	3 15 2	4 7 9	5 8 10	5 4 3	4 4 3	4 12 3
Bombay (port)	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy)	4 1 9	4 2 1	5 1 6	4 7 7	...	5 0 3
Calcutta	Calcutta (Club No. 2)	4 5 10	4 8 3	5 10 0	5 2 0	4 8 0	5 1 0
Punjab	Lahore	3 10 3	3 11 6	4 13 6	5 0 0	3 11 6	4 7 0
	Ferozepur	3 5 3	3 14 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	3 13 0	4 7 0
	Lyallpur	3 6 0	3 14 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	4 4 0
	Amritsar	3 3 3	3 11 6	4 10 0	5 0 0	3 12 0	[illegible] 8 0
	Multan	3 6 0	3 14 6	4 12 0	4 7 0	3 10 0	4 8 0
	Rawalpindi	3 4 3	3 11 3	4 4 0	4 5 0	3 14 0	4 7 0
	Ambala	3 10 3	3 14 6	5 0 0	5 13 0	3 15 6	4 12 0
Delhi	Delhi	3 14 0	4 5 0	5 5 0	6 6 0	4 3 0	4 12 6
United Provinces	Benares	4 2 10	4 3 5	5 1 7	5 8 10	4 6 5	4 10 6
	Aligarh (Hathras)	4 0 9	4 6 0	5 2 8	5 11 2	4 3 5	4 9 3
	Cawnpur	4 3 0	4 8 0	5 6 0	5 0 0	4 7 0	4 14 0
	Meerut	4 0 0	4 5 0	5 0 0	6 2 6	3 13 0	4 7 0
	Shahjahanpur	4 0 0	4 5 3	5 0 0	4 9 0	4 0 0	4 10 0
	Agra	4 1 7	4 5 2	5 8 3	6 6 4	4 9 1	5 2 6
	Fyzabad	4 3 3	4 3 3	5 1 0	4 12 3	4 9 0	4 13 0
	Lucknow	4 1 9	4 7 1	5 8 4	4 13 6	4 7 1	4 13 6
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 11 4	4 6 7	4 5 0	4 12 10
	Jubbulpore	4 5 1	4 7 1	5 2 7	4 11 4	4 8 2	4 13 7
	Raipur	3 14 5	3 14 5	4 14 5	3 14 5	4 4 10	4 11 2
	Akola	4 12 0	5 5 7	5 13 7	4 12 5	3 15 7	3 15 7
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	3 6 6	3 11 6	4 3 10	4 3 10	3 8 10	4 6 2
Baluchistan	Quetta	3 15 5	4 0 0	4 9 0	5 5 2	4 7 3	4 3 3
Bombay	Poona	5 4 1	...	5 11 7	5 6 2	5 1 4	5 8 11
	Ahmednagar	5 2 9	4 13 3	6 14 4	4 6 6	4 10 1	4 15 6
	Ahmedabad	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 14 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	5 5 4
	Dharwar (Hubli)	4 8 4	4 8 4	4 1 5	3 10 6	3 11 9	3 12 1
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	3 13 0	4 0 0	5 4 0	5 6 0	4 6 0	5 0 0
	Bhagalpur	4 3 0	4 3 0	5 4 0	4 13 0	4 8 0	5 9 7
	Muzaffarpur	4 7 0	4 0 0	5 5 0	6 10 6	4 7 0	5 0 0
	Ranchi	4 7 0	4 14 0	6 4 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 12 0
	Cuttack	4 5 8	4 11 3	5 [illegible] 0	6 1 6	4 11 3	5 1 3
Bengal	Dacca	4 8 0	5 0 0	6 8 0	...	...	...
	Rangpur	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 4 0	5 8 0	5 4 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein).	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	6 5 5	6 5 5	6 5 5
	Mandalay	4 3 0	4 14 9	5 2 7	4 13 7	5 2 7	5 2 7
	(Median (Average)	4 2 3	4 5 0	5 2 8	5 0 0	4 6 2	4 12 10
	Index Numbers (a)	100	104	125	121	106	115

*5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red.

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from *fortnightly* returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the wholesale prices in the markets referred to above, which prevailed on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight. The statistics for Karachi, Bombay, and Calcutta are compiled from the Chambers of Commerce Market Reports.

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July, 1914, which is taken as 100.

India per maund of 82⅐ lbs

Fortnight ending										
31st December 1915.	31st March 1916.	30th June 1916.	30th September 1916.	31st December 1916.	31st March 1917.	30th June 1917.	30th September 1917.	31st December 1917.	15th January 1918.	31st January 1918.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 9 3	3 15 3	3 10 2	4 4 3	4 14 9	4 12 3	4 7 3	4 11 9	5 6 4	5 4 1	4 14 9
5 0 5	4 6 9	4 2 10	4 5 10	4 11 1	4 9 10	4 15 4	4 11 8	5 1 2	5 0 10	5 0 1
5 3 0	3 15 0	4 1 6	4 4 6	...	4 9 0	4 8 6	4 12 6	5 3 6	5 10 0	5 11 6
4 7 0	3 9 0	3 3 3	3 11 6	4 5 3	4 3 3	4 0 0	4 3 3	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 13 6
4 5 3	3 10 0	3 5 3	3 10 3	4 3 6	4 1 9	3 12 0	3 14 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 11 3
4 2 0	3 4 0	3 1 6	3 11 0	4 3 0	4 0 0	3 13 0	4 2 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 14 0
4 5 0	3 6 0	3 2 9	3 7 0	4 2 0	3 13 6	3 13 0	3 15 0	4 10 0	4 8 0	4 8 0
4 3 6	3 7 0	3 2 0	3 11 6	4 1 6	4 1 [illegible]	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 13 0	4 12 6	4 14 6
4 8 0	3 12 0	3 10 6	3 12 0	4 6 0	4 11 0	4 4 0	4 7 0	5 2 6	5 2 6	5 2 6
4 9 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	3 13 0	4 7 0	3 14 0	3 14 6	4 0 0	4 15 0	4 15 0	4 15 0
4 12 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 11 0	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 3 0	4 15 4	5 0 0	4 14 0
4 14 3	4 2 10	3 14 7	4 0 8	4 12 11	4 5 0	4 3 5	4 1 7	4 11 5	4 11 5	4 11 5
4 15 8	4 6 0	4 0 0	4 1 8	4 8 11	4 3 8	3 14 0	3 14 6	4 14 9	4 11 6	4 13 6
5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 3 3	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 14 0
4 9 0	3 12 9	3 6 3	3 10 3	4 7 0	4 5 0	3 12 9	3 12 11	4 13 7	4 13 7	4 13 7
4 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 11 9	4 5 0	4 1 9	3 11 3	3 14 0	4 7 0	4 14 0	4 15 0
5 5 4	4 7 1	4 1 7	4 5 2	5 2 6	4 13 6	4 7 1	4 7 1	5 5 4	5 5 4	5 5 4
5 2 8	3 10 3	3 13 3	3 14 9	4 8 0	4 1 7	...	3 15 3	4 12 0	4 13 6	4 11 3
5 0 0	3 14 6	3 11 6	4 0 0	4 9 3	4 0 0	4 3 4	4 3 4	5 0 0	5 2 6	5 2 6
4 9 7	3 12 10	3 11 7	3 11 7	4 1 11	3 13 2	4 1 11	4 8 2	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5
4 14 10	3 11 6	3 8 11	3 14 5	4 6 0	4 5 2	4 0 0	4 5 2	5 2 7	5 3 11	5 9 10
4 6 5	3 7 2	3 7 2	3 9 7	4 0 0	3 12 10	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 11 2	3 11 2	3 11 2
4 12 2	3 15 6	3 14 0	3 7 10	3 7 10	3 4 8	4 3 6	4 3 6	...	5 15 11	5 15 11
4 7 7	3 13 4	3 9 10	3 8 3	4 4 9	4 8 7	4 0 4	4 2 1	4 15 1	4 15 4	5 1 3
4 10 6	4 9 4	4 7 0	4 12 0	5 5 0	5 5 0	4 14 0	5 0 6	5 7 0	5 9 0	5 13 0
5 6 8	4 9 4	4 3 9	4 2 8	...	4 11 7	5 3 4	5 2 2	...	7 6 11	...
3 10 9	3 11 8	3 11 2	3 9 10	3 8 1	3 9 11	4 4 1	4 15 1	5 13 10	...	6 0 7
5 5 4	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 12 0
3 13 8	3 0 10	3 0 1	3 3 10	3 11 11	3 3 10	3 11 8	4 8 11	...	4 3 4	4 1 8
5 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 7 6	4 0 0	4 6 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	4 12 0	4 6 0	4 7 0
5 8 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	3 15 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	4 7 0
5 5 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
6 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	5 4 0	5 12 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0
5 9 0	4 5 9	3 12 11	4 1 4	5 1 5	4 5 8	4 1 4	4 5 8	5 5 4	5 5 4	5 5 4
5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 9 2
5 7 6	4 8 1	4 14 9	4 14 9	4 4 3	3 14 1	3 14 1	4 10 2	4 13 7	4 13 7	4 8 1
4 14 3	3 15 0	3 11 6	3 14 9	4 7 0	4 5 0	4 0 2	4 3 3	4 15 4	5 0 0	4 14 7
118	95	90	95	107	104	97	102	120	121	119

A—Wholesale prices of Wheat in

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 15th February 1918. Rs. A. P.	28th February 1918. Rs. A. P.	15th March 1918. Rs. A. P.	31st March 1918. Rs. A. P.	15th April 1918. Rs. A. P.	30th April 1918. Rs. A. P.	15th May 1918. Rs. A. P.
Karachi	Karachi (white)*	5 3 3	5 5 4	5 4 4	5 3 3	5 3 3	5 4 4	5 4 4
Bombay (Port)	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy).	5 1 11	5 2 10	5 1 4	5 1 9	5 3 9	5 2 10	5 7 10
Calcutta	Calcutta (Club No. 2).	5 12 6	6 6 6	5 1 0	5 2 0	5 2 6	5 1 0	5 1 0
Punjab	Lahore	5 0 0	4 13 6	5 0 0	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 10 3	4 1 6
	Ferozepur	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	3 13 0	3 13 0
	Lyallpur	4 11 0	4 12 0	4 7 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 2 0	3 13 0
	Amritsar	4 8 0	4 11 0	4 10 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 2 0	4 0 0
	Multan	4 13 0	4 13 0	4 13 0	4 10 0	4 13 0	4 6 3	3 13 0
	Rawalpindi	5 5 3	5 14 9	5 14 9	6 2 6	5 2 6	5 11 6	4 13 6
	Ambala	5 1 0	5 1 0	4 15 0	4 7 0	4 8 0	3 12 6	4 0 0
Delhi	Delhi	5 1 0	5 8 0	5 3 6	4 15 0	5 0 8	4 9 0	4 7 0
United Provinces	Benares	5 3 6	5 3 6	5 1 11	4 10 9	4 1 2	4 3 2	4 4 0
	Aligarh (Hathras)	5 7 2	5 6 8	5 8 2	4 11 2	4 3 8	4 1 8	4 1 8
	Cawnpore	5 3 0	5 6 0	4 14 0	4 11 0	4 14 0	4 7 0	4 7 0
	Meerut	5 6 4	5 5 3	4 13 9	5 0 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 1 6
	Shahjahanpur	5 2 0	5 2 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 3 6
	Agra	5 8 3	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 5 4	5 11 5	5 5 4	4 13 6
	Fyzabad	4 12 0	4 15 0	4 1 6	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 0 0	4 0 0
	Lucknow	5 8 3	5 5 4	4 5 3	4 7 1	4 7 1	4 3 4	4 5 2
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 12 8
	Jubbulpore	5 5 5	5 1 4	5 1 4	5 1 4	4 6 1	4 9 1	4 9 1
	Raipur	3 11 2	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 10	4 6 5
	Akola	5 15 11	5 15 11	5 15 4	5 9 11	5 3 11	5 3 10	5 3 11
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	5 1 3	5 6 9	5 1 3	5 1 11	4 15 4	4 11 4	4 11 4
Baluchistan	Quetta	5 12 0	5 8 0	5 2 3	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6
Bombay	Poona	...	...	6 12 11	6 9 7	7 1 11	7 3 7	8 3 1
	Ahmednagar	5 13 10	5 15 2	5 10 1	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 1 6	5 15 8
	Ahmedabad	5 12 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	...	4 8 11	4 13 3	4 8 11	4 12 1	5 7 6	6 2 6
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	4 7 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 10 0
	Bhagalpur	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	Muzaffarpur	5 11 6	5 11 6	5 11 6	5 11 6	5 0 0	4 7 0	4 7 0
	Ranchi	5 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 [illegible]	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0
	Cuttack	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	6 1 6	6 1 6	5 9 0
Bengal	Rangpur	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein).	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 9 2	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
	Mandalay	4 13 7	4 13 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	4 13 7	5 2 7	5 2 7
	(Median Average)	5 1 11	5 3 2	5 1 0	4 15 0	4 13 7	4 10 3	4 9 1
	Index Numbers (*a*)	124	126	122	119	117	112	110

* 5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red.

(*a*) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July, 1914, which is taken as 100.

India per maund of 82⁴⁄₇ lbs—contd.

Fortnight ending										
31st May 1918.	15th June 1918.	30th June 1918.	15th July 1918.	31st July 1918.	15th August 1918.	31st August 1918.	15th September 1918.	30th September 1918.	15th October 1918.	31st October 1918.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
5 5 4	5 4 4	5 3 3	5 5 8	5 8 4	5 8 4	5 8 4	5 10 4	6 8 4	6 10 4	6 10 4
5 8 2	5 13 8	6 0 7	6 3 11	6 5 11	7 0 0	6 14 11	7 7 5	7 12 2	7 1 2	7 2 10
5 1 0	5 2 0	5 1 0	5 10 0	5 11 6	5 15 6	6 0 6	6 6 0	9 1 0	7 8 0	8 4 0
4 7 0	4 7 0	4 9 0	4 13 6	5 0 0	5 2 6	5 0 0	5 8 3	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6
3 13 0	3 10 3	3 14 6	4 1 6	4 9 1	4 11 6	4 13 6	5 5 3	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6
3 15 0	3 14 0	4 0 1	4 5 0	4 8 0	4 10 6	4 12 0	5 4 0	5 12 0	5 11 0	5 12 6
4 5 0	4 5 0	4 7 0	4 10 0	4 11 3	4 13 6	4 13 6	5 6 6	6 0 0	5 12 0	5 12 0
3 13 0	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 5 0	4 7 0	4 13 6	5 0 0	5 2 6	5 8 3	5 10 0	5 8 3
4 11 3	5 6 2	5 1 3	5 2 6	5 2 6	5 11 6	5 6 9	5 8 3	5 14 9	6 0 0	6 0 6
4 0 0	4 1 0	4 1 0	4 5 0	4 9 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	5 8 0	6 4 0	6 9 0	6 9 0
4 5 0	4 5 0	4 7 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 10 0	7 0 0	6 10 0	6 10 0
4 6 3	4 7 1	4 10 6	4 8 3	5 0 1	5 1 6	5 9 3	6 6 0	6 10 8	6 7 9	6 2 7
4 2 6½	4 7 2½	4 14 6	5 1 4½	5 3 0	5 8 0	6 0 7½	6 10 0	7 4 8	7 4 8	6 5 6
4 7 0	4 9 0	4 14 0	5 8 0	5 5 4	5 15 0	5 8 3	6 10 0	7 4 0	6 15 0	6 13 0
4 1 6	4 1 6		4 11 3	5 2 6	5 8 3	5 11 6	6 6 0	7 0 9	6 6 0	6 6 0
4 0 0	4 3 6	4 7 9	4 11 0	5 0 0	5 9 9	5 9 9	6 6 0	7 10 0	6 10 0	6 7 0
4 13 6	5 0 0	5 5 4	5 11 5	5 14 10	5 12 2	5 10 2	6 7 1	7 4 8	7 4 7	7 5 2
4 0 0	4 1 9	4 1 9	4 5 0	5 0 0	5 1 3	5 2 9	5 8 0	6 15 3	7 1 3	6 2 9
4 7 4	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 14 0	5 2 6	5 5 4	5 8 3	6 6 4	8 0 0	6 10 6	6 6 4
5 14 1	5 14 1	5 10 8	5 7 10	5 7 10	6 3 1	6 6 4	7 0 11	7 3 1	7 7 4	8 6 2
4 14 10	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 5 5	5 9 10	5 11 5	6 6 5	6 10 8	7 1 10	6 15 4
4 6 5	4 6 5	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 2	6 0 0	6 3 2	7 8 0	7 8 0
5 3 11	5 4 10	5 4 10	5 4 10	5 4 10	5 4 10	6 1 0	6 13 1	7 0 2	7 0 2	9 1 6
4 10 9	4 3 9	4 1 2	4 1 2	4 5 8	4 8 0	4 12 5	4 13 7	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3
4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6
7 9 8	...	7 6 11	7 15 9	8 0 11	7 8 0	8 3 1	8 14 3	...	9 7 1	...
6 3 4	6 5 1	6 5 1	6 7 11	6 14 4	7 5 8	...	9 3 1	...	8 11 9	8 11 9
6 6 0	6 2 0	5 12 0	6 2 0	6 6 0	7 0 0	6 10 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	8 0 0
...	5 15 0	5 8 7	5 14 11	7 3 7	7 9 1	7 11 8	9 4 0	8 5 10	...	8 15 10
3 7 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	4 12 0	4 7 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	6 10 0	6 0 0	5 11 0
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	5 6 0	6 0 0	6 6 0
4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 10 6	4 10 6	5 5 0	5 5 0	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 2 6
5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	[illegible] 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0
5 9 0	5 9 0	5 5 4	6 1 6	6 1 6	6 1 6	6 1 6	6 1 6	6 12 11	6 12 11	8 3 3
5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 12 0
8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
5 7 6	5 13 1	5 13 1	5 13 1	5 13 1	5 13 1	5 13 1	6 7 5	7 1 9	7 12 11	8 1 7
4 8 11	4 9 1	4 14 3	5 2 0	5 2 6	5 8 0	5 8 9	6 6 0	6 12 11	6 10 6	6 8 0
110	110	118	124	125	133	134	154	164	161	157

A—Wholesale prices of Wheat in

Port or province	Market	Fortnight ending 15th November 1918. Rs. A. P.	30th November 1918. Rs. A. P.	15th December 1918. Rs. A. P.	31st December 1918. Rs. A. P.	15th January 1919. Rs. A. P.	31st January 1919. Rs. A. P.	14th February 1919. Rs. A. P.	28th February 1919. Rs. A. P.	15th March 1919. Rs. A. P.
Karachi*	Karachi (white)†	6 12 4	6 13 4	6 13 4	6 14 5	7 0 5	6 15 5	6 15 5	7 7 5	7 5 5
Bombay* (port)	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy)	8 8 8	8 5 9	8 2 9	8 2 9	7 12 11	7 14 4	7 15 10	7 8 6	7 2 7
Calcutta*	Calcutta (Club No. 2)	7 12 0	8 14 0	8 12 0	8 6 0	8 0 0	7 15 6	8 2 6	8 0 0	7 10 0
Punjab	Lahore	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 6 6	6 15 3	6 15 3	7 4 3	6 15 3	6 2 6
	Ferozepur	6 2 6	6 2 6	5 14 9	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 10 9	6 10 9	6 2 6
	Lyallpur	5 14 0	5 15 0	6 0 0	6 14 0	6 8 0	6 12 0	7 0 0	6 11 0	6 6 0
	Amritsar	5 14 6	5 12 9	5 14 0	6 4 3	6 11 0	6 8 0	6 12 0	6 10 0	5 11 3
	Multan	5 13 0	5 13 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	5 14 0	6 11 0	5 10 6
	Rawalpindi	6 0 6	6 4 6	6 0 6	6 10 9	6 10 9	6 2 6	6 10 9	6 15 3	6 10 9
	Ambala	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	7 4 0	7 8 0	6 14 0	6 14 0	6 9 0
Delhi	Delhi	6 15 0	6 15 0	6 10 0	6 14 0	7 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 6 0
United Provinces	Benares	6 7 1	6 14 1	6 14 1	6 9 2	6 9 2	6 15 9	6 15 9	7 2 6	6 2 7
	Aligarh (Hathras)	6 12 0	6 11 0	6 13 10½	6 13 0	6 15 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	6 4 0	5 15 0
	Cawnpore	6 15 3	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 10 8	7 4 4	7 4 4	6 12 0	6 8 0	6 4 0
	Meerut	6 10 9	6 10 9	6 4 0	6 6 0	6 14 9	7 5 0	7 5 0	6 10 3	6 2 9
	Shahjahanpur	6 14 0	7 6 0	7 4 0	7 2 0	7 2 0	7 2 0	7 0 0	6 12 0	6 10 0
	Agra	7 1 5	6 15 3	6 14 3	6 13 9	6 13 11	6 14 7	7 5 1	6 14 10	6 2 10
	Fyzabad	...	6 5 9	6 6 3	6 8 0	6 6 3	6 6 3	6 8 6	6 4 6	5 15 0
	Lucknow	6 15 4	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	7 4 3	7 4 3	6 15 3	6 10 8	6 6 3
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	8 6 4	8 6 4	8 6 4	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 13 2	8 10 0	10 6 5	8 9 3
	Jubbulpore	7 12 11	6 15 4	6 15 4	6 10 8	6 15 4	6 15 4	7 9 11	7 9 11	7 3 4
	Raipur	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 4 10	7 2 5	7 1 7	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5
	Akola	9 13 7	9 13 7	8 5 4	6 13 1	6 13 2	6 12 10	6 12 10	8 5 10	9 1 2
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 4 7	5 4 5	5 4 5	5 4 5	5 4 7	5 6 9	5 6 9
Baluchistan	Quetta	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	6 4 6	6 4 6	6 4 6	6 7 6
Bombay	Poona	9 11 7	9 1 7	9 7 1	9 11 7	9 11 7	9 11 7	9 11 7	9 11 7	9 7 1
	Ahmednagar	8 4 5	8 15 5	8 8 4	8 15 5	8 15 5	8 15 5	8 12 8	8 13 10	8 11 9
	Ahmedabad	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 4 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 8 0	9 0 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	9 7 11	8 5 0	7 9 0	8 5 0	7 14 9	8 8 6	9 12 7	9 4 0	9 7 11
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 6	6 2 6	6 11 0	6 11 0	6 2 6	5 11 0	5 0 0
	Bhagalpur	6 10 0	6 6 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	7 3 0	7 0 0
	Muzaffarpur	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 10 [illegible]	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0
	Ranchi	8 8 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 4 0	8 4 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 2 0
	Cuttack	8 3 3	8 3 3	9 6 [illegible]	9 6 7	9 6 7	9 6 7	9 6 7	8 12 3	8 12 3
Bengal	Rangpur	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	7 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein).	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 10 5	8 10 5	8 10 5	8 10 5	8 10 5	10 0 0	10 0 0
	Mandalay	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	7 12 11	7 1 9
	(Median Average)	6 14 6	6 14 1	6 13 10½	6 13 9	7 0 5	7 3 0	7 0 0	7 2 6	6 10 9
	Index Numbers (a)	167	166	166	166	170	174	169	173	161

* Prices at ports after 31st August 1919 are as follows:—

Ports	Rate per	On 5th September 1919. Rs. A. P.	On 12th September 1919. Rs. A. P.	On 19th September 1919. Rs. A. P.
Karachi (white)	Maund	6 12 5	6 11 4	6 10 4
Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy)	"	7 1 2	6 15 8	6 9 10
Calcutta (Club No. 2)	"	7 8 0	7 9 0	7 0 0

† 5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red.

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914, which is taken as 100.

India per maund of 82⅟₇ lbs—contd.

31st March 1919.	15th April 1919.	30th April 1919.	15th May 1919.	31st May 1919.	15th June 1919.	30th June 1919.	15th July 1919.	31st July 1919.	15th August 1919.	31st August 1919.	Increase or decrease in fortnight ending 31st August 1919 as compared with preceding fortnight.
Fortnight ending											
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Per cent
7 1 5	6 14 5	6 12 5	6 11 4	6 10 4	6 8 4	6 7 4	6 9 4	6 11 4	6 12 5	6 13 5	+1
6 6 10	6 6 10	6 15 8	6 15 8	7 5 7	7 4 1	7 8 6	7 12 11	7 12 11	7 11 5	7 5 7	—5
7 6 0	6 10 0	8 1 0	7 12 0	8 1 0	7 14 0	7 12 0	7 12 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 12 0	—3
5 14 9	5 14 9	5 2 6	5 2 6	5 4 8	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 8 3	6 2 3	—6
5 14 9	5 11 6	5 8 3	5 11 3	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 2 6	4
5 2 0	5 6 0	5 13 0	5 6 0	5 10 0	5 14 0	5 10 0	6 1 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	—4
5 4 6	5 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 2 0	5 12 0	6 6 0	6 2 0	6 1 0	6 0 0	5 10 0	—6
5 0 0	5 5 0	4 14 0	5 5 3	5 7 0	5 12 0	5 8 3	5 10 0	5 13 3	6 0 6	6 0 6	*Nil*
5 11 6	5 8 0	5 10 0	6 4 0	6 2 6	6 8 6	6 4 6	6 6 6	6 4 6	6 4 6	6 2 6	—2
5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 15 0	5 15 0	6 2 0	6 2 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	—4
...	...	5 14 0	6 6 0	6 7 0	6 9 0	6 15 0	6 13 0	6 13 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	—7
6 6 0	6 8 4	6 10 8	6 14 8	7 4 8	7 5 4	7 2 6	7 2 6	6 15 9	6 15 9	6 15 9	*Nil*
5 14 11	6 3 6	6 6 0	6 8 6	6 11 0	6 13 3	6 14 0	6 14 0	6 13 0	6 15 0	6 15 6	*Nil*
6 6 0	6 8 0	6 6 0	6 10 0	6 11 0	6 12 0	7 1 9	7 4 6	6 14 0	7 2 0	7 4 0	+2
5 11 6	5 8 3	5 11 6	5 15 0	6 2 6	6 6 0	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 14 3	6 10 6	6 6 0	—4
6 7 0	5 6 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 2 5	6 10 0	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 0	6 13 0	6 8 6	—4
5 14 8	6 1 9	6 7 3	6 10 4	6 13 6	7 1 3	7 1 3	7 0 7	7 2 10	7 1 9	7 1 1	—1
5 8 0	5 13 0	6 2 6	6 10 9	6 10 9	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 8	6 12 9	—3
5 14 9	6 2 5	6 4 6	6 15 4	6 15 3	6 15 3	7 1 6	7 1 6	6 15 3	7 1 6	6 15 3	—2
8 9 5	8 9 10	8 1 10	8 10 0	8 10 0	8 10 0	10 3 1	9 6 7	7 7 2	8 3 2	8 3 8	*Nil*
7 4 5	6 2 6	6 6 5	6 10 8	7 1 10	7 4 5	7 7 0	7 1 10	6 10 8	6 8 5	6 10 7	+2
7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 6	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	*Nil*
8 13 7	8 13 5	8 13 5	8 4 0	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	*Nil*
5 1 3	4 14 2	5 0 0	5 1 3	5 8 3	4 12 5	4 14 2	5 1 3	5 9 0	5 10 7	5 10 7	*Nil*
6 8 0	5 13 6	6 1 6	6 4 3½	7 1 0	6 11 0	6 13 6	7 8 0	7 14 0	8 5 0	8 3 6	—1
8 5 4	8 5 4	8 10 5	9 1 3	9 1 3	9 5 9	8 8 2	8 12 9	8 8 2	8 8 2	8 12 9	+3
8 8 1	...	8 4 5	8 9 11	8 9 11	8 10 10	8 12 8	8 11 9	8 11 9	8 8 4	8 8 1	*Nil*
8 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 4 0	8 8 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	*Nil*
9 12 7	9 5 8	9 5 8	8 13 10	8 6 9	8 13 10	10 8 5	10 8 5	10 8 5	...	10 8 5	...
5 0 0	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 10 9	6 10 9	6 2 6	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	*Nil*
6 8 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 10 0	8 0 0	7 2 0	7 2 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 8 0	—2
7 4 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	*Nil*
8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	—6
8 1 7	8 1 7	8 12 3	8 12 3	8 12 3	9 6 0	9 6 0	9 0 3	9 0 3	9 0 3	8 12 3	—3
7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 7 6	6 2 6	6 6 0	6 10 8	6 15 3	6 15 3	7 1 6	7 1 0½	6 15 1½	6 15 9	6 15 4½	*Nil*
156	149	154	161	168	168	172	171	168	160	168	

Variations expressed in Index Numbers during the fortnight ending the 31st August as compared with those in the previous fortnight in 1919 and 1918:—

	1919			1918		
	15th August	31st August	Increase or Decrease	15th August	31st August	Increase or Decrease
			Per cent			Per cent
India . . .	100	100	*Nil*	100	101	+1
Panjab . . .	100	98	—2	100	101	+1
United Provinces .	100	100	*Nil*	100	102	+2
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	100	*Nil*	100	108	+8

B—Retail prices of Wheat in India

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 31st July 1914.	30th September 1914.	31st December 1914.	31st March 1915.	30th June 1915.	30th September 1915.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Karachi	Karachi*	9 8	8 0	7 0	7 8	8 8	8 0
Bombay (port)	Bombay*	6 13	6 8	5 14	5 8	5 14	5 3
Calcutta	Calcutta	9 0	8 4	6 5	...	...	...
Punjab	Lahore	10 12	10 4	8 0	7 12	10 8	8 12
	Ferozepur	11 8	10 0	8 8	7 12	10 4	8 12
	Amritsar	12 4	10 8	8 8	7 12	10 4	8 12
	Rawalpindi	12 4	10 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	8 8
	Lyallpur	11 4	10 4	8 4	8 4	11 0	9 0
	Multan	11 8	10 0	8 4	8 12	10 12	8 14
	Ambala	10 12	10 0	8 0	6 8	9 12	8 2
Delhi	Delhi	9 12	9 0	7 4	6 0	9 4	8 0
United Provinces	Benares	9 3	9 1	7 7	7 5	8 8	7 15
	Cawnpore	9 8	8 12	7 4	7 12	8 8	8 0
	Meerut	10 12	9 0	7 12	6 4	10 0	8 12
	Agra	9 12	9 0	7 0	6 0	8 8	7 8
	Lucknow	9 12	8 12	7 0	8 0	8 12	8 0
	Aligarh	9 4	9 0	7 0	5 14	10 0	9 0
	Shahjahanpur	10 0	9 6	7 14	7 4	10 0	8 12
	Fyzabad	9 4	9 4	7 12	8 2	8 10	8 0
Central Provinces and Berar	Nagpur	9 9	8 15	8 4	8 15	8 15	8 2
	Jubbulpore	9 0	8 12	7 8	8 4	8 8	8 0
	Raipur	10 0	10 0	7 8	10 0	8 12	8 0
	Akola	8 6	7 6	6 5	7 6	8 6	9 7
North-West Frontier Province	Peshawar	11 6	10 0	9 2	9 2	10 0	8 14
Baluchistan	Quetta	10 2	10 0	8 12	7 8½	9 0	9 8½
Bombay	Poona	7 7	7 7	6 8	7 2	7 7	7 3
	Ahmednagar	8 2	8 1	5 14	8 2	7 6	7 6
	Ahmedabad	8 8	7 12	6 8	7 8	8 0	7 0
	Dharwar	9 9	8 2	8 2	10 0	10 8	9 15
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	10 8	9 12	7 8	7 8	9 6	7 12
	Bhagalpur	9 8	[illegible] 8	7 8	8 4	8 12	6 14
	Muzaffarpur	9 0	9 0	7 0	5 8	8 8	7 8
	Ranchi	9 2	8 4	6 12	8 0	7 0	6 12
	Cuttack	9 3	8 8	7 3	6 9	8 8	7 14
Bengal	Dacca	8 14	8 8	6 0	...	...	...
	Murshidabad	10 8	10 0	8 8	...	...	...
	Malda	10 0	9 8	7 8	...	...	...
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	8 13	6 13	6 13	5 10	5 10	5 10
	Mandalay	8 14	7 12	7 8	7 12	7 5	7 5
	(Median Average)	9 9	9 0	7 8	7 12	8 12	8 0
	Index Numbers (a)	100	106	127	123	109	120

NOTE.—These statistics are entirely compiled from returns furnished fortnightly by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the retail prices in the head quarters of the districts and in the ports referred to above.

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914, which is taken as 100.

* Relates to Khandwa wheat.

[The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

FORTNIGHT ENDING

31st December 1915.	31st March 1916.	30th June 1916.	30th September 1916.	31st December 1916.	31st March 1917.	30th June 1917.	30th September 1917.	31st December 1917.	15th January 1918.	31st January 1918.	15th February 1918.
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
8 0	8 0	9 8	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 0
5 8	6 14	7 10	7 10	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 6	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 12	11 0	12 4	10 8	9 0	9 4	9 12	9 4	8 0	7 12	8 0	7 12
9 0	11 0	11 12	10 12	9 4	9 8	10 4	10 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 8
9 0	11 8	12 4	11 8	9 8	10 0	10 8	10 0	8 0	8 10	8 8	8 10
8 8	10 4	10 12	10 6	8 14	8 4	9 4	8 14	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 4
9 8	12 0	12 8	10 8	9 4	9 12	10 4	9 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 8
9 4	11 8	12 4	10 8	9 8	9 8	10 4	9 12	8 2	8 2	7 14	6 2
8 12	10 8	11 8	10 6	8 10	10 0	10 0	9 12	7 12	8 0	8 0	7 12
8 0	9 8	11 0	10 ¼	8 8	8 12	9 12	9 4	7 13½	7 12	8 0	7 10
7 11	9 1	9 12	9 8	7 15	9 1	9 1	9 6¼	8 1½	8 1½	8 1⅓	7 6½
7 12	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 8	9 4	9 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	7 8
8 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0
7 4	8 12	9 4	9 0	7 8	7 12	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 4	7 0	6 12
7 12	10 0	10 8	9 12	8 8	9 12	9 4	9 4	7 14	7 8	7 8	7 0
7 4	9 12	10 4	10 0	7 8	9 4	10 7	10 12	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 4
8 0	11 0	11 8	10 8	9 0	9 8	10 12	10 4	8 14	8 4	8 1	7 10
7 8	10 6	10 0	9 14	8 10	9 12	9 4	10 2	8 4	8 0	8 2	8 0
8 2	10 0	10 3	10 3	9 9	10 3	9 9	9 4	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11
7 14	10 4	11 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 0	7 8	7 6	6 14	7 4
8 8	11 4	11 4	11 0	10 0	10 2	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
7 6	9 8	9 11	9 11	9 11	10 12	8 15	8 15	...	5 9	5 9	5 9
8 11	10 0	10 0	11 4	9 3	8 12	9 14	9 10	8 0	8 0	7 13	7 13
8 9½	8 11	9 0	8 6½	7 8	7 8	8 3½	...	...	...	...	...
7 3	8 6	8 6	8 6	7 13	8 6	7 3	7 3	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6
8 14	9 9	9 9	9 9	10 2	10 2	8 11	8 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8
7 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8
9 7	11 5	11 5	11 3	9 5	10 11	9 5	8 6	7 15	7 15	7 15	8 6
8 0	10 0	10 12	11 0	9 [illegible]	9 0	10 8	11 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	7 8
6 4	10 12	10 12	10 2	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 14	9 0	9 0	9 0
7 0	7 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	[illegible]	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 0
6 8	7 8	9 8	9 12	7 8	7 4	8 8	8 8	7 4	7 4	7 0	6 0
7 3	9 3	10 8	9 3	7 14	9 3	9 13	9 3	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
6 14	8 4	7 12	7 12	8 14	9 9	9 9	8 0	7 12	7 12	8 4	7 12
8 0	10 0	10 4	10 0	8 10	9 3	9 8	9 4	7 12	7 12	7 15½	7 9
120	96	93	96	111	104	100	103	123	123	120	126

B—Retail prices of Wheat in India—contd

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 28th February 1918.	15th March 1918.	31st March 1918.	15th April 1918.	30th April 1918.	15th May 1918.	31st May 1918.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Karachi	Karachi	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8
Bombay (port)	Bombay*	5 2	5 2	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7
Punjab	Lahore	8 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 8	8 12
	Ferozepore	8 8	8 8	8 12	8 12	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Amritsar	8 4	8 8	8 10	9 0	9 8	9 10	9 0
	Rawalpindi	6 8	6 8	6 4	7 8	6 12	8 0	8 4
	Lyallpur	8 4	8 8	9 8	9 0	9 4	10 0	10 0
	Multan	8 2	8 2	8 6	8 2	8 14	10 4	10 4
	Ambala	7 12	8 0	8 14	8 8	10 4	10 0	10 0
Delhi	Delhi	7 0	7 6	7 14	7 11	8 6	8 8	8 12
United Provinces	Benares	7 5¼	7 7½	8 10	9 3	8 15	8 14¼	8 13
	Cawnpore	7 4	8 0	8 4	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8
	Meerut	7 4	8 0	7 8	8 12	10 0	9 8	9 8
	Agra	6 8	6 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	8 4	8 4
	Lucknow	7 4	9 0	8 12	8 12	9 4	9 0	8 12
	Aligarh	7 12	7 12	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	9 12
	Shahjahanpur	7 10	8 10	8 10	8 14	10 0	9 9	9 14
	Fyzabad	7 14	9 2	9 10	9 6	9 12	9 12	9 10
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 10	7 0	6 11
	Jubbulpore	7 10	7 10	7 10	8 14	8 8	8 8	7 14
	Raipur	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 12
	Akola	5 9	5 9	5 14	6 11	6 11	6 11	6 11
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	7 8	7 13	7 10	8 0	8 8	8 5	8 8
Bombay	Poona	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	4 13	4 13
	Ahmednagar	6 8	6 8	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13
	Ahmedabad	6 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 8	5 8	6 0
	Dharwar	7 15	7 15	7 15	7 15	7 0	6 8	6 8
Bihar and Orissa	Patna*	7 0	8 0	8 12	10 8	11 0	10 8	11 0
	Bhagalpur	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Muzaffarpur	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Ranchi	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
	Cuttack	7 14	7 14	7 14	6 9	6 9	7 3	7 3
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	7 0	7 0	7 0	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10
	Mandalay	7 12	7 5	7 5	7 12	7 5	7 5	6 14
	(Median Average)	7 6¾	7 12	7 14	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 10
	(Index Numbers)(a)	129	123	121	120	112	112	111

* Relates to Khandwa wheat.

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July, 1914, which is taken as 100.

[The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

FORTNIGHT ENDING

15th June 1918.	30th June 1918.	15th July 1918.	31st July 1918.	15th August 1918.	31st August 1918.	15th September 1918.	30th September 1918.	15th October 1918.	31st October 1918.	15th November 1918.	30th November 1918.
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
6 8	6 8	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12
4 12	4 12	4 12	4 12	4 7	4 7	3 13	3 13	3 13	3 11	3 6	3 3
8 12	8 8	8 0	7 12	7 8	7 12	7 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4
10 8	10 4	9 8	8 8	8 4	8 0	7 4	6 4	6 8	6 4	6 4	6 4
9 0	8 12	8 8	8 4	8 0	8 0	7 4	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8
7 8	7 10	7 8	7 8	6 12	7 2	7 0	6 8	6 4	6 6	6 6	6 2
10 0	9 8	9 4	8 6	8 2	8 4	7 8	6 10	6 12	6 10	6 8	6 8
9 12	9 8	9 0	8 12	8 0	7 12	7 8	7 0	6 14	7 0	6 12	6 12
9 12	9 12	9 2	8 12	7 12	7 12	7 2	6 5	6 1	6 1	6 0	6 0
8 12	8 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	5 12	5 8	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 8
8 11	8 4	8 8	7 10½	7 9	6 14	6 8	5 12	5 11½	6 1½	5 14	5 7
8 8	8 0	7 0	7 4	6 8	7 0	5 12	5 4	5 8	5 14	5 8	5 12
9 8	8 12	8 4	7 8	7 0	6 12	6 0	5 8	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12
8 0	7 8	7 0	6 12	7 0	7 1	6 2	5 6	5 4	5 10	5 7	5 9
8 8	8 8	8 0	7 8	7 4	7 0	6 0	4 12	5 12	6 0	5 12	5 12
9 12	9 8	8 12	8 0	7 12	7 4	6 12	6 0	5 12	6 4	6 0	6 0
9 6	8 14	8 7	8 0	6 14	6 14	6 1	5 6	6 6½	6 2	5 12	5 4
9 4	9 4	9 0	7 12	7 8	7 6	7 0	5 8	5 6	6 4	6 2	6 0
6 11	6 11	7 0	7 0	6 6	6 1	5 7	5 12	4 14	4 14	3 14	3 14
7 8	7 8	7 8	7 4	6 14	6 12	6 0	5 12	5 6	5 8	4 15	5 8
8 12	8 8	7 12	7 12	7 12	6 12	6 4	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	5 13	5 8	5 4	5 4	3 9	3 5	3 5
9 5	9 10	9 10	9 2	8 13	8 5	8 2	7 13	7 13	7 13	7 13	7 13
4 13	4 13	4 13	4 13	4 13	4 13	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14
5 13	5 13	5 13	5 7	5 1	4 11	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5
6 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 8	4 8	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	4 0
6 8	6 8	6 8	5 9	5 2	5 2	4 14	5 2	4 11	4 12	4 8	4 12
11 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	8 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	7 0
9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	7 0	6 10	6 4	6 0	6 4
9 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	7 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 0
7 0	7 0	6 12	6 4	6 4	6 0	6 0	5 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 0
7 3	7 8	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	5 14	5 14	4 14	4 14	4 14
4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	3 8	3 8	3 8
6 11	6 11	6 11	6 11	6 11	6 [illegible]	5 14	5 6	4 15	4 12	4 9	4 9
8 9½	8 6	7 10	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 3	5 10	5 11½	6 0	5 12	5 10½
111	114	125	127	137	137	155	170	167	159	166	169

B—Retail prices of Wheat in India—*concld.*

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 15th December 1918.	31st December 1918	15th January 1919.	31st January 1919.	14th February 1919.	28th February 1919.	15th March 1919
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Karachi	Karachi	5 0	5 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8
Bombay (port)	Bombay*	3 3	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 13
Punjab	Lahore	6 4	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 4	5 8	6 4
	Ferozepore	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	6 4
	Amritsar	6 6	6 2	5 12	5 14	5 12	6 0	6 12
	Rawalpindi	6 6	5 12	5 12	6 4	5 12	5 8	5 12
	Lyallpur	6 4	5 12	6 0	5 8	5 8	5 12	6 4
	Multan	6 14	6 14	6 2	6 2	6 8	5 14	6 14
	Amballa	6 0	6 0	5 6	5 4	5 12	5 12	6 2
Delhi	Delhi	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 6	5 8	6 0
United Provinces	Benares	5 7	5 11¼	5 11½	5 7	5 7	5 6¼	6 4
	Cawnpore	5 12	5 12	5 4	5 4	5 8	5 12	6 4
	Meerut	6 0	6 0	5 8	5 4	5 4	5 12	6 4
	Agra	5 10	6 3	5 11	5 10	5 6	5 9	6 5
	Lucknow	5 8	5 8	5 6	5 6	5 8	6 0	6 4
	Aligarh	6 4	6 4	6 0	5 12	5 12	6 0	6 12
	Shahjahanpur	5 8	5 8	5 4	5 6	5 6	5 12	5 12
	Fyzabad	6 0	5 14	6 0	6 0	5 14	6 4	6 8
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	4 13	5 7	5 7	4 8	4 7	4 7	4 7
	Jubbulpore	5 8	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 0	5 [illegible]	5 2
	Raipur	5 4	5 8	5 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
	Akola	4 7	5 4	5 4	5 13	5 2	4 11	4 11
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	7 8	7 8	7 9	7 6	7 6	7 3	7 6
Bombay	Poona	3 14	3 10	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
	Ahmednagar	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5
	Ahmedabad	4 0	4 0	3 8	3 8	3 8	4 0	4 0
	Dharwar	4 8	5 0	4 12	4 8	4 4	4 8	4 1
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	7 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	8 0
	Bhagalpur	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 2	5 12	5 10	5 10
	Muzaffarpur	6 0	5 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
	Ranchi	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 12
	Cuttack	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 9	4 9
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	3 4	3 4	3 8	3 8	3 4	2 15	2 15
	Mandalay	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 12	5 2
	(Median Average)	5 9	5 0¾	5 8	5 6½	5 5	5 8	5 12
	Index Numbers (a)	172	170	174	177	180	174	166

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July, 1914, which is taken as 100.
* Relates to Khandwa wheat

[The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas]

Fortnight ending 31st March 1919.	15th April 1919.	30th April 1919.	15th May 1919.	31st May 1919.	15th June 1919.	30th June 1919.	15th July 1919	31st July 1919.	15th August 1919.	31st August 1919.	Increase or decrease in fortnight ending 31st August 1919 as compared with preceding fortnight
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	Per cent.
5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	Nil
3 13	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 2	4 7	4 7	Nil
6 8	6 8	7 12	7 12	7 9	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 0	6 4	—4
6 8	6 12	7 0	6 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	—4
7 8	6 12	7 12	7 12	6 6	6 10	6 2	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 12	—4
6 12	7 0	6 12	6 2	6 4	5 14	6 2	6 0	6 2	6 2	6 4	—2
7 8	7 8	7 0	7 8	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 8	6 4	6 4	6 8	—4
7 12	7 4	8 0	7 4	7 2	6 12	7 0	6 14	6 10	6 6	6 6	Nil
7 0	7 0	7 0	6 9	6 9	6 5	6 5	6 3	6 2	6 0	6 3	—3
...	...	6 8	6 0	5 15	5 13	5 8	5 10	5 10	5 10	6 0	—6
6 0	5 11	5 13½	5 13½	5 4	5 4	5 7	5 7	5 9	5 8¼	5 8	Nil
6 0	6 0	6 2	5 12	5 10	5 8	5 4	5 4	5 8	5 4	5 6	—2
6 12	7 4	6 12	6 8	6 4	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 12	6 0	—4
6 9	6 7	6 2	5 14	5 12	5 10	...	5 9	5 8	5 7	...	...
6 10	6 8	6 0	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 8	5 8	5 10	5 8	5 8	Nil
7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	Nil
5 12	6 14	6 12	6 8	6 5	5 14	5 11	5 11	5 10	5 12	6 0	—4
7 0	6 12	6 4	5 13	5 14	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 9	—1
4 7	4 7	4 12	4 13	4 13	4 13	3 14	4 2	5 2	4 13	4 13	Nil
5 4	6 4	6 0	5 12	5 6	5 4	5 2	5 6	5 12	5 15	5 12	+3
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Nil
4 11	4 11	4 8	4 9	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 7	4 7	Nil
7 14	8 3	7 14	7 14	7 3	8 3	8 0	7 14	7 8	6 12	6 12	Nil
3 0	3 0	2 10	3 12	3 8	3 5	3 8	3 12	3 12	4 1	4 1	Nil
4 5	4 11	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 12	4 12	Nil
4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	Nil
4 1	4 4	4 4	4 1	4 4	4 1	4 4	4 4	4 3	4 3	4 3	Nil
8 0	6 8	6 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	Nil
5 10	6 8	6 8	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 9	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Nil
5 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Nil
4 12	4 12	4 12	4 10	4 10	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 10	4 10	5 0	—8
4 15	4 15	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 4	4 4	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 9	—3
2 15	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
5 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 12	6 7	6 2	5 13½	5 10	5 9	5 8	5 8	5 8½	5 8½	5 9	—1
166	149	156	164	170	172	174	174	173	174	172	

Variations expressed in Index Numbers during the fortnight ending the 31st August as compared with those in the previous fortnight in 1919 and 1918 :—

	1919			1918		
	15th August	31st August	Increase or Decrease	15th August	31st August	Increase or Decrease
			Per cent.			Per cent.
India	100		—1	100	100	Nil
Punjab	100	98	—2	100	103	+3
United Provinces	100	99	—1	100	102	+2
Central Provinces and Berar	100	100	Nil	100	105	+5

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.

IN INDIAN PORTS.

[Index Numbers—Prices for the week ending the 30th July, 1914=100.]

Date.	KARACHI. White (5% barley, 3½% dirt, and 3% red). Price.		Red (5% barley, 3½% dirt, and 92½% red). Price.		Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy). Price.		Calcutta Club No. 2. Price.	
	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Week ending 30th July 1914	31 6	100	31 3	100	32 9	100	34 9½	100
" 6th August "	31 3	99	31 0	99	32 10½	100	34 9½	100
" 3rd September "	34 6	110	34 3	110	...	...	34 10½	100
" 1st October "	35 9	113	35 1½	112	33 7	103	...	...
" 5th November "	38 9	123	38 0	122	34 9½	106	41 8½	120
" 3rd December "	40 0	127	39 0	125	35 10½	110	44 4	127
" 30th " "	44 3	140	41 6	133	40 7½	124	...	...
" 7th January 1915	42 6	135	39 6	126	41 0	125	47 4	136
" 4th February "	45 0	143	43 0	138	42 1	128	48 10	140
" 25th " "	50 0	159	48 0	154	41 2	126	50 10	146
" 4th March "	44 6	141	42 6	136	38 4	117	49 10	143
" 1st April "	42 0	133	39 0	125	35 8½	109	40 10½	117
" 6th May "	37 6	119	36 9	118	38 5	117	34 4½	99
" 3rd June "	36 6	116	35 9	114	39 7½	121	34 10½	100
" 2nd July "	34 0	108	33 3	106	...	...	35 10½	103
" 23rd " "	34 9	110	34 0	109	38 6½	118	37 1½	107
" 6th August "	34 9	110	34 0	109	...	...	38 7½	111
" 27th " "	36 0	114	35 0	112	41 4½	126	39 4½	113
" 3rd September "	36 3	115	35 3	113	42 1	128	40 10	117
" 29th " "	38 0	121	37 3	119	40 0	122	40 4½	116
" 8th October "	37 6	119	36 9	118	39 5½	120	40 10½	117
" 5th November "	37 9	120	37 3	119	40 4	123	42 4	122
" 3rd December "	36 9	117	36 6	117	39 6	121	41 10	120
" 7th January 1916	37 4½	119	37 1½	119	39 11	122	42 4	122
" 4th February "	34 9	110	34 6	110	38 9	118	37 10	109
" 3rd March "	33 9	107	33 6	107	37 5	114	38 10	112
" 7th April "	30 9	8	30 6	98	35 3	108	32 11	95
" 5th May "	28 10½	92	28 7½	92	33 8	103	32 11	95
" 12th " "	34 3	109	30 0	96	33 8	103	32 5	93
" 2nd June "	30 3	96	30 0	96	34 7	106	33 3	96
" 30th " "	29 0	92	28 9	92	33 4	102	32 8	94
" 7th July "	29 9	94	29 6	94	34 0	104	32 5	93
" 14th " "	32 0	102	31 9	102	33 8	103	33 2	95
" 28th " "	33 6	106	33 3	106	35 6	108	33 4½	96
" 4th August "	34 0	108	33 9	108	35 6	108	32 10½	94
" 31st " "	36 3	115	34 3	113	36 2	111	33 4½	96
" 8th September "	35 4½	112	34 4½	110	36 7½	112	34 1½	98
" 22nd " "	34 0	108	33 0	106	35 6	108	34 1½	98
" 13th October "	35 6	113	34 6	110	34 9½	106	34 1½	98
" 27th " "	35 6	113	34 6	110	35 2	107	34 1½	98
" 3rd November "	36 3	115	35 3	113	37 0	113	34 11	100
" 24th " "	37 9	120	36 9	118	39 2	120	37 10	109
" 1st December "	38 6	122	37 [illegible]	120	39 3	120	41 1	118
" 29th " "	39 3	125	38 [illegible]	122	37 5	114	...	...
" 5th January, 1917	39 0	124	38 0	122	38 1	116	39 4	113
" 30th March "	38 0	121	37 0	118	36 9	112	36 4	104
" 13th April "	38 6	122	37 6	120	37 4	114	37 4	107
" 4th May "	37 0	117	36 0	115	36 7	112	34 2	98
" 29th June "	35 6	113	34 6	110	39 6	121	36 1	104
" 27th July "	37 3	118	36 3	116	38 5	117	37 4	107
" 31st August "	36 6	116	35 6	114	35 2	107	36 4	104
" 28th September "	37 9	120	36 9	118	37 8	115	38 2	110
" 26th October "	38 9	123	37 9	121	40 8	124	...	...
" 30th November "	43 0	137	42 0	134	40 8	124	42 10	123
" 28th December "	43 0	137	42 0	134	40 5	123	...	...
" 4th January, 1918	42 3	134	41 3	132	40 5	123	45 10	132
" 11th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	41 0	125	46 4	133
" 18th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	40 3	123	44 10	129
" 25th " "	40 0	127	39 0	125	40 2	123	45 7	131
" 1st February "	39 3	125	38 3	122	39 11	122	45 7	131
" 8th " "	43 0	137	42 0	134	40 5	123	44 10	129
" 15th " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	40 10	125	46 1	132
" 22nd " "	42 6	135	41 6	133	40 10	125	48 10	140
" 1st March "	42 6	135	41 6	133	41 3	126	51 1	147
" 8th " "	42 6	135	41 6	133	41 1	125	48 4	139
" 15th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	40 6	124	40 4	116
" 22nd " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	40 6	124	39 4	113
" 29th " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	40 9	124	40 10	117
" 5th April "	41 6	132	40 6	130	41 2	126	40 10	117
" 12th " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	41 9	127	41 1	118
" 19th " "	41 0	130	40 0	128	41 10	128	42 10	123
" 26th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	41 3	126	40 4	116
" 3rd May "	42 0	133	41 0	131	42 1	128	39 4	113
" 10th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	43 5	133	39 10	114

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.—*contd.*

IN LONDON.

[Index Numbers – Price on 30th July, 1914, in the case of Choice White Karachi and that on the first date available in the case of other grade taken as 100.]

Date.	Choice White Karachi		Red Karachi.		Delhi.		Choice White Bombay.		Club No. 1.		Club No. 2.	
	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s d		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
10th July, 1914 .	39 6 July-Aug.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
1st August „ .	41 0	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd September, 1914 .	46 0	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st October „ .	44 9	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th November „ .	48 3	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd December „ .	50 6	128	50 0	100	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16th „ „ .	Nominal	...	...	...	50 9 May-June.	100	...	...	...	...	50 6 April-May, Sellers	100
30th „ „ .	51 6 May-June.	130	53 0 Jany.-Feb.	106	52 0	102	...	...	...	...	52 0 April-May.	103
8th January, 1915 .	52 3 Do.	132	...	...	53 3 May-June.	105	...	...	...	...	53 6 Do.	106
4th February „ .	61 0 Do.	154	Nominal	...	61 4½ Do.	121	...	...	...	...	Nominal	...
25th „ „ .	60 3 Do.	153	Do. .	...	60 6 April-May.	119	...	...	...	...	64 6 Mar.-April.	128
4th March „ .	59 0 Do.	149	Do. .	...	59 3 Do.	117	...	...	...	...	59 6 April-May.	118
8th April „	58 0 Do.	147	Unoffered	...	Unoffered	...	...	...	...	...	64 3 Do.	127
6th May „ .	66 3 June-July.	168	64 0 June-July.	128	65 0 May-June.	128	...	...	...	...	65 0 Do.	129
12th „ „ .	63 9 Do.	161	63 3 Do.	126	64 3 Do.	127	68 0	100	67 0	100	...	...
4th June „ .	61 0 Do.	154	60 9 Do.	121	61 6 June-July.	121	62 9 June-July.	92	62 0 June-July.	93	61 0 June-July.	121
2nd July „ .	53 0 June	134	52 9 June	105	53 3 June	105	53 9 Do.	7	53 3 Do.	79	52 9 Do.	104
23rd „ „ .	56 0 July	142	55 7½ July.	111	56 3 July	111	56 9 July	83	56 3 July	84	55 9 July	110
6th August „ .	56 6	143	56 1½	112	56 9	112	57 3 Do.	84	56 9	85	56 1½	111
27th „ „ .	54 0	137	56 1½	112	56 6	111	57 3 Do.	84	56 9	85	56 1½	111
3rd September „ .	54 0 July. Sellers.	137	53 7½ July, Sellers.	107	...	...	Nominal	...	56 9 July, Sellers.	85	...	...
24th Sept., '15 to 18th April 1916	No sellers .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19th April, 1916 .	61 0	154	60 0	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28th April to 15th May, 1916	No sellers .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
19th May, 1916 .	63 0 May-June.	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd and 9th June, 1916	Nominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th June, 1916 .	57 0 June-July.	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23rd „ „ .	55 0 June, Sellers.	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27th „ „ .	55 6, Sellers.	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29th June to 7th July, 1916.	Nominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14th July, 1916 .	58 6 July-Aug.	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22nd „ „ .	59 0 Do.	149	58 6 July-Aug. Sellers.	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28th „ „ .	61 3 Do. Sellers.	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th August „ .	65 0 Aug.-Sept.	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31st „ „ .	72 6 Sept., Sellers.	184	Nominal .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8th September 1916 .	73 0 Oct., Paid.	185	Do. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22nd „ „ .	71 0 Do.	108	Do. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14th October „ .	73 9 Oct.-Nov. Sellers.	187	Do. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21st „ „ .	75 6 Do.	191	Do. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd November „ .	79 0 Paid .	200	Do. .	...	79 6 Sellers.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
24th „ „ .	81 0 Paid .	205	Do. .	...	79 6 Noml.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st December „ .	82 0 Buyers .	208	Do. .	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
5th to 12th Jan., 1917	No sellers .	...	Do. .	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	..	...
2nd February to 30th March, 1917	82 0 Feb.-Mar. & Mar.-April.	208	No sellers.	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th April, 1917 .	83 0 April-May	210	Do. .	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
13th April to 4th May, 1917	85 0 Do.	215	Do. .	...	79 6 Do.	157	87 6	129	...	...	...	..
5th to 11th May '17	86 9 May-June quoted.	220	No sellers	...	79 6 Nom.	157	87 6	129	...	...	...	...
18th May to 6th July „	86 9 „ .	220	86 3	172	86 9	171	87 6	129	86 9	129	...	...
13th to 20th July „	86 9 „ .	220	86 3 afloat	172	86 9 afloat	171	89 6	132	86 9	129	...	...
27th July to 10th Aug. 1917	No sellers. Nominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th to 24th Aug. '17	86 9 sellers .	220	86 3 sellers	172	86 9 sellers	171	89 6 sellers	132	86 9 sellers	129	...	...
31st Aug. 1917 .	86 9 Nominal	220	86 3 Nom.	172	86 9 Nom.	171	89 6 Nom.	132	86 9 Nom.	129	...	...
7th September '17 to 2nd Jan. '18	78 0 .	197	77 6	155	77 6	153	79 0	116	...	...	78 0	154

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.—*contd.*

IN INDIAN PORTS—*contd.*

[Index Numbers—Prices for the week ending the 30th July, 1914=100.]

Date.	KARACHI. White (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red). Price.		Red (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 92% red). Price.		Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessi). Price.		Calcutta Club No. 2. Price.	
	Price. s. d.	Index Numbers.	Price. s. d.	Index Numbers.	Price. s. d.	Index Numbers.	Price. s. d.	Index Numbers.
Week ending, 17th May 1918	42 0	133	41 0	131	43 9	134	40 4	116
" 24th " "	42 6	135	41 6	133	43 7	133	41 1	118
" 31st " "	42 6	135	41 6	133	43 11	134	40 4	116
" 7th June "	42 0	133	41 0	131	42 6	130	41 1	118
" 14th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	46 8	142	40 10	117
" 21st " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	42 10	131	40 10	117
" 28th " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	48 1	147	40 4	116
" 5th July "	41 6	132	40 6	130	47 8	146	41 7	120
" 12th " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	49 8	152	43 4	125
" 19th " "	42 6	135	41 6	133	49 9	152	44 10	129
" 26th " "	43 0	137	42 0	134	50 7	154	45 1	130
" 2nd August "	44 0	140	43 0	138	50 9	155	45 7	131
" 9th " "	44 0	140	43 0	138	53 9	164	46 4	133
" 16th " "	44 0	140	43 0	138	55 10	170	47 7	137
" 23rd " "	44 0	140	43 0	138	53 7	164	51 10	149
" 30th " "	44 0	140	43 0	138	55 3	169	48 1	138
" 6th September "	44 0	140	43 0	138	56 2	172	50 10	146
" 13th " "	45 0	143	44 0	141	59 6	182	50 10	146
" 20th " "	46 0	146	45 6	146	60 5	184	55 10	160
" 27th " "	52 0	165	51 6	165	61 10	189	72 3	208
" 4th October "	52 0	165	51 6	165	56 11	174	70 3	202
" 11th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	56 7	173	59 9	172
" 18th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	56 4	172	—	—
" 25th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	57 3	175	59 4	171
" 1st November "	53 0	168	52 6	168	57 3	175	65 9	189
" 8th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	68 1	208	62 9	180
" 15th " "	54 0	171	53 6	171	68 1	208	61 9	177
" 22nd " "	54 6	173	54 0	173	68 1	208	59 9½	172
" 29th " "	54 6	173	51 0	173	66 8	204	70 9	203
" 6th December "	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 2	199	69 9	200
" 13th " "	54 6	173	54 0	173	65 2	199	69 9	200
" 20th " "	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 11	201	67 9	195
" 27th " "	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 2	199	...	...
" 3rd January, 1919	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 2	199	66 9	192
" 10th " "	56 0	178	55 6	178	64 5	197	61 9	177
" 17th " "	56 0	178	55 6	178	62 3	190	63 9	183
" 24th " "	55 6	176	55 0	176	62 7	191	63 6	183
" 31st " "	55 6	176	55 0	176	62 11	192	63 6	183
" 7th February "	55 6	176	55 0	176	63 8	194	64 9	186
" 14th " "	55 6	176	55 0	176	63 8	194	65 0	187
" 21st " "	56 6	179	56 0	179	61 10	189	64 3	185
" 28th " "	59 6	189	59 0	[illegible]	60 0	183	63 9	183
" 7th March "	60 6	192	60 0	192	60 0	183	63 3	182
" 14th " "	58 6	186	58 [illegible]	186	57 1	174	60 9	175
" 21st " "	58 6	186	58 0	186	57 1	174	62 3	179
" 28th " "	56 6	179	56 0	179	51 3	156	58 10	169
" 4th April "	56 6	179	55 0	176	...	...	57 10	166
" 11th " "	55 0	175	54 6	174	...	...	55 4	159
" 18th " "	55 0	175	54 6	174	51 3	156	52 10	152
" 25th " "	55 0	175	51 6	174	51 3	156	63 9	183
" 2nd May "	54 0	171	53 6	171	55 8	170	64 3	185
" 9th " "	54 0	171	53 6	171	55 8	170	60 3	173
" 16th " "	53 6	170	53 0	170	55 8	170	61 9	177
" 23rd " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	57 1	174	61 3	176
" 30th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	58 7	179	64 3	185
" 6th June "	52 6	167	52 0	166	58 7	179	62 3	179
" 13th " "	52 0	165	51 6	165	57 10	177	62 9	180
" 20th " "	52 0	165	51 6	165	59 4	181	65 9	189
" 27th " "	51 6	163	51 0	163	60 0	183	61 9	177
" 4th July "	51 6	163	51 0	163	60 0	183	61 9	177
" 11th " "	51 6	163	51 0	163	64 5	197	63 9	183
" 18th " "	52 6	167	52 0	166	62 3	190	61 9	177
" 25th " "	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	62 3	179
" 1st August "	53 6	170	53 0	170	62 3	190	63 9	183
" 8th " "	54 0	171	53 6	171	61 6	188	63 3	182
" 15th " "	54 0	171	53 6	171	61 6	188	63 9	183
" 22nd " "	54 6	173	54 0	173	60 0	183	63 3	182
" 29th " "	54 6	173	54 0	173	58 7	179	61 9	177
" 5th September "	54 0	171	53 6	171	56 5	172	59 9	172
" 12th " "	53 6	170	53 0	170	55 8	170	60 3	173
" 19th " "	53 0	168	52 6	108	52 9	161	55 10	160

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.—*contd.*

IN LONDON—*contd.*

[Index Numbers—Price on 30th July, 1914, in the case of Choice White Karachi and that on the first date available in the case of other grade taken as 100.]

Date.	Choice White Karachi.		Red Karachi.		Delhi.		Choice White Bombay.		Club No. 1.		Club No. 2.	
	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*	
3rd January to 17th October '18	80 0	203	79 6	159	79 6	157	81 0	119	...	...	80 0	158
18th October '18 to 6th January '19	80 0 afloat	203	80 0 afloat	160	80 0 afloat	158	80 0 afloat	118	...	...	80 0 afloat	158
7th January to 28th February '19	Nothing offering to London			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st March to 13th May '19 *	80 0 afloat	203	80 0 afloat	160	80 0 afloat	158	80 0 afloat	118	...	...	80 0 afloat	158

NOTE.—The Indian price quotations are market, and not F. O. B., prices. The source of those quotations is the Prices Current published weekly by the Chambers of Commerce. The statistics for London are compiled from Reuter's telegrams.

* Later quotations are not available.

FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE DURING AUGUST, 1919.

REVIEW of the SEA-BORNE TRADE of BRITISH INDIA for the month of August, 1919, and for the five months ended August, 1919.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

AUGUST AND THE FIVE MONTHS ENDED AUGUST, 1919.

The trade returns of British India for August, 1919, as compared with those of its immediate predecessor, showed an increase in the import, but decreases in the export and re-export trade. The total imports of merchandise in August, 1919, were valued at R16,15 lakhs as against R14,94 lakhs in the preceding month, and the value of the exports was R25,61 lakhs as against R26,17 lakhs and of the re-exports R1,09 lakhs as against R1,72 lakhs. Imports increased by 8 per cent, but exports decreased by 2 per cent and re-exports by 36 per cent. As compared with August, 1918, imports and exports showed increases of 30 per cent and 8 per cent respectively, but re-exports decreased by 15 per cent. A review of the trade of the five months ended August, 1919, will be found on page 7.

The most interesting features of the month, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year, were (1) a considerable decrease in the exports of rice, wheat, barley, gram, tea, castor seed, gunny bags, and gunny cloth, (2) a large increase in the shipments of raw and tanned hides and skins, raw cotton, cotton seed, groundnuts, linseed, and cotton twist and yarn (3) a large increase in the imports of sugar, silk, raw, and machinery and mill-work and (4) a large decrease in the imports of cotton yarns and piecegoods.

The quantity of wheat shipped in August, 1919, was only 826 tons as against 126,019 tons in August, 1918. The shipments were made mainly to Asiatic Turkey and Hongkong. Shipments of rice not in the husk decreased to 36,151 tons from 222,003 tons in August, 1918. The imports of cotton piecegoods decreased to 61 million yards from 88 million yards in August, 1918.

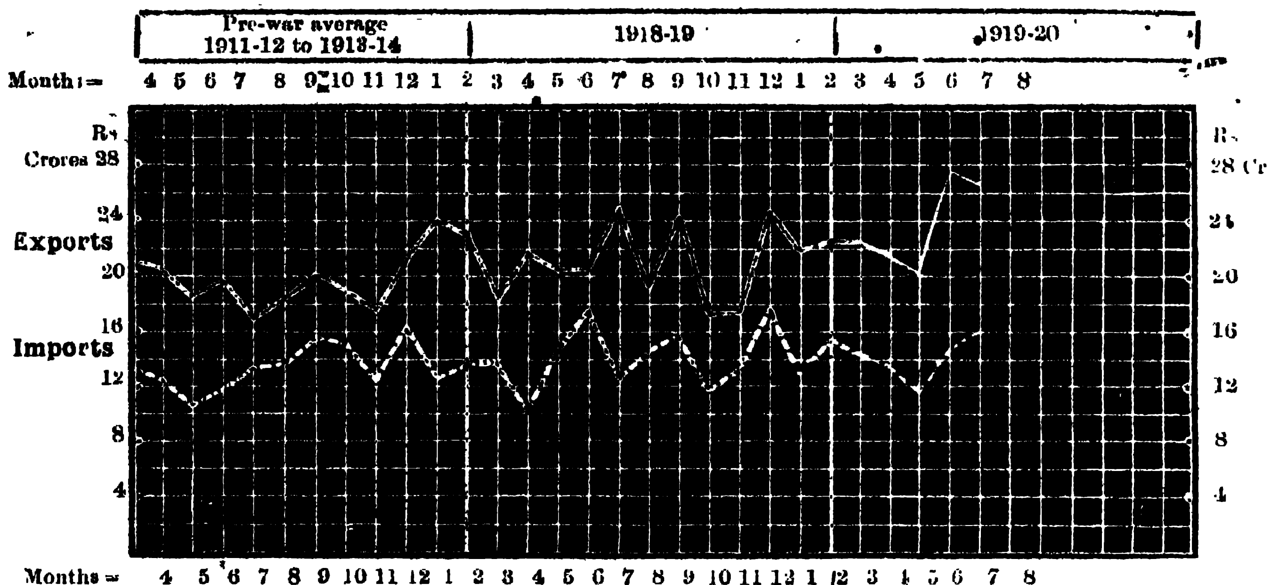
The following statement shows the monthly imports and exports of merchandise during April to August, 1919, as compared with the corresponding months of the preceding year :—

	IMPORTS				EXPORTS, INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS			
	1919	1918	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1919 as compared with 1918.	Per cent	1919	1918	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1919 as compared with 1918	Per cent
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)		R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	
April	14,38	13,72	+66	+5	22,53	18,21	+4,32	+24
May	13,80	10,02	+3,78	+38	21,52	21,78	—26	—1
June	11,83	14,45	—2,62	—18	20,43	20,34	+9	+·4
July	14,94	17,54	—2,60	—15	27,89	20,35	+7,54	+37
August . . .	16,15	12,41	+3,74	+30	26,71	25,00	+1,71	+7
TOTAL (5 months)	71,10	68,14	+2,96	+4	119,08	105,68	+13,40	+13

The chart showing the course of monthly imports and exports, including re-exports, from April, 1918, to August, 1919, as compared with the pre-war average, is appended below:—

MONTHLY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS) FROM APRIL, 1918, TO AUGUST, 1919, AS COMPARED WITH THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE (1911-12 TO 1913-14).

(Private merchandise only.)



NOTE.—The numerical figure at the end of each vertical line represents the month beginning from January.

The actual net excess of exports, including re-exports, over imports was R10,56 lakhs in August, as against R12,95 lakhs in July, 1919. The statement below shows the figures of imports and exports, including re-exports, during July and August of the years 1917, 1918, and 1919, and the actual net excess of exports over imports during the same periods:—

	1917		1918		1919		Actual net excess of exports over imports		
	Imports	Exports, including re-exports	Imports	Exports, including re-exports	Imports	Exports, including re-exports	1917	1918	1919
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
July . . .	10,06	15,52	17,54	20,35	14,94	27,89	5,46	2,81	12,95
August . . .	14,51	19,13	[illegible]	25,00	16,15	26,71	4,63	12,59	10,56

Comparisons with July, 1919.—As compared with July, 1919, the most noticeable changes * were:—

Under imports: *increases* under sugar 16 D. S. and above (+R50 lakhs), jute mill machinery (+R11 lakhs), raw silk (+R31 lakhs), cotton piecegoods, grey (+R33 lakhs), and silk piecegoods (+R18 lakhs), but *decreases* under betel nuts, wire nails and tin unwrought, etc. (—R11 lakhs each), lubricating oils (—R23 lakhs), and kerosene oil (—R16 lakhs).

Under exports: *increases* under tea black (+R73 lakhs), lac (+R14 lakhs), oilcakes (+R10 lakhs), tanned hides (+R49 lakhs), sesamum seed (+R12 lakhs), raw jute (+R47 lakhs), raw hemp (+R18 lakhs), jute gunny cloth (+R25 lakhs), and gunny bags (+R51 lakhs), but *decreases* under raw hides (—R44 lakhs), raw skins (—R55 lakhs), rape seed (—R24 lakhs), linseed (—R17 lakhs), raw cotton (—R1,80 lakhs), and cotton piecegoods (—R23 lakhs).

* The articles of which the fluctuations were less than R10 lakhs are not specially noticed.

Comparisons with August, 1918.—As compared with August, 1918, the most noticeable changes * were :—

Under imports: *increases* under wheat (+R13 lakhs), sugar, 16 D. S. and above (+R1,02 lakhs), aniline dyes (+R10 lakhs), hardware (+R21 lakhs), motor cars and motor cycles (+R26 lakhs), iron or steel, sheets and plates (+R24 lakhs), electrical machinery (+R16 lakhs), railway carriages and wagons (+R29 lakhs), railway materials for construction (+R11 lakhs), jute mill machinery (+R13 lakhs), raw silk (+R31 lakhs) and silk piecegoods (+R23 lakhs), but *decreases* under raw cotton (—R10 lakhs), cotton yarn (—R34 lakhs), cotton piecegoods, grey (—R50 lakhs), white (—R67 lakhs), and coloured (—R24 lakhs).

Under exports: *increases* under lac (+R29 lakhs), raw hides (+R46 lakhs), raw skins (+R1,03 lakhs), cotton seed (+R54 lakhs), groundnuts (+R35 lakhs), linseed (+R1,92 lakhs), rape seed (+R15 lakhs), sesamum (+R14 lakhs), raw cotton (+R155 lakhs), raw jute (*a*) (+R49 lakhs), hides, tanned (+R55 lakhs), skins, tanned (+R52 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (+R1,15 lakhs), hemp, raw (+R22 lakhs), oilcakes (+R19 lakhs), and bran and pollards (+R12 lakhs), but *decreases* under barley (—R20 lakhs), gram (—R26 lakhs), rice (—R1,68 lakhs), wheat (—R1,74 lakhs), tea, black (—R48 lakhs), castor seed (—R40 lakhs), jute, gunny bags (—R1,09 lakhs), and gunny cloth (—R1,46 lakhs), raw wool (—R32 lakhs), and opium (—R26 lakhs).

VARIATIONS IN CLASSES.

The variations in August, 1918 and 1919, as compared with July, 1918 and 1919, respectively, according to the four main classes of merchandise, are as follows:—

	July, 1918 R(lakhs)	August, 1918 R(lakhs)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) R(lakhs)	July, 1919 R(lakhs)	August, 1919 R(lakhs)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) R(lakhs)
IMPORTS						
1. Food, drink, and tobacco	3,09	1,86	—1,23	2,90	3,21	+31
2. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	1,15	99	[illegible]	1,49	1,41	—8
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	12,87	9,24	—3,63	10,32	11,31	+99
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified	43	32	—11	23	22	—1
Total	17,54	12,41	—5,13	14,94	16,15	+1,21
EXPORTS						
1. Food, drink, and tobacco	5,80	7,08	+1,28	2,28	2,86	+58
2. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly manufactured	6,18	6,04	—14	14,84	12,55	—2,29
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	7,74	10,37	+2,63	8,73	9,87	+1,14
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified	17	23	+6	32	33	+1
Total	19,89	23,72	+3,83	26,17	25,61	—56

*The articles of which the fluctuations were less than Rs. 10 lakhs are not specially noticed.
(*a*) Quantity decreased.

COMPARISON WITH THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PRECEDING MONTH (JULY, 1919)*

I.—Imports.

A LARGE INCREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF SUGAR BUT A DECREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF WHEAT.

Wheat. Sugar.

The imports of Food, drink, and tobacco in August, 1919, increased by R31 lakhs, as compared with the preceding month, to R3,21 lakhs. The imports of wheat in August, 1919, decreased to 7,039 tons, valued at R13 lakhs, consigned almost entirely from Australia. The imports of sugar, 16 D.S. and above, in August, 1919, increased in quantity by 24 per cent to 36,402 tons and the value (R1,90 lakhs), by 35 per cent, as compared with the preceding month (July, 1919). Imports from Java and China increased, while those from Mauritius and the Straits Settlements decreased. In the five months ended August 1919, the imports of sugar, 16 D. S. and above, amounted to 138,237 tons, valued at R 6,23 lakhs, as against 172,515 tons, valued at R5,05 lakhs, in the corresponding period of the previous year.

AN INCREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF RAW SILK AND A DECREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF MINERAL OIL.

Silk, raw. Kerosene oil. Lubricating oils.

The value of the imports of Raw materials in August, 1919, decreased by R 8 lakhs only to R 1,41 lakhs. The quantity of silk, raw, imported in August, 1919, increased by 392,918 lbs as compared with the preceding month, to 552,117 lbs. The quantity of kerosene oil imported fell to nearly 2 million gallons from over 4 million gallons in July, 1919, and of lubricating oils to 1 million gallons from 3 million gallons in the preceding month.

AN INCREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF COTTON YARN AND COTTON PIECEGOODS.

Cotton yarn. Cotton goods. Bars and channel (steel).

The value of the imports of Manufactured articles in August, 1919, increased by R 99 lakhs to R11,31 lakhs. The quantity of cotton yarn imported in August, 1919, increased by 38 per cent to 880,126 lbs. The imports of cotton piecegoods, including fents, in August, 1919, increased by 9 million yards to 61 million yards, and the value (R 2,88 lakhs) by 12 per cent, as compared with the preceding month. Grey goods increased by 8 million yards or 21 per cent to 35 million yards, coloured goods by 1 million yards or 10 per cent to 9 million yards, while white goods showed a decrease. In the five months ended August, 1919, the total imports of cotton piecegoods amounted to 2,80 million yards, valued at R13,37 lakhs, as against 525 million yards, valued at R 22,96 lakhs, in the corresponding period of the previous year. Bars and channel (steel) increased by 21 per cent to 4,259 tons in August, 1919.

II.—Exports.

A SLIGHT INCREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF RICE AND WHEAT.

Rice. Wheat.

The exports of Food, drink, and tobacco increased in August, 1919, by R58 lakhs, as compared with the preceding month, to R2,86 lakhs. Exports of rice, not in the husk, amounted to 36,151 tons in August, 1919, showing an increase of 15 per cent and the value increased by 17 per cent, as compared with the preceding month. The marginal table shows the exports to the principal countries. Exports to the United Kingdom, Turkey, Asiatic and Mauritius increased, while those to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements decreased. In the five months ended August, 1919, the exports of rice amounted to 191,862 tons, valued at R 2,95 lakhs, as against 1,070,288 tons, valued at R11,22 lakhs, in the corresponding period of the previous year. Exports of wheat increased by 148 tons to 826 tons, valued at R2,19,208. In the five months ended August, 1919, the total exports of wheat amounted to 3,527 tons, as against 398,649 tons in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Exports of Rice, not in the husk

	July, 1919 Tons	August, 1910 Tons
To United Kingdom	38	2,045
„ Turkey, Asiatic	265	8,688
„ Mauritius	7	7,763
„ Ceylon	18,428	9,493
„ Straits Settlements	5,381	3,544
Total (including other countries)	31,556	36.151

*Comparison is made with the previous month, and not with the corresponding month of last year, owing to the present abnormal circumstances brought about by the war.

A LARGE INCREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF TEA.

Tea.

Shipments of tea in August, 1919, increased by 59 per cent to 29 million lbs., as compared with those of the preceding month. The United Kingdom took 28 million lbs as against 17 million lbs in July, 1919. The total exports in the five months ended August, 1919, amounted to 115 million lbs, as against 126 million lbs in the corresponding period of 1918.

A DECREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON AND RAW WOOL AND A SMALL INCREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF RAW JUTE.

Raw cotton.

The value of the exports of Raw materials decreased by R2,29 lakhs to R12,55 lakhs. The marginal table shows the exports of raw cotton and jute to the principal countries. The shipments of raw cotton decreased in August, 1919, by 29 per cent to 25,014 tons, valued at R3,22 lakhs. Exports to Japan, United Kingdom, Italy, and Spain decreased, while those to France increased. In the five months ended August, 1919, the exports rose by 46 per cent to 124,693 tons, valued at R17,23 lakhs. The exports of raw jute in August, 1919, increased by 42 per cent, to 32,965 tons, valued at R1,33 lakhs. Exports to the United Kingdom, France, and the United States increased, while those to Japan and Italy decreased. In the five months ended August, 1919, the exports amounted to 146,417 tons, valued at R5,66 lakhs, as against 169,624 tons, valued at R3,99 lakhs, in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Exports of raw cotton

	July, 1919 Tons	August, 1919 Tons
To Japan . .	23,337	19,014
,, United Kingdom	3,235	2,288
,, France . .	181	1,169
,, Spain . .	1,067	1,028
,, Italy . .	4,299	357
Total (including other countries)	35,091	25,014

Raw jute.

Exports of raw jute

	July, 1919 Tons	August, 1919 Tons
To United Kingdom	7,069	17,788
,, France . .	2,027	3,449
,, Italy . .	5,263	971
,, Japan . .	670	296
,, United States .	5,945	8,397
Total (including other countries)	28,192	32,965

Raw wool.

The exports of raw wool in August, 1919, decreased to 3,675,542 lbs from 4,202,376 lbs in the preceding month.

A DECREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF JUTE GUNNY CLOTH (QUANTITY ONLY) AND AN INCREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF JUTE GUNNY BAGS.

Jute gunny bags.

The value of the exports of Manufactured articles increased by R1,14 lakhs to R9,87 lakhs. Exports of jute gunny bags increased by 22 per cent in number, and the value by 38 per cent to R1,83 lakhs. The marginal table shows the exports to the principal countries. Shipments to the United Kingdom, Japan, Australia and the United States increased, while those to Siam and Natal decreased. In the five months ended August, 1919, the exports fell by 46 per cent in number to 143 millions, valued at R7,43 lakhs.

Exports of jute gunny bags

		July, 1919 No.	August, 1919 No.
To United Kingdom .		5,183,000	7,683,000
,, Siam . . .		973,000	91,200
,, Japan .		2,551,000	4,375,200
,, United States .		2,009,000	2,446,850
,, Natal . . .		953,000	373,000
,, Australia . .		1,946,000	3,805,700
Total (including other countries)	No.	22,461,000	27,522,950
	tons	22,207	30,107

Jute gunny cloth.

Exports of jute gunny cloth showed a decrease and amounted to 104 million yards, valued at R2,78 lakhs. It will be seen from the marginal table that shipments to the United Kingdom, the Argentine Republic and Canada increased, while those to the United States, and Australia, decreased. In the five months ended August, 1919, the exports decreased by 1 million yards, while the value thereof decreased by 25 per cent.

Exports of jute gunny cloth

		yards.	yards.
To United Kingdom .		6,447,000	8,166,200
,, Canada . .		2,166,000	2,892,000
,, United States .		100,424,000	70,270,000
,, Argentine Republic		3,048,000	19,807,000
,, Australia and New Zealand.		1,606,000	1,407,900
Total (including other countries)	yards	114,865,000	103,982,100
	tons	28,104	26,868

FIVE MONTHS ENDED AUGUST, 1919.

The summary of the results for the five months ended August, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913 (pre-war five months) and of 1918 is as follows :—

	April to August 1913 (Pre-war five months).	April to August 1918.	April to August 1919.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent as compared with 1918.
Merchandise (private)—	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	
Exports, including re-exports	97,25	1,05,68	1,19,07	+13
Imports	72,18	68,14	71,10	+4
Actual net excess of exports over imports . . .	25,07	37,54	47,97	+28

In the five months ended August, 1919, exports, including re-exports, were higher by R13,39 lakhs or 13 per cent than in 1918, and by R21,82 lakhs or 22 per cent than in 1913. In the same period imports increased by R2,96 lakhs or 4 per cent than in 1918 but were less by R1,08 lakhs or 1 per cent than in 1913. The net excess of exports over imports in these five months was R47,97 lakhs, as compared with R37,54 lakhs in 1918 and R25,07 lakhs in 1913. The total value of merchandise increased by R16 crores, or 9 per cent, to R190 crores.

Trade in the five months ended August, 1919.

In the five months ended August, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, the quantity of imported cotton piecegoods decreased by 245 million yards or 47 per cent to 280 million yards, and the value (R13 crores) was less by 42 per cent. The value of cotton twist and yarn imported decreased by R2,24 lakhs to R1,18 lakhs, of articles imported by post by R81 lakhs, of woollen piecegoods by R38 lakhs, of salt by R52 lakhs, of raw cotton by R59 lakhs, and of matches by R24 lakhs. Wheat increased by R2,23 lakhs, sugar, 16 D. S. and above, by R1,19 lakhs, kerosene oil by R1,00 lakhs, lubricating oils by R40 lakhs, raw silk by R56 lakhs, motor cars and motor cycles by R92 lakhs, hardware by R66 lakhs, electrical instruments by R26 lakhs, electrical machinery by R56 lakhs, jute mill machinery by R41 lakhs, sheets and plates (iron or steel) by R1,39 lakhs, and silk piecegoods by R61 lakhs. Under exports, the quantity of rice not in the husk decreased by 878,426 tons to 191,862 tons and the value by R8,27 lakhs to R 2,95 lakhs, while wheat showed a decrease of 395,122 tons to 3,527 tons in quantity and of R5,40 lakhs to R9 lakhs in value. The quantity of raw cotton exported increased by 39,538 tons and the value by R2,69 lakhs. The quantity of raw jute exported showed a decrease of 23,207 tons or nearly 14 per cent. The value of coffee exported increased by R73 lakhs, of cotton twist by R4,42 lakhs and piecegoods by R1,65 lakhs, of raw hides by R2,74 lakhs, of raw skins by R4,40 lakhs, of skins, tanned, by R1,95 lakhs, of hides, tanned, by R 1,73 lakhs, and of seeds by R10,53 lakhs, while the value of barley decreased by R1,72 lakhs, of gram by R2,11 lakhs, of castor seed by R96 lakhs, of tea, black, by R1,00 lakhs, of gunny cloth by R3,55 lakhs, and of gunny bags by R1,78 lakhs.

Comparing the values of the imports and exports during the five months ended August, 1919, with those in the corresponding period of 1918, the chief increases and decreases are as follows:—

I.—Imports.

	R (thousands)		R (thousands)
Increases			
Wheat	2,22,05	Silk, raw	55,96
Iron or steel, sheets and plates	1,39,40	Electrical machinery	55,64
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	1,18,60	Railway materials for construction	47,18
Kerosene oil	99,58	Mineral oil, other than kerosene	46,06
Motor cars and motor cycles	92,19	Jute mill machinery	40,92
Railway carriages, etc.	77,18	Wood (timber)	29,86
Hardware	65,88	Instruments, electrical	25,72
Silk piecegoods	61,06	Spices—cloves	22,53
Decreases			
Cotton piece goods, grey	3,41,31	Cotton, raw	58,82
" " coloured	3,09,49	Salt	52,21
" " white	2,80,32	Wool piecegoods	38,31
" yarn	2,24,18	Matches	24,27
Articles imported by post	81,06	Aniline dyes	19,99

I.—Exports.

	R (thousands)		R (thousands)
Increases			
Linseed	6,43,75	Cotton, piecegoods	1,65,36
Skins, raw	4,40,24	Skins, tanned	1,94,84
Cotton, twist and yarn	4,42,41	Hides, tanned	1,73,30
Hides, raw	2,74,45	Jute, raw	1,66,93
Cotton, raw	2,69,24	Cotton seed	1 50 81
Rape seed	1,96,20	Groundnuts	77,10
		Coffee	73,32
Decreases			
Grain, pulse, etc.—barley	1,72,49	Jute, gunny cloth	3,55,00
— gram	2,11,22	" " bags	1,77,93
rice	8,19,42	Tea, black	1,00,39
wheat	5,40,34	Castor seed	95,66
		Opium	55,69

Imports of Foreign Merchandise.

In the following table are shown the quantities and values of the principal articles of import during the five months ended August, 1919, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1918 :—

Principal Articles		Quantity		Value		Increase (+) or decrease (—) in the five months ended August, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of 1918	
		1918	1919	1918	1919	Quantity	Value
				R	R		R
		(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)
Apparel (excluding haberdashery, hosiery, and boots and shoes)		—	—	58,26	61,42	—	+3,16
Carriages and carts (including cycles and motor cars)		—	—	22,14	1,20,03	—	+97,89
Chemicals		—	—	94,22	74,23	—	—19,99
Coal	tons	31	10	13,15	3,30	—21	—9,85
Drugs and medicines		—	—	53,93	74,03	—	+20,10
Dyes, aniline and alizarine	lbs.	1,503	2,140	61,96	49,52	+6,38	—12,44
Fruits and vegetables		—	—	11,59	31,98	—	+20,39
Glass and glassware		—	—	53,98	59,92	—	+5,94
Grain, etc.—wheat	cwts	...	2,575	1	2,22,66	+2,575	+2,22,65
Hardware		—	—	1,11,95	1,77,83	—	+65,88
Instruments, apparatus, etc.		—	—	76,42	1,06,25	—	+29,83
Liquors	gals.	1,478	1,404	1,29,50	1,33,99	—74	+4,49
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery		—	—	1,96,43	4,49,86	—	+2,53,43
Matches	gross	5,424	3,935	77,21	52,94	—1,489	—24,27
Metals—iron and steel	tons	62	144	3,93,30	6,76,62	+82	+2,83,32
„ copper	cwts	30	55	35,85	46,83	+25	+10,98
Oils—mineral	gals.	31,948	47,145	1,85,12	3,30,76	+15,197	+1,45,64
Paper and pasteboard		—	—	1,03,[illegible]	96,87	—	—6,68
Provisions and oilman's stores		—	—	79,51	88,99	—	+9,48
Railway plant and rolling-stock		—	—	32,31	1,67,41	—	+1,35,10
Salt	tons	190	142	1,18,08	65,87	—48	—52,21
Spices	lbs	60,941	64,650	70,98	1,00,91	+3,709	+29,93
Stationery		—	—	26,71	31,71	—	+5,00
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	cwts	3,451	2,765	5,04,53	6,23,19	—686	+1,18,66
Tea	lbs	2,720	3,842	18,68	26,46	+1,122	+7,78
Textiles— Cotton, raw	cwts	57	17	77,38	18,56	—40	—58,82
„ twist and yarn	lbs	14,292	3,643	3,41,91	1,17,73	—10,649	—2,24,18
„ grey piecegoods	yards	229,427	144,909	9,64,96	6,23,65	—84,518	—3,41,31
„ white „	„	166,934	87,077	7,15,15	4,34,83	—79,857	—2,80,32
„ coloured „	„	117,710	42,731	5,77,47	2,67,98	—74,979	—3,09,49
„ other sorts of manufactures		—	—	1,31,57	90,33	—	—41,24
Silk, raw	lbs	721	1,418	51,49	1,07,45	+697	+55,96
„ manufactures		—	—	1,87,20	2,33,47	—	+46,27
Woollen manufactures		—	—	89,52	45,91	—	—43,61

Exports of Indian Merchandise.

The table below shows the quantities and values of the principal articles of Indian merchandise exported during the five months ended August, 1919, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1918 :—

Principal Articles		Quantity		Value		Increase (+) or decrease (−) in the five months ended August, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of 1918	
		1918	1919	1918	1919	Quantity	Value
				R	R		R
		(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)
Chemicals—saltpetre	cwts	243	150	47,96	23,97	−93	−23,99
Coal	tons	33	185	3,36	21,49	+152	+18,13
Coffee	cwts	93	200	47,07	1,20,39	+107	+73,32
Coir	,,	60	207	8,82	27,14	+147	+18,62
Dyes—indigo	,,	21	9	77,74	35,87	−12	−41,87
myrobalans	,,	496	562	29,24	29,83	+66	+59
Grain, pulse, and flour—							
Rice in the husk	,,	215	390	5,68	13,08	+175	+7,40
Rice not in the husk	,,	21,406	3,837	11,22,12	2,95,24	−17,569	−8,26,88
Wheat	,,	7,973	71	5,49,03	8,69	−7,902	−5,40,34
Wheat flour	,,	237	330	26,39	50,57	+93	+24,18
Barley	,,	3,005	6	1,73,13	64	−2,999	−1,72,49
Gram and maize	,,	4,091	44	2,30,99	4,30	−4,047	−2,26,69
Jawar and bajra	,,	83	36	5,83	3,98	−47	−1,85
Hides and skins—							
Hides, raw	,,	227	504	1,42,82	4,17,27	+277	+2,74,45
Skins, ,,	,,	160	321	1,80,85	6,21,09	+161	+4,40,24
Hides, tanned or dressed	,,	145	228	2,10,13	3,83,43	+83	+1,73,30
Skins ,, ,,	,,	...	41	15	1,94,99	+41	+1,94,84
Lac—shell	,,	136	140	1,68,06	2,13,07	+4	+45,01
Manures	tons	10	25	16,38	27,99	+15	+11,61
Manganese ore	,,	148	114	29,54	21,04	−34	−8,50
Wolfram ,,	,,	2	2	36,74	31,00	...	−5,74
Mica	cwts	25	18	45,20	30,74	−7	−14,46
Oilcakes	,,	748	1,322	33,47	80,18	+574	+46,71
Opium	,,	7	4	1,31,61	75,92	−3	−55,69
Rubber, raw	lbs	3,536	2,709	59,07	36,47	−827	−22,60
Seeds—total	cwts	3,548	7,836	3,22,50	13,75,96	+4,288	+10,53,46
Castor	,,	[illegible]	53	1,04,10	8,44	−864	−95,06
Copra	,,	3	113	45	25,69	+110	+25,24
Cotton	,,	18	1,683	98	1,51,79	+1,665	+1,50,81
Linseed	,,	1,610	3,695	1,36,58	7,80,33	+2,085	+6,43,75
Tea	lbs	126,154	114,653	6,96,26	5,95,64	−11,501	−1,00,62
Textiles—							
Cotton, raw (including waste)	cwts	1,703	2,551	14,53,74	17,41,36	+848	+2,87,62
,, twist and yarn	lbs	21,480	58,290	2,21,68	6,64,09	+36,810	+4,42,41
,, piece goods	yards	58,619	91,361	2,37,06	4,02,42	+32,742	+1,65,36
Hemp, raw	cwts	110	334	31,08	86,25	+224	+55,17
Jute, raw	tons	170	146	3,99,42	5,66,35	−24	+1,66,93
,, gunny bags—Sacking	no.	113,278	95,747	6,53,22	5,88,06	−17,531	−65,16
,, gunny bags—Hessian	,,	154,484	47,718	2,67,29	1,54,52	−106,766	−1,12,77
,, gunny bags—Total	,,	267,762	143,465	9,20,51	7,42,58	−124,297	−1,77,93
,, gunny cloth—Sacking	yards	6,347	16,070	16,99	47,36	+9,723	+30,37
,, gunny cloth—Hessian	,,	482,894	471,912	13,95,51	10,10,14	−10,982	−3,85,37
,, gunny cloth—Total	,,	489,241	487,982	14,12,50	10,57,50	−1,259	−3,55,00
Wool, raw	lbs	18,645	16,881	2,16,44	1,86,54	−1,764	−29,90
Wood, teak	cubic tons	11	19	19,90	47,64	+8	+27,74
Other timber	,,	1	2	90	1,19	+1	+29

TRADE BY PROVINCES.

The total imports and exports, including re-exports, of private merchandise into and from the several maritime provinces during the month of August 1919, as compared with those of July, 1919, are stated below :—

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS, INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS	
	July, 1919	August, 1919	July, 1919	August, 1919
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Bengal	6,33	6,85	10,60	12,47
Bombay	4,93	6,00	10,60	9,42
Sind	1,00	1,32	2,72	83
Madras	1,34	87	2,42	2,64
Burma	1,31	1,11	1,55	1,35
Total	14,94	16,15	27,89	26,71

Under imports, Bengal showed an increase of 8 per cent, Bombay of 21 per cent, and Sind of 32 per cent, while Madras showed a decrease of 35 per cent and Burma of 15 per cent. Under exports, Bengal showed an increase of 18 per cent, and Madras of 9 per cent, but Bombay showed a decrease of 11 per cent, Sind of 69 per cent, and Burma of 13 per cent. These comparisons are with the preceding month (July, 1919).

BALANCE OF TRADE.

India's balance of trade during the five months ended August, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of 1918, is shown in the appended table. The table takes into account the imports and exports of merchandise, and the net imports of treasure, on private account only :—

	Five months, April to August, 1918	Five months, April to August, 1919
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Exports of Merchandise, including Re-exports *	1,05,68	1,19,07
Imports " *	68,14	71,10
Excess of Exports over Imports	37,54	47,97
Net imports of Gold (private)†	3	90
" " " Silver (private)†	2	—7
Net Imports of Treasure (private)†	5	83
Net (private) Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	37,49	47,14
Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers paid in India	25,70	15,73
Sterling Bills on London sold in India	...	20
Enfaced Rupee paper (net imports)	11	21
Interest on Enfaced Rupee paper	13	14
Net Balance of Trade in favour of India	11,55	31,26
	August, 1918	August, 1919
	d.	d.
Average rate of exchange	17·778	21 38(a)

In the five months ended August, 1919, the excess of exports over imports of private merchandise was R47,97 lakhs, as against R37,54 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1918, and the net imports of treasure on private account (excluding transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade) were R83 lakhs, as against R5 lakhs last year. The net exports (merchandise and treasure) were thus R47,14 lakhs, as against R37,49 lakhs in 1918. The balance of trade, so far as shown by the statistics of merchandise, treasure, Council Bills, and Enfaced Rupee paper, was R31,26 lakhs in favour of India in the five months, April to August, 1919, as compared with R11,55 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1918.

The amount of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers paid in India in the five months ended August, 1919, was R15,73 lakhs, all of which were paid through the Treasuries, except R9,000 which were paid through the Paper Currency Reserve, but Reverse Council Bills were sold to the extent of R20 lakhs during the period, the net imports of funds by Council Bills thus amounting to R15,53 lakhs. In the five months ended August, 1918, the amount was R25,70 lakhs, of which R21,51 lakhs were paid through the Paper Currency Reserve and R4,19 lakhs through the Treasuries. In the five months ended August, 1917, the amount of Council Bills paid was R27,50 lakhs. As regards Enfaced Rupee paper, R2 lakhs represented the amount of paper enfaced to London and R23 lakhs the amount re-transferred from

* Exclusive of Government transactions.
† Exclude transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade.
(a) Approximate.

London in the five months April to August, 1919, while in the corresponding period of 1918, about R3 lakhs represented the amount of paper enfaced to London and R13 lakhs the amount re-transferred from London.

Movements of Gold and Silver (Private and Government).

In the month of August, 1919, the imports of gold were valued at R5 lakhs (R3 lakhs being in the form of bullion and nearly R2 lakhs in sovereigns), as against nearly R85 lakhs in the preceding month; there were no exports of gold either in August or in July, 1919.

The imports of silver during the month of report were valued at over R1,43 lakhs, of which R1,42 lakhs were on Government account, as against over R8,37 lakhs on both private and Government account in July, 1919. The exports of silver in August, 1919, were valued at R19½ lakhs, of which nearly R1 lakh was on Government account, as against over R2 lakhs, both on private and Government account, in the preceding month.

Declared Value per Unit of Selected Articles.

The declared values per unit of certain selected articles imported and exported during August, 1913, 1918, and 1919, are noted below:—

Imports		August 1913			August 1918			August 1919		
		R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.
Coal	ton	17	5	11	62	9	6	41	5	10
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	cwt	9	0	0	14	4	4	26	1	11
Cotton, twist and yarn	lb	0	14	11	2	8	11	2	14	1
,, grey, piecegoods	yard	0	2	8	0	7	6	0	6	11
,, white ,,	,,	0	2	10	0	7	8	0	8	5
,, coloured ,,	,,	0	3	6	0	8	10	0	9	10

Exports		August 1913			August 1918			August 1919		
		R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.
Coal	ton	9	13	10	10	0	0	11	13	10
Coffee	cwt	55	0	3	46	9	5	62	13	7
Indigo	,,	191	1	3	372	5	4	431	0	8
Rice, not in the husk	,,	5	15	3	5	2	8	8	7	9
Wheat	,,	5	8	2	6	15	11	13	4	3
Manganese ore	ton	16	4	3	21	10	9	17	14	4
Tea	lb	0	8	2	0	8	9	0	8	7
Cotton, raw	cwt	37	13	11	97	6	0	64	7	4
Jute, raw	bale	66	4	3	41	12	3	72	1	5
,, gunny bags	no.	0	5	11	0	6	10	0	10	7
,, gunny cloth	yard	0	2	4	0	5	1	0	4	3

As compared with the corresponding month of the previous year (August, 1918), under imports, the declared unit value of cotton piecegoods, white, rose in July, 1919, by 10 per cent, and coloured by 11 per cent, of cotton twist and yarn by 13 per cent, of sugar by 83 per cent, while that of coal decreased by 34 per cent and grey piecegoods by 8 per cent. Under exports, raw jute showed an increase of 73 per cent, coffee of 35 per cent, rice of 64 per cent, coal of 18 per cent, indigo of 16 per cent, and wheat of 90 per cent, while manganese ore and jute, gunny cloth showed a decrease of 17 per cent each, and cotton raw of 34 per cent.

Customs Revenue.*

The following table shows the gross Indian sea customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) collected on principal articles in August, 1919, as compared with July, 1919, and August, 1918 and 1913:—

	August, 1913 (pre-war month)	August, 1918	July, 1919	August, 1919	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in August, 1919, as compared with July, 1919	August, 1918	August, 1913
Import duty	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)
Special duties							
Arms	50	16(a)	1,17(a)	88(a)	—29	+72	+38
Liquors	9,30	9,48	10,55	9,40	—1,15	—8	+10
Petroleum	5,20	1,18(b)	6,06(b)	2,64(b)	—3,42	+1,46	—2,56
Silver bullion and coin	4,71	...	...	1	+1	+1	—4,70
,, manufactures	—	11	13	9	—4	—2	—
Sugar	12,90	11,80(c)	8,80(c)	10,88(c)	+2,08	—92	—2,02
Tobacco	1,93	5,39	5,63	5,61	—2	+22	+3,68
Duty at 2½ per cent							
Machinery	—	56	2,00	2,09	+9	+1,53	—
Metals—Iron and steel	95	1,98	4,43	4,34	—9	+2,36	+3,39
Railway plant and rolling stock	—	45	1,52	1,88	+36	+1,43	—
Duty at 7½ per cent							
Articles of food and drink, excluding sugar and vinegar	2,10	4,24	6,14	4,53	—1,61	+29	+2,43
Raw materials, etc.	1,59	2,99	5,24	6,02	+78	+3,03	+4,43
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—							
Cotton manufactures	19,83	30,46	19,83	23,24	+3,41	—7,22	+3,91
Others	18,35	22,51	34,37	35,31	+94	+12,80	+16,96
Total Import duty (including other articles)	77,73	94,22	1,08,42	1,10,61	+2,19	+16,39	+32,88
Export duty							
Jute	—	22,59	22,35	25,75	+3,40	+3,16	—
Rice	5,16	10,87	1,86	2,11	+25	—8,76	—3,05
Tea	—	3,52	2,73	3,90	+1,26	+17	—
Total Export duty	5,16	36,98	26,94	31,85	+4,91	—5,13	+26,69

* The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, IV of 1916, took effect from 1st March, 1916.
(a) Excludes the 7½ per cent duty on explosives.
(b) ,, ,, ,, petroleum.
(c) ,, ,, ,, confectionery.

The customs duty figures are an index to the volume of the import trade only, since under exports jute, rice, and tea only were subject to duty in the month of report. In the five months ended August, 1919, the import duties decreased to nearly R4,99 lakhs from R5,09 lakhs in the same period of 1918, while the export duties fell to over R1,27 lakhs from nearly R1,57 lakhs. The grand total of gross Indian sea and land customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) in the five months, April to August, 1919, amounted to over R7,08 lakhs, as compared with R7,46 lakhs in the corresponding period of last year.

SHIPPING.

The following table shows the number and tonnage (net register tonnage) of vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes at ports in British India during August, 1919, as compared with July, 1919, and August, 1918 and 1913 :—

Entered with cargoes.

	STEAMERS.		SAILING VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
August 1919	165	394,141	37	3,397	202	397,538
July, 1919	153	341,288	22	1,474	175	342,762
August, 1918	162	258,110	33	3,947	195	262,057
August, 1913 (pre-war month)	190	523,841	40	2,940	230	526,781

Cleared with cargoes.

August 1919	189	456,725	34	2,754	223	459,479
July, 1919	182	391,697	22	4,042	204	395,739
August 1918	243	432,924	89	7,715	332	440,639
August, 1913 (pre-war month)	245	676,145	103	9,168	348	685,313

The total tonnage entered and cleared with cargoes in August, 1919, as compared with that in the preceding month (July, 1919) and in the corresponding month of 1913 and 1918, is shown in the last column of the table above. In the month of August, 1919, there were 202 arrivals* and 223 sailings† with cargoes in and from India. As regards tonnage, if a comparison be made with August, 1913, the corresponding pre-war month, it will be seen that there was a decrease in the tonnage of vessels cleared with cargoes of 225,834 tons or 33 per cent. The decrease in the entries (with cargoes) amounted to 129,243 tons or 25 per cent.

The shipping clearances with cargoes in the foreign trade from the ports of British India in the five months, April to August, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913, *i.e.*, before the war broke out, were as follows :—

	TONNAGE (NET REGISTER TONNAGE) CLEARANCES IN THE FIVE MONTHS, APRIL TO AUGUST.	
	1913 (Pre-war period)	1919
British ships (including British Indian)	2,793,328	1,784,520
Foreign ships	717,857	319,091
TOTAL	3,511,185	2,103,611

In 1919, as against 1913, the total tonnage clearances with cargoes declined 40 per cent. In 1913 the British (including British Indian) tonnage was 80 per cent and foreign tonnage 20 per cent of the total, while in 1919 the British (including British Indian) tonnage was 85 per cent and foreign tonnage 15 per cent.

* The details were as follows :—Bengal 34, Bombay 45, Sind 23, Madras 85, and Burma 15.

† The details were as follows :— Bengal 53, Bombay 49, Sind 22, Madras 79, and Burma 20.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

Railway statistics, like the import and export statistics above, are a valuable index to the general movement of trade throughout the country, and show that the earnings from 1st April to 6th September, 1919, were R37,38 lakhs, as against R37,75 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1918, or a decrease of R37 lakhs.

TRADE OF ADEN IN AUGUST, 1919.

The grand total value of the imports and exports of merchandise, by sea, into and from the port of Aden amounted to R1,61 lakhs in the month of August and R7,63 lakhs in the five months ended August, 1919. The value of the principal articles of import and export was as follows:—

	August, 1919		Five Months, April to August, 1919	
	Imports into Aden	Exports from Aden	Imports into Aden	Exports from Aden
	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R thousands)	R (thousands)
Cotton manufactures	12,83	21,46	1,36,05	1,41,23
Hides and skins, raw	17,13	42,28	67,70	1,22,33
Grain and pulse	6,76	3,46	27,47	14,13
Coffee	4,47	10,56	24,22	35,88
Coal	9,35	—	32,12	—
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,50	76	10,92	13,20
Provisions	61	12	3,64	63
Sugar	1,22	—	7,17	—
Spices	51	—	5,13	—
Salt	—	1,95	—	4,84
Other articles	11,63	14,58	64,00	52,90
TOTAL VALUE	66,01	95,17	3,78,42	3,85,14

SHIPPING AT THE PORT OF ADEN IN AUGUST, 1919.

In August, 1919, 95 steamers with an aggregate tonnage of 224,780 entered at the port of Aden, while 96 steamers with 227,213 tons cleared from the port, and 15 sailing vessels (country craft) with 557 tons entered and 10 vessels with 534 tons cleared. These figures exclude Government vessels and vessels in ballast.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
September 29, 1919

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

Joint Stock Companies.

AUGUST 1919.

During the month under report, 55 companies were registered with an aggregate authorised capital of over R4,87 lakhs, as against 20 companies with an aggregate authorised capital of over R76 lakhs in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Bengal alone accounted for 39 companies (R2,56 lakhs). For the five months, April to August 1919, the number of companies registered was 230 with an authorised capital of R37,99 lakhs, as against 103 companies with R4,15 lakhs of authorised capital in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The largest flotation in August was that of the Burma Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Burma (R1,50 lakhs).

Table 1.

Abstract Statement of Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of August, 1919, and in the corresponding month of 1918.

Classification of Companies	August 1918		August 1919	
	Number of companies	Aggregate authorised capital	Number of companies	Aggregate authorised capital
Banking, Loan, and Insurance—		R(1,000)		R(1,000)
Banking and loan	1	20,00	1	1,00
Insurance	...	...	1	1,50,00
Trading—				
Printing, Publishing, and Stationery	...	...	1	20
Others	8	21,70	32	2,03,75
Mills and Presses—				
Jute mill	..	..	1	50,00
Rice mill	...	...	1	2,00
Other mills and presses	1	6,00	2	12,00
Tea and other Planting Companies—				
Tea	6	16,50	6	10,50
Others	...	...	2	30,50
Mining and Quarrying—				
Coal	1	1,00	6	20,00
Others	2	11,00	1	1,00
Companies other than those specified above	1	30	1	1,50
TOTAL	20	76,50	55	4,87,45

Table 2.

Abstract Statement of Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the five months, April to August, 1919, and in the corresponding period of 1918.

Classification of Companies.	April to August, 1918		April to August, 1919	
	Number of Companies	Aggregate authorised capital	Number of Companies	Aggregate authorised capital
Banking, Loan, and Insurance—		R(1,000)		R(1,000)
Banking and loan	9	25,23	27	26,50
Insurance	1	10,00	3	23,50,00
Trading—				
Navigation	...	...	2	25,00
Co-operative Association	1	20	...	...
Shipping, Landing and Warehousing	...	...	1	80,00
Printing, Publishing, and Stationery	6	4,99	5	3,98
Others	45	1,66,25	1,01	7,70,87
Mills and Presses—				
Cotton mills	3	51,00	2	57.50
Jute mills	...	...	3	1,39,00
Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses	1	5,00	8	19,30
Flour mill	...	...	1	7,00
Rice mills	1	45,00	4	8,00
Saw and timber mill	1	10,00	..	...
Other mills and presses	2	7,00	5	27,00
Tea and other Planting Companies—				
Tea	15	33,40	24	61,00
Others	5	18,90	8	41,75
Mining and Quarrying—				
Coal	2	8,00	21	99,45
Others	6	16,18	7	4,45
Land and Building	...	...	4	82,80
Breweries	2	1,72	...	...
Sugar manufacturing	1	4,00	1	25,00
Companies other than those specified above	2	8,55	8	20,50
TOTAL	103	4,15,42	230	37,99,10

Table 3.

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of August, 1919.

No.	Class and name	Names of agents, managers, etc., and situation of registered office	Objects	Authorised capital
	I.—Banking, Loan and Insurance			
	(a) Banking and Loan			Rs.
1	Kerala Bank*	Mg. Agent, K. C. Sri Manavedan Raja, Kottakal, Malabar, Madras.	Banking and loan	1,00,000
	(b) Insurance			
2	Burma Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	61, Merchant St., Rangoon	Insurance	1,50,00,000
	Total, Banking, Loan and Insurance.	......	......	1,51,00,000
	II.—Trading			
	(a) Printing Publishing and Stationery.			
3	Kerala Patrika Co.	Mg. Agent, C. Kunnhi Raman Menon, Calicut, Madras.	Printing and publishing	20,000
	(b) Others			
4	Indian Jute Shoe Co.*	28, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.	Manufacturing boots, shoes, jute woven goods, etc.	7,50,000
5	Calcutta Exports and Imports Co.*	2 and 3 Lal Bazar St., Calcutta.	Exporting, importing and order supplying.	10,00,000
6	Jhunjhunwala Modi*	Raniganj, Bengal.	General trade	1,00,000
7	Indian Drugs *	125, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	Carrying on researches in indigenous drugs.	1,00,000
8	Fertilisers	Mg. Agents, A. B. Duigenan, 21, Old Court House St., Calcutta.	Manufacturing bone-manures, etc.	3,00,000
9	Hume Pipe and Concrete Construction Co. (India).	Secretaries, Howeson Bros., 32 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.	Manufacturing pipes and other articles.	50,00,000
10	Agents Trust *	Bengal	Carrying on business of managing agents, etc.	1,00,000
11	Universal Locks	Mg. Agents, Christie White & Co., 1A Vansittart Row, Calcutta.	Manufacturing and dealing in locks and locking systems.	3,00,000
12	Spalding*	21, Old Court House St., Calcutta.	General trade	10,00,000
13	Calcutta Soap Works	Mg. Agents, Calcutta Industrial Syndicate, 17, Ezra Street, Calcutta.	Manufacturing soap and allied chemical products, etc.	5,00,000
14	C. Y. Lyon	Mg. Dir. C. Y. Lyon, 17, Chowringhee, Calcutta.	Importing, selling and manufacturing oculists' stock in trade and appliances.	1,00,000
15	General Chemical Works	Mg. Dir. Dr. Rasicklal Datta, 2, Lyons Range, Calcutta.	Manufacturing and dealing in all kinds of chemicals, drugs, etc.	5,00,000
16	New Motors	Mg. Agents, Pilchar & Co., 1A, Hare Street, Calcutta.	Manufacturing, importing and exporting all kinds of motors, etc.	5,00,000
17	Automatic Tools Co.	Mg. Agents, Hielgers Bros. F1, Clive Buildings, Calcutta.	Constructional engineers and contractors; brass and iron founders, etc.	10,00,000
18	Automatic Bolts and Nuts	" " "	" " "	8,00,000
19	Calcutta Express Transport Co.	Mg. Agents, Hayward and Rieve, 6, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.	Instituting motor service for collecting and delivering parcels, etc.	4,00,000
20	Dacca Button Manufacturing Co.	Mg. Dir., I. C. Sengupta, 2 G., Bentinck Street, Calcutta.	Manufacturing buttons, studs, etc.	5,00,000

* Registered as a private company.

Table 3—*contd.*

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of August, 1919—*contd.*

No.	Class and Name	Names of agents, managers, etc., and situation of Registered Office	Objects	Authorised capital
	II.—Trading—*contd.*			
	(*b*) *Others*—contd.			Rs.
21	Marwari Industrial Agency*	11, Pollock Street, Calcutta	Ship-owning, ware-housing, trading, etc.	10,00,000
22	Cycle Productions	Mg. Agents. Sen and Gupta, 20, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.	Manufacturing cycles and accessories for cycles and motors.	3,00,000
23	Central Exports and Imports*	14-2, Clive Row, Calcutta	Manufacturing, exporting and importing.	10,00,000
24	East India Engineering Co.	Mg. Agents, Pilchar & Co., Bengal.	Iron founding civil and mechanical engineering.	15,00,000
25	Bengal Canning and Condiment Works.	Dir. A. B. Sircar, 2, Halsibagan Lane, Calcutta.	Manufacturing, selling and preparing canned and preserved food.	5,00,000
26	Madras Autocar Transit Co.*	Mg. Dir., H. H. Chettle, Chettle Holt & Co., Madras.	Public carriers	2,50,000
27	Western India small Industries Corporation.*	Mg. Dir., Manu Subedar, Bombay.	Starting and developing small industries in India.	10,00,000
28	Star watch and Jewellery Company.*	Dir. Mordejay deDavid Benzimra, Bombay	Importing, and manufacturing watches and jewellery, etc.	2,50,000
29	Gujarat Agricultural and Industrial Company.	Agents, Hurgowandas Pandurao & Co., Ahmedabad.	Owning and working agricultural farms.	1,00,000
30	Udesinh Industrial Works*	Mg. Dir. Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji, Bombay.	Selling, exporting and importing waste of all articles.	8,00,000
31	Rajnagar Swadeshi Stores Company.	Secy. Chimanlal Jiwanlal & Co., Ahmedabad, Bombay.	Dealing in swadeshi goods	5,00,000
32	Ahmednagar Company*	Agent, Manik Chand Kison Das Mehta, Ahmednagar.	General merchants and commission agents.	2,00,000
33	Frank Ross and Company, (Bombay).	Dir. Frank Ross, 117-119, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Chemists and druggists	3,75,000
34	Carlton and Company*	84-E., Autrom Road, Lucknow, United Provinces.	Manufacturing boot, shoe, etc.	50,000
35	Indo-Burma Swadeshi Development Company.*	15, Mogul Street, Rangoon, Burma.	Dealing in all merchandise in India and Burma.	1,00,000
	Total, Others	......	......	2,08,75,000
	Total, Trading	......	......	2,08,95,000
	III—Mills and presses.			
	(*a*) *Jute mill.*			
36	Birla Jute Manufacturing Co.	Mg. Agents, Birla Bros., Canning House, 137, Canning Street, Calcutta.	Manufacturing, pressing, spinning, weaving jute, jute cuttings, etc.	50,00,000
	(*b*) *Rice mill.*			
37	Dhakuria Rice Mills	Mg. Agent, C. Thomas & Co., 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	Milling rice, grains, etc.	2,00,000
	(*c*) *Other Mills and Presses.*			
38	Behar Industrial Development Corporation.	Dir. G. P. Danby, Clive buildings, Calcutta.	Promoting industrial enterprise and manufacturing oils, etc.	10,00,000
39	Assam Bengal Oil Co.	Mg. Agents, Eastern Trades Union, 7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.	Manufacturing mustard, linseed oils, etc.	2,00,000
	Total, others		......	12,00,000
	Total, Mills and Presses		......	64,00,000

* Registered as a private company.

Table 3—*concld.*

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of August, 1919—*concld.*

No.	Class and Name	Names of agents, managers, etc., and situation of Registered Office	Objects	Authorised capital
	IV.—Tea and other Planting Companies.			Rs.
	(a) Tea.			
40	Tripureswari Tea and Trading Co.	Mg. Agent, Pioneer United Agency, Brahmanbaria, Bengal.	Manufacturing tea, tea seeds, coffee, etc.	2,00,000
41	Panbari Tea Company . .	Mg. Agents, Baddle & Co., 8, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	Cultivating tea, sugar-cane, etc.	1,50,000
42	Nandina Tea Co. . . .	Mg. Agents, Nugiens & Co., 5, Ezra Street, Calcutta.	Planting and manufacing tea, coffee, cinchona, etc.	1,00,000
43	Nilpur Tea Co.* . . .	28, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.	Planting, selling tea and seed.	1,50,000
44	Lilagarh Tea Co. . . .	Mg. Agents, Planters Agency Co., 18, Corporation Place, Calcutta.	Planting and manufacturing tea, coffee, jute, rubber, etc.	2,50,000
45	Sunamukhi Tea Co. . .	Mg. Agents, Commercial League, Karimganj, Assam.	Manufacturing tea, etc. .	2,00,000
	Total, Tea .			10,50,000
	(b) Others.			
46	Cultivation Co. . . .	Mg. Dir., Indranarain Chatterji, Masera, Bhirbhum, Bengal.	Cultivating paddy, sugarcane, cotton, etc.	50,000
47	Bombay Uganda Co. . .	Mg. Agents, H. H. Brady & Co., Bombay.	Planting, dealing in cotton, coffee and tea, etc.	30,00,000
	Total others .	......	......	30,50,000
	Total, Tea and other Planting Companies.	......	......	41,00,000
	V.—Mining and Quarrying.			
	(a) Coal.			
48	North Laikdih Coal Co. .	Mg. Agents, Siddon & Co., 6, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	Miners, colliery proprietors, etc.	4,00,000
49	Begunia Coal Concern . .	Mg. Agents, Elliott & Co., 7A., Clive Row, Calcutta.	" "	4,00,000
50	Peninsular Coal Co. . .	Mg. Agents, R. L. Roy & Co., 102, Clive Street, Calcutta.	" "	1,00,000
51	Bowla Coal Co. . . .	Mg. Agents N. C. Sircar & Sons, 7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.	" "	5,00,000
52	Fularibad Coal Co. . .	Mg. Agents, Molesworth & Co., 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.	Coal-miners and coke manufacturers.	5,00,000
53	Diamond Drilling and Prospecting Co.*	15, Canning Street, Calcutta	Prospecting rights of coal and mineral lands, colliery proprietors, etc.	1,00,000
	Total, Coal .	......	......	20,00,000
	(b) Others.			
54	Dehri Lime Co.* . . .	Bengal	Purchasing lands for mining purposes.	1,00,000
	Total, Mining and Quarrying.	.. ...	......	21,00,000
	VI.—Others.			
55	Humphrey Bishop Comedy and Operatic Company* .	Dir. George Humphrey Bishop, Bombay,	Theatrical proprietors and agents.	1,50,000
	GRAND TOTAL .	..	......	4,87,45,000

*Registered as a private company

CALCUTTA:
September 25, 1919

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd October, 1919.

No. 98.—WHEREAS by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 10th day of September, 1884, the provisions of section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., c. 3), were declared applicable to the island of Perim ;

AND WHEREAS by Resolution passed by the said Secretary of State for India in Council on the 30th day of September, 1885, the provisions of the said section were declared applicable to Aden;

AND WHEREAS by Resolution passed by the said Secretary of State for India in Council on the 9th day of November, 1886, the provisions of the said section were declared applicable to the Settlement of Aden and its dependencies for the time being, inclusive of the villages of Sheikh Othman, Imad and Hiswa, the island of Perim and Little Aden;

AND WHEREAS the places to which the provisions of the said section were declared applicable by the said Resolutions were and are part of the territories under the administration of the Governor of Bombay in Council;

AND WHEREAS the said provisions were repealed and re-enacted by the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. V. c. 61);

AND WHEREAS the Governor of Bombay in Council has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same,

AND WHEREAS the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the assent of the Governor General on the 29th day of September, 1919;

IN pursuance of the direction contained in section 71 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1915, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*.

REGULATION No. V OF 1919.

A Regulation to amend the Aden Settlement Regulation, 1900.

VII of 1900. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Aden Settlement Regulation, 1900; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Regulation may be called the Aden Settlement (Amendment) Regulation, 1919.

VII of 1900. Insertion of new section 11A in Regulation VII of 1900. 2. After section 11 of the Aden Settlement Regulation, 1900, the following section shall be inserted, namely,—

Appeals against imposts and valuations. "11A. (1) An appeal against any toll, cess, tax or other impost imposed by the Resident under section 11, and against any rateable value fixed for the purpose of any such tax in accordance with the rules under section 13, shall lie to the Judge of the Court of the Resident.

(2) Provided that no such appeal shall be heard by the said Judge unless—

(a) in the case of an appeal against a rateable value,—the appellant has, before presenting the appeal, made complaint to such authority and in such mode and within such period as may be prescribed by rules under section 13, and the appeal is presented within one month of the date on which such complaint has been disposed of;

(b) in any other case,—the appeal is presented within one month of the date on which payment of the toll, cess, tax or impost is demanded.

(3) (a) Every rateable value fixed in accordance with the rules under section 13, against which no complaint has been made in accordance with such rules;

(b) the amount of every sum claimed from any person on account of any toll, cess, tax or impost under section 11, where no appeal therefrom is made under this section; and

(c) notwithstanding anything contained in Act II of 1864 (*An Act to provide for the administration of civil and criminal justice at Aden*), the decision of the Judge of the Court of the Resident upon any appeal under this section,

shall be final.

(4) In this section 'Judge of the Court of the Resident' includes the Resident and any Assistant Resident directed by the Resident to hear any appeal, or any class of appeals, under this section."

H. M. SMITH,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 29th September, 1919.

No. 1444.—In the Home Department notification no. 852, dated the 2nd July 1919, regarding the grant of privilege leave to Mr. K. P. Anantan, Officiating Superintendent in the Home Department, *for* "three months" *read* "four months."

The 3rd October, 1919.

No. 1497.—Mr. E. A. Molony, C.B.E., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 24th September 1919.

W. S. MARRIS,

for Secretary to the Government of India.

JAILS.

The 3rd October, 1919.

No. 249.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 32 of the Prisoners Act, 1900 (Act III of 1900), the Governor General in Council hereby appoints the District Jail at Meiktila to be a place to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent.

JUDICIAL.

The 29th September, 1919.

No. 1339.—In pursuance of sub-section 2 (*i*) of section 101 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Cap. 61), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. V. Kumaraswami Sastri and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. E. Odgers, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Additional Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Madras for the period from the 1st to the 31st October 1919, both days inclusive.

MEDICAL.

The 1st October, 1919.

No. 491.—Colonel J. K. Close, M.D., I.M.S., Officiating Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties, until further orders.

POLICE.

The 1st October, 1919.

No. 1163.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Kaye, C.S.I., C.I.E., is placed on special duty under the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the 29th September 1919.

The 3rd October, 1919.

No. 1172.—The services of Major J. E. Colenso, 2-7th Gurkha Rifles, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment with the Burma Military Police, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

W. F. RICE,

Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th September, 1919.

No. 3330-Est. B.—The undermentioned officer is granted four months combined leave out of India with effect from the 20th September 1919, the first 90 days being privilege leave under paragraph 221, Army Regulations, India, Volume II :—

Captain St. V. F. Hammick, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and Central India Imperial Service Infantry. Pension service 13th year commenced on the 7th November 1918.

The 30th September, 1919.

No. 3343-Est. A.—The services of Mr. H. R. Lynch Blosse, Indian Civil Service, temporarily officiating in the Political Department, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department with effect from the 8th September 1919.

No. 3346-Est. A.—Major C. T. Daukes, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for four months and twelve days combined with furlough for seven months and nineteen days, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st September 1919.

The 1st October, 1919.

No. 3356-Est. A.—Captain H. J. C. Mackarness, while employed as Second Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, was granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days, with effect from the 22nd October 1918.

Notification No. 1470-Est. A., dated the 6th May 1919, is hereby cancelled.

No. 3366-Est. A.—Captain A. W. Fagan, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1-8th Rajputs, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, with effect from the 7th September 1919, and until further orders.

No. 4342-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (*a*) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to Berar, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1554-I.B., dated the 5th August 1910, as subsequently amended, namely :—

(1) For entry No. 8, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"8. Instrument in the nature of a conveyance by the Government of standing trees or any other forest produce in a Government forest."

(2) After entry No 8-A., the following shall be added, namely :—

"8-B. Bond required to be executed by persons selected for State Technical Scholarships"

The 2nd October, 1919.

No. 3373-Est. A.—Major H. R. N. Pritchard, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for six months combined with furlough for seven months under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 22nd September 1919.

No. 3379-Est. A.—*Corrigendum.*—In notification No. 3016-Est. A., dated the 2nd September 1919, granting Mr. E. F. Harris, Principal, Government College, Ajmer, and Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara, furlough for nine months, *for* the words "18th July 1919" *read* "19th July 1919."

No. 3388-Est. A.—*Corrigendum.*—In notification No. 3181-Est. A., dated 18th September 1919, granting combined leave to Major H. B. St. John, C.I.E., of the Political Department, for the words "furlough for one year and six months" *read* "furlough for nine months."

No. 4355-I.C. His Majesty the King-Emperor of India has been graciously pleased to grant a personal salute of nine guns to Raja Padam Singh, Raja of Bashahr, in recognition of his services during the war.

R. E. HOLLAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 1st October, 1919.

No. 2506-G.—With reference to notification No. 1624-G., dated the 17th June 1919, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Monsieur Gerardus Hendrikus Hauer as Vice-Consul for the Netherlands at Calcutta, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

No. 3358-Est. A.—Major C. T. Daukes, of the Political Department, is placed on special duty as Assistant Political Officer, Baluchistan Force, with effect from the 1st July 1919.

The 2nd October, 1919.

No. 3375-Est. A.—The services of Major J. de la Hay Gordon, O.B.E., M.C., of the Bombay Political Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 3rd September 1919.

No. 3377-Est. A.—The services of 2nd Lieutenant V. A. S. Stow, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 19th June 1919.

No. 3381-Est. B.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. Davis, D.S.O., Military Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province (on leave on medical certificate from the 23rd April 1919), was appointed Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps, North-West Frontier Province, from the 16th May 1919 to the 20th June 1919.

Major A. C. Tancock, Commandant, Mohmand Militia, and Officiating Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps, North West Frontier Province, will continue to officiate as Inspecting Officer of those corps from the 16th May 1919 and until further orders.

The 4th October, 1919.

No. 4395-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Khan Bahadur Hafiz Saifulla Khan, late British Agent at Kabul, the title of Nawab as a personal distinction.

H. R. C. DOBBS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

Simla, the 27th September, 1919.

No. 2521-F.—In the Notification by the Government of India in the Finance Department No. 2414-F., dated the 16th September 1919, prescribing the rates at which payment shall be made for gold taken possession of under the provisions of the Gold (Import) Act, 1917, the following note shall be inserted, namely :—

"When firms or institutions have arranged to import gold into India and wish to avoid risks from possible variations in the acquisition rate before it is delivered to the Government of India, the Controller of Currency or, in the case of gold delivered at Bombay, the Accountant General, Bombay, will be prepared to contract on behalf of the Government of India to pay for the gold on delivery at the acquisition rate prevailing at the time the gold was purchased for shipment. Firms or institutions wishing to take advantage of this arrangement must declare the fact and date of purchase to the above officers without delay and as soon as they have received intimation thereof. The officer making the contract will take such undertaking as he thinks fit from the firm or institution to ship and deliver gold with all possible expedition for payment at the rate stated.

The India Office is prepared to make a similar arrangement with firms and institutions who find it more convenient to submit in London evidence of their having engaged gold for shipment to India."

SEPARATE REVENUE.

OPIUM.

The 29th September, 1919.

No. 1711-F.E.—It is hereby notified that in the calendar year 1920 not more than 4,000 uncertified chests of Benares opium will be offered for sale by auction at Calcutta. The Government of India reserve to themselves the right at any time without previous notice to reduce the quantity or alter the class of opium to be offered for sale.

PAY, ALLOWANCES AND FINANCE OFFICERS.

The 29th September, 1919.

No. 1712-F.E.—With reference to rule XIII of rules promulgated with the Finance Department's Resolution No. 1251-F.E., dated the 30th September 1914, published on pages 1643 to 1645 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 10th October 1914, it is hereby notified for general information that an examination will be held at Calcutta in December 1919 for the

selection of probationers to fill five vacancies in the General List of the Indian Finance Department. Only those candidates will be entitled to compete at the examination who have been nominated by the Government of India in the Finance Department in accordance with the rules quoted above and amended by the Finance Department's Resolutions No. 1363-F.E., dated the 27th December 1915, published on pages 391 and 392 of the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*, dated the 4th March 1916; No. 301-F.E., dated the 8th April 1916, published on pages 435 and 436 of Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 15th April 1916; No. 176-F.E., dated the 13th February 1917, published on page 417 of the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*, dated the 24th February 1917; No. 733-F.E., dated the 5th July 1917, published on pages 1222 and 1223 of Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 14th July 1917; No. 1559-F.E., dated the 23rd December 1918, published on page 35 of the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*, dated the 11th January 1919.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 30th September, 1919.

No. 1720-F.E.—Mr. C. Reilly, an officer in class II of the General List of the India Finance Department, has, on return from leave, been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Burma, with effect from the 8th September 1919.

The 1st October, 1919.

No. 1733-F.E.—Mr. P. C. Chaudhuri, Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, has been granted privilege leave for 34 days, with effect from the 22nd September 1919.

Lala Jaikishen Kapur, senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant General, Punjab, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer, class II, in that office, with effect from the 22nd September 1919 and during the absence on leave of Mr. P. C. Chaudhuri.

E. M. COOK,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Simla, the 1st October, 1919.

No. 1546-135.—Whereas horses, mules and asses in (a) East Africa and (b) Aden and Mokalla are liable to be affected by the infectious and contagious disorder known as South African Horse Sickness, the Governor General in Council, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Live Stock Importation Act, 1898 (IX of 1898), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture No. 1194, dated the 29th May 1914, as amended by Notification No. 640, dated the 15th June 1917, is pleased to prohibit the bringing or taking by sea or land into British India (*a*) from Port Soudan and Durban and any place on the coast of East Africa between those places and (*b*) from Aden and Mokalla of horses, mules and asses imported otherwise than on military account, and of any fodder, dung or stable-litter appertaining to such animals or that may have been in contact with them.

FAMINE.

The 30th September, 1919.

No. 1535-10.—With reference to rule 3, clause (*b*) of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture No. 1616-F., dated the 25th July 1900, the Government of the United Provinces has appointed the Hon'ble Mr. L. C. Porter, C.S.I., C.I.E., to be a Member of the Board of Management, Indian People's Famine Trust, in place of the Hon'ble Sir Verney Lovett, K.C.S.I., resigned.

FOODSTUFFS.

The 3rd October, 1919.

No. 972-F.S.—Mr. C. W. Jacob, I.C.S., is appointed temporary Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, and Deputy Foodstuffs Commissioner with the Government of India, in addition to his duties as Deputy Foodstuffs Commissioner (Wheat), with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd October 1919.

FORESTS.

The 3rd October, 1919.

No. 996-81-8.—In this Department's Notification No. 869, dated the 4th September 1919, relating to the grant of leave to Mr. H. H. Haines, Conservator of Forests, *for* the words "one year, seven months and twenty-one days" *read* "one year, seven months and twenty days."

LAND SURVEYS.

The 1st October, 1919.

No. 763-117-2.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. Robertson, C.M.G., R.E., Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for six months under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168-C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, combined with furlough for one year and six months under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 13th October 1919 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 764-117-2.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Beazeley, D.S.O., R.E., Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the Southern Circle from Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Coldstream, R.E., Superintendent. Lieutenant-Colonel Beazeley will continue to officiate as Superintendent during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. Robertson, C.M.G., R.E., Superintendent, or until further orders.

J. HULLAH,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

CIVIL AVIATION.

Simla, the 4th October, 1919.

No. 8021.—Mr. A. H. Parker, I.C.S., is placed on special duty in the Department of Commerce and Industry as Secretary, Air Board, with effect from the 29th September 1919.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

The 4th October, 1919.

No. 7956.—Mr. P. Eccles, I.C.S., a Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on the 22nd November 1919 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to one year.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The 4th October, 1919.

No. 8045.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt grain, pulse and flour, imported into British India from the 1st October 1919 to the 31st March 1920, from Customs duty leviable thereon under items No. 52 and No. 71 of Schedule II, Parts III and IV, to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as subsequently amended.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

The 4th October, 1919.

No. 7882.—The following extract from the Board of Trade Journal, dated the 28th August, 1919, is published for general information :—

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

PROVISIONAL LIST OF KEY INDUSTRIES.

With reference to the Prime Minister's statement in Parliament on Monday, 18th August, on the subject of Trade Policy, the Board of Trade make the following announcement as to the steps which are proposed in connection with imports of goods from abroad.

Legislation will be introduced when Parliament re-assembles in the autumn :—

(a) For the protection of goods manufactured in Great Britain and Ireland against dumping by taking power to prevent the sale in this country of similar goods beneath their price in the country of origin ;

(b) to enable the Board of Trade to check any flood of imports (for instance, from Germany) that might arise from a collapse of exchange so disproportionate to costs of production in the country of origin as to enable sales to take place in this country at prices altogether below costs of production here ;

(c) to deal with unstable "key" industries in the following way :—

A limited number of unstable "key" industries will be scheduled, the products of which will be prohibited from importation into this country except on licence.

Pending legislation, a general licence under the Prohibition of Import Proclamations will be issued by the Board of Trade having effect as from the 1st September, 1919, and authorising the importation into the United Kingdom of all goods with the exception of those in the following list, which will be treated as unstable "key" industries.

(1) All derivatives of coal tar generally known as intermediate products capable of being used or adapted for use as dyestuffs or of being modified or further manufactured into dyestuffs. All direct cotton colours, all union colours, all acid colours, all chrome and mordant colours, all alizarine colours, all basic colours, all sulphide colours, all vat colours (including synthetic indigo), all oil, spirit and wax colour, all lake colours, and any other synthetic colours, dyes, stains, colour acids, colour lakes, leuco acids, leuco bases, whether in paste, powder, solution, or any other form.

(2) (i) Synthetic drugs (including antiseptics).

(ii) Synthetic perfumes and flavourings ; synthetic photographic chemicals ; synthetic tannins ; esters and acid derivatives of aromatic hydro-carbons, ; alkaloids and their salts (except quinine) ; and the following organic chemicals :—Acetamide ; acetic acid ; acetic anhydride ; acetyl chloride ; camphor bromide, cinnamic acid and its salts ; ethylene bromide ; formamide ; formic acid and its salts ; gallic acid ; lactic acid and its salts ; nuclein ; paraldehyd ; pyrogallic acid ; saccharin or other substances of like nature or use ; salicin ; thymol.

(iii) Analytical re-agents ; and the following fine chemicals :—Barium compounds ; cerium fluorides and fluorides of other rare earth metals ; hydro-sulphites and allied bleaching compounds ; hypophospherus acids ; iron and ammonium citrate ; iron tartrate ; molybdic acid and its salts ; phosphorus oxides and halogen compounds ; salts of per acids and artificial peroxides ; silver nucleinate and proteinate ; tungstic acid and its salts.

(3) Optical glass, including lenses, prisms and like optical devices.

(4) Scientific glassware.

(5) Illuminating glassware.

(6) Laboratory porcelain.

(7) Scientific and optical instruments.

(8) Potassium compounds.

(9) Tungsten powder and ferro-tungsten.

(10) Zinc oxide.

(11) Lithopone.

(12) Thorium nitrate.

(13) Gas mantles and mantle rings.

(14) Magnetos.

(15) Hosiery needles, latch.

(16) Gauges.

In addition to the above, in pursuance of the undertaking given by the President of the Board of Agriculture in the House of Lords on 19th March, 1919, the prohibition on the importation of hops will be continued for the present.

It is not proposed to make any additions to the above list unless and until Parliament so determine, with the possible exception that in the event of the contingency foreshadowed in paragraph (*b*) above arising it might be necessary to suspend temporarily all or any of the imports from the country affected by the collapse of exchange.

The Board of Trade announce, in explanation of the above, that pending legislation a General Licence under the Prohibition of Import Proclamations is to be issued to cover all goods with the exception of those set out in the list of key industries. In the case of Kerosene and Benzine (including White Spirit), Gas Oil and Fuel Oil, this general licence refers to total quantity of import, and does not affect the agreement entered into by the Government to limit the number of importing firms for the period of the existence of the Pool Board, and nine months thereafter to those firms which co-operated with the Government to form the Pool Board as a result of which the community received material benefits. The termination of the war organization of the Pool Board as from 31st January, 1919, was announced in the Press on 2nd January, 1919. The nine months period which has to elapse before other firms are allowed to import does not therefore expire until 31st October, 1919.

Further, it should be noted that in accordance with the provisions of Article 295 of the Peace Treaty, which requires all the parties to the Treaty to adopt the International Opium Convention, the importation of Opium and Cocaine, except under Home Office licence, remains prohibited.

No. 7884.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

REVOKING A PROCLAMATION, DATED THE 21ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1917, RELATING TO THE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

George R. I.

WHEREAS by a Proclamation, dated the twenty-first day of December, 1917, made in pursuance of Section 43 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, We thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to Prohibit the importation into the United Kingdom of all bonds, debentures, stock or share certificates, scrip and other documents of title relating to any stocks, shares or other securities; with the exception of matured bonds redeemable in the United Kingdom and coupons falling due for payment in the United Kingdom, and of any such goods imported under licence given by or on behalf of Our Treasury, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence :

AND whereas it appears to Us that the said Proclamation should be revoked :

Now, therefore, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, hereby proclaim, direct and ordain, that the said Proclamation of the twenty-first day of December, 1917, shall be, and the same is hereby, revoked.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Eighteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the Tenth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

MINES REGULATIONS.

The 4th October, 1919.

No. 8010.—The following draft of amendments which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), in the rules regarding mine managers and their certificates published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2968-82 (Geology and Minerals), dated the 21st April 1906, as subsequently amended is published, as required by the same section, for the information of persons concerned. Notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 4th January 1920.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft Amendments.

(1) For rule 29 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely,

"29. Certificates of competency under these rules shall be granted by the Board of Examiners and their decision regarding the grant of such certificates shall be final. Certificates granted by the Board shall hold good throughout British India, and shall be of two classes, namely first and second class."

(2) Rules 28, 39 and 40 of the said rules are hereby cancelled.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS

The 4th October, 1919.

No. 7880.—I, Frederick John Napier Thesiger, Baron Chelmsford, in pursuance of the powers reserved in the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations do hereby give and grant licence :—

(1) To all persons residing, carrying on business or being in British India to pay

(*a*) on their own behalf or on behalf of any person or persons residing, carrying on business or being in British India ;

(*b*) on behalf of any person or persons residing, carrying on business or being in any part of His Majesty's dominions outside British India who have been authorised to make such payments by the Government of that part of His Majesty's dominions ; and

(*c*) on behalf of any other person who has been authorised or is permitted to make such payments by the Government of the country in which such person resides, carries on business or is,

any fees necessary for obtaining the grant, or for obtaining the renewal, of patents, or for obtaining the registration of designs, or trade marks, or the renewal of such registration, in an enemy country and to pay to enemy agents their charges and expenses in relation to the matters aforesaid ;

(2) To all persons residing, carrying on business or being in British India to pay on behalf of any fees payable on application for, or renewal of, the grant of patents, or on application for the registration of designs or trade marks or the renewal of such registration

(*a*) in British India. ;

(*b*) in any part of His Majesty's dominions outside British India where the payment of such fees on behalf of an enemy has been authorised by the Government of that part of His Majesty's dominions ; and

(*c*) in any other country where the payment of such fees on behalf of an enemy has been authorised or is permitted by the Government of that country ; and to pay

(*a*) agents in British India (including themselves) ;

(*b*) agents in any part of His Majesty's dominions outside British India who have been authorised by the Government of that part of His Majesty's dominions to act on behalf of enemies in connection with the matters aforesaid : and

(*c*) agents in any other country who have been authorised or are permitted by the Government of that country to act on behalf of enemies in connection with the matters aforesaid their charges and expenses, if any, in relation to the matters aforesaid.

CHELMSFORD,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 4th October, 1919.

No. 8030.—Mr. Peary Lal Tandan, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade and officiating Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, is appointed Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, Bombay, on probation for one year with effect from the 1st August 1919.

TRADING BY FOREIGNERS.

The 4th October, 1919.

No. 8069.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 10257-W. II, dated the 21st October 1916, so far as it relates to Messrs. Cohn Brothers and Fuchs.

No. 8070.—In pursuance of section 3 of the Indian Companies (Foreign Interests) Act, 1918 (XX of 1918), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare Messrs. Charles Booth and Company (Calcutta), Limited, to be a Company with restrictive provisions within the meaning of the said Act and the following clauses of the Articles of Association of the said Company to be restrictive provisions :—

Article 4 (a).—No person other than a British subject or a subject of the United States of America, of France, of Italy, or of Belgium shall be admitted as a member or shareholder of the Company or be employed in the business of the Company as a Manager, Officer, Assistant, or in any other capacity.

(b).—If at any time by reason of the holder of any shares in the Company ceasing to be a British subject, or a subject of the United States of America, France, Italy or Belgium or coming under any arrangements under which he holds any shares in trust for, or on behalf of or in any way directly or indirectly under the control of directions of any body, person or corporation, other than a subject or corporation of Great Britain and its colonies, the United States of America, France, Italy or Belgium, the Directors shall serve upon the holders of the shares in question, a notice in writing requiring such holder to retire from the Company and upon such notice being given the shares shall not confer any vote or any of the privileges attaching thereunto until they have been transferred.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 30th September, 1919.

No. 450.—The Reverend Mark Salisbury, L.L.B., a temporary chaplain on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the afternoon of September 30th 1919.

EDUCATION.

The 30th September, 1919.

No. 1069.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (c), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the Calcutta University :—

(1) Dr. C. A. Bentley, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. and H.
(2) Khan Bahadur Ashanullah, M.A., M.R.S.A.
(3) Maulvi Aga Kasim Shirazi.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 3rd October 1919.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.

No. 2965.—The undermentioned are granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank specified while holding the appointments noted :—

To be temporary Lieutenant-Colonels.

Assistant Director of Works.

Lieutenant (temporary Major) J. Young, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 8th June to 24th August 1919.

Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport.

Major R. L. C. Sweeny, D.S.O., M.C., Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 6th May 1919.

Assistant Director of Railway Transport.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) G. H. N. Forbes, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 31st August 1919.

To be temporary Majors.

Deputy Assistant Directors of Works.

Lieutenant H. C. Mason, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 15th August 1919.

Lieutenant J. Young, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 25th August 1919.

Deputy Assistant Director of Railway Transport.

Lieutenant C. M. Hay, attached 35th Sikhs. Dated 4th September 1919.

No. 2966.—Lieutenant (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) H. J. Donkin, Royal Engineers, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retain his present temporary rank while holding an appointment as Assistant Director of Works. Dated 25th August 1919.

No. 2967.—In Army Department Notification No. 2605, dated the 15th August 1919, under the heading Brigade Major *for* "Lieutenant (temporary Captain) A. E. Lawrence, M.C., The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry)" *read* "Lieutenant (temporary Captain) A. E. Lawrence, M.C., The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)."

No. 2968.—Lieutenant (temporary [redacted] A. H. Southron, The South Wales Borderers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General. Dated 19th August 1919.

No. 2969.—Captain G. N. Molesworth, 2nd Battalion, Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. Dated 18th September 1919.

No. 2970.—Lieutenant J. T. F Fowler, 2nd-5th Battalion Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Staff Captain. Dated 16th July 1919.

No. 2971.—Lieutenant J. Hassell, D.S.O., M.C., The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Staff Captain. Dated 20th August 1919.

No. 2972.—Lieutenant A. V. Leighton, 1st Garrison Battalion, The Royal Scots Fusiliers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Assistant Embarkation Staff Officer. Dated 24th August 1919.

No. 2973.—Lieutenant W. P. Bush, The Hampshire Regiment, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment graded as General Staff Officer, 3rd grade. Dated 25th August 1919.

No. 2974.—Second Lieutenant S. Hird, 2nd Battalion, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while employed as Officer in Charge, Kiamari Clothing Depot. Dated 10th September 1919.

No. 2975.—The undermentioned officers of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers are granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while employed as Assistant Recruiting Officers, with effect from the dates specified :—

Lieutenant Edwin Cecil James Cunningham. Dated 24th July 1918.

Lieutenant Francis Biaggio Gagliardi. Dated 7th October 1918.

No. 2976.—Lieutenant C. C. Davey, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Assistant Embarkation Staff Officer. Dated 26th August 1919.

No. 2977.—Lieutenant R. Wing, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 16th Cavalry, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment graded as Staff Captain. Dated 14th September 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 2978.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captains to be Majors.

Edward George Thomas Tuite-Dalton, M.C., 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles. Archibald George White, 126th Baluchistan Infantry.	Dated 13th August 1919.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Arthur Leslie Donaldson, attached 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles). John Joseph O'Brien, attached 2nd Battalion, 112th Infantry Robert Rex Berney Falcon, attached 1st Battalion, 117th Mahrattas.	Dated 5th May 1919.
Gordon Shelley Lightfoot, attached 1st Battalion, The 101st Grenadiers. Frank Leslie Harry, attached 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis). Harold Brodie Johnson, attached 4th Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.	Dated 12th May 1919.
Wilfrid Shuttleworth Holden, attached 1st Battalion, 9th Bhopal Infantry.	Dated 15th May 1919.
Thomas Percy Roper, attached 1st Battalion, 11th Rajputs. Edward Melville Forbes-Taylor, attached 84th Punjabis.	Dated 29th May 1919.
Gerald Walter Burch, attached 8th Cavalry.	Dated 10th July 1919.
Ronald Thomas Cameron, attached 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).	Dated 14th July 1919.
Horatio Frederick Gilmore, attached 1st Battalion, 11th Rajputs. Kenneth Andrew San Germano Nelson Fearnside-Speed, attached 8th Cavalry.	Dated 24th July 1919.
Cyril Blomeley, attached 1st B[illegible]talion, 33rd Punjabis.	Dated 3rd August 1919.
Cicil John Brigg, attached 8th Caval[illegible]	Dated 6th August 1919.
Vernon James Garrow, attached 2nd Battalion, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.	Dated 9th August 1919.
Herbert Cyril James, attached 1st Battalion, 117th Mahrattas.	Dated 14th August 1919.
Austin Francis Campbell Sheehan, attached 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.	Dated 19th August 1919.
Frank Leonard Woledge, attached 1st Battalion, 9th Bhopal Infantry.	Dated 4th September 1919.
Allan Heriot Pollock, M.C., attached 2nd Battalion, 26th Punjabis.	Dated 10th September 1919.
John Francis Marindin, attached 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).	Dated 15th September 1919.
John Baxindine Reypert, attached 41st Cavalry Regiment.	Dated 18th September 1919.
Henry Noel Brown, attached 2nd Battalion, 32nd Sikh Pioneers.	Dated 23rd September 1919.
Stanley Robert Cockrill, attached 1st Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.	Dated 24th September 1919.
Tuberville Rowley Evans, attached 29th Punjabis.	Dated 26th September 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Donald Mary Clarke-Bell, attached 1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.	Dated 22nd February 1919.
Guy Nevile Warwick, attached 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).	Dated 24th April 1919.

Thomas Arthur Dobney, attached 24th Punjabis.
Bernard Beaumont Hill, attached 1st Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Thomas Thomas, attached 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry.
} Dated 31st July 1919.

Archibald Pepin Whitley, attached 2nd Battalion, 34th Sikh Pioneers.
John Newbery Phelps, attached 38th Dogras.
Hugh Overthwaite Hutton, attached 4th Battalion, 11th Gurkha Rifles.
} Dated 31st August 1919.

Temporary Second Lieutenants to be temporary Lieutenants.

Sydney Wrigglesworth, attached Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.
Philip Thomas Barber, attached 2nd Battalion, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Cecil Alfred Wells, attached 2nd Battalion, 112th Infantry.
William James Barron, attached Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.
} Dated 7th June 1919.

Alfred Edward Cartmel, attached Burma Mounted Rifles. Dated 10th July 1919.

No. 2979.—In Army Department Notification No. 2471, dated the 25th July 1919, against the name of Robert Anderson Latimer, *for* "2nd Battalion, 117th Mahrattas" *read* "2nd Battalion, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers."

BARRACK DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB-BENGAL.

No. 2980.—Deputy Commissary and Captain John Kemp to be Commissary and to have the rank of Major, subject to His Majesty's approval, and to continue to be borne supernumerary to establishment;

Deputy Commissary and Captain Robert Benjamin Courtenay to be Commissary and to have the rank of Major, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant John Armitage to be Deputy Commissary and to have the rank of Captain, subject to Majesty's approval;

Conductor Henry Douglas Cant to be Assistant Commissary and to have the rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

vice Commissary and Major Frank Leonard Hilton, Barrack Department, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 8th September 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 2981.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Cavalry Branch.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

George Kissam Hannah. Dated 18th February 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Samuel Asa Laming. Dated 8th July 1918.

Arthur Hilton Mitchem. Dated 25th August 1918.

Infantry Branch.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Philip Robert Higgs. Dated 23rd April 1919.

Percy Raymond Leigh-Bennett. Dated 14th May 1919.

Leslie George Montague Whitley. Dated 29th June 1919.

Gordon Herbert Ramsay Halland, O.B.E. Dated 30th June 1919.

Arthur Charles Austin. Dated 9th July 1919.

John Hope Fawcett. Dated 20th July 1919.

Kenneth Horton. Dated 25th July 1919.

Arthur Cranfield Coltman. Dated 7th August 1919.

Hugh Frederick Masters. Dated 9th September 1919.

Reginald Beethoven Dunt. Dated 20th September 1919.

Clifford Beard Rendell. Dated 24th September 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

James Carrick Kerr. Dated 1st March 1918.

Evan Stanmore Lewis. Dated 30th May 1918.

James Alan McKinnon.
Frederick Arthur Lee.
} Dated 1st August 1918.

John Warnock Donald. Dated 29th August 1918.

James Candlish Young.
Pierre Marie Andre Lange.
Herbert Alfred Lawrence.
} Dated 26th September 1918.

Thomas Alfred King. Dated 31st October 1918.

Ernest Male. Dated 21st December 1918.

Alfred Kelly. Dated 25th December 1918.

Ernest Hart Knapman. Dated 19th March 1919.

Thomas Whitelock. Dated 29th May 1919.

Albert Jones.
James Hortley Knapton.
Fraser Leopold Peradon.
Hugh Arnold.
Percival George Savage.
William Joseph Elliott.
John Arthur Horncastle.
George Ernest Gray.
Francis John Collins.
Henry George Stokes Bishop.
Roland Sutcliffe Brown.
} Dated 15th June 1919.

Alan Davidson Brown.
Samuel John Edward Medlicott.
Jack Cecil Vidgen-Jenks.
Harry Clarke.
Richard Harvey Wycherley.
Percy Ray Chanin.
Fred Severn.
Ritson Thornley.
William Brown.
Herbert Cave.
Harold Gilbert Perrins.
Arthur Bancroft Thompson.
William Davison Taylor.
Alfred Percival Holland.
Stewart Irlam Barlow.
George Young.
Ewart Stanley Newnham.
} Dated 26th June 1919.

Robert James Kelly. Dated 5th July 1919.

Charles Edwin Tweed Newman. } Dated 31st July 1919.
Charles John Edwin Gregory. }

Sydney Merpyn Bickers. } Dated 28th August 1919.
Frederick Charles Wren. }

William Samuel Wilkins. Dated 2nd September 1919.

Fred Cook. Dated 11th September 1919.

No. 2982.—The following promotion for distinguished service in the field, is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Cavalry Branch.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Lionel Douglas William Hearsey. Dated 25th July 1919.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

5th Punjab Light Horse.

No. 2983.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Joseph Wilson-Johnston, C.B.E. Dated 1st October 1918.

Henry Edmond Parker. Dated 1st October 1918.

Second Lieutenant to be Captain.

John Alexander Ferguson, O.B.E. Dated 1st October 1918.

Second Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.

Charles William Bowles, M.B.E. Dated 1st October 1918.

35th Poona Battalion.

No. 2984.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Cyril Graham Smith. Dated 22nd July 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

No. 2985.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Field Artillery.

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) J. W. Renny-Tailyour, D.S.O., relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a brigade of Royal Field Artillery. Dated 24th August 1919.

Lieutenant H. C. Allen, M.C., to be acting Captain while performing the duties of Captain of a battery of Royal Field Artillery on mobilisation. Dated 6th May 1919.

Captain (acting Major) S. C. M. Archibald, M.C., relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a battery of Royal Field Artillery. Dated 14th August 1919.

Captain (acting Major) R. Reid relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a battery of Royal Field Artillery. Dated 14th August 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. L. Ambler relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to perform the duties of Captain of a battery of Royal Field Artillery. Dated 6th August 1919.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Captain E. G. Campbell to be acting Major while commanding a battery of Indian Mountain Artillery on mobilisation. Dated 6th May 1919.

Captain (acting Major) E. G. Campbell relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a battery of Indian Mountain Artillery. Dated 9th July 1919.

Lieutenant F. Bosher to be acting Captain while performing the duties of Captain of a battery of India Mountain Artillery on mobilisation. Dated 8th May 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. Bosher relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to perform the duties of Captain of a battery of Indian Mountain Artillery. Dated 9th July 1919.

Lieutenant T. Gaskill to be acting Captain while performing the duties of Captain of a battery of British Mountain Artillery on mobilisation. Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) T. Gaskill relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to perform the duties of Captain of a battery of British Mountain Artillery. Dated 21st May 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 2986.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting ranks are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Signal Service.

Captain (acting Major) A. T. W. Taylor, 1st Battalion, 43rd Erinpura Regiment, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a Divisional Signal Company. Dated 12th July 1919.

2nd Battalion, 117th Mahrattas.

Captain P. P. Steel, M.C., to be acting Major while holding the appointment of second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 4th September 1919.

Lieutenant W. B. Gilligan to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 4th September 1919.

Lieutenant E. B. Weston to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 4th September 1919.

Lieutenant L. C. M. Bellamy to be acting Captain (additional), with effect from the 4th September 1919.

122nd Rajputana Infantry.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. A. Banwell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold the appointment of Adjutant of a depot. Dated 7th August 1919.

2nd Battalion, 130th King George's Own Baluchis.

Lieutenant T. Dixon, M.C., to be acting Captain while commanding a company, *vice* Lieutenant D. J. Millin, vacated with effect from the 16th January 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) T. Dixon, M.C., relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 1st April 1919.

1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant G. A. Capes, attached, to be acting Captain while holding an appointment as Rest Camp Commandant. Dated 29th May 1919.

Mechanical Transport.

Second Lieutenant R. Linton, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be acting Major while commanding a Mechanical Transport Company. Dated 6th May 1919.

Second Lieutenant (acting Major) R. Linton, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a Mechanical Transport Company. Dated 15th July 1919.

Second Lieutenant L. W. Warren, Royal Army Service Corps, to be acting Captain while holding an appointment as Workshop Officer in a Mechanical Transport Company. Dated 6th May 1919.

Second Lieutenant A. Scarff, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while holding an appointment as Workshop Officer in a Mechanical Transport Company. Dated 15th June 1919.

Lieutenant R. E. C. Beale, Royal Army Service Corps, to be acting Captain while holding an appointment as Workshop Officer in a Mechanical Transport Company. Dated 22nd August 1919.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 2987.—The following acting promotions are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major William Jackson Powell, M.B., to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding, No. 25 Combined Field Ambulance, from the 12th March 1918 to the 17th May 1918.

Captain G. H. Mahony, Indian Medical Service, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while Officer Commanding, Combined Casualty Clearing Station. Dated 16th April 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 2988.—In Army Department Notification No. 2380, dated the 11th July 1919, against the name of Second Lieutenant Stephen Young Macqueen, *for* "to rank from the 22nd December 1918" *read* "to rank from the 27th December 1918".

No. 2989.—In Army Department Notification No. 2435, dated the 18th July 1919, against the name of Lieutenant William Albert Henry Heath, *for* "to rank from the 15th July 1916" *read* "to rank from the 17th July 1916".

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 2990.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the undermentioned to be temporary Lieutenants, with effect from the dates specified :—

Annada Prasad Sinha, M.B. Dated 18th July 1919.

Nilkanth Vinayak Pandit, M.B. Dated 29th July 1919.

Bhupendra Nath Basu, M.B. }
Nripendra Kumar Bosu, M.B. } Dated 9th August 1919.

Nagendra Nath Maitra, M.B. Dated 10th August 1919.

Ram Chand Mahajan, M.B. Dated 20th August 1919.

Louis Oswald, M.B. Dated 23rd August 1919.

Parmanand Harumal Jhangiani, M.B. Dated 26th August 1919.

Phanindra Mohan Lahiri, M.B. Dated 1st September 1919.

Tabla Ram Birmani, M.B. Dated 11th September 1919.

Manmahan Shamnath Grutow, M.B. Dated 16th September 1919.

Jamsetji Ruttonji Mirza, M.B. }
Bala Prasad, M.B. } Dated 19th September 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 2991.—In Army Department Notification No. 2724, dated the 22nd November 1918, against the name of George Kissam Hannah, *for* "to rank from the 18th July 1916" *read* "to rank from the 18th February 1916."

No. 2992.—In Army Department Notification No. 1027, dated the 16th May 1919, against the name Stephen Young Macqueen, *for* "to rank from 25th March 1918" *read* "to rank from 27th March 1918."

No. 2993.—Army Department Notification No. 2272, dated the 27th June 1919, so far as it relates to Arnold James Jack, is cancelled.

DISMISSALS, REMOVALS AND DISCHARGES.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 2994.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the services of temporary Captain Sorabji Fardunji Bisni are dispensed with, with effect from the 17th September 1919.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 2995.—Second Lieutenant Robert Eglinton Wharton is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission in the Indian Army, with effect from the 1st October 1919.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 2996.—Temporary Captain Hormazshaw Jamshedji Wania is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission, with effect from the 19th August 1919.

No. 2997.—Honoray Temporary Lieutenant Bhopal Singh, Indian Medical Service, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission, with effect from the 10th September 1919.

No. 2998.—The date of resignation of temporary Captain Raj Kishore Kacker, Indian Medical Service, is the 23rd August 1919 and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 2639, dated the 15th August 1919.

RETIREMENTS.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

No. 2999.—Commissary and Major George Henry Phillips is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 23rd July 1919.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 3000.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel E. T. Carwithen, Indian Army, Supernumerary List, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

No. 3001.—The services of Major H. F. W. Paterson, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 3002.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 2889, dated the 19th September 1919, Major William Percival Gould Williams, M.B., Indian Medical Service, is appointed Deputy Medical Store Keeper to Government, as a temporary measure, with effect from the 31st August 1919, *vice* Captain J. H. Smith, M.B., Indian Medical Service, vacated.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3003.—The following promotions are made :—

1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

Colour-Havildar Feroze Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 5th June 1919 ; Havildar-Major Mehtab Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st August 1919 ; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).

Jemadar Ali Najat (106th Hazara Pioneers) to be Subadar, with effect from the 7th August 1919 ; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 50th Kumaon Rifles.

Jemadars Dharam Datt and Joga Chand to be Subadars, with effect from the 1st August 1919 ; Havildar Ram Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st September 1919 ; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 66th Punjabis.

Jemadars Ghulam Muhammad, Said Ghulam and Arjun Singh to be Subadars ; Havildar-Major Natha Singh, Colour-Havildars Mangal Singh and Ali Mardan Khan to be Jemadars, with effect from the 15th November 1918 ; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 76th Punjabis.

Havildar-Major Karam Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st August 1919 ; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 90th Punjabis.

Company Havildar-Major Jagwasaya to be Jemadar, with effect from the 31st August 1919 ; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).

Havildar Bhola Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 5th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.

Jemadar Datta Jadhow to be Subadar, with effect from the 5th June 1919 ; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 125th Napier's Rifles.

Havildar Ramlal Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 5th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Porter Corps.

Kot-Dafadar Natha Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st May 1917; to complete the establishment.

114th Labour Corps.

Havildar Kishina Buratoki to be Jemadar, with effect from the 7th August 1919; to complete the establishment.

120th Labour Corps.

Dafadars Mehar Khan and Sher Wali Khan (18th King George's Own Lancers) to be Jemadars, with effect from the 27th August 1919; to complete the establishment.

Combined Labour and Porter Corps Depot, Rae Bareli.

Havildar Ruria Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st August 1919; to complete the establishment.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 3004.—The following appointments are made in the Reserve of the Supply and Transport Corps:—

To be Rassaidars.

Roshan Shah of the Montgomery District; with effect from the 8th September 1919.

Sheikh Faiz-ul-Rahman of the Jullundur District; with effect from the 29th July 1919.

No. 3005.—The following promotion is made in the Reserve of the Supply and Transport Corps:—

To be Risaldar.

Ressaidar Md. Maksud Ali Khan of the Saharanpore District.

5th Mule Corps.

No. 3006.—No. 1237 Kot-Dafadar Hassoo Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 18th December 1916.

24th Bullock Corps.

No. 3007.—No. 163 Naik Ganga Din, No. 45 Bullock Half Troop, to be Ressaidar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 1st September 1919.

No. 7 Auxiliary Transport Company, Mesopotamia.

No. 3008.—No. 946 Kot-Dafadar Murad Ali Khan, 16th Mule Corps, to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th June 1919.

No. 8 Auxiliary Transport Company, Mesopotamia.

No. 3009.—No. 322 Kot-Dafadar Sabz Ali, 6th Mule Corps, to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th June 1919.

Base Transport Depot, Mesopotamia.

No. 3010.—No. 1045 Kot-Dafadar Nathu, 33rd Mule Corps, to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 30th January 1918.

No. 3011.—In Army Department Notification No. 2005, dated the 23rd May 1919 *delete* the words "33rd Mule Corps."

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 3012.—Under the provisions of Army Regulations, India, Volume II, paragraph 470, 3rd class Assistant Surgeon Charles William Shephard to be 2nd class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 4th September 1919.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 3013.—Under the provisions of Army Regulations, India, Volume II, paragraph 470, 2nd class Assistant Surgeon Joseph Hugh Charles Peters to be 1st class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 16th September 1919.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 3014.—2nd class Senior Sub-Assistant-Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, Khuda Bakhsh, to be 1st class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, and No. 825 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar, Maiku Lal, to be 2nd class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar; *vice* 1st class Senior Sub Assistant Surgeon (Honorary Assistant Surgeon), ranking as Subadar, Niaz Ali Khan, *Bahadur*, retained as supernumerary on attaining the age of 55 years, with effect from the 31st May 1919.

No. 3015.—No. 829 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar Lachhmandas, to be 2nd class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, *vice* 2nd class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, Amir Hamza, invalided, with effect from the 12th August 1919.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 3016.—No. 359 2nd class Sub-Assistant-Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar, Balwantrao Dalsukhram Vyas, having completed five years' service in that class, to be 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar, with effect from the 14th September 1919.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

No. 3017.—Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant (Supernumerary) Albert Henry Barson to be absorbed in the grade of Assistant Commissary; Sub-Conductor George Daglish to be Conductor; and Sub-Conductor (Supernumerary) John William Cluo to be absorbed in the rank of Sub-Conductor, *vice* Commissary and Major George Henry Phillips retired, with effect from the 23rd July 1919.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB-BENGAL

No. 3018.—Sub-Conductor Thomas Marsh to be Conductor: and Staff-Sergeant Charles Lucas to be Sub-Conductor; *vice* Conductor Henry Douglas Cant promoted with effect from the 8th September 1919.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

No. 3019.—Second Lieutenant Herbert Russell Hamley, 4th (Bombay) Group Garrison Artillery, is promoted Captain on assuming command of Bombay University Company. Dated 1st June 1919.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 3020.—Lieutenant-Colonel Aubrey Mathew Clark, V.D., A.D.C., is granted the honorary rank of Colonel.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.

No. 3021.—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Smith, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Colonel.

REWARDS.

No. 3022.—The following amendment is made to Army Department Notification No. 1357, dated the 17th August 1917, under the heading "Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal":—

For "No. 933 Sepoy Mehr Din, Infantry" *read* "No. 933 Sepoy Mehr Din, 1st Battalion, 67th Punjabis."

No. 3023.—The following amendment is made to Army Department Notification No 1631, dated the 19th July 1918, under the heading "Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal":—

For "No. 4448 Driver Khema, Transport Corps, Imperial Service Troops," *read* "No. 4438 Driver Khema, Transport Corps, Imperial Service Troops."

SPECIAL.

No. 3024.—With reference to paragraph 305, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the undermentioned officers, having been absent from military duty for 10 years, are transferred to the Supernumerary List, with effect from the dates specified :—

Major Charles Balgrave Woodward, Cantonment Magistrates' Department. Dated 12th July 1919.

Major Rawdon James Macnabb, Political Employ Dated 14th August 1919.

Major Alexander James Douglas Thomson, Civil Employ. Dated 24th September 1919.

Captain Herbert Milner Wightwick, Political Employ. Dated 30th September 1919.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No 3025.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Fourth Supplement, dated the 21st August, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 19th August, 1919, pages 10603, 10604, 10606, 10607, 10613, 10611, 10615 and 10616.

War Office,
21st August, 1919.

The following are among the Decorations and Medals awarded by the Allied Powers at various dates to the British Forces for distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign :—

His Majesty the KING has given unrestricted permission in all cases to wear the Decorations and Medals in question.

Decorations conferred by

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS

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Ordre de la Couronne.

* * * * * * * *

Chevalier.

* * * * * * * *

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) George Barrett Goyder, Deputy Assistant Provost Marshal, Indian Army (Reserve of Officers).

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Croix de Guerre.

* * * * * * * *

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) George Barrett Goyder, Deputy Assistant Provost Marshal, Indian Army (Reserve of Officers).

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Decorations Conferred by

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

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Croix de Guerre.

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Lieutenant-Colonel Neville Sneyd Bertie-Clay, Royal Garrison Artillery (Indian Ordnance Department).

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Decorations conferred by

THE PRESIDENT OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC.

Military Order of Avis.

Grand Officer.

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General Sir William Riddell Birdwood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O.

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Chevalier.

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2nd Lieutenant Christopher Bromhead Birdwood, Indian Army.

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Order of Tower and Sword.

Grand Cross.

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General Sir William Riddell Birdwood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., A.D.C.

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CORRECTIONS.

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Légion d'Honneur.

Chevalier.

Page 8958.—For Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Major-General) Henry William Holland, C.B., D.S.O., Retired Pay, Indian Army, substitute Captain (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Henry William Holland, D.S.O., O.B.E., Inns of Court Officers Training Corps.

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Fifth Supplement, dated the 21st August, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 19th August, 1919, pages 10617, 10618, 10623, 10624 and 10625.

War Office,
21st August, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

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HD.-QRS. OF ADMIN. SERVS. AND DEPTS.

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Asst. Dir. of Labour (Cl. X).—Lt. C. Rae, Ind. Army Res. of Off., and relinquishes the temp. rank of Lt.-Col. 11th June 1919.

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The undermentioned appts. are made :—

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SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

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Cl. GG.—2nd Lt. N. Crapper, Ind. Army Res. of Off., and to be temp. Lt. whilst so empld., from 27th Aug. 1918 to 8th June 1919. (Substituted for the notification in the Gazette of 29th Jan. 1919.)

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MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned relinquish the temp. rank of Lt.-Col.:—

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Maj. J. Bruce, Army Remt. Dept. in India, on ceasing to be spec. empld. 3rd July 1919.

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REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

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GENERAL STAFF.

G. S. Os., 2nd Grade.—Maj. A. M. Kettlewell, 39th Horse, Ind. Army. 4th Apr. 1919.

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SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Cl. BB.—Maj. G. H. T. Mackintosh, 5th Cav., Ind. Army. 2nd May 1919.

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ATTD. TO HD. QR. UNITS.

Staff Officer to Chief Engineer (Cl. CC).—Maj. A. H. Morin, D.S.O., V.D., Ind. Army Res. of Off. 26th Apr. 1919.

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Staff Capts.—Capt. N. R. C. Cosby, Ind. Army Res. of Off. 18th Mar. 1919.
1st Apr. 1919

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Lt. D. S. Warren, Ind. Army Res. of Off., and relinquish the temp. rank of Capt.

Dep. Asst. Prov. Marshal (Cl. FF).—Lt. E. H. Aikman, Ind. Army Res. of Off., and relinquishes the temp. rank of Capt. 25th Mar. 1919.

Comdt. (Cl. FF).—Lt. A. F. Wemyss, M.C., 62nd Punjabis, Ind. Army, and relinquishes the temp. rank of Capt. 28th Feb. 1919.

HD.-QRS. OF ADMIN. SERVS. AND DEPTS.

Asst. Dir. of Labour (Cl. X).—Lt. A. B. George, Ind. Army Res. of Off., and relinquishes the temp. rank of Lt. Col. 10th Apr. 1919.

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The undermentioned appts. are made :—

MILITARY SECRETARY'S STAFF.

Staff. Capt.—Lt. C. K. Tester, M.C., 6th Jats L. I., Ind. Army, and to be temp. Capt. whilst so empld. 29th Mar. 1919.

PERSONAL STAFF.

A.D.C.—Lt. M. Scott, attd. 16th Cav.. Ind. Army, *vice* Lt. G. D. McNair, Ind. Army Res. of Off. 11th Mar. 1919.

Lt. A. W. D. Mitton, 2nd D. Gds. Spec Res. and to be secd, *vice* Lt. H. Cornish, Ind. Army Res. of Off. 29th Apr. 1919.

Lt. B. S. Hartland, Unattd. List. Ind. Army. 7th May 1919.

GENERAL STAFF.

G.S.Os., 2nd Grade.—Maj. H. L. Scott, D.S.O., M.C., Gurkha Rif., Ind. Army. 23rd Apr. 1919.

3rd Grade.—Lt. (temp. Capt.) E. H. L. Lysaght-Griffin, Durh. L.I., and to be secd., *vice* Capt. E. J. Shearer, M.C., 31st Lrs., Ind. Army. 1st May 1919.

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SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Cl. GG.—And to be temp. Capts. (without the emoluments of that rank) whilst so empld. :—

2nd Lt. W. Bolan, Ind. Army Res. of Off. 5th Oct. 1918.

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ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

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Staff Lt., 2nd Cl.—2nd Lt. W. H. Sherwood, Wilts. R., *vice* Lt. E. E. L. Saunders, Ind. Army Res of Off. 12th Mar. 1919.

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MEMORANDA.

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The undermentioned to be temp. Majs. whilst empld. as Political Officers :—

5th Sept. 1918.

Bt. Maj. G. V. B. Gillan, 9th Gurkha Rif.. Ind. Army.

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Capt. S. G. C. Murray, C.I.E., 12th Pnrs., Ind. Army.

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Lt. (temp. Capt.) H. H. F. M Tyler, C.I.E., Ind. Army Res. of Off. 16th Nov. 1918.
Capt. C. K. Daly, S. & T. Corps, Ind. Army. 22nd Feb. 1919.
The undermentioned to be temp. Capts. :—
Whilst empld. as Asst. Political Officers :

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Lt. S. B. Hauser, Ind. Army Res. of Off. 12th Apr. 1919.

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Lt. C. W. Williams, Ind. Army Res. of Off., relinquishes the temp. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be empld. as an Adjt of a Base Depot. 26th Feb. 1919.

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Supplement, dated the 22nd August 1919, to the London Gazette of the 22nd August, 1919, pages 10707, 10708, 10712, 10714, 10715 and 10716.

War Office,
22nd August, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

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The undermentioned appts. are made :—

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SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

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Cl. GG.—Lt. M. E. M. Blackburn, Ind. Army Res. of Off., and to be temp. Capt. whilst so empld. 1st Aug. 1918.

ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

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Staff Capts.—Temp. Lt. L. G. Owen, Ind. Army Res. of Off., and to be temp. Capt. whilst so empld., *vice* Lt. H. Tresawna, 4th D. of Corn. L. I., T.F., who relinquishes the temp. rank of Capt. 23rd June 1918. (Substituted for the notification in the Gazette of 9th Nov. 1918.)

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MEMORANDA.

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Lt.-Col. A. W. Pennington, M.V.O., Ind. Army, to be temp. Brig.-Gen. whilst spec. empld. 11th Mar. 1919.

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REGULAR FORCES.

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INFANTRY.

Labour Corps.

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Temp. 2nd Lt. (now actg. Capt.) W. J. Taylor (Ind. Lab.) to be temp. Lt. 28 Jan. 1919.

Temp. Lt. W. J. Taylor (Ind. Lab.) relinquishes the actg. rank of Capt. on ceasing to comd. a Co. 11 July 1919.

Temp. Lt. W. J. Taylor (Ind. Lab.) relinquishes his commission on account of ill-health 23 Aug. 1919, and retains the rank of Lt.

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Third Supplement, dated the 23rd August, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 22nd August, 1919, pages 10725, 10726 and 10730.

War Office,
23rd August, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

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ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

Brig Comdr.—The notification in the Gazette of 28th July 1919, regarding Lt.-Col. E. W. Costello, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., 22nd Punjabis, Ind. Army, is cancelled.

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HD.-QRS. OF ADMIN. SERVS. AND DEPTS.

Dep. Asst. Dir. of Inland Water Trans. (Cl. BB).—And relinquish the temp. rank of Maj. :—

Lt. B. L. Harvey, O.B.E., Ind. Army Res. of Off. 16th July 1919.

Capt. A. L. Hill, O.B.E., M.C., Ind. Army Res. of Off. 20th July 1919.

Dep. Dir. of Local Resources (Cl. T).—Lt. S. H. Slater, C.I.E., Ind. Army Res. of Off., and relinquishes the temp. rank of Lt.-Col. 12th Apr. 1919.

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The undermentioned appts. are made :—

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SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

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Cl. GG.—2nd Lt. J. H. Newman, Ind. Army Res. of Off., and to be temp. Lt. whilst so empld. 26th Aug. 1918.

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MEMORANDA.

Lt.-Col. E. W. Costello, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., 22nd Punjabis, Ind. Army, to be temp. Brig.-Gen. whilst empld. as Comdt., Ind. Peace Celebration Contingent. 24 June 1919.

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The notification in the Gazette of 29th Jan. 1919 regarding 2nd Lt. J. H. Newman, Ind. Army Res. of Off, is cancelled.

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Fourth Supplement, dated the 25th August, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 22nd August, 1919, pages 10737, 10743 and 10744.

War Office,
25th August, 1919

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts.:—

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SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Cl. GG.—Col. A. W. S. Wingate, C.M.G., ret. pay, Ind. Army, relinquishes his P. B. appt. 26th Aug. 1919.

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HD.-QRS. OF ADMIN. SERVS. & DEPTS.

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Asst. Dir of Port Traffic (Cl. X).—Capt. E. H. Keeling, Ind. Army Res. of Off., and relinquishes the temp. rank of Lt.-Col., R.E. 20th Apr. 1919.

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REGULAR FORCES.

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INFANTRY.

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General List.

Temp. Lt. G. R. Fortune, from 26th Serv. Bn., North'd Fus., to be temp. Lt. on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 23 Jan. 1919, with seniority 2 Apr. 1917. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 25 Mar. 1919.)

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A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 3rd October 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 93.—The services of Engineer-Commander F. B. Phillips, O.B.E., Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, for employment as 1st Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor sub *pro tem., vice* Engineer Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Waters, Royal Indian Marine; with effect from the 25th August 1919.

No. 94.—The services of Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Waters, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment as 2nd Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor sub *pro tem., vice* Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander W. G. Horley, Royal Indian Marine invalided; with effect from the 29th August 1919.

No. 95.—The services of Engineer Lieutenant-Commander T. Kerr, D.S.C., Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as 2nd Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor sub *pro tem., vice* Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander A. H. F. deWoolfson, O.B.E., Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st September 1919.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 96.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

London Gazette, dated the 15th August, 1919, page 10362.

India Office,
15th August, 1919.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

The KING has approved the grant of commissions in the Royal Indian Marine, as shown below, with effect from 8th November, 1918:—

To be Captain.

Charles Gardner.

To be Commanders.

Percy Greville Glanville.
Edward Heath Dauglish.
Eustace Howard Marsden.
Bertram Hughes-Hallett.
Henry Aloysius Bruno Digby-Beste, O.B.E.

NOTE.—The above is substituted, as regards the above-named Officers, for the notification in the London Gazette dated 21st Mar. 1919.

To be temp. Lieutenant.

Henry Winckles.

The KING has approved the promotion of the following Officers of the Royal Indian Marine:—

Commander to be Captain.

E. Stocken. 1st Jan. 1919.

Lieut.-Commanders to be Commanders.

P. C. H. Lane. 8th Dec. 1918.
E. C. Withers, C.I.E. 1st Jan. 1919.

Lieutenants to be Lieut.-Commanders.

R. A. Melhuish. 13th Nov. 1918.
N. Wood-Smith. 8th Jan. 1919.

Engineer-Commander to be Engineer-Captain.

C. F. Laslett, M.B.E. 28th Dec. 1918.

Engineer-Lieutenants to be Engineer Lieut.-Commanders.

H. O. Webb. 19th Nov. 1918.
G. Hull. 12th Jan. 1919.
R. C. Morley. 28th Jan. 1919.

The KING has approved the retirement of the undermentioned Officer of the Royal Indian Marine:—

Temp. Lieut. H. Winckles, in consequence of ill-health. 2nd June 1919.

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A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st October, 1919.

No. 2016-E.-19.—Mr. E. L. Scott, District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class II, grade I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Locomotive Superintendent of the Railway in Class I of that Establishment during the absence of Mr. A. E. Pearse, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, on leave or until further orders.

No. 2017-E.-19.—Mr. E. Hunt, District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class II, grade I, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Locomotive Superintendent of the Railway in Class I of that Establishment during the absence of Mr. A. H. Joscelyne, Officiating Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, on leave or until further orders.

The 3rd October, 1919.

No. 2065-E.-19.—Mr. E. Manners, Honorary Assistant Signal Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Signal Engineer of that Railway during the absence of Mr. W. M. Cargill, Signal Engineer, on privilege leave from the 10th September 1919.

R. McLEAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th September, 1919.

No. G.-1344.—Abdul Hafeez Shaik Hamid, head clerk, office of the Assistant Government Inspector of Army Boots, Bombay, is dismissed from the public service.

The 1st October, 1919.

No. E. 1064.—The services of Lieutenant J. C. Hartle, Machine Gun Corps, Assistant Controller (Hides), Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd September 1919.

The 2nd October, 1919.

No. E. 476.—Mr. L. Leigh Smith, (S. P. T.) Manager and Chemist Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, is granted privilege leave for three months and eighteen days, combined with leave on private affairs for two months and thirteen days with effect from the 30th July 1919, under Articles 246, 260, 233 (*ii*) and 337 of the Civil Service Regulations, and Government of India, Finance Department letter No. 168, Civil Service Regulations, dated the 24th February 1919.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,

Secretary, Indian Munitions Board.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1919.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th March 1919.

On and after 29th March and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Simla, Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Simla and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India."

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J. J. MEIKLE,

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CALCUTTA,
The 24th July 1919.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

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Local sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

Drugs are sold for cash or by V. P. Post. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

[For ½ lb. 4 As.; ¾ lb. 5 As.; 1 lb. 8 As.; 1½ lb. 11 As.; 2 lbs. 14 As.; 2½ lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3 lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; 4 lbs. Re. 1 As. 7; 4½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 10; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 13; 6 lbs. Rs. 2; 6½ lbs. Rs. 2 As. 3.]

	Rs.	A.	P.
Quinoidine tab: 1 lb. Weg. 3 lbs. Postage	1	1	0
Quinoidine tab: 2 lbs. Weg. 6 lbs. Postage	2	0	6
Quinoidine tab: 3 lbs. Weg. 9 lbs. Postage	3	0	0

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 21st March 1917.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Sub-Surveyors.
5. Tracers.
6. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

W. G. WOOD,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878 (VI of 1878), that on the 14th May 1919, a treasure consisting of two pieces of gold approximately valued at Rs. 40-8-0 was discovered under the ground in S. No. 348 of Tirumanikkuli village of the Cuddalore Taluk, South Arcot district, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office in Cuddalore on the 12th February 1920 in order to have the matter enquired into and determined according to law.

J. C. STODART,
Acting Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE:
The 16th September 1919.

NOTIFICATION.

Chittoor, the 16th September 1919.

No. 3640.—Whereas the tomb of Mary Anne Turner at Venkatagirikota, Chittoor district, is in a state of disrepair, it is hereby notified that the said tomb will be levelled to the ground, the inscribed slab being removed to the Deputy Tahsildar's office at Venkatagirikota, unless within the next six months any person applies to the Collector of Chittoor for permission to repair the said tomb.

A. GALLETTI,
Collector.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR, CHITTOOR,
Dated the 16th September 1919.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th September 1919.

No. 7004-9A.—In exercise of the powers delegated to the Director of Central Intelligence by the Government of India, Lala Bhagwan Das, a Deputy Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, in the Central Intelligence Department, is granted privilege leave for six months with effect from the forenoon of the 18th September 1919.

E. H. CORBETT,
Deputy Director.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER, INDIA TREASURIES.

Statement of Income and Expenditure of the Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund during the year 1918-19.

Income.	Rs.	a.	p.	Expenditure.	Rs.	a.	p.	
				Expenses of management :—				
Balance on the 1st April 1918	6,23,725	4	4	Establishment	2,618	0	0	
Subscription	55,717	6	8	Pension contribution	420	0	0	
Deposit	51	0	0	Medical Examination Fees	64	0	0	
Interest for the year 1917-18	24,436	4	6	Money order commission	1	0	0	
½ share of Pension realized from Government for the year 1917-18	1,120	0	0	Consulting Physician's fee	5	0	0	
				Postage and Telegraphs	20	0	0	
State sub-vention in Daughters branch realized from Government for the year 1917-18	1,839	14	0	Stamps for Entrance Certificate	4	8	0	
				Miscellaneous	3	8	3	
Additional contribution realized from subscribers on Foreign Service	222	9	8	Additional contribution paid to Government for 1917-18	298	9	0	
Fine	4	8	1	Refund of subscription	178	0	9	
Miscellaneous	2	0	0	Pensions	20,533	3	2	
					24,140	13	2	
	7,07,118	15	3	Balance on the 31st March 1919	6,82,978	2	1	Excluding March 1919 Supply.
					7,07.118	15	3	

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund on the 31st March 1919.

Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.	Liabilities.	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on the 31st March 1919	6,82,978	2	1	Annuities payable (outstanding)	3,171	13	7
Stamped Entrance Certificate	2	4	0	Establishment	253	0	0
Postage stamps	1	15	6	Deposit	51	0	0
					3,475	13	7
				Balance of Assets	6,79,506	8	0
	6,82,982	5	7		6,82,982	5	7

M. GHATAK,
Comptroller, India Treasuries.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 23rd September 1919.

No. 40.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India on private affairs with effect from the date and for the period specified against his name :—

Commander A. P. Robinson, R. I. M. . . . 8 months with effect from 20th September 1919.

C. S. SCOTT,
for Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 22nd September 1919.

No. 4435.—Reverend J. Weller, is appointed as Assistant Chaplain of Quetta, with effect from the forenoon of 10th September 1919.

Quetta, the 26th September 1919.

No. 4567.—The next half-yearly examination in the Brahui language by the prescribed tests will be held at Quetta in the Durbar Hall on Monday the 24th November 1919 commencing at 10-30 A. M.

By order,

R. H. N. CHENEVIX. TRENCH Major,

First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 17th September 1919.

No. 5674A-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 105, sub-section (1), clause (a) of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887 (XVI of 1887), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confer on Mr. C. B. Barry, I.C.S., Additional District Magistrate, the powers of a Collector under the said Act.

No. 5674B-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27, sub-section (1), clause (a) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 (XVII of 1887), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confer on Mr. C. B. Barry, I.C.S., the powers of a Collector under the said Act.

No. 5674C-*Home*.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the North-West Provinces and Oudh Land Revenue Act, III of 1901, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint and hereby directs that Mr. C. B. Barry, I.C.S., shall be the Collector of the District and shall exercise all the powers conferred on a Collector by the said Act, in respect to the territory added to the Delhi Province under the Delhi Laws Act, 1915 (VII of 1915), and specified in schedule I thereto attached.

No. 5674D-*Home*.—Under the provisions of sections 1 and 3 of Act IX of 1860, Mr C. B. Barry, I.C.S., Officiating Additional District Magistrate, Delhi, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate under the said Act, such powers to be exercised within the local limits of Delhi District.

No. 5674E-*Home*.—The Chief Commissioner is pleased under the provisions of section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, V of 1898, to appoint Mr. C. B. Barry, I.C.S., to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the Province of Delhi.

The 26th September 1919.

No. 5889-*Home*.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, V of 1898 the Chief Commissioner is pleased to re-appoint the following person to be a Magistrate of the 2nd class, and to direct that such person will exercise all the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class within the limits of the Municipality of Delhi, for a period of 3 years from the date of this notification :—

S. Umrao Mirza Rizawi.

No. 5895-*Home*.—Mr. A. A. Lane Roberts, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner and Secretary, Municipal Committee, Delhi, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, until further orders, with effect from the afternoon of the 24th September 1919, relieving Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Beadon, C.I.E., I.A., granted leave.

No. 5896-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10, sub-section (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, V of 1898, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. A. A. Lane Roberts, Officiating Deputy Commissioner to be a District Magistrate in the Delhi Province until further orders.

No. 5897-*Home*.—The Chief Commissioner is pleased under the provisions of section 22 of the Code, of Criminal Procedure, 1898, V of 1898, to appoint Mr. A. A. Lane Roberts, I.C.S., to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the Province of Delhi.

No. 5898-*Home*.—Mr. A. A. Lane Roberts, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, is invested under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, V of 1898, with powers to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

No. 5899-*Home*.—Mr. A. A. L. Roberts, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, is hereby invested with the power to try summarily in the Delhi District the offences specified in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, V of 1898.

No. 5905-*Home*.—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that the 6th October 1919, the last day of the Muharram, shall be a public holiday within the meaning of Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, XXVI of 1881, for all public offices in Delhi Province.

Delhi, the 29th September 1919.

No. 5910-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned Municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 20th September 1919 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	225,471	178	162	340	99	116	215	4	...	...	81	19	75	..	36	...	34	34	68	78·41	49·50
	Notified Area	3,673	1	2	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	43·47	28·31
	Total .	229,144	179	164	343	100	117	217	4	...	...	82	20	75	...	36	...	34	35	69	77·83	49·24

The 30th September 1919.

No. 5948-*Home*.—Assistant Surgeon Ram Bihari Lal was appointed and assumed charge of the duties of Plague Medical Officer, Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th September 1919, relieving Assistant Surgeon Hira Singh.

No. 5949-*Home*.—The services of Assistant Surgeon Hira Singh are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th September 1919, the date he relinquished charge of the duties of Plague Medical Officer, Delhi.

No. 5960-*Education*.—Whereas the District Board of Delhi has applied to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province, under the provisions of Section 61 of Act XX of 1883 (The Punjab District Board Act) and whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province, that land is required by the said District Board for a public purpose, namely for the construction of a Mandi at Shahdara in the Delhi Province, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under Section 7 of the said Act, the Collector of the Delhi Province is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

SPECIFICATION OF LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Province.	Tahsil.	Mauza.	Area in Acres.	Boundaries.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
Delhi .	Delhi . .	Oldenpur and Chandsoli.	17·67	*North*.—Grand Trunk road. *South*.—E. I. Railway fencing. *East*.—Approach road to Shahdara town. *West*.—Land of Court of Wards.	District Board's office, Delhi.

No. 5968-*Education*.—Whereas the Municipal Committee of Delhi has applied to the Local Government under the provisions of Section 58 of Act III of 1911 (Punjab Municipal Act), and whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner that land is required for a public purpose, namely, for the extension of the New Idgah Road to meet the Qutab Road, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under Section 7 of the said Act, the Collector of Delhi is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

SPECIFICATIONS.

No.	District.	Mauza.	Tahsil.	Area square yards.	Boundaries.	Where the plan may be inspected.
1	Delhi	Delhi	Delhi	429	*North.*—Nazul Land. *South.*—Property of Sheo Chand and Karim Bakhsh. *East.*—Property of Hakim Badruddin. *West.*—Public Road.	Deputy Commissioner's Office, Delhi.
2	"	"	"	36	*North.*—Property of Faqira. *South.*—Public Lane. *East.*—Property of Faqira. *West.*—Public Road.	
3	"	"	"	96	*North.*—Property of Faqira. *South.*—Property of Pir Muzaffar Husain. *East.*—Property of Pir Muzaffar Husain. *West.*—Property of Faqira and Public Lane.	
4	"	"	"	189	*North.*—Nazul Land. *South.*—Property of Pir Muzaffar Husain. *East.*—Hakim Badruddin's Grave Yard. *West.*—Property of Faqira.	
5	"	"	"	521	*North.*—Nazul Land. *South.*—Hakim Badruddin's Grave Yard. *East.*—Nazul Land. *West.*— " "	

No. 5965-*Education*.—Whereas the Municipal Committee of Delhi has applied to the Local Government under the provisions of Section 58 of Act III of 1911 (Punjab Municipal Act), and whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner that land is required for a public purpose, namely, for the erection of a Bullock Depôt, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act I of 1894 and under Section 7 of the said Act, the Collector of Delhi is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition for the said land.

SPECIFICATION.

No.	District.	Mauza.	Tahsil.	Area.	Boundaries.	Where the plan may be inspected.
1	Delhi	Delhi	Delhi	2,020 sq. yards.	*North.*—Baghichi Punjabian. *South.*—Government land. *East.*—Baghichi Panjabian and Govt. land. *West.*—Cloth Mills.	Deputy Commissioner's Office, Delhi.

C. A. BARRON,

Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

The following draft of a notification which the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara proposes to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3(i) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act (VII of 1904), is published as required by section 3(2) of the said Act for the information of persons interested; and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner on or after the 1st day of November 1919. Any objections to the issue of the notification may be submitted to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara in the Public Works Department on or before the date fixed above :—

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 23rd September 1919.

No. 2100-S.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1904, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare as protected the ancient monuments described below.

Number.	District.	Tahsil.	Town.	Description of the monuments.
1	Ajmer . .	Ajmer . .	Ajmer . .	The Adhai-din-ka-Jhonpra, Ajmer.
2	Do. . .	Do. . .	Do. . .	The marble pavilions and balustrade on the Anasagar Bund and the ruins of the marble Hammam behind the Anasagar Bund.
3	Do. . .	Do. . .	Do. . .	The Badshahi Haveli in the Naya Bazar, Ajmer.

By order,

C. E. HALL,

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner,
Ajmer-Merwara, in the P. W. D.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 27th September 1919.

No. 1411-1106.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 24 of the Excise Regulation, No. I of 1915, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, to impose the following rates of still head duty per London proof gallon on country liquor manufactured or imported for consumption in Ajmer-Merwara, with effect from the 16th August 1919 :—

Duty.	*Area.*
Rs. 5-4-5	Urban
Rs. 4-10-0	Rural.

By order,

A. D. MACPHERSON, Lieut.-Col.,

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th September 1919.

No. 27.—Lieutenant A. James, I.M.D., attached to the Medical Store Depôt, Rangoon, is granted, under the terms of Army Instruction, India, No. 332, dated 29th April 1919, six months' privilege leave, combined with two months'furlough, under the provisions of paragraph 485, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, with effect from the 2nd April 1919.

W. R. EDWARDS, Maj.-Genl., I.M.S.,

Director General, Indian Medical Service.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th September 1919.

No. 3496-An.—Mr. T. S. Sankara Aiyar, an officer of the Indian Finance Department, attached to the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 6th (Poona) Division, was granted privilege leave for 3 days in extension of the leave granted to him in Military Accounts Department Notification Nos. 551-An. and 1794-An. dated the 23rd July and the 27th August 1919 respectively.

D. WILL, Lieut.-Colonel,
for Military Accountant General.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th September 1919.

No. 819.—Mr. C. S. McInnes, Extra Assistant Superintendent, was granted privilege leave for 3 months and 24 days, from 21st February to 13th June 1919, both days inclusive, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the Government of India Finance Department letter No. 168-C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919.

Calcutta, the 27th September 1919.

No. 820.—Bt.-Lieut.-Colonel C. P. Gunter, O.B.E., R.E., Deputy Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 5 months and 6 days under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India Finance Department letter No. 168-C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919, with effect from the 21st June 1919.

C. H. D. RYDER, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA—SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 18th September 1919.

No. 21.—In supersession of Southern Circle Notification No. 20 of 10th July 1919, Mr. Munshi Lal, B.A., Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted under Articles 246 and 260, Civil Service Regulations and Government of India Finance Department No. 168-C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919, privilege leave for 3 months with effect from the 1st October 1919 or a subsequent date on which he can avail himself of the same.

Bangalore, the 22nd September 1919.

No. 22.—Mr. F. W. Smith, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 3 months under Articles 246 and 260, Civil Service Regulations and Government of India Finance Department No. 168-C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919, with effect from the 21st August 1919 or a subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

W. M. COLDSTREAM, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Superintendent, Southern Circle.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 24th/25th September 1919.

No. 47.—Mr. M. S. Gregory, Assistant Engineer, is granted under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India Finance Department No. 168-C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919, combined leave for 6 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 5 months and 17 days and special leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining period, with effect from the 16th August 1919.

M. T. PORTER, MAJOR, R. E.,
for Agent.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the British Details Depôt, dated at Deolali, this 16th day of September 1919.

Number, Rank and Name—Supply Treasurer, Jithna, S. K.
Age—25 years (approx.)
Height—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, sallow; hair, black; eyes black.
Date of Desertion or Absence—10th September 1919.
Place of Desertion or Absence—British Details Depôt, Deolali.
Marks—Nose prominent. There upper teeth very noticeable. Slight droop. Inclined to be corpulent. Understood to be a Parsi.

J. CHRISTOPHER, Capt. and Adjt., for Major,
Commanding, British Details Depôt, Deolali.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Dorsetshire Regiment, No. 2 C. B. I. Depôt, dated at Kirkee, this 20th day of September 1919.

Number, Rank and Name—9160, Lance Corporal (Local Sergt.) H. Beaumont.
Age—27 years 11 months.
Height—5′7¾″ at time of Enlistment.
Colour of—Complexion, medium; hair, dark-brown; eyes, brown.
Trade—Moulder.
Date of Enlistment—10th July 1911.
Place of Enlistment—Aldershot.
Parish and County in which born—St. Faiths, Lincoln, Lincolnshire.
Date of Desertion or Absence—15th September 1919.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Poona.
Marks—Circular Scar on left side of Back.
Over 8 years' service.

W. N. V. BICKFORD-SMITH, Captain,
Commanding No. 2 C. B. I. Depôt.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the Royal Artillery Depôt of R. H. & R. F. A., dated at Ambala, this 25th day of September 1919.

Number, Rank and Name—35230, Saddler, Ritchie, A.
Age—Not known.
Height—5 feet 4 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; hair, fair; eyes, blue.
Trade—Soldier.
Date of Enlistment—Not known
Place of Enlistment—Not known
Parish and County in which born.—Not known
} No documents whatever in my possession of this man.
Date of Desertion or Absence—20th September 1919.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Believed to be Bombay.
Marks—Tattoo girl on right forearm, snake encircling tree on left forearm.
O. C. Attached Section, Poona, as Saddler Ritchie gave this address whilst on leave.
On furlough.

A. B. MERRETT, Major, R. A.,
Commanding R. A. Depôt, Ambala.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 108 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 11th September 1919.

In the matter of K. V. Subramania Iyer, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by K. V. Subramania Iyer, residing at No. 11, 126th Street, Rangoon, on the 9th day of September 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said K. V. Subramania Iyer.

CASE No. 109 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 11th September 1919.

In the matter of S. T. Mudaliar, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by S. Tungavailu Mudaliar, mechanist, Telegraph Office, residing at No. 6 in 119th Street, Rangoon, on the 10th day of September 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said S. T. Mudaliar.

CASE NO. 110 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 15th September 1919.

In the matter of Panchachkaram, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Panchachkaram, son of Muthoo Odaya, clerk, residing at No. 85, Lower Pazundaung, Rangoon, on the 13th day of September 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Panchachkaram.

E. W. W. XAVIER,
Offg. Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, AJMER.

MISCELLANEOUS CASE NO. 81 OF 1919.

Ganesh, son of Dhana, caste Teli, of Ajmer . . . Insolvent, Applicant,

versus

		Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Bhola Nath, son of Ram Chunder, of Ajmer	80	0	0
2.	Mangilal Jhontalal, shop-keeper, Ajmer	35	0	0
3.	Chand Mal, son of Swalal, Mahajan, Ajmer	30	0	0
4.	Ganga Ram Sheo Narain, Ajmer	50	0	0
5.	Madho, son of Peareylal, Mahajan, Ajmer	20	0	0
6.	Har Narain Mangilal, Ajmer	25	0	0
7.	Chandu Ram, son of Geyersi Ram, Ajmer	25	0	0
8.	Chandu Kariwal of Ajmer	15	0	0
9.	Amhalal Munjilal of Ajmer	25	0	0
10.	Bhairoon Ghosi of Ajmer	30	0	0
11.	Khuda Baksh, son of Ghasi Ghosi	10	0	0
12.	Rasul Baksh Ghosi	14	0	0
13.	Must. Ram Jiwni, wife of Choga Teli, of Ajmer	99	0	0
14.	Kishna, son of Lala Teli, of Gobindgore	55	0	0
15.	Ganesh, son of Horak Chand, Mahajan, of Ajmer	13	8	0
		526	8	0

Whereas the applicant Ganesh has filed an application under section 11, Act III of 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on the 28th October 1919.

The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognized agent. In case of default of appearance, the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 15th day of September 1919.

DURGA PRASAD,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Ajmer.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
In Insolvency.

No. 465 OF 1919.

Bombay, the 23rd September 1919.

Re Gordhandas Purshotum, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu, Inhabitant, until lately carrying on business and residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, an adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte—Khimji Khatao & Co., and others; Petitioning Creditors.

Whereas the abovenamed Gordhandas Purshotum has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909) :—

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions. Day.	Month.	Year.	Date of the adjudication. Day.	Month.	Year.
466—1919	Mahomed Sakir Anawdin Bengalee.	Mahomedan	Hoojria Street	Boiler-maker in the employ of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., Mazagon.	23rd	September	1919	23rd	September	1919
467—1919	Joykaron Mathai Gowli	Hindu	Cemetry Road, Sewri	Labourer	"	"	"	"	"	"
468—1919	Mahomed Mazharkhan *alias* Mahomed Zafarkhan Duman Khan.	Mahomedan	Chimna Butcher Street	Lately extra compositor and now unemployed	"	"	"	"	"	"
469—1919	Sirdar Mirzakhan Mirza Amirbeg	"	New Nagpada	Lately Superintendent in G. I. P. Railway and now general broker.	"	"	"	"	"	"
470—1919	Rustomji Adarji Elavia	Parsi	Tardeo	Lately carrying on business as flour mill owner at Furgusson Road and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
471—1919	Aboo Haji Adam Mulla	Mahomedan	Mahim Bazar Road	Lately petty dealer in firewood and now unemployed.	24th	"	"	24th	"	"
472—1919	Walter George Smith	European	Elphinstone Circle	Guard in the G. I. P. Railway	"	"	"	"	"	"
473—1919	Roya Govind *alias* Dewji Govind Kadam.	Hindu	Parel	Jobber in the Century Mills, Ltd.	"	"	"	"	"	"
474—1919	Cawasji Hosangji Gildar	Parsi	Byculla, near Railway Station.	Lately carrying on business as milk vendor under the name and style of the Jal milk Supply and Dairy Company and now unemployed.	"	"	"	25th	"	"
475—1919	Abdul Rehman Baldi *alias* Baboo Ramjan Mounie.	Mahomedan	Kamatipura 5th Lane	Lately jobber in the Bradbury Mills, Ltd., and now cotton waste broker.	26th	"	"	26th	"	"
476—1919	Rahimtoola Ramji Khoja	"	Doongri	Lately speculator in cotton and shares of different Joint Stock Companies and also share broker and now unemployed.	"	"	"	27th	"	"
477—1919	Gulam Mahomed Haji Alarakhia	"	Kambekar Street	Lately cloth merchant and now unemployed	27th	"	"	"	"	"
478—1919	Sambhoo Kondi Ghat Kamble	Hindu	Vadala	Engine driver in the Bombay Port Trust Railway.	29th	"	"	29th	"	"
479—1919	Nathalal Gordhandas Sha	"	Mochhi Bazar	Lately broker in cloth, etc., and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
480—1919	Hormusji Bejonji Choksey	Parsi	Khetwadi 12th Lane	Supervisor in the employ of the Fort Ganja Press.	"	"	"	"	"	"

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Bombay, this 29th day of September 1919.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 120 OF 1919.

Dated the 26th September 1919.

Re Joseph Hayman Joshua, residing at No. 22, Elliot Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and formerly residing at Lucknow and carrying on business in co-partnership with one Lochandas of Lucknow as contractors in Bijnor in the United Provinces, at present employed as a Store-keeper in the firm of the India Rubber Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., of No. 7, Old Court House Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid.

Ex parte the debtor.

On the 19th day of September 1919, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 121 OF 1919.

Dated the 25th September 1919.

Re Pearay Lall Bajpai, residing at No. 22, Boloram Dey Street, in the town of Calcutta, lately a Gomasta of the firm of Kesoodass Sohan Lall, merchants, Calcutta, at present without any occupation.

Ex parte the debtor. Debtor—In person.

On the 24th day of September 1919, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

G. McD. FALKNER,
Official Assignee of Calcutta,
by his duly constituted Attorney F. M. Leslie.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th September 1919.

No. 1517s-*E.-E.*—Mr. J. M. Whitting, Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, is granted privilege leave for six months combined with furlough for one month with effect from the 27th September 1919.

No. 1525s-*E.-E.*—The following reversion in the upper subordinate establishment (Engineering Branch) is sanctioned with effect from the date specified :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. B. Sadashiva Rao	Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, 2nd class, officiating.	Inspecting Telegraphist	21st August 1919.

No. 1554s-*E.-E.*—Mr. M. S. D'Cruz, Assistant Superintendent, Superior Engineering Branch, 2nd Division, is granted privilege leave for 5 months and 10 days combined with leave on Medical Certificate for 21 days with effect from the 13th March 1919.

No. 1560s-*E.-E.*—The following promotion in the upper subordinate establishment (Engineering Branch) is sanctioned with effect from the date specified :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. L. A. Nagle	Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, 2nd class, officiating.	Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*	29th November 1918.

Simla, the 25th September 1919.

No. 1563-s-E-E.—The following officiating promotion in the upper subordinate establishment (Engineering Branch) is sanctioned with effect from the date specified:—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. F. Dickson	Inspecting Telegraphist	Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, 2nd class, officiating.	30th July 1919.

No. 1566-s-E.-E.—The following officiating promotion in the upper subordinate establishment (Engineering Branch) is sanctioned with effect from the date specified.

Name	From	To	With effect from
Mr. A. B. Crummey	Inspecting Telegraphist	Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, 2nd class, officiating.	21st August 1919 to 20th November 1919.

Simla, the 29th September 1919.

No. 1575-s-E-E.—The following officiating promotions in the Upper Subordinate establishment (Engineering Branch) are sanctioned with effect from the dates specified:—

Names	From	To	With effect from
Mr. E. V. Arklie, M.B.E.	Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, 2nd class.	Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, 1st class, officiating.	15th November 1918 to 28th February 1919.
Mr. W. H. King	Ditto	Ditto	15th November 1918 to 21st May 1919.
Mr. R. R. Carr	Ditto	Ditto	1st November 1918 to 18th January 1919 and from 5th February 1919.
Mr. F. Rowland, M.B.E.	Ditto	Ditto	29th September 1918 to 31st October 1918 from 2nd to 27th December 1918 and from 1st March 1919.
Mr. W. G. Howard	Ditto	Ditto	1st March 1919 to 27th July 1919.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th September 1919.

No. 1442-s-Ap.—Mr. G. E. W. Quinn, Deputy Postmaster, Bombay, pay Rs. 400—500 is granted privilege leave for 2 months with effect from the 8th August 1919.

The following officiating appointments are made from the 1st September 1919 during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. E. W. Quinn or until further orders:—

Mr. Shamrao Balkrishna, Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, pay Rs. 300—400, to act as Deputy Postmaster, Bombay, pay Rs. 400—500.

Mr. B. M. Gandevia, Sub-Postmaster, Mandvi, pay Rs. 200—300 and officiating Assistant Postmaster, Bombay on same pay to act as Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, pay Rs. 300—400.

The 26th September 1919.

No. 1458-s-Ap.—Mr. M. K. Raman, Reserve Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, officiating in the 4th grade attached to the Madras Circle is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 15 days, with effect from the 16th September 1919.

Mr. S. Subramania Iyer, Investigating Inspector attached to the office of the Postmaster-General, Madras, Pay Rs. 100—150, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, from the 16th September 1919 and until further orders.

Simla, the 30th September 1919.

No. 1475-s-Ap.—Mr. Kaushal Kishore, officiating Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for 5 months and 23 days with effect from the 1st October 1919, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Khusiram, Head Assistant, Office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Railway Mail Service, Western Circle, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Kaushal Kishore or until further orders.

No. 1492-s-Ap.—Mr. W. Gillespie, Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, pay Rs. 300—400 is granted an extension of privilege leave for 21 days with effect from the 3rd September 1919.

No. 1496-s-Ap.—Mr. Pramatha Nath Basu, Deputy Postmaster-General, 2nd grade, Bengal and Assam (Calcutta) is granted privilege leave for 3 months with effect from the 18th September 1919.

G. R. CLARKE,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th September 1919.

No. 6150-T.—Mr. J. A. Fermie, Telegraph Master is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, with effect from the 16th September 1919.

No. 6153-T.—Mr. A. D'Merias, Telegraph Master and officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, is appointed permanent Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, on probation with effect from the 16th September 1919.

G. R. CLARKE,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1919.

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PART VI.

Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ASSEMBLED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1915.
(5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.)

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 18th September, 1919.

PRESENT :

His Excellency BARON CHELMSFORD, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., G.C.B.E., Viceroy and Governor General, *presiding*, and 52 Members, of whom 44 were Additional Members.

THE IMPORT AND EXPORT OF GOODS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes :—" My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to extend the operation of, and otherwise to amend, the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916. The Bill proposes to extend the operation of this small Act by two years and six months. Under the Sea Customs Act considerable powers already exist, but further powers are needed in order to continue our rationing of food-stuffs and for other purposes. It is accordingly necessary to continue the Import and Export of Goods Act in force a short time longer. I need not say that it is the policy of your Excellency' Government to put an end to all forms of control as soon as we possibly can."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes :—" My Lord, I beg to introduce the Bill, and to move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

[*The President ; Sir William Vincent.*] [18TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

11-7 A.M. **The President :**—"We now come to the introduction of the Indemnity Bill, and on the introduction of the Bill there is an amendment proposed to be moved by Mr. Chanda. I think it will be convenient if I outline the course which I propose to take with regard to the motion to introduce the Bill and with regard to the amendment. I think it will be the sense of the Council that they would prefer one debate only on the amendment and the motion for introduction of the Bill, but I do not, by suggesting this, propose to exclude Mr. Chanda from the right to reply, which the mover of every amendment would have when he moves his amendment; and therefore I would suggest that we take the motion to introduce the Bill and the amendment as one debate; otherwise I should be under the necessity of keeping Hon'ble Members strictly to the discussion of Mr. Chanda's amendment. I think some Hon'ble Members might wish to discuss the matter more broadly. But of course if I give them that indulgence and do not keep them strictly to the discussion of Mr. Chanda's amendment, it must be on the understanding that there is only one debate on the motion to introduce the Bill and on Mr. Chanda's amendment. I think Mr. Chanda will probably agree to that."

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

11-10 A.M. **The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :**—"My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to indemnify officers of Government and other persons in respect of certain acts done under martial law, and to provide for other matters in connection therewith. This measure, my Lord, has been the subject of so much discussion both in the Press and by other competent authorities, that I think I ought to set out to the Council in some detail the reasons that have led the Government to introduce the Bill at this moment and to explain *seriatim* the effect of, at any rate, the more important clauses of the Bill; and I will ask Hon'ble Members to listen to me as carefully as they can, to follow in particular the detailed statement of the effect of the clauses, to view this matter without any kind of bias and to get rid of any misapprehension as to the intentions of Government or as to the meaning of the Act, which may have been created by writings or speeches outside this Council.

"My Lord, wherever martial law is declared, as it was recently in the Punjab, it inevitably follows that speedy and decisive action has to be taken by the executive officers of Government for the restoration of order. Not only does this responsibility lie directly on the supreme military commander, but also on those who are subordinate to him; that is, he gives orders which he thinks necessary, and it is their bounden duty to carry out those orders. It follows that frequently action which is just and proper, though not necessarily legal, is taken by these authorities.

"They cannot possibly wait in such circumstances to examine the law and see whether what they propose to do is strictly legal or not; delay at such a time is fatal. The authorities and the officers concerned have to act at once. Indeed, the very meaning of martial law is, that it confers powers to maintain order at any cost that may be necessary of life or property. That is the essence, as I understand it, of martial law. Such conduct will in some cases necessarily involve an infringement of the personal rights of individuals, either of their liberty or their rights in regard to property; and when martial law expires, an Indemnity Act of some character is the inevitable consequence. I think members in this Council will realise that if such an Indemnity Act is not passed, no officer charged with the very irksome and responsible duty of restoring order will ever act with the confidence that is really essential for the effective handling of the situation. If he has to wait, to hesitate, to examine the law, to consult legal authorities here and there, the time for action may be gone, and the

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

[18TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.] [*Sir William Vincent.*]

very mischief he seeks to stop develop to a dangerous degree. That such an Indemnity Act is the normal consequence of any period of martial law is, I believe, accepted by all constitutional writers. I do not wish to weary the Council by citations from a number of these, but I will content myself with one :—

'If at a period of national danger a breach of the law is demanded, if not by absolute necessity yet by stress of political expediency, the law breaker whether he be a General or other servant of the Crown who acts *boná fide* solely with a view to public interest may confidently count on protection by an Act of Indemnity . . . .

'Statutes of this description have been invariably, or almost invariably, passed after the determination of a period of civil war or disturbance and the very object is to protect officers and others who in the interests of their country have in time of common danger pursued an illegal course of conduct.'

These quotations are from one of the greatest writers on Constitutional Law, Dicey. In fact, we know that whenever there has been an insurrection or civil war, or invasion by a foreign power, Acts of this character have invariably been passed. There was one in England after the insurrection of 1715, again after 1745; we had one in this country after 1857, and more than one instance of such Acts is to be found in the various Colonial Legislatures, including the Legislature of South Africa. Further than this, when a military officer is acting under the stress of such circumstances, in a crisis of great magnitude, it is essential that he must have behind him some sanction to enforce his orders; reference to ordinary Courts in such cases is impracticable. It would involve delay which would be fatal to the very object he has in view. Consequently summary measures, often stern and always of a very speedy character, are necessary if order is to be restored. There are some who think that these summary orders necessarily connote injustice and an undue degree of harshness, but it is not correct to think that this is either the practice or the intention of many commanders. I should like to cite from the Martial Law Regulations passed in Lahore on this point. This is an order by Col. Frank Johnson, a somewhat well-known name.

'In order to prevent the occurrence of regrettable incidents it must be clearly understood that the institution of summary law neither necessitates nor justifies the committal of excesses, either in the maintenance of order or in enforcing obedience of martial regulations or the infliction of punishment. It cannot be too clearly impressed upon all ranks that temporary supersession of the ordinary process of civil law by the introduction of summary law does not mean that justice ceases to be administered; on the contrary, the suspension of the usual safeguards make it doubly imperative that all concerned should bear in mind that it is up to them to see that justice and not irresponsible violence is administered.'

"It is however essential that the military authorities in such cases should have power to come to swift decisions of a most important character; power to take prompt action on all matters affecting the State; power to punish summarily and effectively those who endanger the peace.

"My Lord, it may be said that martial law was not necessary in the Punjab and that the Government made a mistake in proclaiming it. I do not seek to argue that point now. I believe that any such course would be unfair to those concerned, primarily or indirectly concerned, until the evidence of the facts has been recorded by the Committee of Inquiry. The decision on that matter must rest with the Committee in a great measure and after their report has been received, with other authorities. But, irrespective of this question, the position of our officers must be protected. I do not know if I make myself clear on that point. What I wish to say is this, whether martial law was necessary or not, our officers, our subordinate officers were bound to carry out their duties, and to give effect to the orders given them and they cannot be penalised on that account. I think the case has been very clearly put on this point by a writer in, I think, the 'Civil and Military Gazette' recently. He called himself 'An Indian Student of constitutional law' or by some such title. I commend that article to the consideration of Members of this Council.

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

[*Sir William Vincent.*] [18TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

It appears to me to put the case for an Indemnifying Act both impartially and fairly:

"So far I have been dealing with the part of this Bill which deals with indemnifying officers of Government. The second part deals with the validating to a certain extent of a number of sentences which have been passed. I shall explain this in detail later, but it is clear, as I said before, that where military officers are given power to issue certain orders, it is essential that they should also have authority to enforce those orders. There must be some sanction behind them, some power of enforcing order speedily and effectively and in many cases—in fact I believe this is the normal course—summary Courts are appointed to administer justice in such circumstances. They do not deal normally with all criminal cases, but only with cases arising out of a breach of military regulations or cases connected with the disturbances, and I believe I am right, so far as the Punjab is concerned, in saying that the duties of the summary Courts were confined to this class of cases; but I speak subject to correction on this matter. It is sometimes supposed that these summary Courts, however, dealt only with petty offences, such as breaches of military law regulations. That is an entirely incorrect assumption, and if Hon'ble Members will see the Statement that, I think, was laid on the table here recently, if not I will have it so placed, they will see that the summary Courts dealt with many offences of great gravity, such as arson, theft, rioting, breaches of the Railway Act—and they are really very serious—and offences under the Telegraph Act, which really meant the endangering of all communications both between the Local Government and their officers and between the Government of India and the Local Government. Many of these men are now under confinement, and I want to make it clear to the Council that, unless their confinement is now ratified in some manner, then the continued detention of these men in jail is illegal. In fact from the date on which martial law expired our only justification for retaining these men in custody was our intention to introduce an Act of this character at the earliest opportunity.

"My Lord, I will now, if I may, proceed to explain the Bill clause by clause. I will not deal with clause 1, which is of no great importance, but proceed at once to clause 2. That clause indemnifies any officer of Government, whether civil or military, from any action, civil or criminal, in respect of any matter or thing done for the purpose of maintaining or restoring order. But I want Hon'ble Members to read and fully consider the effect of the proviso to that clause 'provided that such officer or person has acted in good faith and in a reasonable belief that his action was necessary for the said purposes.' Those are really the governing words of the clause. I think I have already said, or at any rate I say now, that this Bill will in no way forestall the inquiry by the Committee, and I will proceed to justify that statement. I do not think that any member of this Council will for a moment suppose that the Committee of Inquiry, which assesses the blame for these disturbances, will recommend any form of punishment for any officer of Government who has acted *bona fide* and in a reasonable belief that what he did was necessary. Further, in any case the report of the Committee is not affected by this Bill. This Bill protects officers against proceedings in the Courts of justice. The report of this Committee, whatever be its value, will in no sense be evidence for the purposes of any such case; that is a matter which can only be decided on evidence in the Courts. The Government of India have decided, for the satisfaction of their own conscience and to meet the public demand, to appoint a Committee to inquire into these disturbances, and their action on the report of that Committee will not be limited or barred by this Act in any way. This Bill simply deals with suits and legal proceedings, and really all that it seeks to do is to protect from legal proceedings *bona fide* action taken with a reasonable belief that it was necessary to suppress disorder, and not any action taken *mala fide* or without good reason. We make no attempt by this Bill at any rate to protect officers who have been guilty of excesses which cannot be justified by the terms of this proviso. Now I myself shall be much surprised and disappointed if the

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

[18TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.] [*Sir William Vincent.*]

Council will not give protection to officers for actions of this character, actions which are morally right though they may be legally wrong, that is, actions for which no strict legal justification can be made out. If this Council says that in a time of this character when the country was in great disorder,—and I put it very mildly,—officers who acting on the understanding that martial law had been proclaimed by an authority which is superior to them, over whose actions they have no control, if officers acting on that assumption and acting *bona fide* and perfectly reasonably are not to be protected by Government, then the future prospects of Government officers is very serious. How can any member of this Council expect an officer to act confidently, firmly and decisively if he knows that this Legislative Council and the Government will repudiate his action at the first opportunity? Is he not entitled to come down here and say 'I have done what I was told. I have acted perfectly reasonably, I have acted fairly, I have acted *bona fide*; now give me that protection which I am entitled to by all constitutional practice.' My Lord, in a Resolution published by this Government some time ago, I think during the period of the disturbances, we solemnly promised that we would afford all those charged with the onerous duty of restoring order our full countenance and support, and it is in fulfilment of that promise that I now come to this Council and ask Hon'ble Members to ratify what we then promised, believing that that is a just and honourable course which must commend itself to all Members here. As I said before, I conceive it to be impossible that the Committee should censure any one who is not guilty, who has acted *bona fide* and in a reasonable belief, that his action was necessary, and the report of the Committee will not and cannot affect the liability of officers of Government in the Courts of law. That is the reason, my Lord, why I say that this Bill, which merely seeks to protect those who have done their duty, in no way forestalls the report of inquiry by this Committee.

"I now come on to section 3, and this is a section which, I am afraid, I shall have to explain at some length, because there exists considerable misapprehension about it. Section 3 says:

'For the purposes of section 2 a certificate of a Secretary to Government that any act was done under the orders of an officer of Government shall be conclusive proof thereof, and all action taken for the aforesaid purposes shall be deemed to have been taken in good faith and in a reasonable belief that it was necessary therefor unless the contrary is proved.'

"Now a certificate of a Secretary to Government only proves, and the Hon'ble the Law Member will bear me out here, that the act was done under the orders of an officer of Government. Many private individuals during these recent disturbances have assisted Government in various ways, many indeed have been of the greatest assistance to the authorities; and all that this portion of the clause says is, that if any man acted under the orders of an officer of Government and can get a certificate to that effect, thus far and no further is that certificate conclusive proof of that fact. The question of *bona fides*, as I understand the Bill, is a matter for the Court entirely. That is, a man will go to the Court and it will be for the Court to say, whether his action was *bona fide* and reasonable, and what fairer proposition could be put to this Council? When a man goes down the Court shall have power to say, 'yes, you did so and so, whether it was reasonable or not, that shall be judged by one of the Government judges acting in his judicial capacity.' My Lord, if there is any cause of complaint in this matter, it might well be on the side of Government officers, that the Bill does not go far enough, and if Hon'ble Members will look to the Act of 1860, which was passed after the Mutiny, they will see that the provisions of that Act went very much further than this, and that when a Secretary to Government there ratified the conduct of an officer, this ratification absolved the man altogether from any possibility of a suit; that is the kind of certificate which apparently some Hon'ble Members think that this Bill provides. It does not. If this Bill had come on for consideration after the Commission of Inquiry, after the whole of these matters had been investi-

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

[*Sir William Vincent.*] [18TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

gated, it might have been possible to frame it in that way. It is true, however, that this clause does go thus far, that it provides that 'all action taken for the aforesaid purposes,' that is for restoring order, 'shall be deemed to have been taken in good faith and in a reasonable belief that it was necessary therefor unless the contrary is proved.'

" My Lord, is a Government officer to be denied even that protection, that he shall be presumed to have acted in good faith, that he shall be presumed to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty ! Is that much to ask from this Council ? Is that a reasonable request, or is it not ? I believe also that a clause of this kind is a normal condition—I speak again subject to correction—of many Indemnity Bills of this character.

" My Lord, I now pass on to clause 4, which sanctions the retention in custody of persons convicted by summary Courts. I have explained to this Council that many of these men have been convicted of serious offences ; that they are in reality dangerous criminals whom it would be most unsafe to release wholesale upon the countryside. I believe—I have been told this by the Punjab Government also—that any such release would not be compatible with the public safety. But I ask Members of Council to read this clause again with clause 6. Clause 4 says : that every person confined under or by virtue of a sentence passed by a Court, or any other officer acting in a judicial capacity shall be deemed to have been lawfully confined and shall continue so until discharged by lawful order or released by order of the Governor General in Council.' Clause 6, however, again limits that and restricts the operation of that clause. First of all it says :—

'Nothing in this Act shall apply to any sentence passed or punishment inflicted by or under the orders of any Commission appointed under the Martial Law Ordinance, 1919.'

" Members of this Council are aware that various persons who have been convicted by the Commissioners appointed under this Ordinance have appealed to the Privy Council. It would obviously be improper for us to attempt in any way by an Act now to invalidate the actions of those Commissioners. The sentences depend for their validity upon Ordinances already passed. I do not propose to discuss the question of these Ordinances here for one moment, nor would it be relevant to this discussion. All I wish to point out is, that this Bill in no way affects sentences by Commissioners appointed under the Ordinances. Then there is a second limitation, that the Bill in no way prejudices the right of any person who thinks he has been dealt with unjustly to appeal to the Privy Council from sentences of these summary Courts. There is no intention, even if there were the power, of which there may be some doubt, of interfering with that right. Any man who has been convicted by one of these summary Courts is at liberty to go and seek for leave to appeal to the Privy Council just as if this Bill had not been passed. I tried to make that clear because it has been suggested that in some way the action of this Government, in introducing this Bill, is intended to prejudice the authority and power of the Judicial Committee. It is quite clear to my mind that it is not so. It has been our deliberate intention to make that abundantly manifest to every reasonable man. At the same time, my Lord, I do admit that there are many men in this country, perfectly loyal citizens, men of weight and authority, who have grave apprehensions and felt great uneasiness as to many of these convictions. We believe that many of those apprehensions are ill-founded, but still there is no getting over the fact that there is this sense of uneasiness as to the correctness of all these convictions. That apprehension has been alleviated to a considerable extent, but not removed, by the admitted clemency of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and the debate on the Resolution to appoint a Committee to investigate these occurrences indicated—I think, on the part of many Members of this Council, Members not hostile to this Government, not unreasonably opposed to everything we do, but Members who are ready to co-operate with Government in this matter, in all matters,

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and who really seek to do what is right—uneasiness in the mind of many Members of this Council and a feeling that some of these sentences had not been examined with sufficient care; and there was further indication of that feeling in the proposal made for revising the terms of reference to the Committee. I think Hon'ble Members will remember the various suggestions. Well, to meet these apprehensions the Government of India have decided to have all these cases examined and revised by two Judges of the High Court, one being an Indian and one being a European, in order that they may recommend to His Excellency the Viceroy or the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, through the Local Government, such action as they think fit, either in the direction of remitting or commuting sentences, or any other course they may think desirable, having regard to the circumstances of the case. My Lord, it is the desire of the Government of India that full justice should be done in this matter. They are as anxious as any Member of this Council that innocent men should not be detained in jail. One point, however, I have not made clear, and that is, that our intention is that only the cases of those men who remain under sentence should normally be inquired into by these Judges, though they will also deal with any other cases which may specifically be referred to them by His Excellency or the Government of India.

"Now, I do hope that this will meet the approval of Council and indicate the desire of Government to prevent injustice. I believe that such a Tribunal as we propose, being composed of judicial officers, will be far more effective for the purpose of seeing that justice is done than any Committee of Inquiry which may be appointed to investigate the general occurrences. For, not only will the officers have the advantage of judicial experience, but, by reason of their being on the spot, they can be not to work immediately and directly. So that I hope the matter will be dealt with with reasonable expedition.

"There is only one other clause in the Bill, clause 5, to which I need draw attention, and that provides for the payment of compensation where the property of any person has been commandeered by the military authorities. Members of this Council are aware that when martial law is declared and when the military authorities take over control, they frequently have to, and frequently do, commandeer property for their own use, if such action is in the public interests necessary. All that this clause proposes is, that the Government should pay compensation for such commandeering and provides the means by which the compensation may be assessed.

"My Lord, summarising what I have said, I want to make one or two points quite clear. First, this Bill is the inevitable consequence of martial law. Whether martial law was necessary or not, we must at least protect our officers. The Bill will not in any way forestall the decision of the Committee of Inquiry. The indemnity of officers is limited, and reasonably limited, to those who have acted *bona fide*, the question of *bona fides* will be decided by the Courts, and the validating clause, to which I have referred already, does not affect either any case tried by the Commissions or any right of appeal to the Privy Council. Further, in order to prevent any injustice, and, so far as we are able, to enable us to exercise clemency, so far as is compatible with the public safety, we will have the cases of the men convicted by these summary Courts and still in jail revised by two of the best judicial authorities that we can procure. My Lord, I contend that this is a reasonable Bill, a Bill of the most moderate character, and that it only affords such protection as it is essential for us to give to our officers, which they have a right to demand of us and which it is our paramount duty to give them. I may be asked, why the Bill is introduced at this season. Indeed, I promised the Council to explain this, and, having regard to what your Excellency said, if I am only to speak once both on the Bill and the amendment, save for my right of reply, I ought to explain now why the Bill is introduced at the present juncture. The reason is very simple. If it is not passed now, if it is not brought into

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effect now, then our officers, officers who, *ex hypothesi*, have behaved fairly and properly, will be left liable to suits at the instigation of any malicious person. Is that reasonable, is that fair? I may be told that no suits will be brought in the immediate future. My Lord, suits might be brought, might even be decreed against them before any Bill was brought forward in this Council, not against men who have acted *mala fide*, but against those who have merely done their duty with the greatest care and in the most reasonable manner. I say to this Council that that is a position to which no reasonable man here can ask us to submit our officers. Many of the men against whom suits might be brought, against whom action might be taken, may have gone from this country. Should they be left with this sword of Damocles hanging over them although they have done nothing to deserve it? Is that fair? Then, there is another point. If this Council does not validate the detention in jail of these criminals, to whom I referred just now, then we shall have at once to release the whole number of these dangerous offenders on the world. I have told you that we have consulted the Punjab Government on this matter, and they were definitely of opinion that such a release was not compatible with the public safety. The men are not convicted of minor petty offences at all; they are men who were engaged in the burning and looting of stations, in the attacks on railway lines and in the cutting of telegraph wires, guilty of theft and very many of them of arson. They are a class of men who cannot be released with safety at present, and I submit that this Council will be well advised if they do not ask us to release them. My Lord, looking round the Council here, I see many members, who have large vested interests in the country. I should like to know how long they would retain their property, their wealth or even their lives if the forces of disorder were once to break loose in this country. I ask the Members of this Council to look at the question in that light. Is it not their bounden duty to afford protection to those who have undertaken terrible responsibilities in times of difficulty and done their duty *bona fide* and honestly? That is the question that I put to each Member here. I want them to visualise what the position of an officer of Government in such circumstances is. Take the case of a young military officer. He does not know whether martial law has been rightly or wrongly proclaimed. His one object is to perform his duty, to do it fairly and honestly. He is told that the country is in disorder and that his duty is to suppress it. He tries in a reasonable and fair way to carry out what he believes to be his duty, and then, when he comes to this Council for protection, my Lord, are we to say, 'No, we cannot give it to you until an inquiry has taken place', or 'Postpone it till some other day.' I do hope and trust that this Council will not endorse any such monstrous proposition. It is often assumed that it is only Europeans and Government that are interested in the maintenance of order. Hon'ble Members know that that is not so. Once rioting breaks out, who are the people who suffer? At least some Hon'ble Members of this Council know that they would be the first—their whole existence depends on the maintenance of law and order in this country. And how can they expect, how can any Member of this Council expect, military officers of Government to do their duty unless they receive reasonable support? A military officer is in a position of peculiar difficulty. If he does not suppress disorders, he is liable to censure, blame and punishment at the hands of his superior officers. If he does not take adequate measures, he may be removed from his office. Why, even civil officers in England have been held to blame for action of that kind. Take the case of the Mayor of Bristol. After the Bristol riots he was accused of failing to do his duty in not having taken adequate measures to quell the disorders and he was prosecuted. But, apart from his personal responsibility, every officer of Government in this country is responsible under the system of administration for the lives and property of many hundreds and thousands living under his charge. Let each Member visualise to himself what his position would be faced with these difficulties, often with insufficient forces at his disposal to cope with disorders, doing what he thinks to be his duty,

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acting according as God gives him to see the right, and then being penalised and held liable to prosecution and persecution afterwards for no reason whatsoever.

"My Lord, I have spoken with some heat because I want to make it plain that I conceive that refusal to grant the limited protection which we ask for our officers would be a gross injustice to those whom we have solemnly undertaken to protect.

"My Lord, I have attempted throughout my speech to say nothing that can in any way prejudice the result of the inquiry by the Commission. I have dealt solely with principles, not with particular actions. Whether any particular action was reprehensible, whether it was right or whether it was wrong, is not a matter which comes within the scope of this Bill. That is a matter either for the Committee of Inquiry and subsequent action by Government or for decision by the Courts. I have endeavoured throughout my speech to avoid saying anything which may prejudice the inquiry. I have also endeavoured, and I hope successfully, to avoid saying anything which might promote racial ill-feeling, and I would ask Hon'ble Members who follow me, so far as they are able, to follow the same course, remembering always how far the deliberate promotion of racial feeling—no, I will cancel that word 'deliberate,' for I do not wish to excite any bitterness myself—I will say ill-feeling has been responsible for the deplorable loss of life, and for the terrible happenings in this country. I would ask each Member of this Council, in speaking to this motion, to realise that any intemperate language of his which may revive or promote such ill-feeling is a great danger, and to remember that the man who uses it is rendering a real disservice to this country and is pursuing a course of conduct the dangers of which, in present circumstances, it is difficult to overestimate."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda:—"My Lord, may I respectfully inquire of the Hon'ble the Home Member if this committee of judges will go into the question of conviction also and not only of the sentences?" 11-5

The President:—"I certainly did not catch what the Hon'ble Member was saying."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda:—"I beg to inquire, my Lord, whether this committee . . . . ."

The President:—"More slowly, please."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda:—"Whether this committee of judges will go into the question of convictions or only of sentences?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"If it will make any difference to the Hon'ble Member's amendment, I shall be very glad to give this information."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda:—"My Lord, I beg to move this amendment which stands in my name and it reads as follows:—

'That the consideration of the motion do stand over till after the submission of the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Punjab affairs.'

"My Lord, I wish at the outset to assure your Excellency and the Council that I have not taken upon myself to move this amendment with a light heart. I have listened to the very impressive and very weighty utterance of the Hon'ble the Home Member, and I am aware that your Excellency's Government

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is convinced of the imperative necessity, according to their information, of this legislation; and if I move this amendment, not to oppose the passing of this Bill, but for the purpose of postponing its consideration now, I can assure the Council that it is due to an impelling sense of duty. I have given the matter my most serious and, I may add, anxious consideration, and I felt it to be my duty to place this amendment before the Council. In doing so, regard being had to the considerations which the Hon'ble the Home Member has so impressively and eloquently pleaded for, in proposing my amendment in view of the circumstances, I propose to avoid, as far as possible, all debatable matters. Of course a certain amount of controversy and dispute is inevitable; I shall try to minimise it. There are so many matters to speak about and there is no time limit, and there might be a temptation to go on for a long time, but, my Lord, I shall try to be very brief; and for this purpose I do not propose to go into any individual cases about which it is charged that the administration of martial law has been guilty of excesses. There is one other remark which I wish to submit before I go into my motion. My Lord, it is a matter of great regret to us, I consider it almost as an irony of fate, that this painful episode in the administration of the Punjab Government should have to be discussed after His Honour Sir Edward Maclagan has assumed charge of the province. We know that in the short time he has been in charge of the province he has endeared himself not only to the province but to the country as a whole. It is well-known that every one heaved a sigh of relief when His Honour was able to take charge of the province. I am sure His Honour will understand that in bringing this matter at this stage, after His Honour has been in charge of the province, it is only from a painful sense of duty that we do so.

"Now, coming to the amendment, I may say at once that I agree to the general proposition which has been stated by the Hon'ble the Home Member, and which is also mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, namely, that after a period of martial law such legislation is inevitable. In fact, I think the Hon'ble Member might go further and say with Professor Dicey whom he has quoted that in England such legislation is undertaken before the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Acts runs out. That is so in England; but, my Lord, my submission is this that the cases are not really analogous; the conditions obtaining in England are not the same as in this country. In England, it is well-known that it is the British Parliament with whom rests the question of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Acts. Here under the Statute, it is your Excellency in Council who have to declare martial law. Therefore, the necessity which might exist in England for an Act of this kind does not necessarily exist in this country. Now, that apart, if we inquire as to why it is usual that in England suspensions of the Habeas Corpus Acts are always as a matter of course followed by a Validating Act, we shall see that that is because there has been up to now no case where the question of the necessity of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Acts has been raised. It has always been accepted that there was clear necessity. Where there is undisputed necessity for the declaration of martial law or suspension of the Habeas Corpus Acts, of course the Validating or Indemnity Bill will follow as a matter of course. But, my Lord, here the case is different. Here it has been denied, it has been disputed that there was any necessity for this declaration of martial law. The public have complained that martial law was declared on insufficient, inadequate grounds; that there are grave doubts whether under the existing conditions it could be legally done, and that there have been excesses under that declaration. In view of all this that differentiates the case of India from that of England, I say, my Lord, that the question as to why while I do admit that a validating or indemnity Bill follows as a matter of course the declaration of martial law or suspension of the Habeas Corpus Acts, I oppose this motion or rather move that this motion do stand over does not arise. If the question can arise, my Lord, I submit the answer has been given to this by the Government themselves. I do not think there

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has been any case anywhere where there has been an inquiry about the necessity of martial law. I do not think there has been any case in India where a Committee of Inquiry was appointed to discuss and to investigate the necessity or legality of a declaration of martial law, but here the question was raised and the Government of India accepted straightaway the challenge as it were, and appointed a Committee of Inquiry to go into these matters. I submit, my Lord, that that has made all the difference. No doubt the composition of the Committee and the terms of reference do not fully satisfy the public demand; but that is another matter. Now, my Lord, what are the scope and the functions of this Committee of Inquiry? We learned from your Excellency's, speech on the 3rd that the Committee of Inquiry was to inquire into and report about, among other things, the measures taken to cope with the disorders in the Punjab. What were the measures that were adopted in the Punjab? It is no other than the declaration of martial law. The question that arises is, whether there was any necessity for that declaration, whether it was proper to declare martial law, whether under the conditions obtaining at the time there was legal power to declare martial law, and whether it has been carried out properly. These are questions, my Lord, that this Committee will have to decide. Now what is the reason, the justice, the necessity for this Bill? If we look to the Preamble of the Bill we see it is stated :—

'Whereas owing to the recent disorders in certain districts in the Punjab and in other parts of India, it has been necessary for the purpose of maintaining or restoring order to resort to martial law'.

'Resort to martial law.' These, my Lord, are the very matters which this Committee of Inquiry will have to go into and report on; that is the basis of this Bill. I submit that that can hardly be fair. I submit that having referred this matter for inquiry by this Committee, the Government of India have divested themselves for the moment of the power of going into this matter. If you go on with this Bill then what is there remaining for the Committee to go into? What will remain, if you now assume that there was necessity for martial law, what would remain for the Committee to inquire into? Whether there was any necessity for martial law? But we are told by the passing of this Bill that there was a necessity, for the declaration of martial law. This is surely prejudging the question, it is tying the hands of the Committee, it is not fair. My submission is that on this ground you are prejudging the question. The Committee are in possession of the seizin as lawyers call it of this matter. This Council has no jurisdiction to go into the matter at this stage. Of course as the matter has been referred to the Committee, it would not be right for the Council now to go into the question, as to whether the declaration was necessary or legal, or whether it was properly carried out. My submission is this that, in view of this and in view of the complaint that martial law was improperly and illegally declared, I think we ought to state the case on which this demand is made. My Lord, what is the law under which this martial law has been declared? It is the Bengal State Offences Regulation, X of 1804. What are the conditions under which this Regulation can be enforced? The Preamble says that there are two conditions, in the first place, it must appear that the British Government is at war with any other power, or that there was a state of open rebellion in the country. These are the two conditions which give jurisdiction to the Government to enforce this Regulation in any place it wishes. Nobody will contend for a moment that at the time this declaration was made the British Government was at war with any other power. Then we have to fall back upon the second condition, namely, that there was a state of open rebellion in the country. On what is this condition based? What is the proof that there was open rebellion in the country at the time? My Lord, it is well known that after the Rowlatt Bill was passed in the teeth of opposition from the Indian members of this Council and the country, Mr. Gandhi, as a last resort, declared Satyagraha or passive resistance. We need not go into the question whether it was wise or not; it is a fact that he did so and the 6th of April was appointed as the Satyagraha day

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to be observed in the country as a day of humiliation and prayer on which all business was to be suspended. We know that that was done in the country and that there was no disturbance anywhere. Now what about the Punjab? Was there any response in the Punjab to this appeal of Mr. Gandhi's? Now before going into the question I may tell the Council that on the 7th April His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, held a Durbar and delivered a speech in the course of which he said 'From the Prince's palace down to the peasant's hut I find I can meet Punjabis of whatever class or condition without any suspicion or mischief'. That was on the 7th April. Surely this language could not have been used by the ruler of the Province if there was anything like rebellion there. It is inconceivable that such language could have been employed if there was anything indicating in the remotest degree that there was rebellion in the province, not only at that time but even a week after when martial law was declared. But what happened when this appeal of Mr. Gandhi was published, how was it received in the province? There is an account published in the 'Civil and Military Gazette', a newspaper which is not as a rule friendly to Indian aspirations and public movements. It is there stated that between 1 and 2 P.M., crowds had collected in the city and moved towards the Town hall where a meeting took place to protest against the Rowlatt Bills. This meeting was held between 5 and 6 P.M., the proceedings were orderly and no disturbances occurred in the city or outside the hall. Then what took place at Lahore on the 6th of April?

"We find, moreover, my Lord, that it was not only at Lahore, but at Ferozepore, Gurdaspore, Hissar, Jullundur, Mooltan, Muzzaferpore, Rohtak, Sialkot and Simla, demonstrations and *hartals* were observed but there were no disturbances. Is that the sign of open rebellion which somebody seems to have discovered in the Punjab? I think, my Lord, in a sense it might be said to be rebellion. We know that Sir Michael O'Dwyer was in the habit, both in season and out of season, somewhat aggressively, of priding himself that his province was the quietest, the most loyal and the most well-behaved of all the provinces in India and from which he was able to drive out the disease known as political agitation. Now these demonstrations in their intensity and widespread character must have shocked His Honour, awakened to a grim and unpalatable reality and forced the realisation to him most unwelcome, that his province was going to be infected, converted to the evil ways of the other and vicious provinces. We get an insight, we get some glimpse into his inner thoughts, if we turn to the speech of His Honour which he delivered at the Durbar the following morning when he said this: 'that the British Government which has crushed foreign foes and quelled internal rebellion could afford to despise political agitators.' Now what was the occasion for this remark, my Lord? I say that explains the psychology of the subsequent orders and proceedings. Well, I might point out that there were not only these demonstrations in utter defiance of his wishes, almost as a challenge to him, but what is more, the horror of horrors, there was at the time going to grow up what is called the Hindu-Moslem fraternisation. We read in the 'Civil and Military Gazette' on the 9th April: 'At Lahore there was a procession held accompanied by extraordinary scenes of Hindu-Moslem fraternisation. In Amritsar, the procession showed similar scenes of Hindu-Moslem fraternisation, speeches were delivered and votes of sympathy were passed with the Delhi martyrs.' It is exceedingly significant that that was placed as a piece of evidence in a case before the Martial Law Courts as evidence of rebellion. My Lord, this state of things, these demonstrations and *hartals*, and these scenes of Hindu-Moslem fraternization certainly were very uncomfortable, and it was felt that something must be done, some steps should be taken to nip in the bud the incipient rebellion in the Province, and we find that the first overt act in this campaign against political agitation was that on that very night Mr. Gandhi who was then on his way to Delhi on a peaceful

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mission was obstructed under the orders of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor at a small station called Kosi, which is in the Punjab territory, and turned back and was escorted to Mr. Gandhi's province, Bombay. Well, that was wired all over the country as the arrest of Mr. Gandhi. What was the result ? We know there have been very unfortunate happenings throughout the country. Now, my Lord, it is usual for the Anglo-Indian papers to put down these happenings to agitation against the Rowlatt Act. My submission is, my Lord, that the Rowlatt Act can no more be held responsible for these happenings than the action of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, which was described by Mr. Kali Nath Roy as an act of blazing indiscretion for which he was sent to jail for three years. Well, my Lord, let us see what happened in the Punjab. I say the news of the arrest of Mr. Gandhi was received at Lahore on the afternoon of the 10th. Let us see what happened there. But there is a difficulty here to find out what happened. On the following morning, the 11th, Sir Michael O'Dwyer acting under the Defence of India Rules, passed an order muzzling the Indian press, prohibiting the publication of any account that took place on the previous day. Now why this anxiety to keep the outside world in the dark as to the happenings at Lahore on the 10th ? Therefore, the public outside Lahore, we, had to rely on the Government Communiques and the accounts given in the Anglo-Indian press, for the events that took place at Lahore and other places on the 10th. Of course the Anglo-Indian press were evidently able to be above the orders of Government with regard to the publication of accounts of any events. The Government Communique is this : This is dated the 12th April :

'Lahore. The shops in the city and its vicinity were closed and a noisy crowd endeavoured to force its way towards the Civil Lines. This crowd was met with a small police detachment near the High Court, and on its refusal to abandon its progress was dispersed, under the orders of the District Magistrate by musket fire. At a later hour in the evening, the police were again compelled to fire on a disorderly crowd which attacked them with missiles in the vicinity of the Lahori Gate. Two persons were killed in the day's firing and about four others wounded.'

These are the words of the Government Communique, and the account that was published in the 'Civil and Military Gazette' was this :—

'A crowd collected in the bazar which rapidly grew and started coming down Anarkali. Then the mob which had assumed a very threatening attitude proceeded down the Mall. By this time the police were out in force, and a party of them stopped the mob. The Deputy Commissioner then arrived, and seeing the seriousness of the situation and the impossibility of stopping the mob by any other means, gave the order to fire. This produced some result, for the crowd went back and were forced up Anarkali Bazaar. Then they formed at the top of the Bazaar where they had to be dispersed again by fire. . . . The arrangements throughout were in the hands of the civil authorities as, thanks to their immediate and effective action, the necessity did not arise to ask the military to take charge.'

"But the 'Pioneer' went one better and in its account on the 13th it says :—

'The European residents, already disturbed by the news from Amritsar, had to face a serious situation created by an infuriated mob which was bent on mischief. *Large forces of military and the police promptly dealt with the outbreak, and on more than one occasion had to fire on the mobs.* Strong action resulted in the restoration of order and the city is now being patrolled. . . . Buckshot cartridges were used.'

"But on the following day it says :—

'Buckshot was supplied to the police, *except for 5 rounds of ball issued by mistake.*'

"On the 20th there was another Government Communique to contradict what appeared in the 'Leader' about this, and this is what it said :—

'The facts are that despite orders previously promulgated forbidding processions, a large crowd, probably of some thousands, marched from the city up the Mall, forcing back a small body of police which tried to bar their progress. The crowd consisted of city riff-raff and students,

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but the latter were grown up and not boys. The crowd was making its way to the civil station and would undoubtedly have committed excesses such as marked the Amritsar occurrences, had it been allowed access to the European quarters.'

"These are all the accounts published by Government and the Anglo-Indian papers of the occurrences in Lahore on the 10th. What do they say? Never mind for the present that there are serious contradictions. Take the account substantially as it stands. I ought to mention, my Lord, that there is another fact. The 'Civil and Military Gazette' on the 16th of May stated that the Deputy Superintendent of Police was struck on his head which had to be bandaged. Now it is remarkable that this incident is not mentioned in the Government Communiques nor in the Associated Press telegram. As a matter of fact, this police officer was struck, his head was broken, there was a split. How is it that this incident does not find a place in the Government Communiques? The fact of the matter is that, as was discovered by the 'Civil and Military Gazette' later, it was 'caused by a policeman by mistake' and not by the mob, that is why it was not mentioned by the Government Communique. Now take the accounts as they stand, what do we find? That a mob, unarmed, it must be remembered, unarmed, 'of city rif-raff and students,' to quote the words of the Government Communique, were making their way from the city towards the Mall. What happened? It does not appear that any serious attempt was made to persuade the mob to go back, that civil force was attempted. But from a sense of panic the order to fire was given and there were casualties. What did they do? It is not stated anywhere that they did any injury to any one or destroyed any property on their journey from the city to the Mall. It was asserted in the latest Government Communique that they would have done mischief, but why is this assumed, it is not stated that up to then anything was done by that mob. Well, what were the objectives of the mob? Was an inquiry made to find out why this mob was proceeding towards the Mall? It was unarmed it must be remembered. Well if the object was to do any wrong, to break the law, is it conceivable that 'this rif-raff and students' would go unarmed, or would refrain from doing anything in the city or in their journey up the Mall? No inquiry was made as to why they were journeying to the Civil lines. If an inquiry had been made it would have been found that their object was nothing more than to interview His Honour himself and to intercede with him and ask him to withdraw that order against Mr. Gandhi. But what happened? This march of the unarmed mob of city riff-raffs and students was the first overt act of rebellion. Anyhow, my Lord, whatever happened then, it was put down in the course of an hour if it was a rebellion, it was quieted in an hour's time. We read in the Government Communique 'that by 8 P.M., the city was quiet; after that time no further disturbance occurred.' Thus in an hour's time this rebellion was put down.

"Then what happened on the following day, on the 11th? We find again from the Government Communique that on the 11th everything was quiet. Well, is that a sign, my Lord, of any rebellion at Lahore at the time? The solitary instance mentioned is that a mob of some three or four hundred people, unarmed, 'city rif-raff and students', were proceeding towards the Mall, and assuming that they were rioters, they met with their deserts because they were fired on by the armed police and there were some casualties, but after that everything was quiet and there was nothing on the following day. Then, on the 12th, what happened? On the 12th the Government Communique says:—

'On the morning of the 12th troops passed through Lahore city and occupied certain commanding points. At one point only the crowed *obstructed the passage* of the troops and brickbats were thrown. The police accompanying the march, under the orders of the District Magistrate, dispersed the crowd, two being killed and as many were wounded.'

"And the 'Civil and Military Gazette' on the 13th says:—

'The rendezvous for the march of troops and police through the Lahore city was the cross roads outside the railway station at 9-15 A.M. The crowd in front of the fort in Minto Park

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had to be forced back and the cavalry dispersed it without using their lances. The crowd, however, came in again behind *in rear of the cavalry* and the Deputy Commissioner ordered a detachment of police to get behind the cavalry and fire.'

"And there was an Associated Press telegram which says that 'more than a dozen had been wounded, some of them having received serious wounds. One of them who received 9 wounds on the chest died this afternoon. Nearly 10,000 people attended his funeral. The deceased was a student of the 4th year class and had come here to sit for the University examination.'

"Now, my Lord, as to the assumption that brickbats were thrown at the military, as stated in this Communiqué, it will be seen, neither the 'Civil and Military Gazette' nor the Associated Press telegram corroborates this. However, assuming that this was done, would that constitute rebellion, or would that make it a clear sign or proof that there was rebellion in the city so that you would have to declare martial law? Has it been inquired into by whom and under what circumstances these brickbats were thrown? There is a discrepancy again. One account says the cavalry were obstructed in front and brickbats were thrown, whereas another account says that when they passed through the city the mob came behind and threw brickbats? However, leave that alone. Does that alone constitute a state of rebellion in the city?

"My Lord, I have tried my best to see if there was any other case of rowdysm. I said there was no account published in the Indian papers or any other information than the Government Communiqués and the accounts in the Anglo-Indian papers and there is no allegation of any of this unlawful act anywhere.

"My Lord, beyond these two incidents, one on the 10th and one on the 12th, I have not come across anything mentioned in the papers as having taken place in Lahore. Well, I should feel grateful if the Hon'ble the Home Member will inform the Council if there was any other occurrence in Lahore, which justified the Government in declaring martial law. After this, my Lord, on the 14th, martial law was declared. We do not find on what grounds this order was based. Of course, attempts were made by interpellations in this Council to find out the grounds in justification of martial law, but they have not been answered. Martial law came into force at midnight between the 15th and 16th. Several days later, by another Ordinance, No. IV, this martial law was given retrospective effect so as to cover everything that was done from the 30th of March. My Lord, it is a serious question as to whether this can be done under the law. The matter has been placed before the Privy Council in the appeals which have been admitted, and we shall know the decision of their Lordships. Another question, my Lord, in this connection is, whether this could legally be done. We find, my Lord, that Lord Wellesley, in whose time this State Offences Regulation of 1804 was passed, issued instructions for the guidance of the Local Governments and therein it was stated (Circular of the Marquis of Wellesley, dated the 11th April 1805) 'Even if a person or persons charged with any overt acts of rebellion specified in Regulation X of 1804 shall be apprehended by any military officer, when not in the actual commission of offences of that description, they are to be delivered by the military to the civil power.' That was laid down in the Instrument of Instructions regarding this Regulation, and the Regulation itself shows that only charges against persons caught in *flagrante delicto*, that is red-handed, could be tried by martial law, and that was expressly declared in the Instrument of Instructions. Furthermore, my Lord, it appears that the Government of Bengal consulted the Advocate General, Mr. Spankie, at the time, and his opinion was to the same effect. Now, my Lord, this question becomes a serious one as to whether retrospective effect could be given to this Regulation by Ordinance No. IV. My submission is that here also the matter is before the Privy Council which has got seisin of the matter, and if you ask this Council now to decide, it would be wrong; you cannot go into this before their Lordships have decided the question as to whether martial law was rightly or lawfully given retrospective

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effect to by Ordinance No. IV. And this Bill is based upon the assumption that the order was legal, because it is stated in the Bill that anything done between the 30th of March and the date of the passing of this Bill will be protected. Therefore, my Lord, taking all these questions into account, it would not be right to ask this Council to pass this Bill at this time. We must wait for the finding of the Committee, we must wait for the decision of the Privy Council on the questions raised as to the legality of the promulgation of martial law and the giving of retrospective effect to it. Well, let this Committee have a free hand to go into the matter, sift out facts, find out what was done, and then it will be time enough to go into the question of protecting the officers of Government who had carried out the instructions under martial law. The Hon'ble the Home Member has raised the point that, even assuming that martial law was not properly or legally promulgated, the question of protecting the officers of Government remains because it is no fault of theirs that they were called upon to carry out these orders. Now, my Lord, everything depends upon what the orders were and how they were carried out. You cannot say beforehand that you will pass a general law that every officer is protected for anything he did under any order given. Well, so far as that matter goes, that is already provided for under the existing law. Under the Penal Code if a public servant carries out an order given by a superior, whether legal or illegal, how far he is bound to carry it out is provided for in the general law. If the Committee finds out any specific instances not covered by the existing law, then it will be time enough to consider how far that law has to be supplemented. My submission is that at present we have got a general law. Then, my Lord, even in England instances have occurred where officers commanding the military have had to undergo prosecution for excess of zeal in discharging their duty when their services were requisitioned. In connection with the riots in County Clare in Ireland in 1852, a jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder against the soldiers who had fired on a mob, but for which they would have lost their own lives. So, I submit, my Lord, that it is premature now to consider this point. The whole thing will depend upon what orders were given, how those orders were carried out. At present all that we need consider is provided for in the general law.

"Then, the other point raised by the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent is that, if you are to wait, there will be actions brought against Government officers and they may be decreed. My submission on this is that it is purely imaginary. If any action is to be brought by any man for damages against any officer of Government for anything done during the time martial law was in force, we know that probably at first notice will be given to Government or the Government officer concerned, and after the expiry of the statutory period only can a suit be filed. Then, assuming that no notice is given but suit filed, the mere fact that a suit is filed need not frighten us. Civil suits, it is well known, are not disposed of as expeditiously as criminal cases. Well, a plaint is filed, then a date will be fixed for the defendant to enter appearance and file his written statement. I do not know what the practice in the Punjab is, but I know in Bengal and Assam no date is fixed earlier than three weeks' time. Well, my Lord, if the defendant has to enter appearance before the Council meets the next time, surely the Courts concerned would be bound to grant postponement for filing written statements in such contingencies. Usually, you find in civil cases, two or four months, or even one year has been given for filing written statements in complicated cases. And in a case of this kind no Court will refuse to grant time for adjournment till the next Session of this Council at any rate. From now till the Delhi Session there is only time. First notice will have to be given two months before any suit is filed, and even after the suit is filed, you will get ample time to have the case adjourned till the meeting of the Delhi

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session of this Council. Even if that is not enough you can easily provide for it in various other ways. You can pass the Bill in the Delhi Session and give it a retrospective effect so that it will cover any suit or action that may have been filed already. You can do more; you can have some provision suspending all these actions in the meantime, till the Council meets at Delhi. Apart from the questions arising from the fact that a Committee of Inquiry has been appointed, I think we should consider that public discussions of the happenings in the Punjab are bound to create some bad blood and should, if possible, be avoided, and that can be avoided if the Council does not rush through with this Bill now. Let the Committee inquire, find out the facts, sift out the facts, and then we can see how far officers ought to be protected, and how far there ought to be an Indemnifying Act. These are my submissions on which I respectfully venture to think that this Bill ought not to be passed at this stage. I spoke only of Lahore, but the same considerations apply as regards other places. With these remarks I place the amendment before the Council."

The Hon'ble Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia:—"My Lord, 12-4 I must confess that some of us, non-official Members, who are not well versed in legal technicalities—being laymen so far as law is concerned—are placed in a very awkward position when they are required to assent to a measure like the one we are discussing to-day and for the introduction of which leave has been asked by the Hon'ble the Home Member. Persons like myself feel the weight of responsibility very heavy; I cannot say for others but for myself I have felt very keenly. We have, as dutiful subjects of the King-Emperor, a duty to His Majesty the King-Emperor and to the Government established under law in this country; but, on the other hand, being representatives on this Council of the people we owe a duty to our fellow subjects which we have to discharge to the best of our abilities. I can assure your Lordship that I have been feeling this responsibility very keenly and the tension on my feelings for the past few days has been very very great. Under such circumstances one could only bow before the All Omnipotent for light being granted for guidance in the path which may be the right path.

"When I first heard of the Indemnity Bill I was under the impression that we were to be asked to indemnify all actions of Government officers, whether they were done in good faith or not. Till I had seen the Bill, I was under this impression and as such I felt that I could not give support to such a measure, knowing as I do some of the inconveniences and indignities that some of my countrymen have suffered during the currency of the martial law in my province. I have not the remotest inclination to defend those who have broken the law, and I have no hesitation in saying that no Government can afford to let such actions go unpunished. No man who loves peace and order could possibly side with such people who break law and commit atrocities which cause feelings of horror and contempt in the minds of right-thinking and law-abiding persons. But, on the other hand, one cannot shut one's eyes to some of the doings in my province. My Lord, this, however, is not the place to talk of those things. So I would not touch that point at all, as I believe and as I think that they are to be sifted into by the Committee of Inquiry that has been appointed by your Excellency. On the other hand, I would not withhold protection to those officers of Government who have done their duty during these trying times conscientiously, and whose actions have been taken in good faith and in a reasonable belief that they were necessary for the maintenance of law and order in the country. I understand that after martial law an indemnifying measure has always been enacted. Such a measure was passed in 1860 in India. I am not a lawyer, but I am told that that measure was of a more severe nature and went much further than the one introduced to-day. I am also told that indemnifying measures have been passed in other countries also, such as South Africa and nearer home at Ceylon. I would therefore be prepared to give my assent to the measure before us to-day;

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but I want to be assured fully that Government has no intention to afford protection to those who have acted against the strictest sense of justice and against good faith. Though personally I have no doubt on this point and I am sanguine that Government have no intention of that sort, but an assurance of this nature will satisfy public opinion in the country. One thing more, before I give my assent to the measure before the Council. I would like Government to agree and concede that all cases tried under martial law will further be examined and that wherever injustice is found to have been done, those who are detained in jails will be given their liberty. I am glad that the point has been conceded and that two High Court Judges will revise these judgments and I thank Government for this. I have no wish to ask any clemency for those who have committed atrocities ; but on the report of the Committee of Inquiry I would suggest that amnesty be granted, as I think that many of these unfortunate persons have in the heat of the roused feelings been led astray from paths of righteousness and of their duty as law-abiding citizens of the Empire. With this assurance that the Act does not white-wash all actions done in bad faith as against good faith and with the promise of a further reconsideration of the cases tried by martial law courts, I would give my assent to the measure before the Council. I have avoided making any mention of the unfortunate happenings in my province as this Council Chamber is not now the right place for these to be ventilated. They are in a way sub-judice and till the report of the Committee of Inquiry is published, we must suspend our judgments. The other day I asked for an assurance for the protection of persons who come to tender evidence before this Committee of Inquiry. I understand that the Home Member is willing to give that assurance and that steps will be taken to duly proclaim this to the people. I would, therefore, beg my Hon'ble friends and colleagues to refrain from bringing in matters which are now in the province of the Committee of Inquiry to inquire into and sift."

12-50 P.M. **The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya** :—" My Lord, the measure which the Hon'ble the Home Member has asked for leave to introduce is one of the most important measures which have ever been proposed by the British Government in this country, and it calls for very careful consideration. My Lord, the Hon'ble the Home Member has said that where there is disorder and it has been found necessary to proclaim martial law, certain acts have had to be done which may not be strictly justified in law, but may be morally defensible, and that an Indemnity Act almost as a natural consequence followed. Now, my Lord, the Hon'ble Member having raised the question, as it was necessary for him to raise, under what circumstances martial law should be introduced and under what circumstances an Indemnifying Bill or Act is permissible or justifiable, it is necessary for us to go somewhat into this question. I am not going far into the earlier Acts ; I shall start with the period mentioned by the Hon'ble the Home Member, the year 1715. Members of this Council will remember that that was the year in which James the Pretender came over to England, and wanted to wrest the throne of England. 6,000 Highlanders from Scotland joined his forces and there was a regular invasion, an invasion in which there was regular warfare, there were not merely riots and tumults, but actual war waged against the Crown of England. The Pretender was defeated and it was necessary to justify the acts which had been committed in the suppression of that rebellion ; it was in these circumstances that Parliament passed an enactment, like this, Chapter 39 of George I, says :—

'An Act to indemnify such persons who have acted in defence of his Majesty's person and Government and for the preservation of the public peace of this Kingdom in and about the time of the late unnatural rebellion from vexatious suits and prosecutions. And Whereas in the year of our Lord 1715 as well as in the time of, as before the unnatural rebellion, which begun in or about the months of September or October in the same year, And whereas

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divers Lord Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Bailiffs of Corporations, Constables and other officers and persons well affected to His Majesty and his Government in order to preserve our present happy establishment and the peace of this Kingdom and to suppress and to put an end to the said rebellion apprehended and put into custody and imprisoned several criminals and several persons who they suspected might disturb the publick peace or foment or promote riots, tumults, rebellions or evil designs against the Government; and also seized and used several horses, arms and other things and also pressed divers, horses, carts and carriages for the services of the publick; and did for the purposes aforesaid enter into the houses and possessions of several persons and did quarter and cause to be quartered divers soldiers and others in the houses of divers persons; and did divers acts which could not be justified by the strict forms of law *and yet were necessary and so much for the service of the publick that they ought to be justified* by Act of Parliament and the persons by whom they were transacted ought to be indemnified.

'Be it therefore enacted,' etc.

"Now my Lord, your Lordship will see and the Council will see that the essential point of this enactment is that there was a rebellion which had to be suppressed and put an end to. Secondly, that Parliament expresses itself satisfied that the acts which had been done and which could not be justified by the strict forms of law were yet necessary and that they ought to be justified by an Act of Parliament, and that the persons who committed them ought to be indemnified. That establishes the cardinal principle which underlies legislation of the character which is now before the Council. It is a principle which was re-enacted in 1745. There was a second Pretender, the late Pretender's son, Charles Edward. He tried to invade England—that was in 1745. This time again 6,000 Highlanders joined his forces and later on the number rose to 9,000. There were regular pitched battles fought. Several members of the Scottish peerage and others joined the rebellion. There was regular war and the King's loyal subjects fought against the enemies of the King and defeated them. That was in 1745. It was necessary after the rebellion had been suppressed to introduce an Act of Indemnity. This Act, Chapter 20 of George II, ran as follows:—

'An Act to indemnify persons who have acted in defence of His Majesty's person and Government and for the preservation of the publick peace during the time of the late unnatural rebellion and sheriffs and others who have suffered escapes occasioned thereby from vexatious suits and prosecutions.

'Whereas during the unnatural rebellion which begun in or about the months of July or August in 1745 and still continues, divers Lieutenants, deputy lieutenants, justices of the peace, mayors, bailiffs of corporations, constables, and other officers and persons well affected to His Majesty and his Government in order to preserve our present happy establishment and the peace of this Kingdom and to suppress and to put an end to the said rebellion apprehended and put in custody and imprisoned or caused to be apprehended, put into custody and imprisoned several criminals and several persons who they suspected might disturb the publick peace or foment or promote riots, tumults rebellions or evil designs against the Government and also seized and used several horses, arms and other things and also pressed divers horses, carts and carriages for the services of the publick and did for the purposes aforesaid enter into the houses and possessions of several persons and did quarter and cause to be quartered divers soldiers and others in the houses of divers persons and did divers acts which could not be justified by the strict forms of law *and yet were necessary and so much for the service of the publick* that they ought to be justified by Act of Parliament and the persons by whom they were transacted and ought to be indemnified.

'And whereas divers sheriffs gaolers and other persons may be or are in danger of being sued, indicted prosecuted or proceeded against by reason of escapes of prisoners let out or discharged by the persons engaged in the said rebellion.

'Be it therefore enacted.'

"Here again the Council will note that the essential point in the preamble is that it was necessary to suppress and put an end to the rebellion and Parliament

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was satisfied that acts had been performed that were not strictly according to law acts which were not only necessary but it was necessary that the servants of the public ought to be justified by an Act of Parliament. Now, my Lord, the third time that the English Parliament passed an Indemnity Act was in 1780; that was in connection with the Lord George Gordon riots. This was not a rebellion against the King by enemies of Great Britain, but this time the Catholic Relief Bill having been passed a certain section of Protestants in England could not bear the idea that it should be on the Statute-book, and they constituted a strong party and presented a petition to Parliament signed by 120,000 persons asking for the repeal of the Act. They went and invaded the Houses of Parliament. Sixty thousand persons were there, and the riot had to be suppressed. After the riot had been suppressed, Lord George Gordon escaped, but others got the punishment which the law considered fit for them, but after the riots had been suppressed an Act of Indemnity was passed. That was in the year 1780. The Act ran as follows :—

'Chap. LXIII, Geo. III. An Act to indemnify such persons as have acted in the suppression of the late Riots and Tumults in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and Borough of Southwark and for the Preservation of the public peace.'

" Now the preamble recited :—

'Whereas on the second day of June, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty a great number of disorderly persons assembled themselves together, in a riotous and tumultuous manner, near to both Houses of Parliament, and possessed themselves of the Avenues leading to the same, the said Houses being then sitting, and there committed great Acts of Outrage and Violence to many of His Majesty's subjects; and afterwards proceeded to attack the Houses of some of the Publick Ministers, of Foreign Princes and States, residing at His Majesty's Court, and to break into the Chapels belonging to such Publick Ministers, and to set Fire thereto, and continued riotously and tumultuously assembled for several Days and Nights; and during that Time attacked and set Fire to the Gaol of Newgate, the King's Bench Prison, the Prison of the Fleet, and set at liberty the prisoners therein respectively confined, and broke other Gaols and Prisons, and set at liberty the prisoners confined therein, and set fire to, and pulled down, the Dwelling houses of divers of His Majesty's peaceable subjects, in several Parts in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and Borough of Southwark, and burnt and consumed the Materials and Furniture of the same, and did other Acts of Outrage and Violence; and whereas divers Magistrates and others have exerted themselves for the suppression of the said riots and Tumults, and for putting an End to the said Outrages, and for restoring and preserving the Publick Peace, and on the Occasions, and for the Purposes aforesaid, have done divers Acts which cannot be justified by the strict Forms of Law, and yet, were necessary, and so much for the Preservation of the Lives and Properties of His Majesty's Subjects, and the Publick Safety and peace, that they ought to be justified by Act of Parliament, and the Persons by whom they were transacted ought to be indemnified; be it therefore enacted . . .'

" Now, my Lord, these enactments clearly lay down that the legislative body which is to give its sanction to the acts which were performed during a time of trouble were necessary for the suppression of a rebellion or riot which amounted to rebellion and that they were so very necessary that the legislative body ought to justify them and indemnify those who had taken part in them. It is not every ordinary riot which would come in the category of the riots mentioned there. It must be a riot which, as Lord Halsbury points out in his article on the Laws of England, must be a riot or rebellion amounting to war. This is what he says in Volume VI of the Laws of England :—

'As the source and fountain of justice, the Crown may issue such Commissions to administer the law as are warranted by the common or statute law. But it may not, without authority, establish Courts to administer any but the common law, and it may not, it is said, grant the right to hold a court of equity. The Crown may not issue Commissions in time of peace to try civilians by martial law; but when a state of actual war, or of insurrection, riot or rebellion amounting to war exists, the Crown and its officers may use the amount of force necessary in the circumstances to restore order, and this use of force is sometimes termed martial law. When once this state of actual war exists, the Civil Courts have no authority to call in question the actions of the military authorities, but the powers of the military authorities cease and those of the Civil Courts are resumed *ipso facto* with the termination of the disorder.'

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" My Lord, the point on which I wish to lay stress is that there must be either a rebellion or insurrection or a riot amounting to war to justify resort to martial law. These are the general principles which the laws of England have laid down. So far as India is concerned, the matter rests on a more definite footing. The Government of India had empowered under Regulation X of 1804 to establish martial law in certain circumstances. Now it is essential to draw attention to the language of that Regulation, because your Lordship professedly acted under that Regulation in declaring martial law in the Punjab. My Lord, that Regulation was passed in 1810, and it ought to be remembered that it was passed at a time when the British Government was trying to establish its power in this country, when there were many small States trying to prevent its establishment or power in this country. That was the period during which this Regulation was passed. Little did I think, my Lord, I venture to say, that the authors of this Regulation had imagined that this Regulation would be resorted to in the Year of Grace 1919 after the great war had been won. However, the Regulation is as follows :

'WHEREAS during wars in which the British Government has been engaged against certain of the native powers of India certain persons owing allegiance to the British Government have borne arms in open hostility to the authority of the same and have abetted and aided the enemy and have committed acts of violence and outrage against the lives and properties of the subjects of the said Government; and whereas it may be expedient that during the existence of any war in which the British Government in India may be engaged with any power whatever, as well as during the existence of open rebellion against the authority of the Government in any part of the British territories subject to the Government of the presidency of Fort William, the Governor General in Council shall declare and establish Martial Law within any part of the territories aforesaid for the safety of the British possessions, and for the security of the lives and property of the inhabitants thereof by the immediate punishment of persons owing allegiance to the British Government who may be taken in arms in open hostility to the said Government or the actual commission of any overt act or rebellion against the authority of the same or in the act of openly aiding or abetting the enemies of the British Government within any part of the territories specified above, the following Regulation has been enacted by the Governor General in Council to be in force throughout the British territories immediately subject to the Government of the presidency of Fort William from the date of its proclamation."

" Now, my Lord, it is clear that this Regulation can only be justly put into force when there is either a war or open rebellion against the authority of the Government. Your Lordship in establishing martial law by the notification, dated Simla, the 14th April 1919, consequently said that:—

'Whereas the Governor General is satisfied that a state of open rebellion against the authority of the Government exists in certain parts of the province of the Punjab; now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred on him he is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance.'

" Now, my Lord, section 2 of the Bengal State Regulation provided that where the Governor General was so satisfied it was open to him to establish martial law, and that section also repeated that it was during the existence of open rebellion against the authority of the Government, or who may have borne arms in open hostility to Government that martial law should be established. In the notification dated the 14th April 1919 your Lordship was satisfied that a state of open rebellion against the authority of the Government existed in certain parts of the province of the Punjab. Now, my Lord, the public have not been told what were the circumstances which constituted a state of open rebellion in Lahore. I gave notice of certain questions and I wanted to find out what it was that constituted a state of open rebellion. But unfortunately the Government told me that the questions could not be answered in view of the fact that an inquiry had been ordered and that it would not be in the interests of the public that these questions should be answered. Now, my Lord, I submit that it was essential, and it is still essential,

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first to inform the Council, when the Executive Government have come to the Legislative Council to ask for their support to ratify acts which are done under an Ordinance promulgated by the Governor General or the Governor General in Council, what were the circumstances under which martial law was proclaimed. I asked whether the Government would be pleased to lay on the table the correspondence which passed between them and the Punjab Government leading to the declaration of martial law in the Punjab. I also asked whether the Government would be pleased to state the facts and circumstances which, in its opinion, constituted a state of open rebellion against the authority of the Government in certain parts of the Province of the Punjab within the meaning of Regulation X of 1804 between the date on which the Ordinance was promulgated by the Governor General and the date on which open rebellion was declared to exist in the part of the Punjab to which the Ordinance had been applied. I am sure your Excellency will recognise that these questions sought to do nothing except what was right in the circumstances. I had heard that the 'Pioneer' had proclaimed that an Indemnifying Bill was going to be introduced in this Council, and I gave notice of a question an answer to which it would be necessary to have in order that I should be able . . .

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—"My Lord, may I rise to a point of order ? Is it in accordance with the practice in this Council for an Hon'ble Member to refer in public to a question which has been disallowed ? Is it not a fact that the Hon'ble Member has been reprimanded for doing this on a previous occasion ? "

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—" My Lord, I do not know of a reprimand and I do not recognise any such reprimand. I am entitled on a Bill before the Council to draw attention to every fact in the Council. I was perfectly right, I submit, to do what I did.

"Now, my Lord, I asked for information, and, as I said before, in answer to my question I was informed that the Government could not answer these questions and numerous other questions of which I had given notice, as a Committee of Inquiry had been constituted or was going to be constituted and these matters would be dealt with by it. Now, my Lord, I would not complain of these questions not being answered if the Government also recognised the fairness, the wisdom of staying its hand until these facts had been placed before the Committee of Inquiry, and until the public had come to know of them. Your Lordship will kindly remember that since this unfortunate declaration of open rebellion in the Punjab, which among other evils contributed to the Afghan war, since the declaration of this open rebellion and the establishment of martial law in the Punjab, the Punjab Government shut the rest of India and the world out from all knowledge of the events which were happening in the Punjab. My Lord, not only were individuals not permitted to go in and expose the events that were taking place there to the light of day, but even the representatives of many respectable well-established leading papers in the country, and a man, himself a man of peace and of humanity, Mr. C. F. Andrews, when he asked permission—I hear a little laughter. My Lord, I do not know what the laughter is about. If it is to say that Mr. Andrews is not a man of peace and humanity, I am sorry for those who think so. Now, my Lord, I say a man of Mr. Hume's antecedents and character, devoted to the service of his fellow men, who goes to different parts of the world in order to serve his fellow men, who was appointed as the representative of several leading papers, who sought permission to go to the Punjab, even after he had paid a visit to Simla and was on his way to Lahore, was stopped at Amritsar and disgracefully dealt with and turned back from the Punjab. Now, my Lord, other papers were not allowed to send their representatives to the Province and other public men were not allowed to go there. The result was that we did not know what had

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happened. From the information that we had, the All-India Congress Committee met and sent a long cablegram to His Majesty's Secretary of State in which they drew attention to the seriousness of the situation.

"Now, my Lord, in that cablegram the All-India Congress Committee, which met on the 20th and 21st of April at Bombay, passed among others the following resolutions:—

'Resolved that the All-India Congress Committee deplores and condemns all acts of violence against person and property, which were recently committed at Amritsar, Ahmedabad, Viramgaum and other places, and appeals to the people to maintain law and order and to help in the restoration of public tranquillity; and it urges upon the Government to deal with the situation in a sympathetic and conciliatory manner immediately reversing the present policy of repression.'

'Resolved that the All-India Congress Committee places on record its strong condemnation of orders passed under the Defence of India Act by the Government of the Punjab, Administrator of Delhi and by the Government of India against a person of such well known noble character and antecedents as Mr. M. K. Gandhi. The Committee cannot help feeling that, if these orders had not been passed, some of the regrettable events which followed them may not have happened. The Committee requests the Government of India to withdraw its own order and to ask the Local Governments in question to do the same.'

"Then, my Lord, there was a cablegram which I sent to His Majesty's Premier and to the Secretary of State for India. I will read it as it stands without articles, etc.

'All-India Congress Committee desire most earnestly to represent to His Majesty's Government intense gravity of present situation in India, real causes and need for change of policy pursued at present While deploring and condemning popular excesses which have occurred in some parts of country and which popular leaders have everywhere used their influence not unsuccessfully to restrain, Committee urge impartial consideration of circumstances which have so aggravated and embittered feelings of people throughout country as to make such outbreaks possible. Resolution of Government of India, dated 14th instant, describing present situation as arising out of Rowlatt Act agitation makes only partial statement of case. Undoubtedly intense universal bitterness of opposition to Rowlatt Act forced through legislature by official votes against unanimous protest of all non official Indian members and in face of unparalleled opposition throughout country was immediate cause of recent popular peaceful demonstrations but subsequent excesses were provoked by needless and unjustifiable action of Government of India, and Punjab and Delhi Governments against so revered a personality as that of Mr. Gandhi and against other popular leaders. For complete understanding, however, of present discontent and its causes other important factors must be considered.'

"Then, my Lord, after dealing with the causes which included India's services during the war, and the attitude of European and Anglo-Indian officials towards the Reforms, and the fate of Turkey and the Rowlatt Bills, the Committee went on to say:—

'In such circumstances the two Rowlatt Bills were introduced and the principal one forced through Council in spite of unanimous opposition of non-official Indian Members, appeal for postponements and reconsideration and warnings of agitation that would inevitably follow throughout country which was stirred by this measure and uncompromising attitude of Government in degree unparalleled in history of country. Committee here cannot enter in detail as to justifiable apprehensions caused by passing into law of this Act.

'They are content to represent that it is total distortion of facts that an agitation against a measure placed on Statute-book in time of peace depriving subjects under any circumstances of sacred right of free and open trial and otherwise restricting fundamental liberties and depriving accused persons of normal and essential safeguards designed for protection of innocent persons should be regarded as an unreal agitation engineered by political agitators for their own ends. Committee have no authority to discuss merits of passive resistance movement led by Mr Gandhi but would emphasise that nothing but feeling of high-souled patriotism and intense realisation of injustice involved in passing of this measure could have actuated man of his saintly character and noble record Committee submit that so far as facts are publicly known no violence had anywhere been committed by the people until after the arbitrary restrictions placed on Gandhi's movements leading to his arrest and forcible deportation without any announcement about his destination while he was on his way to Delhi with object of pacifying people after unfortunate episode there on March 30th. Grave allegations were made

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that authorities in Delhi unjustifiably fired on crowds killing and wounding several. Government of India have ignored demands for inquiry into this and have published *exparte* statement of Local Government exonerating local authorities on unconvincing statements. Had Gandhi been allowed to proceed Delhi Committee believe he would have restored normal conditions. Government on contrary by his arrest and deportation provoked outbreaks in Ahmedabad and Viramgaum. Outbreak had become imminent in Bombay also, but it was averted by wise action of authorities in restraining police and Military and efforts of Gandhi and other leaders pacified people and restored quiet.

'Committee invite attention to the contrast between the rapidity with which tranquillity was restored in Ahmedabad by presence of Gandhi, his co-operation along with that of other leaders with authorities and continuance of disorders in Punjab where reckless and horrible methods of repression under Martial Law such as public flogging of citizens in streets, dropping of bombs from aeroplanes, wholesale firing on people assembled in streets, have been resorted to. These methods of repression have created horror and resentment throughout country.

'Committee recognise need for strong measures to deal with popular violence where occurring and popular leaders and bodies and all public men are ready to co-operate with Government in putting down popular excesses and violent movements against authority, but use of such methods as have been in force in Punjab antagonise feeling of people towards Government and sow seeds of bitterness and distrust.

'Committee most earnestly urge His Majesty's Government to intervene and put an end to these methods, and to order the appointment of commission of officials and non-officials to investigate causes of discontent and allegations of excesses by authorities in repressing popular outbreaks,'

"My Lord, that was submitted on the 28th of April this year and it prayed that the Government should appoint an early Commission.

'Committee strongly urge His Majesty's Government to consider that popular discontent has been provoked by causes set forth above. At Amritsar disturbances followed immediately on Sir Michael O'Dwyer's action in arresting and deporting Dr. Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal. Committee most earnestly represent that situation cannot be dealt with alone by repression and attitude of sternness towards people displayed in Resolution of Indian Government of 14th instant which gives free hand to Local Governments to employ every weapon in armoury of repression and is sadly lacking in spirit of conciliation. Situation calls for highest statesmanship which will deal with it in spirit which animated British Government and Indian people in their recent struggle for maintenance of liberty and freedom of peoples from despotic domination and not in a mood of ruthless repression.

"All-India Congress Committee feel that they can appeal with confidence to His Majesty's Ministers to consider this representation with sympathy and to take definite steps forthwith to reverse the policy of repression and to satisfy Indian feeling with regard to the Muhammadan question, the reforms and repeal of Rowlatt Act. Committee respectfully submit this action alone will secure real peace and contentment in the land.'

[At this stage the Council adjourned for Lunch.]

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"My Lord, the point to which I was drawing attention when the Council rose was whether there was open rebellion in Amritsar and Lahore and certain parts of the Punjab when this notification was published. Because, my Lord, the Bill starts with saying, it assumes, that there was open rebellion and all the acts which took place subsequent to the declaration that there was a state of open rebellion are based upon and flow from it, so to say. Now, my Lord, I have drawn attention to the general situation which existed in the Punjab and the country at about the time when this declaration was made. I have drawn attention to it in order that a birdseye view may be presented of the situation as a whole, and I have shown that the All-India Congress Committee drew the attention of Government to the fact that the disorders which had taken place had their origin not in anything in the attitude of the people so much as in the attitude of the authorities who had to deal with the people. Now, my Lord, I want to enter somewhat in detail into the circumstances which existed then. I consider it essential to do so in order that this cardinal fact,

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this key-stone of this whole unfortunate edifice, which constituted the establishment of martial law and its results, should be fairly and squarely fixed at its proper place.

"Now, what happened was, my Lord, that in the last Session of this Council the Rowlatt Bill was introduced. That Bill was opposed practically unanimously by all the Indian Members, and Government was urged to postpone legislation until another Session. The Government did not see fit to yield to that request. Agitation followed in the country and that agitation took one particular shape by the suggestion of Mr. Gandhi. That shape was that the people should express their dissatisfaction with the carrying out of the Rowlatt Act against the wishes of the people by observing a day of humiliation and prayer. My Lord, it is a pity that this action of Mr. Gandhi was not appreciated by all the Local Governments equally well; there were some, I am thankful to say, which appreciated it at its proper estimate and allowed the people to express their injured feelings in the way Mr. Gandhi had suggested. As a result of that suggestion on the 30th March last a *hartal* was observed, that is, a general closing of the shops was observed at certain places and also at Delhi. At Delhi somewhat unfortunate events took place. Some people tried to put pressure upon some confectioners at the railway station to persuade them to close their business that day, and a crowd assembled, and what took place there led to firing. I do not want to go into greater detail in regard to this matter, but I want to indicate the general fact that the mob was there and as a consequence of what happened, the firing that took place, people's minds were more embittered. That was the first blunder committed. Then, my Lord, a second time firing took place at Delhi and that also gave cause for more resentment. But notwithstanding this unfortunate firing and the loss of life, and the wounds which it inflicted upon some of the people, it is a fact, which cannot be gainsaid, that the 6th April 1919, which was the great *Satyagraha* day throughout the whole country, was observed throughout the country peacefully. No untoward incident has yet been alleged to have occurred during the observance of that *Satyagraha* day. Now, what, my Lord, was the *Satyagraha* day? Hindus and Mussalmans, and Indian Christians, and generally the whole Indian community agreed unanimously to abstain from doing any business that day, closed all their business shops, undergoing a great deal of loss in order to show the general resentment of the Indian community at the attitude of Government, and as a step which might persuade the Government to reconsider their position. Now, my Lord, that passed off well, as I say, and Local Governments other than the Punjab Government did not find in the demonstrations that took place any occasion for embarking upon a policy of repression. But not so the Government of the Punjab as it was then constituted. On the 3rd and 5th April, the Government of the Punjab issued orders against Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Kitchlew forbidding them from making speeches in public. These two gentlemen submitted to that order and nothing untoward happened in Amritsar in consequence thereof. The 6th of April was observed as a *Satyagraha* day in Amritsar, as well as in other places, and the day passed off peacefully there too. Three days after, there was the *Ram Navami* procession in Amritsar, that is the day on which Rama's birth is celebrated. It is a great day with the Hindus, but this time Muhammadans and Hindus united with each other in celebrating that day. That is to say, Muhammadans came forward to express their full fellow-feeling with the Hindus in observing that day, and there were great processions in Amritsar, and the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar witnessed these processions from the Allahabad Bank, where he was, I am told, sitting at the time. My Lord, there is absolutely nothing against the Government in that procession. I am told that while the people shouted out 'Hindu Mussalman-ki-jai' and 'Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai' they also shouted out 'King-Emperor-ki-jai'; it was a perfectly loyal demonstration and had absolutely nothing to do with any political feeling.

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"But there was one feeling which is very important and which has its political value, and that was that Hindus and Muhammadans acted towards each other in a friendly way in which they had never done before in the history of Amritsar. Ordinary observances and caste restrictions and rules were put aside and their fraternising was a matter upon which every reasonable man, every God-loving man and man-loving man ought to rejoice. But on the following day at about 10-30 A.M. these two gentlemen, Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Kitchlew, were ordered to be deported from Amritsar. Nothing had happened up to the moment of their deportation which the public is aware of which would justify that order. They had been told to abstain from speaking in public; they had submitted to that order; nothing untoward had happened, there was no agitation which might endanger the public peace in Amritsar; and yet the Punjab Government thought it fit to issue this order of deportation against two men who were at the moment idolised by the people because they were honest and honourable men and the people felt that the orders were unjust orders

"Now, my Lord, that was the second blunder committed in Amritsar. And what was the attitude that was behind that blunder? While other Local Governments noted the fact that public feeling was incensed against the attitude of the Government in the matter of the Rowlatt Bill, they thought it fit to allow that feeling to have its free and full expression.

"The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, on the other hand, thought he must teach a lesson to those who were agitating. In a speech delivered from his seat in the Legislative Council he threatened action and also expressed his dissatisfaction. He said he would take very severe action and that threat he carried out unfortunately in the order of deportation. What happened? Before news of deportation was received business was going on as usual at Amritsar, banks were open, other public offices were open, in fact business men were transacting business as usual. When the news arrived there was a general feeling of resentment and sorrow. Shops were closed in a short time. At that time Mr. John, the Municipal Engineer, cycled through the city. He found people doing their business as usual, there was nothing to give any indication that trouble was coming, and when he passed through the crowds no one noticed him. He found crowds passing the National Bank, and the Chartered Bank, as also the Town hall and other public buildings. The crowd went in the direction of the Deputy Commissioner's bungalow, as has been stated in the evidence of officials as well as non-officials, their object was to go to the Deputy Commissioner and to request that these men, Doctors Satya Pal and Kitchlew, should be released. Up to then the mob showed no signs of mischief; they passed several public buildings without any thought of injuring them. When they reached the Amritsar foot-bridge they found that a military picket barred their proceeding further in the direction of the civil station. Now, at that place the mob was fired upon; they were at that time unarmed; I am told that they did not even have a stick in their hands; I am told that there was no attitude of defiance or violence, and at that time it is possible that the mob might have been gently pressed back, gently and firmly pressed back. It was then that firing was resorted to, and as a consequence the people became incensed, and that some persons then died and some were wounded. News was taken to the city; this fostered the resentment of the people. Firing was resorted to a second time near this bridge and more persons were killed. The Deputy Commissioner, in his own statement, says that before firing took place the mob did not commit any excesses. I have evidence to show that violence was done before the shops were fired. Now, my Lord, Mr. Miles Irving, the Deputy Commissioner, says that the worst that he expected from the deputation was a disorderly demonstration at his house. It is alleged on the side of the people that if this firing had not been resorted to, and if more restraint had been exercised, all the evils that followed might not have taken place. My Lord, what happened was deplorable.

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Infuriated by having some of the mob killed or wounded, a portion of the mob went back to the city saying ' they have killed some of our men, let us fight them '. Up to that time the evidence proves that no harm was done, the mob then rushed back to where fuel is stacked, I have myself seen the stack of wood, they picked up pieces of wood near the railings and then lost their temper, returned and committed the foul murders that they did. I submit that these are the circumstances which we should bear in mind in considering what happened. I need not of course express my sorrow for the lives lost; every decent man must regret the fact that Mr. Stuart and Mr. Robinson and that other Europeans at the railway station were killed. The whole unfortunate affair was finished in the course of two hours. The report in the ' Civil and Military Gazette' says that at 5-30 P.M. all was quiet. I shall not go into the question whether the firing was justified or not, but I would draw attention to the fact that the first firing having taken place, and the mob having become infuriated, it went into the city to revenge itself by taking the lives of five European fellow-brethren. In a couple of hours all was quiet at Amritsar. There was no trouble on the 11th. The people brought back the corpses, the Hindus and the Moslems decided that they should accompany the corpses in honour of the men and buried or burnt them according to their religion. They finished the whole job before 9 or 10. Thousands of people came out to accompany the bier of the unfortunate men who had been killed, and yet not a single untoward incident occurred in Amritsar. After having buried or burnt the corpses the people came back to the city and all was quiet. On the 12th again all was quiet at Amritsar. On the 13th the Seditious Meetings Act was proclaimed in Amritsar. Up to that time all was quiet. I should like any Member on behalf of the Government to cite one single fact or circumstance which would show that after 5-30 on the 10th April, when these unfortunate deaths took place, at the railway station and banks, that there was a single incident at Amritsar which could by any stretch of imagination be construed into open rebellion. My Lord, what happened on the 13th? It is distressing to think of. On the evening of the 12th a certain number of persons tried to have a meeting held in a certain place in the city, very few people attended, but it was announced at the meeting that a meeting would be held on the following day at Jallianwala Bagh. This is a place which is surrounded on all sides by houses, there are three or four exits to it, the biggest exit is on one side and the smaller exits are not larger than the doors of this hall. I am told that between 16,000 and 20,000 persons assembled there. It was given out that Lala Kanhaya Lal, a very old and esteemed pleader of Amritsar, would preside. Lala Kanhaya Lal told me personally that he never was approached and that he never gave his consent to preside, that this was falsely given out.

" That was a ruse to draw the people to the meeting. Hearing that a man of his position and respectability was going to preside, many people came to attend the meeting. That day also happened to be, my Lord, the *Bysakhi* day.

" The *Bysakhi* day is one of the most important days in Amritsar, and on that day one of the biggest *melas* is held there. People come to Amritsar for the *mela* from long distances, not only from the interior parts of Amritsar, but from long distances, from Rawal Pindi and Peshawar. A number of Sikhs and Jats had come to Amritsar for the *Bysakhi* day. These people not knowing that meetings had been prohibited assembled in the Jallianwala Bagh in large numbers, I am told they numbered about 20,000. The ' Civil and Military Gazette ' states in its report that the people numbered about 6,000. But whatever the number may be, the gathering was certainly a very large one. My Lord, when the meeting had assembled, when several thousands of people had assembled, an aeroplane passed over the place where the meeting was to be held, and within half an hour or so of this, came the troops, and while the people were sitting down to hear the lecture which was being delivered by one of the men, the troops came and fired upon the people—and the people say

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without giving them any warning or any time to run away from the meeting. Now, my Lord, it has been stated by the Hon'ble the Home Member, that 'the number of persons who had been killed there has been traced to 300.' But from a letter received this morning by me from a friend, I am informed, that the number of deaths which have been traced already amounts to 530 killed and 190 wounded, and among the 530 killed, he gives me the names of 42 boys whose ages range as follows: 1 from 7 months who was being carried by his father to the place, to 15, 17, 18, 14 and one of 4 years, more than one of 12 years, several of 14 years and several of 15 years. These are the names of the boys who were killed at this meeting. The names of many others might be forthcoming, but even if this list is final as I very much wish and hope it may be, even, then, my Lord, the number is appalling to think of, and it is also horrible to think of the fact that people assembled at a meeting sitting down to hear a lecture should be fired upon by His Majesty's troops, and when they were running for their lives they should still be fired upon, and that so many of them should be killed in a few minutes time. Now, my Lord, I should like the Hon'ble the Home Member with all his reading of history to cite one instance so horrible to think of as the one like the Jallianwala Bagh, and to tell me if any Government has attempted to pass an Indemnifying Bill to justify anything approaching the deeds that were perpetrated in the Jallianwala Bagh.

"My Lord, I will go back to Lahore for a moment. I will come back afterwards to the events that followed at Amritsar. But let me say here that even after this butchery in the Jallianwala Bagh—and the Bagh is now called the bloody Bagh—even after this the people did not show the smallest sign of committing any violence. They submitted to these atrocities, they calmly resigned themselves to it, and there is not one single incident mentioned which would justify anybody to describe the state of things in Amritsar, even after that event and before it was proclaimed, that there was a rebellion in Amritsar, as an act of violence or hostility to Government. This was, my Lord, on the 13th of April. On the same day by a notification, to which I have already referred, it was declared that a state of open rebellion against the authority of the Government existed in certain parts of the Punjab, and by an Ordinance this was extended to Lahore and Amritsar, which were the first which came in for the operation of this declaration. Now, I submit, my Lord, with great respect, there is nothing I know of, and I have taken pains to verify the facts, to justify the declaration that there was a state of open rebellion in Amritsar on the day that your Lordship was advised that there was rebellion. I will go back to Lahore. Lahore observed the 6th of April as a *Satyagraha* day. The day passed off peacefully. Up to the 10th no untoward event happened in Lahore either. On the 10th owing to the news of Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Kitchlew having been deported, there was all this trouble in Amritsar. The same day news was received in Lahore that Mr. Gandhi had been arrested, and deported to a place unknown, I mean to say, the place where he was deported was not announced. Now, my Lord, Mr. Gandhi, as is probably known, not only to my Indian friends but to every gentleman in this country or at least ought to be known, is a gentleman who is held in the highest reverence by millions of people. By his saintly character, by his desire not to hurt any fellow-man, by his desire to stand up for truth, justice and humanity, he has established himself in the affections and reverence of the people to an extent which is not enjoyed by any other of my fellow-countrymen. Mr. Gandhi having been responsible for the *Satyagraha* day being observed, he had to issue instructions that the day should be observed without any violence, without causing any hurt to any fellow-men; but certain unhappy events to which I have already referred having taken place at Delhi, public sentiment having been roused by these events, Mr. Gandhi was coming to Delhi to quiet the people and to see that feeling should not be further embittered. While he was on his way to Delhi, the Government of India was advised to issue an order confining him

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to Bombay, and the Government of the Punjab and the Delhi administration issued orders prohibiting him from entering the Punjab and Delhi. My Lord, that was a gratuitous insult offered to Mr. Gandhi. Any Government ought to feel honoured by the presence of a man like Mr Gandhi within its own jurisdiction, and in asking Mr. Gandhi to keep out from the Punjab and the Delhi province, the administrations of those places showed that they did not take the broadminded view which those at the head of administrations are expected to take in such matters. Well, the result was that as the news was received that Mr. Gandhi had been arrested and deported, the temper of the people was tried. At Lahore, a mob gathered and they were going towards the Government House towards the Upper Mall, in order, I am told, to go up to Government House to make a representation. They passed several European buildings; they passed several European gentlemen without showing the smallest sign of any desire to hurt anybody. The Europeans who have their shops on the Upper Mall did not find any of their shops injured, not even a pane injured. When they were on the Upper Mall at one place the police wanted to prohibit them from going any further and wanted to turn them back. They did not like to be turned back, but eventually they agreed and they did turn back, and their attitude in going back shows that if firing had not been resorted to, there would have been no evil consequence resulting from the presence of the mob at that place for a little while. A little gentle persuasion, a little firmer attitude, if need be, would have succeeded, that is the belief of a lot of people. Now, my Lord, that having happened, when the mob were going back near Anarkali, they were fired upon and certain persons lost their lives. This enraged public feeling, but what happened? I ask your Lordship to note that there is no people on earth that I know of, that I have read of, or heard of, who would have shown their law-abiding character better than did the people of Lahore and Delhi where the firing had been resorted to. They did not do anything, they went back to their homes. It was all quiet at 8 o'clock. Before the people had returned to their homes, Government House had been seized by panic. Messages were sent to the troops to be in readiness and to take up positions. Ladies in the Club and other places were told to hurry back home. Several of them did, but at 8 o'clock all was quiet, and those ladies who had gone to Government House were permitted to go back to their homes. The people did not do anything to justify the panic. The whole thing was over in a short time. Whether the firing was justified or not, leaving that question apart, the whole thing was over within an hour and a half or two hours, and there was quiet in the city, and that same day the Lieutenant-Governor was entertained at a party. That was on the 10th. What happened on the 11th? The people here again asked that they should be allowed to carry their dead in procession, and they performed the ceremonies that they had to, but nothing further happened. On the 12th there was a meeting at the Badshahi Mosque. The people had assembled there to express their regret at what had happened, the shops continued to be closed, but no harm was being done to anybody except the poor men, who were suffering for want of food, and Lala Harkishen Lal, to his honour it may be mentioned, said he would subscribe Rs. 1,000 to help to keep the people from starvation. At that meeting there was a Criminal Investigation Department man who went into the meeting and expressed sentiments which people resented. This man was roughly treated, his pugree was thrown aside, but afterwards the meeting passed off quietly; nothing more happened. When the people were going back they say they passed the troops and they say there was something which led the troops to fire. Again some of the people were injured, some killed. Now, my Lord, what happened afterwards? Even after this unfortunate incident the people kept quiet. There was nothing, not a flower-pot injured in Lahore, not a pane of glass broken by the people—I did not hear what the Hon'ble the Law Member said. . . .

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The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes :—" The Hon'ble Member was not intended to hear."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" The noise was so great I thought something was said for me. "

The President :—" I am sure the Hon'ble the Law Member would have got up in his place if he had wished to put any question ; that is the usual course."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" Now, my Lord, what are the incidents which the Hon'ble the Home Member, or anybody supporting the Bill, would expect as happening between the evening of the 10th and midnight on the 15th which would justify a declaration that there was a state of open rebellion in Lahore ? The Law Member has not uttered one word to justify that view. Now I submit that there was nothing ; that the people were living quietly ; that whatever action had been taken by the Government in the shape of placing the military and police in positions and everything else was done and there was quiet in Lahore. Whether the quiet was due to the action taken by Government or whether it was due to the innate good sense of the people is a matter which I will not go into. Any way the result was there. There was quiet in Lahore, and all the panic which resulted in ladies being frightened into leaving Lahore and being sent up to the hills seems to be utterly unjustifiable. My Lord, up to the 15th then if this was the state of Lahore and Amritsar, how is this Council being asked to assume that there was a state of open rebellion in those places ? Why should this sweeping Indemnifying Bill be put before this Council and the Council asked to support it ? Let me refer to a few other incidents that happened in the Punjab. It is said that this open rebellion was to be found in other places in a few days. But, my Lord, note the sequence of events. This was up to the 10th of March. I have shown that on the 10th of March what happened at Amritsar was due to the deportation of Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Kitchlew, and after the 10th to the news of the arrest and deportation of Mr. Gandhi and possibly also, though I cannot say, my Lord, to the receipt of the news of what had happened at Amritsar. Now beyond that we have nothing to show that there was a state of rebellion in those places. And what is the next place to which I should invite attention ? It is Gujranwalla. Gujranwalla kept quiet. Up to the 13th we did not hear of any untoward incident there. They had held a meeting ; they had discussed the *Satyagraha* day ; they had shown their opposition to the Rowlatt Act, but nothing further had happened. It was on the 14th, when the news of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre reached Gujranwalla that the people committed some excesses. But let me tell you what they did. ' There was a complete and spontaneous *hartal* in the whole town ; everything went off orderly and everything was perfectly quiet in the town ' as the judgment in the Pleader's case shows. Then, my Lord, on the 13th as the news of the arrest of Mr. Gandhi had reached the town and the citizens were thinking of observing a *hartal* on the 14th, the matter of holding a meeting in case of the proposed *hartal* was considered at an informal meeting at the house of Diwan Mangal Sen. Please note, my Lord, what happened. Diwan Mangal Sen, one of the most esteemed men in Gujranwalla, who had made his contributions to His Majesty's Government during the war, and considerable contributions too, along with many other respectable men, were hauled up and tried as persons who had waged war against the King. On the 12th when they met to consider the matter, after having decided what they would do, they informed the authorities that the people had decided to close business on the 14th. Mirza Sultan Ahmed, the acting Deputy Commissioner, issued instructions to the Municipal Commissioners asking them to see that everything remained quiet on the 14th. They did not do so in a surreptitious way.

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" They did all in a fair, frank and open manner and there was nothing wrong which they had to conceal. The proceedings of the meeting of the Municipal Commissioners and the conversations which took place with the Deputy Commissioner are, I understand, on the record.

" Now the morning of the 14th of April opened well. All was quiet. There was complete spontaneous *hartal* throughout the city on this day. A big *Bysakhi* day was held at Wazirabad which is visited by numerous people from Gujranwalla and other places. Hence there was a tremendous rush for Wazirabad in the 7-30 train. Booking was therefore stopped and many people were thus kept back. Out of this arose a general feeling to the effect that either all or none should go to the fair at Wazirabad. The train moved and in the rush the guard was stopped from getting into his compartment. As the guard was left behind, the train stopped at the distant signal. The mob at the station rushed towards the train and succeeded in getting out of the train many of the people. The mob asked the driver to come down and the driver did so. There was thus nobody in charge of the engine. Some of the mischievous hooligans then took some burning charcoal from the engine and set fire to the old rejected sleepers lying near the Gurukula bridge. The happenings were purely accidental being due to the mischief of these very few people and were not at all premeditated. It is worthy of note that no damage at all was done to the bridge and the train passed away safely after some delay. Now, my Lord, as the mob was returning from the Gurukula bridge *viâ* the Grand Trunk Road, which runs parallel to the railway lines, it was increased by hundreds of other people from the town and the railway station. The news was on every lip that a slaughtered calf was hung up from a girder on the railway bridge on the Lahore side. Hindu and Muhammadan relations were perfectly friendly at the time, and people therefore suspected that this was the work of the C. I. D. This idea gained strength from the fact that there is a large number of Hindu temples in that vicinity. The effect of this idea was most unfortunate on the public. Munshi Din Muhamed, a local pleader and a Muhammadan leader, declared that it could not be the work of Muhammadans and that he would himself remove the carcase. This convinced the public that it was not the work of any Muhammadan acting on his own behalf and that it was the work of some police underlings. The excitement reached a very high pitch when people who had seen a slaughtered pig on the other side of the station gave this news to the mob. The mob had now reached the place where the slaughtered calf was hung up. Mr. Heron, the Superintendent of Police, had also reached the place. Some of the enraged mob caught Mr. Heron and managed to throw him down and snatch away his pistol. This they did because they thought the police underlings had done the mischief to which I have referred. These young men were however calmed down by Mr. Din Muhamed, who persuaded them to leave Mr. Heron alone and to give him back his pistol. When Mr. Heron had thus received his pistol he fired on the mob, particularly on those young men who had given it back to him. Now several persons were wounded—*vide* page 32 'Punjab Disturbances,' published under the authority of Government. Thereupon, the excitement was fanned into a flame. The crowd then returned to the railway station and demanded the blood of Mr. Heron who had so unjustly fired upon them, and one of the men who was so wounded died the following day. The huge crowd faced the police, the municipal commissioners and the magistrates who had all arrived at the railway station, for more than two hours, the Grand Trunk Road alone separating the two. The mob continued to yell, tremendously enraged at the spilling of innocent blood. Mr. Heron wanted to open fire on the mob, although the magistrates and the municipal commissioners were doing their utmost to push the mob back into the town. The latter had just succeeded in persuading some people to go back when a shot was fired,—accidentally or deliberately, I cannot say—by a police constable. This fanned the flame again into a fire.

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The crowd, which had so far been passive and sullen, now got enormously enraged at this. They swelled in number. Mr. Heron gave the order to fire. Fire was consequently opened and many casualties occurred. Thereupon the excited mob resorted to many acts of incendiarism, burning the post office, the dâk bungalow, the tahsildar's and the Honorary Benches' Courts, a block of the district courts, the railway godown, and the church. This again is vouched for in the 'Punjab Disturbances' published under authority . . . .

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Thompson :—"What authority has the Hon'ble Member for saying that the pamphlet entitled 'The Punjab Disturbances' was published under the authority of the Punjab Government ?"

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"Is that not so ? It is compiled from the 'Civil and Military Gazette,' second edition. Does my Hon'ble friend say that it is not published by the authority of the Punjab Government ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Thompson :—"The cover states by whom it was published."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"My Lord, if Mr. Thompson will not give me a direct answer I am sorry I cannot say more. I was told it was an authoritative publication. If it is not, I am sorry for the statement, but he ought to tell me whether it was or was not. We want facts. It contains many official Communiqués.

"Now, my Lord, the people who were wounded by the firing of Mr. Heron at the Siddhan bridge where the slaughtered calf was hung up were taken through bazaar to Niyanin where an open air meeting was all the time being held to keep the public engaged. At this meeting, speeches on Hindu-Muhammadan unity were delivered, and the people were advised to be calm, *vide* instruction given to the Manager of the Islamia School by the acting Deputy Commissioner to deliver a lecture at the meeting. The Manager's statement in the Pleader's case will be quite sufficient for that purpose. The point I am coming to is that this was all the trouble, the regrettable, unfortunate trouble. But it was all over by about 3 P.M. Moreover, there had been no riots in the city proper. The people had kept perfectly quiet in the city, and all these events occurred in the civil station outside the Circular Road. Between 3 and 4 P.M., just about the time when, as was said in the 'Civil and Military Gazette' report, the crowd was dispersing, aeroplanes arrived. Now, my Lord, the crowd had dispersed and the remnants of the crowd were dispersing when the aeroplanes arrived and bombs were dropped from the aeroplanes in several places. I have seen several of the places where these bombs were dropped, and I have learnt on the spot that several lives were lost, five in one place and two in another. When the crowd had dispersed or was going back, I should like the Council to be informed where was the necessity for dropping bombs from aeroplanes upon the town of Gujranwala ? It was not in one place that bombs were dropped but in many places, and in places in the centre of the inhabited parts of the city which was all surrounded by houses. One bomb was also dropped in the boarding house of the Khalsa High School, where 160 boys were about the place at the time.

"Bombs were also dropped in the suburbs of Gujranwala where the mob had committed no excesses, and also outside the town of Gujranwala over the house of Lala Amar Nath, pleader, one of the Secretaries of the Home Rule League. A bomb was also dropped in another village close by, where I am told, a woman and child were killed by it. Now, my Lord, I should like anybody to tell me what earthly justification there could be for the dropping of half a dozen or may be more, I cannot say, bombs from aeroplanes over the

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people of Gujranwala when the mob had dispersed or was dispersing. This happened on the 14th. Everything was then quiet in the town, and a bomb was dropped again in Gujranwala on the morning of the 15th. I should like to know what justification can be pleaded for these actions. Now, my Lord, in spite of all this the people kept quiet. There was no rising of the people, there was no violence committed by the people. What little happened near the railway station was under the circumstances which I have mentioned to you. One European gentleman, an engineer, I think, was living about a mile or so away, I cannot give the exact distance, but sufficiently far away from the scene where the mob had committed any excesses. There was no danger to European life and no insult to any European lady. Why then was this bombing resorted to? My Lord, I should like here to know what was there in the state of Gujranwalla to justify the declaration, to bring it in the category of places where there was proclaimed to be a state of open rebellion?

"Now, it is noteworthy, and I wish the Council to note that the events which took place at Kasur, the regrettable murder of two Europeans there and the cutting of telegraph wires in some places, the derailment of trains here and there; these are the events which took place. The papers gave a list of them and you know them. These unfortunate regrettable events took place subsequent to the 10th of April, when a wrong had been done, when as the people believed an unjustifiable wrong had been done to a number of members of the public by the firing that was resorted to at Amritsar. My Lord, you must make allowances, take note, I mean to say, of the circumstances which surround the case, and the fact that these events took place in these places after the deplorable occurrences at Amritsar is a circumstance to be taken into account. I do not want to extenuate the evil that was wrought. I deplore it, but I think it will not be right, it would not be just to exclude from one's consideration the sequence of events in order in judging where how much blame ought to be allotted to one or other party or two certain parties. Now, my Lord, I leave the main incidents so far as they affect the question of a state of open rebellion at that. I would now invite your Lordship's attention to the second important part. What I have said has reference to the statement in the preamble of the Bill that 'owing to recent disorders in certain districts in the Punjab and other parts of India, it has been necessary for the purpose of maintaining and restoring order to resort to martial law.' I respectfully question the correctness, the truth, of this statement, and I submit that if the Council is not placed in possession of facts that may be in the possession of Government, if the Council is not placed in possession of facts which would justify the statement that there was open rebellion in Amritsar, Lahore and other places, this preamble of the Bill ought not to stand where it does.

"Then, my Lord, the second point to which I would invite attention is, in the preamble also. It says that it was necessary for the purpose of maintaining and restoring order to resort to martial law. Now, my Lord, what are the facts? I have submitted that all was quiet at Amritsar at about 5-30 or so on the afternoon of the regrettable day when several European and Indian lives were lost. On the 11th and 12th there was no violence on the part of the people. On the 13th the violence that took place was on the part of some of the authorities and not of the people. Beyond the 13th nothing took place on the part of the people. How was it necessary, then, for the purpose of maintaining or restoring order to resort to martial law? Order had been restored; the passions, the regrettable passions which had led to certain crimes, had been exhausted, had exhausted themselves. The people felt that there was nothing more to be concerned about. There is one important circumstance to which I will draw attention in this connection. The Hon'ble the Home Member made a fervent appeal to those of my friends who have been blessed with large stakes in the country to reflect what would be their fates and the fates of their property if law and order were not to be preserved. Let me tell the Hon'ble

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Member and all who may wish to know it that the police in Amritsar was practically absent after these disorders and that the people themselves organised parties and kept watch and ward over the city and very few unfortunate events occurred ; I believe that none occurred at all, so far as I am told. The people finding that the police were not doing their duty in keeping watch and ward and giving protection, organised themselves into parties and protected their town from any mischief either within or from outside. I submit, therefore, that the statement that it was necessary for the purposes of maintaining or restoring order to resort to martial law is not correct, so far as Amritsar is concerned.

"Now, let me come to Lahore. Is it correct in the case of Lahore ? I have submitted that while Lahore had a large European population neither at the time of the trouble on the 10th nor at any other time was any European in danger of his life or of his liberty. It is said, as was pointed out by Mr. Chanda, several days after the events that a European police officer had received a hurt and that his head had to be bandaged, but it was also stated that the hurt had been caused to him by a policeman. That being so, my Lord, I ask every Member of this Council to call for information which would convince him that there was any danger which any reasonable man—men who are overtaken by cowardice or who have a craven fear, an indefinable fear may run into panic—but I should like to know any circumstances which could have led any decent man, European or Indian, to think that his life or honour was in danger in Lahore during the days between the 10th and 15th April, when it was declared that Lahore was in a state of open rebellion. I submit it was not. I submit that it is to the credit of Lahore that though these unfortunate events, shooting of some innocent persons, had occurred, it kept its head cool and it did not give its fellow-citizens, its European fellow-citizens, men or women, any cause to think ill of the people of Lahore. It did not give any fellowmen among Europeans any cause to adopt an attitude of resentment much less of vindictiveness towards any fellowman, and yet, my Lord, it was declared that Lahore was in a state of rebellion. I submit it was not, and that is a cardinal point in dealing with this Bill.

"My Lord, what are the orders that were issued under martial law, which even by the wildest stretch of the imagination can be said to have been demanded for maintaining or restoring order ? What are the facts which made it necessary to issue the orders for maintaining or restoring order in Lahore ? I gave notice, my Lord, I tried to elicit facts by a string of questions ; unfortunately as I have said before Government have not thought fit to answer them, and I take it, I am entitled to take it by implication, that they have admitted the truth of it ; at any rate until on behalf of Government facts contrary to those implied in my questions are stated, I am entitled in dealing with a matter of such grave importance as this Bill to assume that the truth of those statements cannot be impeached. Now, my Lord, what are the martial law orders that were issued ? Before I proceed further I should like to refer to the particular martial law order to which the Hon'ble the Home Member drew attention. If in the light of subsequent events the spirit of that order had been observed, we should not now be discussing this Bill to-day. But unfortunately the acts carried out went far beyond and greatly against the spirit of that order. The first question to which I shall draw attention is that of flogging. How many persons were flogged and for what offences ? I have looked into the question and I find that there is a provision that flogging should not be one of the punishments to be inflicted by the Martial Law Commission. If I am right, and I think I am right, then it is regrettable that flogging was resorted to to the extent it was during the continuance of martial law at Lahore, Amritsar and other places. My Lord, can anyone tell me that it was necessary to resort to flogging in order to maintain order or to restore order ? With the ample military resources of the

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Empire to which your Lordship referred in your speech on the 3rd instant, did the Government stand in any danger of having their authority upset if they did not resort to this vile form of inflicting punishment on a fellow-man. I should like to know what justification can be pleaded for the flogging that was resorted to in various places. My Lord, leading men were arrested in Amritsar. I will refer to the orders as I find them in order to save time.

" My Lord, I asked the Government to be pleased to lay on the table copies of orders and proclamations, posters, notifications and notices issued by the administrators of martial law in the Punjab . . . .

The President :—" Order ! Order !! The Hon'ble Member is entirely 4-7 out of order. He knows perfectly well that this is a question he put forward to me as President to be allowed or disallowed. I disallowed it for reasons which appear on the face of the rules in regard to the asking of questions. The Hon'ble Member knows perfectly well that no discussion in Council can be permitted in respect of any order of the President under rule 7 or rule 8. I cannot allow the Hon'ble Member to proceed with what is really a discussion of my orders in regard to that matter."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" Thank you, my Lord. I did not propose to discuss your Lordship's order. I wanted information and I was going to explain why I have not got it."

The President :—" You proposed to discuss it in another way."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya : " True, indirectly that would be the result, my Lord."

The President :—" Quite so. I am glad that the Hon'ble Member has made that admission That is exactly what he is aiming at, and I do not intend to permit it."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya : " My Lord, the propriety of your disallowing the question was not the point I had in mind ; what I wished to explain was, that I was not able to refer to proclamations, etc., which had been issued. I hope, my Lord, that you will feel that that is the correct explanation. I am in the unfortunate position that in discussing a Bill of this comprehensive character which deals with martial law I have to refer to martial law notifications, etc., and if I refer to the difficulties in which I am placed, I have not the remotest idea, my Lord, directly or indirectly, of making a reference to the propriety of your disallowing my question. Many martial lawo rd ers and notices were issued. I am unfortunately not in a position to place them all before the Council, because I have not got them. I shall try to show that all could not possibly be justified on the ground that they were necessary for the purpose of maintaining or restoring order. That is the point on which I am asking the attention of the Council. Let me refer to one. I am told that in a lane known as the Durga Koti Wali Lane every Indian irrespective of age or position had to pass through crawling on his belly the whole length of the lane. British soldiers were placed there to see that the order was obeyed. I should like to know if this was necessary for the purpose of maintaining law and order ? Then, my Lord, the electric lighting and the water-supply of the whole of the city of Amritsar including the civil lines was cut off for four or five days from the 12th of April last. It is also a fact that a large number of wells in the city of Amritsar had been closed when Mr. King was Deputy Commissioner, because he thought that the water of the wells was not healthy. By the shutting off of electricity and water supply much hardship was inflicted on the people. I should like to know how this was necessary in order to maintain order or to restore order ? Then, my Lord, it is said that a number of people, very respectable people, including bankers, lawyers and doctors, were kept handcuffed in pairs for several days. They were

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kept in an open racket court, where it was very hot in the day, and very cold at night. They were kept handcuffed continuously for 24 hours of the day for several days together and they had to eat, drink, sleep and attend to the calls of nature whilst handcuffed in pairs. I should like to know if it was necessary for the maintenance of law and order to issue such orders or carry out anything of that sort? Further, I am told that when on the 15th April the aeroplanes did their work and frightened the people of Gujranwala as they did, there was not the smallest suggestion that there was any spirit of rebellion or resistance in the town.

"The Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwala, with a strong body of police and European soldiers and with an armoured car marched to the house of Lala Mela Ram, B.A., LL.B., pleader, and arrested and handcuffed him and took him away, without allowing him to dress himself or to speak to his family. The party then met Mr. Labhsingh, M.A. (Cantab), Barrister-at-law, and arrested and handcuffed him and chained him with Lala Mela Ram. They proceeded to the houses of. twenty other gentlemen (pleaders, bankers and other respectable citizens) and arrested and handcuffed and chained them all together. The persons so arrested and chained together were marched to the city, two and two, headed by a Hindu and a Mahomedan, to ridicule Hindu and Mahomedan unity as was stated at the time by Colonel O'Brien. Two Municipal Commissioners under the order of Colonel O'Brien walked in front of the procession thus formed and pointing to the aeroplanes hovering overhead kept on shouting to Indian people to make way for the prisoners on pain of being bombed or shot down. After being thus paraded through the principal streets of the town the prisoners were taken to the railway station and put into an open coal truck which was guarded by a number of European soldiers with fixed bayonets and by an armoured engine with a gun directed towards the prisoners. The prisoners were not allowed to leave their places even for the purposes of attending the calls of nature, and some of these gentlemen had to be there and to suffer all the trouble in the condition they were. My Lord, I am further told that on reaching Lahore railway station and before being removed to the jail, the prisoners were kept for about ten hours along with thirty other prisoners in a room which opened by means of an iron barred and panelled door into another room which was used as a latrine. My Lord, I am told that a number of pleaders and other respectable citizens in the town of Shahupura in the District of Gujranwala, were arrested and treated in a manner similar to that adopted at Gujranwala and were subjected to similar inconveniences and indignities when being taken to Lahore. I am told further that almost the entire population of the town of Shahupura above the age of 10 years, irrespective of rank or social position, was summoned by Mr. Bosworth Smith, I.C.S., Joint Deputy Commissioner and one of the Martial Law Officers, and made to sweep a large open piece of ground. I am told, further, my Lord, that a large marriage party of certain Mahomedans of the village of Rajgarh within the Municipal limits of Lahore was arrested and the members thereof were convicted by one of the Martial Law Officers. My Lord, these are some of the allegations which have been made in regard to the unfortunate events at Amritsar and Gujranwala. I should like to know which of these punishments was necessary for the purpose of maintaining or restoring order. Now, my Lord, I will draw the attention of the Council to some more facts, to give them an idea of the indignities perpetrated in other parts. I will draw the attention of the Council to the allegation, among others, that Moulvie Gholam Mohi-ud-din, pleader of Kasur, who had last year been publicly rewarded for his services in connection with the War and Maulvie Abdul Qadir, a senior pleader of Kasur, were arrested and kept in confinement for some weeks in an improvised lock-up near the railway station, and were then

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released without any charge or trial. I am told that several school boys at Kasur were flogged, and I should like to know how that was necessary for the purpose of maintaining law and order. My Lord, it has been stated, and the facts cannot be denied, that Mr. Manoharlal, M.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, formerly Minto Professor of Economics at the University of Calcutta and now a prominent member of the Lahore Bar, and a Syndic of the Punjab University, was arrested and kept in jail for nearly a month, including one week of solitary confinement. Will anybody tell me why it was necessary to put this respectable gentleman to this indignity? Will anybody tell me why this gentleman was arrested? I am told his whole sin was that he happened to be one of the trustees of the *Tribune* paper which had enraged some of the officials, particularly the Head of the Punjab Government. For the crime of being a trustee of a paper which was edited by a gentleman whose name was known and whose articles have been pronounced by most competent and sober Indians to have been written very carefully, this respectable gentleman, a member of the Bar and a Minto Professor, was subjected to this indignity. I should like to know from the Council's own lips how much indignity was inflicted upon him and how much hardship he suffered. I should like to know why this was done? Then Rai Saheb Seth Ram Pershad, a Municipal Commissioner in Lahore, one of the largest house proprietors and bankers of Lahore, was arrested in April last and marched in handcuffs to the Central Jail, a distance of nearly three miles, kept in solitary confinement, and then released without trial after several weeks. Does the Hon'ble the Home Member ask the Council to indemnify these officers who inflicted these indescribable indignities upon their fellowmen as respectable as any Member of this Council? Does the Hon'ble the Home Member mean to ask the Council to indemnify officers against such acts? My Lord, the list is long. I do not wish to take up the time of the Council unnecessarily except to the extent that it may be necessary to impress upon every Member of this Council the necessity of examining carefully the proposals in the Bill and the proposal which is now before the Council before giving its assent. My Lord, there is a case from Amritsar, of Dr. Kedar Nath, a retired Civil Surgeon, aged 60 years, who had been invalided in 1909 on account of heart troubles; he was arrested and handcuffed and marched through the streets with 62 other prisoners to the jail and kept in confinement for a fortnight with two other prisoners in a cell which was meant for one person and then released without trial. Now, martial law notices were posted at the houses and shops of a number of people at Lahore with directions that the occupant must guard the posters, and that if they were damaged, torn or disfigured, the occupants would be severely punished under martial law. My Lord, one of these persons, an English lady, the wife of Pir Taj Din, herself told me that she had to keep a watch to see that the posters stuck to their house were not damaged or torn so that she and her husband might not come in trouble, and all this trouble could not be prevented by the fact of her being an English woman. I should like to know why it was necessary to subject respectable people to all this hardship and indignity?

"My Lord, the manner in which the students were dealt with can be gleaned from another incident to which I will call the attention of the Council. The students of Lahore have been wronged beyond expression, and I should like to know how it was necessary for the maintenance of law and for restoring order to deal with the students in the manner that was done. All the students of the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, the Dayal Singh College, Lahore, and the Medical College at Lahore were required to attend roll calls before military officers when they were made to stand in the sun guarded by the military with fixed bayonets and this process was continued for three weeks immediately preceding their University examinations.

"In the case of the King Edward Medical College, the total distance which the students were made to traverse on foot in the summer heat for attending the roll call, amounted to not less than 16 miles a day. Some students actually

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fainted while going to, attending, or returning from, such roll call parades and it was after that that a nearer place was fixed for taking the roll-call. My Lord, the Principals of certain Colleges in Lahore were coerced by the Martial Law Administrator to inflict very severe punishments on a certain percentage of their students without regard to any evidence of their guilt. Some of them were expelled, some were rusticated, some were sent down one year, and I am told that a number of students were fined. I am told that the total number of students who have been subjected to this injustice and wrong is about a thousand. I should like to know how this was necessary to maintain order.

"My Lord, it has been alleged by some of those who were tried that in the cases tried by some of the officers who were empowered to deal with these cases, especially towards the close of the martial law period, the accused were convicted without the whole defence evidence being heard, even though witnesses were present, on the ground of want of time. For instance, in the case of Lala Gurdasram and Lala Shivaram, pleaders of Hafizabad in the District of Gujranwalla, who were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each by Mr. Wace, I.C.S. My Lord, a student, Ramlok, son of Daulatram, aged 17 years, was arrested on the 25th April, and having been detained in police custody for three weeks, was released for want of evidence against him. Several days after his release, his father Daulatram appeared as a defence witness for one Ram Ditta and deposed that the police had asked Ram Ditta to turn an approver but he had refused to do so. On this his son Ramlok was re-arrested on the following day and put on his trial for the very same offences for which he had been arrested and released before. The trial of Ramlok was fixed for the 9th and 10th June, but as martial law was going to be withdrawn at midnight on the 9th June, the trial was accelerated to the 5th June without any previous intimation having been given to the accused or to his father. The accused was tried and sentenced to one year and seven months' rigorous imprisonment for offences under sections 147, 426 and 506, Indian Penal Code, by Mr. A. L. Hoyle, I.C.S., officer presiding over summary courts under martial law, without any chance being given to him to produce his defence.

"And, my Lord, one Bhagwansingh, a meat seller of Lyallpur, was arrested on the 6th June last and placed before the Martial Law Summary Court on the 7th June; on the 8th June part of the evidence was heard, and the case was adjourned; but as martial law was to be withdrawn at midnight on the 9th June, the case was taken up at 11 o'clock that night without any opportunity being given to his counsel to be present, and the accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

"My Lord, in some of the cases tried by the Martial Law Commissioner constituted under Ordinance No. 1 of 1919, no record of evidence of witnesses, either for the prosecution or the defence, has at all been made, nor judgments recorded, though heavy sentences have been awarded. For example, the case of Crown *versus* Fazla, son of Gumardi Kakezai, convicted under section 124-A, and sentenced to transportation for life by the Commission presided over by Lieutenant-Colonel Irvine, on the 26th of April 1919, and trials Nos. 20 and 21 of Hansraj and Hariram of Amritsar, before the Commission presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Leslie Jones, I.C.S., Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore, convicting the aforesaid persons to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each under section 412, Indian Penal Code. Now, my Lord, in several other cases examination of outside witnesses for the defence was refused except by interrogatories. In some, no one would like to believe it, but in some cases even the offence with which a man is charged has not been mentioned. I hold in my hand a copy of an order with findings dated 26th May 1919, passed in the Court of A. L. Hoyle, Esquire, Magistrate, 1st Class, of the Lyallpur district at Lyallpur, in Martial Law Cases held at Lyallpur, for Dijkote Tehsil, Lyallpur.

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It says :—

'Finding—All accused guilty.

'Penalty or disposal :—

'Accused No. 1, Basant Ram, 2 years' rigorous imprisonment,

'Accused No. 2, Charan Dass, 9 months' rigorous imprisonment,

'No. 3, Jawandar Ram, 9 months' rigorous imprisonment,

'No. 4, Bhagat Singh, 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(Sd.) A. L. HOYLE,

Summary Court.'

"My Lord, this is the way in which people have been deprived of their honour and liberty. Is it meant that these cases shall be indemnified?

"There is another copy of an order dated 28th May 1919 with finding, passed in the Court of the same gentleman, Mr. A. L. Hoyle, Magistrate, 1st Class, at Lyallpur.

'Finding.

'Accused 1 to 12 each guilty of rioting (section 147, Indian Penal Code) and offence under section 25 of the Telegraph Act, accused 13, 14, 16 guilty under section 147, Indian Penal Code, accused 15, 17, 18 doubtful.

'Penalty or disposal.

'Accused Sita Ram (1) 2 years' rigorous imprisonment for each offence, accused Ram Dutt 6 months' rigorous imprisonment for rioting and 18 months' rigorous imprisonment for the offence under section 25, Telegraph Act, Amar Nath (2), Kesar Mall, Gyan Chand, Amar Nath (6), Agya Ram, Kaka Ram, Hari Chand, Divan Chand, Girdhari, Sita Ram (12), 6 months' rigorous imprisonment for rioting and 1 year's rigorous imprisonment under section 25 Telegraph Act. All sentences consecutive.

'Kesar Singh, Teja Singh and Bhag Singh 3 months' rigorous imprisonment, Nand Singh, Balwant Singh and Jaimal Singh acquitted.'

"Now, my Lord, this is the way in which havoc has been made of the liberty and honour of many fellow-subjects of ours.

"My Lord, there are other instances to some of which I must invite attention. An order was issued that every Indian who should pass by a European must salaam, and in some places they were told that they must get down from a carriage if they were driving at the time. In several instances unfortunately several Indians were flogged or otherwise punished for not salaaming to Europeans and not carrying out this martial law order. In one case one Gopaldas, son of Deviditta Mal, caste Arora, of Akalgarh, who was a telegraph peon at Lyallpur during the martial law days was arrested for not salaaming a European officer to whom he had gone to deliver a telegram and that he was given five stripes for it in jail, although he protested that he had actually salaamed the officer and was willing to do so again. I should like to know, my Lord, if this was necessary in order to maintain law and order. In some of the districts where martial law was in force orders were issued that every Indian driving in a carriage or riding a horse must get down when he passed by a European, and, further, that Indians carrying open umbrellas must close and lower them when they met a European.

"My Lord, the evil was not confined to these few places and these few cases to which I have drawn attention. There has been much more injustice done, and I shall draw attention to one of these that occurred in Ramnagar. I am reading from the Judgment at Ramnagar, my Lord. There were 28 persons accused. No un-toward event happened at Ramnagar at any time.

"When the news of Gandhi's arrest reached there, I am told that a few boys expressed their mourning for the event and went to bathe in a river in the locality . . . . .

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The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—"May I inquire, my Lord, if this is the Ramnagar where the King's effigy was burnt?"

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"This was alleged but it was an untruth."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—"I only wanted to know, my Lord."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"My Lord, my friend thought that he had scored a great point in mentioning that. I have not less respect for His Majesty the King Emperor than the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent has, but I will show to your Lordship and to the Council that an untrue story was concocted and had to be abandoned, and that the facts would not justify the punishment which was inflicted upon the people. Now, my Lord, at Ramnagar, on the 15th instant, a certain number of boys met together and expressed their grief or resentment, whichever you please, at the arrest of Mr. Gandhi and the Rowlatt Act. They went and had a bath in the river which runs through the locality. The event passed off, no notice was taken of it, and it was reported that there was quiet in Ramnagar. A few days afterwards the Deputy Commissioner, Colonel O'Brien I think it was, went there, certain instructions were given and the Revenue Assistant called a meeting of the citizens of Ramnagar and arrested four men. Several days afterwards, I think it was on the 12th of May or the 28th May, I do not exactly remember which, 23 or 24 other persons were got hold of and also *challaned*. Another man was subsequently arrested and so the party was made up to 28. The charge against them was that they had burnt the effigy of the King. I will read the judgment to your Lordship. It says :—

'Bhagwan Dass, Kapur Chand and Barkat Ali are eye witnesses to the fact that a mob of Hindus in whom the 28 accused were included burnt the effigy of King George on the bank of a creek of the Chenab near the town of Ramnagar and then marched back through the town. The leader in this was Hari Singh Giani, Headmaster, who produced a small effigy which he burnt on a funeral pyre on the bank and throughout acted as crier, while others answered as chorus. The cry raised was 'Rowlatt Bill Kala Bill Marya' (and His Majesty's name is brought in and abused) 'The Rowlatt Bill, Black Bill is dead' (and abuse of the King Emperor). 'The ashes were cast into the river by Hari-Singh and most people bathed as purification. Other witnesses one Hindu and several Muhammadans, give evidence that Hari Singh Giani, Daulat Ram, Balmokand, Karam Chand and Gobind Sahai organised a *hartal* on the afternoon of the 15th and had called all the Hindus to a meeting near the river. On their return they came through the town headed by Hari Singh as crier, shouting out Rowlatt Bill Kala Bill marya (the Rowlatt Bill, the Black Bill, is dead, and abusing His Majesty—I am translating the words, I do not wish to utter them). 'The crowds are said to have consisted of about 200 ; but all three principal witnesses united in naming the 28 accused. Some named others but these have been weeded out where not corroborated. The witnesses who saw the crowd return also named the accused though one or two were doubtful in the case of 5 or 6.

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'All the accused plead not guilty. Most of them call witnesses for good character or for *alibis* of no value. It is noticeable that witnesses for the defence do their best to prove their own absence during the period of the alleged offence, which suggests that they are not prepared to deny that such a thing took place.

* * * * * * * * *

'Of the defence witnesses worth noticing, those for Balmokand tried to prove an *alibi* for him in Gujranwala. He himself claimed to be in Gujranwala up to 1-30 on the 15th.

* * * * * * * * *

'Other witnesses speak of having met Balmokand on the road. But they avoid arguments which might agree and be tested on cross examination. On the other hand, it is shown by evidence that Balmokand rode off from Gujranwala and passed Manchor 3 miles from Ramnagar at midday on the 15th.

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'It is indisputable that the affair of burning the King Emperor (he says burning the King Emperor but he evidently means the effigy of the King Emperor) took place. There certainly was a *hartal* and the people went to the river. Although a few witnesses for the defence try to declare that there was no *hartal* ever, this is disproved by the first report when it was known that anything more serious had happened and also by the anxiety of the majority of the defence witnesses to prove their own absence. The evidence that the King Emperor was burnt in effigy by Hari Singh with the plaudits of the mob sitting round him is also ample. Two Hindus and one Muhammadan gave evidence to this, as also to the casting of the ashes into the river and the purification of the Hindus by bathing. Many more witnesses prove the return of the party through the town with Hari Singh chanting in front ' Rowlatt Bill Kala Bill marya, etc.' The case did not come to light for a week and could not be investigated till later, but this was due to the absorption of all officials in the outrages elsewhere and the Sub-Inspector in those of Akalgarh. The story is not one that would have been invented. I find that the case has been well sifted and that the 28 accused are proved by the evidence of the prosecution to have been there * * * *

'The offence is so gross that the accused are lucky in not having been sent up to a Tribunal. Hence the maximum imprisonment must be inflicted on almost all. Many of the accused are wealthy and heavy fines are very suitable. I sentence them as under :—

1. Daulat Ram,
2. Balmokand,
3. Karam Chand,
4. Gobind Sahai,
5. Hari Singh,

to rigorous imprisonment for two years, of which three months to be in solitary confinement and to pay fines of rupees one thousand each, or in default rigorous imprisonment for six months in addition.

* * * *

" Now, my Lord, the people say that if there was a fair trial it would be established that this story was entirely untrue, and that they did not burn the effigy of the King Emperor. Now, these people, as the judgment says, were wealthy and respectable, and for that reason they were sentenced to such heavy punishment and such large fines, which, in the case of such people, is a very serious matter. These respectable people had no reason to indulge in such foolish and wicked mischief, but you subject them to trial in a summary court, where their honour is concerned, and you do not give them an opportunity to establish their innocence, and they are sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. These are the cases in which the Bill seeks that the sentences shall be confirmed. I submit, my Lord, that nothing could be a grosser wrong than to ask the Legislative Council to confirm sentences of this nature, where men have not been given an opportunity to have their defence properly put and where they have not been given an opportunity to appeal to a higher tribunal.

" Now, my Lord, I will not deal with any more cases. I think what I have submitted is sufficient to show how great is the need for having the facts of these unfortunate times sifted and well established before an Indemnifying Bill should be dealt with by this Council. As I have submitted before, there are two points essential in asking for an Indemnifying Act. One is, that there should have been either open rebellion or war against the King or riots or insurrection which amounted to war, and, secondly, it should be necessary to show that, even if such a necessity arose and that the acts done were such as in the language of the three Statutes which he quoted were so much to the good of the public, so much for the benefit of the public, that those acts ought to be justified by the Legislature, and that the officers who did them ought to be indemnified. I submit, my Lord, that this has not been shown to be the case. Now, the Hon'ble the Home Member tells us that the question whether martial law was necessary will be discussed and settled by the Committee of Inquiry, but he says ' Go further. Take the fact that martial law was declared. Then I ask you to consider the case, the position, the pitiable position, of those officers

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who were ordered or directed or commended to do certain acts. We promised them in our Resolution of the 14th of April 1919 that we would give them our ample support. We are bound in honour to protect them from the results of actions which they undertook upon that assurance.' My Lord, that is begging the whole question. If you are not right in giving them that assurance, that assurance will not stand them in good stead. You ask that the Council should pass this indemnifying measure, and you say that the question whether martial law was necessary or not shall be determined by the Committee of Inquiry. I submit that this is a preposterous proposition to put forward before this Council. What will be the effect of the decision by the Committee of Inquiry as to whether there was open rebellion in Lahore or Amritsar or not? In the quotation to which I have referred Earl Halsbury has made it clear that the Crown may not issue commissions in times of peace to try civilians by martial law; but when a state of actual war, or of insurrection, riot or rebellion amounting to war exists, the Crown and its officers may use the amount of force necessary in the circumstances to restore order.

"The cardinal point is, whether there were circumstances which justified the declaration of martial law. You cannot go on to deal with this Bill without first dealing with that cardinal point. If you think that you owe it in courtesy to the Inquiry Committee which you have constituted to leave the decision on that important matter to them, I say in fairness to every one concerned, including the Government, stay your hand, do not proceed with this Bill. Wait for the result of that inquiry. Let the facts be sifted out and when the facts have been sifted out, indemnify officers for all acts done in good faith with reasonable care and caution, for restoring order or maintaining it, wherever it might have been necessary. No sensible man would for a moment object to His Majesty's officers or those acting under their instructions being indemnified and protected against the consequences of acts done by them in good faith with reasonable care and caution in circumstances where the existence of martial law would be justified. But where the existence of martial law is not justified, where the very foundation upon which martial law rests is non-existent, I submit, these officers have to take their chance of having their cases adjudged and determined in the light of equity and justice by ordinary Courts in the country.

"Now, my Lord, the Hon'ble the Home Member said he did not want to prejudice the inquiry that the committee is going to make. But I am sorry to say his observations read outside this Council and in England will leave only one impression, though he may never have meant it. His speech could not be better framed if the object was to prejudice the inquiry than it was framed. My Lord, the Hon'ble the Home Member says: 'Well, I do not want to go into the facts—that is a matter for the Committee of Inquiry. But the Committee of Inquiry are not going to censure any man for performing any act in good faith.' What is this, my Lord? Why raise the question now? When you say the Committee of Inquiry is not going to pass any censure upon Government, what, I ask, is the Committee going to be allowed to do? Either state things frankly and fairly and leave the matter to the Committee's decision, or say frankly, as you have the power to say it, that you do not want any inquiry into these dark deeds and that you want to throw a veil over them. Throw it if you can; in this country you can do it, but of course the fear of the English public and Parliament might deter you from doing so. In that case I say stay, wait, do not proceed with this Bill until you have the report of the Committee of Inquiry. The Committee of Inquiry will certainly be prejudiced if they read the speech of the Hon'ble the Home Member. They might well take it as their instructions from the Government, because the Hon'ble the Home Member does represent your Excellency's Government in all these matters, even more perhaps than your Excellency does. Therefore, with this speech before the public, the public at any rate will consider it very remiss on that part of the representative

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of the Government to give expression to the opinions and remarks to which the Hon'ble Member has given expression to-day. The Hon'ble Member also said that he did not want to prejudice and points to a provision in the Bill, particularly guarding against the effect of this Bill upon any judgments which the Privy Council may wish to pronounce. But, my Lord, if you indemnify acts in the manner in which you are doing with the provisions in this present Bill, well may their Lordships of the Privy Council complain that you have done what no ordinary citizen is expected to do, namely, to pronounce judgment on some important aspects of the case before they have had time to deal with them. My Lord, I wish here to make it very clear that I have done all that I could as an individual Member of this Council to postpone the discussion of questions of fact and law relating to the events that have occurred. I gave notice of questions—I do not refer to them now—I am only showing how I gave notice of these questions with a view to elicit facts which might postpone the introduction of the Bill. Many Members of this Council, if not all, were anxious and they expressed their desire to the representatives of Government that the introduction of this Bill might be delayed until the Committee of Inquiry had submitted their Report. My Lord, we are not anxious for any particular verdict. God knows I am not anxious that the fault or guilt shall fall upon any particular individual. I only want the facts to be proved; I only want that the facts being proved whosoever may have been responsible for these facts should stand a trial before the public opinion of this country and the public opinion of the Hight Court of England. We are only anxious that if you adopt a particular course, if you appoint a Committee of Inquiry to go into those facts, we only think it fair that a discussion upon facts which the committee has to deal with or the law which the committee may have to consider should be avoided. I should have been very glad to avoid such a discussion—it has been forced upon me and I wish this to stand on the record of the proceedings of this Council. But, my Lord, we are driven to this. The dead men of Amritsar and of other places, their souls appeal to us to point out to your Excellency's Government the facts which are cardinal, of vital importance, in a consideration of this affair. The men who have lost their sons, the men who have lost their brothers, the women who have lost their husbands, the mothers who have lost their sons who are mourning the deaths of these persons who have met an untimely end, they call for the most careful consideration of this affair. They call that no decision should be arrived at and that no Act should be passed which would prejudice a proper consideration of their case. The Government cannot say that the delay of a few months will really prejudice their position. If the Hon'ble the Home Member, advised by the Hon'ble the Law Member, felt that if a Bill like this is not passed every moment of detention of numerous persons who have been condemned by the Martial Law Commissions and the Martial Law Summary Courts in jail is an unjustifiable detention of such persons, why did the Government not introduce the Bill earlier? Why did you not call a meeting of the Legislative Council earlier to deal with this matter? If they have allowed so much time to pass, if it is only now that public opinion is forcing attention to those questions, to what has happened in the manner in which it is doing, that they now sit down and consider what they should do, and if they now want to introduce provisions to safeguard them, I say they might well have waited, they might well wait another few months until the Committee have reported.

"My Lord, there is a provision giving retrospective effect to the Bill; that provision might be of some use to those who want this Bill in order to prevent any evil result which they do not desire in cases which they may institute. I do not know of any case which has been instituted. I believe the Punjab has been frightened out of description; the Punjabis have been terrorised in a manner in which I have not known the people of any other part of the country to have been terrorised. In spite of the presence of Sir Edward Maclagan in the Punjab that terror has not yet entirely been removed from the minds of the

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people. In this state of things they are not anxious, I do not know that many are anxious, to institute any suits. I do not know that any suits have been instituted and that many are anxious to rush forward with cases into the Courts. All that they desire at present is, to know what has happened and to have it established and then to consider what should be done. Indeed, they might well expect the Government to take such action as the Government might think fit. Because you cannot expect that where the number of persons to whom injury has been done is so large and many of them are poor, it is hard to expect that they will be able, that many of them will be able, to seek redress and to obtain it. It is only if the conscience of the Government, to which the Hon'ble the Home Member referred, if the conscience of the Government should be stirred by the recommendations of this Committee of Inquiry, if the Government should think it that they owe it to His Majesty's Government and to the name of Britain and to British justice, to bring certain persons, they may be Indians, they may be Europeans, to bring certain persons to justice, it is only then there would be a chance of justice being done.

"My Lord, there is no reason why the Government should be in a hurry to proceed with the Bill.

"Now, having said this much on the general aspect of the Bill, I shall now address myself to some of its provisions and to the remarks which the Hon'ble the Home Member made in regard to it. The Hon'ble the Home Member said that, when martial law is introduced, the officers of Government have no time to wait, to examine things that they must take action, that they may perform acts which are illegal, but so long as they perform acts which are moral and proper they should be protected. From what I have said it will appear that it is very important to find out which acts come under that category, which though not legal are right and proper. Then he said that an Indemnity Bill of some character is the inevitable sequel of the introduction of martial law. I have myself said in the early part of my address that an Indemnity Act of a certain character may be inevitable, but this involves two important questions. What are the circumstances in which an Indemnity Act is passed ? and what would be its nature ? The Hon'ble the Home Member quoted Dicey, who himself says that the time the Act is passed must be one of national danger. I have shown that there was no national danger. In a few cases individuals lost their reason, were carried away by passion and committed acts, but we cannot say that these constituted national danger. My Lord, in this connection I wish to draw attention to the contrast furnished by a case I shall cite, and to which reference was made in the cablegram of the Indian Congress to which I alluded before in Council. At the time there was trouble at Lahore there was also trouble at Ahmedabad and Viramgam. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay allowed Mr. Gandhi to go to Ahmedabad and see the people and to work freely among them. He was able to satisfy the people and to quiet them, also to censure them for the outrages they had committed. Martial law was gone in a few days. That was all that was needed at places like Amritsar and Lahore at the utmost. I say there was no justification for martial law in Amritsar, because it was stated to be quiet after 5-30. Assuming even that there was justification for martial law on the 10th April, it should have been withdrawn by the 12th or 13th. The action taken in Ahmedabad forms a happy contrast and affords an instructive lesson in the light of what has happened here. The Hon'ble the Home Member says that there must be a period of national danger when martial law is introduced. I agree with him, but I submit that there was not a period of national danger in the Punjab to justify the introduction of martial law. The other point that he referred to in the quotation from Dicey was, that the acts done must be *bona fide* and solely in the public interest. It is only in such cases that the persons can be indemnified. I ask the Council, in view of what I have said, to judge whether a Bill of such a sweeping character should be placed before the Council in the light of events that exist now, at a time of non-ascertainment of facts and of the allegations

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which have been put forward on behalf of the people. Then he referred to various Colonial Legislatures including the South African which have passed Indemnity Acts.

"I may mention here that members of this Council are put to great inconvenience for want of a good library for ourselves. We have at times to borrow books, not only from the library of the Legislative Department which perhaps causes a little inconvenience, but also to get them from distant places in order to carry on our work. I am indebted for a copy of the Cape of Good Hope Act to the Hon'ble the Law Member, who at my request allowed me to refer to it. The absence of such books hampers our work; if we had such books we might be able to save the time of the Council. In the case of this Cape of Good Hope Act the question was considered by a Commission consisting of the Lord Chief Justice, General Ardagh and Judge Bigham of His Majesty's High Court. It consisted of a court of gentlemen of the type I should like to have seen here. It would support some other points to which reference was made in a previous Resolution. Now to come to this Act, VI of 1900. This was passed while the Boer war was going on. It set out the circumstances under which the Act was introduced. It was to punish those persons who had taken up arms against Her Majesty the Queen or otherwise assisted her enemies. It was for the suppression of hostilities and for the maintenance of good order. My Lord, this Act cannot afford any parallel for the legislation which is now under consideration. The Act passed in 1902, No. 4 of 1902, is also important. It was an Act to indemnify the Governor of the Colony and the officer commanding His Majesty's forces in the Colony and all persons acting under their authority and in good faith in regard to acts done or committed during the existence of martial law, to validate certain sentences passed by courts-martial or military courts and to confer certain powers on Commissioners to inquiring as to, and reporting on such sentences being still unexpired. And it promised indemnity in respect of certain acts, matters and things whatsoever that were ordered as necessary for the suppression of hostilities or the establishment and maintenance of good order and government in or for the public safety of the Colony between certain dates.

"Now, my Lord, I submit that here again it had reference to the suppression of hostilities or the establishment of good order and government. It has to be shown that this was necessary.

"Secondly, my Lord, this Act which, I think, has been taken as a model for the Bill which is now before the Council points out that it is only acts done or committed during the existence of martial law which can be indemnified. The Bill in the Statement of Objects and Reasons does say that 'the object of the Bill is to indemnify officers of Government and other persons for acts done *bona fide* in the course of martial law during the recent disorders, and to provide for the continuance of the sentences passed by courts established under martial law.' Yet, the Council will see that the provisions of the Bill go far beyond it. Whether this was deliberate or unintentional, I cannot say, but the Council will see that the Bill says in clause 2 'No suit or other legal proceeding whatsoever, whether civil or criminal, shall lie in any court of law against any officer of Government, whether civil or military, or against any other person acting under the orders of any such officer for or on account or in respect of any act, matter or thing ordered or done or purporting to have been ordered or done for the purpose of maintaining or restoring order in any part of British India on or after the 30th of March 1919 and before the commencement of this Act.'

"Now, my Lord, martial law as we all know was proclaimed in Amritsar, and it came into force in Lahore on the midnight of the 15th or rather at 12 o'clock of the night between the 16th and the 17th. By what justification

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events which took place from the 13th March to the date on which martial law was proclaimed have been included in this draft of the Bill, I am unable to understand. Ordinarily such a Bill should be confined to the period during which martial law prevailed, but this Bill goes beyond that period, and the second terminus which it fixes is the commencement of this Act. I should like to know what justification there is for that either.

"My Lord, the second point to which I would refer is this. This Bill says that 'provided that such acts, matters or things were ordered or done in good faith in a reasonable belief that they were necessary for the said purpose.' This, my Lord, is very objectionable. All that you ought to provide for is, that action should be done in good faith and were in fact reasonable, necessary or expedient. You cannot say that if a man were to shoot his fellowman he has acted in a reasonable belief or in good faith. Now, is that man to be indemnified ? In this matter I would draw attention to a few observations of Mr. Justice Chamberlain in one of the State trials which took place in 1799. It was the case, my Lord, of Wright *vs.* Fitzgerald. Wright brought a suit against Fitzgerald for assault and battery. He had been flogged by the order of Fitzgerald. 50 lashes had been given to him and in addition 50 more. Now, in disposing of that case, Mr. Justice Chamberlain proceeded to charge the jury as follows :—'His Lordship said that the jury were not to imagine that the legislature, by enabling Magistrates to justify under the Indemnity Bill, had released them from the feelings of humanity, or permitted them wantonly to exercise power, even though it were to put down rebellion. No ; it expected that in all cases there should be a grave and serious examination into the conduct of the supposed criminal ; and every act should show a mind intent to discover guilt, not to inflict torture. By examination or trial he did not mean that sort of examination and trial which they have been then engaged in, but such examination and trial, the best the nature of the case, and the existing circumstances would allow of.' That was what Mr. Justice Chamberlain said. He said that 'every man, whether Magistrate or not, was authorised to suppress rebellion, and was to be justified by that law for his acts, it is required, that he should not exceed the necessity which gave him the power ; and that he should show in his justification, that he had used every possible means to ascertain the guilt which he had punished ; and above all, no deviation from the common principles of humanity should appear in his conduct.'

"My Lord, the Legislature is asked at this moment . . . . .

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes :—"Will the Hon'ble Member kindly give me the reference ?"

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"It is State Trials, Vol. XXVII, 1820. Now, my Lord, I submit that in these remarks of Mr. Justice Chamberlain, we get a great guidance for our work in which the Council is at present asked to engage itself. We are not a Court sitting here to consider whether a person charged for having committed any particular act during the recent disturbances should have a decree passed against him or should be exempted. The Legislature is sitting at present to lay down the principles and the provisions under which the case of such a man should be tried and considered, and, I submit, the remarks of Mr. Justice Chamberlain are therefore of peculiar help and guidance to us here.

"In the Bill what is provided is that—

'It is expedient to indemnify officers of Government and other persons in respect of acts, matters and things ordered or done or purporting to have been ordered or done for the purpose of maintaining or restoring order, provided that such acts, matters or things were ordered or done in good faith and in a reasonable belief that they were necessary for the said purposes.'

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"Now, my Lord, my particular objection is to the expression 'in a reasonable belief.' I submit that would make it impossible for any plaintiff, ordinarily speaking, to succeed in any suit which he might institute against any individual who had wronged him. And that is particularly so when you look at section 2, for it says that no suit shall lie against any officer of Government who may have done certain things, 'provided that such officer or person has acted in good faith and in a reasonable belief that his action was necessary for the said purposes.'

"Now, my Lord, I submit that the officer must not only show, even apart from the rules of evidence in section 3, to which I shall refer later, that he had not only done the act in good faith, but he should have done it with reasonable and proper care and consideration. In the words of Justice Chamberlain 'he should not have deviated from the common principles of humanity which should always appear in his conduct.' Now, I submit, my Lord, that the Bill goes much further than this and gives a protection which is not justified by previous enactments, or by considerations of reason and justice. In that case, my Lord, the charge was that Fitzgerald had been wrongly flogged. In this case we have many cases in which flogging was resorted to rather freely. In that case, in concluding the judgment of the case, Lord Elverton, speaking of the defendant, for whom it had been pleaded that he had done many acts of loyalty, said : 'he had indeed manifested his loyalty most fully for he had manifested it in blood and written it in blood on the plaintiff's back'. My Lord, here too the backs of many persons bear evidence of the deeds that have been done, and they should be allowed to ask those who so injured them to prove that they had acted with reasonable care and caution in the interests of public peace and good order, and not deviating from the principles of humanity.

"My Lord, these provisions to which I have drawn attention become much more objectionable when you come to clause 3 which says :—

'For the purpose of section 2 a certificate of a Secretary to Government that any act was done under the orders of an officer of Government shall be conclusive proof thereof, and all action taken for the aforesaid purposes shall be deemed to have been taken in good faith and in a reasonable belief that it was necessary therefor unless the contrary is proved.'

"My Lord, what is given with one hand is taken away by this clause in section 3 of the proposed Bill, because if a certificate from a Secretary to Government that any act was done under the orders of an officer of Government shall be conclusive proof thereof, and all action taken for the aforesaid purposes shall be deemed to have been taken in good faith and in a reasonable belief that it was necessary therefor, I submit you are shutting out all chances of success for any plaintiff who may wish to have a suit instituted, to have an injury done to him investigated. You say, unless the contrary is proved, an action shall be deemed to have been taken in good faith and a reasonable belief that it was necessary. Let us assume—I may be doing an injustice to the gentleman, but I have him as an illustration—that Mr. Mani Lal, Barrister-at-law, instituted a suit, brings an action for compensation, for damage for the wrong done to him in his being confined in the manner in which he is confined, in a cell and otherwise, why should he be asked to prove that the person who caused him the injury acted without good faith and without a reasonable belief? Why should not the burden of proving that he acted in good faith and reasonable belief be cast upon the defendant? It ought to be sufficient for the purpose of a fair trial of a character like that in any Court that the plaintiff should state before the Court on oath the facts of the case, and if the facts of the case did not show that he was either a criminal or had been condemned, or that he was guilty of any act for which he should be locked up, then it should be for the defendant to establish that the facts were such that he could not but act in the

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manner in which he did, and that therefore he should be excused for having so acted. It is a double wrong, my Lord, a double wrong to plaintiffs, to persons who are subjected to all these humiliations and wrongs, that they should be called upon to prove that those who oppressed them had acted without good faith and without reasonable belief. I submit, my Lord, this clause should be deleted, and it is only possible for anybody to think of having a chance of success if it should be deleted. Then, my Lord, in this connection I may say that to require the plaintiff to prove that he has acted in good faith and reasonable belief is entirely wrong. How can the plaintiff exercise an attribute of omniscience, how can he search into the heart of the defendant and show an intimacy with the motives of a stranger only known to him by his tyranny and oppression, and prove that the injury he received has been the consequence of malicious intention, a thing which it is impossible for him to prove, or that the act has been done in the suppression of rebellion. Motives can only be inferred from actions, and it is for the defendant to show that his motives were such as to justify his actions being excused. It will be entirely difficult for the plaintiff to prove things specially within the knowledge of the defendant. My Lord, I submit therefore that this portion of the Bill is open to grave objection, and that it takes away in one clause what it appears to give in another.

"Now, my Lord, there are other objections to which the Bill is open. I will go back to the preamble:—

'Whereas owing to the recent disorders in certain districts in the Punjab and in other parts of India, it has been necessary for the purpose of maintaining or restoring order to resort to martial law.'

"Now, my Lord, this would bring in other places. I do not know how this wide wording will affect acts done in Delhi, for instance, and in Calcutta. The object of the Bill should be clear and the language that is used should be modified in order to make it clear. I am not sure, as the preamble stands, whether it does not also cover places where no martial law was established.

"Then, my Lord, I come to clause 4, confirmation and continuance of martial law sentences. This Bill provides that :—

'Every person confined under and by virtue of any sentence passed by a court or other authority constituted or appointed under martial law and acting in a judicial capacity, shall be deemed to have been lawfully confined. And, my Lord, it goes on to say : and shall continue liable to confinement until the expiration of such sentence, or until released by the Governor General in Council or otherwise discharged by lawful authority.'

"My Lord, I must say that this provision of the Bill has shocked me most. I think, my Lord, that the statement of the Hon'ble the Home Member made it clear that the Government of India are conscious that, unless an Indemnifying Bill of the nature now before the Council, that is to say, unless a legislative provision of the nature embodied in clause 4 is passed by this Legislative Council, the detention of men who have been sentenced by martial law courts will be illegal. I take it, my Lord, that that is the position. That being so, I submit it is wrong to these people that the help of the Legislature should be invoked, not for remitting or wiping off the convictions or sentences, but for confirming them and continuing them. My Lord, it seems to me that the Bill was not conceived with sufficient care and deliberation; that the various acts and provisions which were necessary were not fully considered at one time; and it seems to me that, if the model of even the Acts of South Africa had been kept fully before the mind of the Government, the Bill might have been drafted, might have been cast, in a different mould, might have consisted of different provisions. The Hon'ble the Home Member, and, I suppose, the Hon'ble the Law Member, perhaps on referring to the South Africa Act, Act IV of 1902 of the Cape of Good Hope, have noticed that there was a provision made for a revision of the sentences of those who had been convicted or sentenced by the martial law authorities. Now, my Lord, perhaps

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to make up for that omission, the Hon'ble the Home Member has to-day announced the decision of the Government of India that two Judges of the High Court will be appointed to revise the sentences passed by summary courts. I welcome that announcement, but it only strengthens my suspicion that the matter was not considered in all its aspects when the Bill was drafted. Now, my Lord, I want to draw attention to the provisions of the Act of the Cape of Good Hope. May I ask the Hon'ble the Law Member for a copy of that Act, Act IV of 1902?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes:—"It might save the Hon'ble Member trouble if I were to inform him that that was not the Act which we took as a model at all, but the later Act of 1915, of which he does not appear to know."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"I thank the Hon'ble the Law Member. I did not know of the Act of 1915 or, at any rate, I did not remember it in the midst of the Statutes which were noted by my friends who have been working for me in this matter and helping me. But I am thankful to the Hon'ble the Law Member for informing me of it, and I shall feel thankful to him if he will let me have a copy of that Act also."

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes:—"Certainly, after the Hon'ble Member has finished."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My friend, the Law Member, need not be so afraid of letting me look at the Act before I finish; I might find some help from it. However, I shall be content for such courtesy as he thinks fit to extend to me.

"Now, my Lord, this Act, Act IV of 1902, contains a very important provision regarding the confirmation of sentences passed by military courts. I beg to draw your Lordship's attention and the attention of the Council to this section, which runs as follows:—

'The several sentences pronounced by Courts-Martial constituted and convened by proper authority, and holden in districts of this Colony in which martial law was proclaimed or imposed, and during the existence thereof, upon persons not ordinarily subject to Military Law tried by such Courts for acts of high treason, murder, or for all or any other crimes or offences whatsoever, or for all or any contraventions of any Regulations expressed or purporting to be issued under martial law and commonly termed Martial Law Regulations are hereby confirmed: and all such persons confined in any prisons or other legal places of confinement within the Colony under or by virtue of such sentences shall be deemed to have been and to be legally confined there, and shall continue to be so confined, there or elsewhere, as the Governor may direct, until the expiration of the sentences respectively passed upon them or until they are discharged by lawful authority, and such sentences shall be deemed to be sentences duly passed by duly and legally constituted Courts of this Colony and shall subject in each and every case to the provisions of the ninth and tenth sections hereof be carried out or otherwise dealt with, in the same manner, and sentences of such Military Courts as aforesaid shall be followed by the same disabilities, if any, as sentences of the Courts of this Colony.'

"The second part of this goes on to say:—

'Each and all of the officers of the prisons or other legal places of confinement mentioned in the preceding sub-section who have, or had, at any time in good faith received into, or kept in confinement any of the persons mentioned in the said preceding sub-section shall be deemed for all purposes to have acted legally.'

"And the third part is also important. It went on to say:—

'All persons in this Colony who have been deported without the limits thereof under and by virtue of any of the foregoing sentences referred to in the preceding sub-section shall be deemed to have been and to be legally deported without the limits of this Colony, and such acts or cases of deportation as aforesaid shall be deemed to be among, and shall be included under the acts, matters and things referred to in the second section of this Act.'

"Now, my Lord, the object of this, I submit, was to legalise the sentences which had been passed no doubt, but there was the important fact that there was a war waged against the Queen, I think it was then. Secondly, my Lord, it was to confirm the sentences, particularly in the case of persons not ordinarily subject to military law tried by such courts for acts of treason, murder or

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for other crimes or offences or for any contraventions of any Regulations expressed or purporting to be issued under martial law and commonly termed Martial Law Regulations. Now, my Lord, this provision was made and the object was that the punishments which had been inflicted should be regarded as legal and that a suit should not lie against persons because they had confined these men in imprisonment or deported them. Your Lordship will have noted that in section 2 jailors are indemnified, in part 3 certain acts are validated, and, therefore, I submit, the object was more to legalise the acts which had been done and the punishments which had been suffered and which might be suffered as a matter of necessity until they were remedied later on. And this was accompanied, my Lord, by a very salutary provision, because your Lordship will be pleased to note that while this General Indemnity Act was passed on the 15th September 1902, there was a Commission appointed at the same time, dated the 2nd of August 1902. Edward VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, appointed a Commission. That was in the first schedule of the Bill. It was not an extraneous announcement by the Hon'ble the Home Member that the Government of India would be pleased to appoint two High Court Judges—and here I may say that the public have come, my Lord, not to have the same confidence in High Courts after the troubles in the Punjab—to revise sentences passed by summary Courts. My Lord, this ought to be a part of the Bill so that the public might know that there is sufficient and adequate provision made for a revision of those sentences.

" The first Schedule, my Lord, sets out the Commission passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet appointing the Right Hon'ble Baron Alverstone, Sir John Charles Bigham and Major-General Sir John Charles Ardagh, to be Commissioners to inquire into the sentences imposed by the military courts established under martial law in the South African Colonies and Protectorates and appointing Gilbert Mellor, Esq., to be Secretary to the Commission. Your Lordship will see that the Lord Chief Justice of England was the President of the Commission and Justice Bigham ' one of the justices of our High Court of justice ' was a member and also General Sir John Charles Ardagh, K.C.I.E., was a member. Now, I draw attention to certain provisions of this Schedule. It runs :—

' WHEREAS in consequence of the war declared by the late governments of the South African Republic and Orange Free State against Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, it became necessary to proclaim martial law in our colonies and protectorates in South Africa; and whereas certain persons have been by military courts established under martial law in the said colonies and protectorates sentenced to terms of penal servitude and of imprisonment and to the payment of fines and are now undergoing the said sentences and have not paid but are liable to pay the said fines ;

' AND WHEREAS the aforesaid war having now ceased it is expedient that inquiry should be made with regard to the aforesaid sentences with a view to ascertaining whether we might properly and without danger to the public safety of our said colonies and protectorates extend our grace and mercy to any of such persons and where such sentences and any and which of them might properly be by us remitted or reduced.

' Now, know ye that we considering the premises and reposing great trust and confidence in your fidelity and discretion and integrity, do authorise and appoint you the said...... (three persons) to be our Commissioners to inquire into the said sentences imposed by military courts established under martial law in our said colonies and protectorates and with as little delay as possible to report to us in writing under your hands and seals respectively whether in the case of the said persons and of which of them respectively who shall be at the date of your report then undergoing any such sentence or who shall not have paid but shall then be liable to pay any such fines, it is expedient, having regard to all the circumstances relating thereto, that such sentences of fines should be remitted or reduced.'

" Now, my Lord, your Lordship will please note the expression ' and to report with as little delay as possible.' That, my Lord, was incorporated as part of the Bill. I shall feel grateful to the Hon'ble the Law Member if he will kindly give me Act VI of 1900 also . . .

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes :—" I was in hopes, my Lord, that I had not got it, but I have."

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The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" Now, my Lord, there is an important provision in this Act of 1900, to which I invite the attention of Council and the Government. My Lord, the whole attitude of the Government as disclosed in the case of these two enactments and as disclosed by the Bill presented to this Council shows, I am sorry to say, a regrettable difference. Now, my Lord, in the case of this Act of 1900 (VI of 1900), there was a provision to confirm sentences, merely to legalise, as I have pointed out already, what has been done. This is what it says :—

' All actions, indictments and legal proceedings whatsoever which might be brought or instituted in any of the courts of this colony against His Excellency the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope or the officer for the time being in command of His Majesty's Forces in this colony or against any person or persons acting under them or either of them respectively, in any command or capacity, civil or military, for or on account or in respect of any acts, matters, and things whatsoever in good faith advised, commanded, ordered, directed or done as necessary for the suppression of hostilities in or the maintenance of good order and government or for the public safety of this colony between the date of the commencement of a state of war between Her Majesty's Government and the Governments of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State and the date of the taking effect of this Act, shall be discharged and become and be made void.'

" Then, my Lord, it is said in section 5 :—

' In all cases of convictions for high treason or other crimes of a political character during the period specified in section 1 of this Act, where such convictions have taken place before courts-martial or military courts constituted, convened and held as in the last preceding section set forth or where they have taken place before the ordinary criminal courts having jurisdiction over them, it shall be lawful for the Governor, should he consider that any such case would, had it been dealt with after the taking effect of this Act, have been a case proper for the consideration of the Commissioners appointed under section 33 hereof, to order that the said sentences imposed upon such persons shall be altered into the sentence laid down in section 50 of this Act. The person affected by any such sentence shall thereupon become liable to suffer the penalty imposed by the said fiftieth section and no other.'

" That is to say a sentence under section 50 has been substituted for the one already imposed. Section 50 says :—

' The said Commissioners shall, after hearing the evidence, if any, for and against the accused, decide whether he is guilty or not of the charge brought against him, and in all cases in which an accused person shall be found guilty, the said Commissioners shall adjudge that he shall be, for the period of five years and no longer, disqualified from being registered as a voter or from voting for the election of members of Parliament, or of a Divisional or Municipal Council, or of a Village Management Board or from being or continuing to be a member of Parliament, or from holding any public office, or continuing upon the Commission of the Peace, or from serving upon a Jury in civil or criminal cases, anything contained in any Law or Act of Parliament to the contrary notwithstanding; and thereupon such person shall be in Law absolutely disqualified, in regard to all the aforementioned matters and his name, if upon any existing voters' list, shall be and is hereby removed therefrom, and the vote of any such person given at any such election shall be null and void and may be struck out in any proceeding in which the result of such election is challenged in any competent court. Save as hereinafter provided the findings or decisions of the said Commissioners shall not be subject to appeal to or review by any Court whatever.'

" Now, my Lord, you will see what an important difference of outlook and aim these provisions of the indemnifying Acts to which I am referring show as compared with the provisions of this Bill. My Lord, these Commissions were appointed as part of the Bill, and they were given power to wipe off all other sentences and to substitute a municipal disqualification. It was not in ordinary trifling cases, cases of not salaaming a European, but it was in cases of high treason and in all cases of convictions for high treason or for other crimes of a political character during the period specified in section 1 of that Act.

" The other day, my Lord, I brought forward a Resolution and urged that the Government might consider the advisability of the Committee of Inquiry (or the commission which I suggested) being empowered where they thought fit to recommend to His Majesty's Privy Council that convictions by Martial Law Commissions and Martial Law Summary Courts might be annulled or modified. My Lord, this Act to which I make reference shows further reason in support of my proposition. It is said by the Hon'ble the Home Member that the Government of India are going to appoint two High Court Judges to

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revise these sentences. My Lord, the Government of India cannot constitute a court. The Government of India cannot constitute a regular court. The Governor General can no doubt introduce martial law and constitute certain courts under martial law, but the Government of India cannot constitute a regular court.

"If these two High Court Jugdes are to revise the sentences that will not be a court. They will only be advisers, very honourable advisers of the Government of India in respect of the cases which the Government of India may deal with. I submit with confidence, notwithstanding what the Hon'ble the Law Member may say to the contrary on this point, that the Government of India cannot by appointing two High Court Judges to revise sentences passed by martial law invest them with the authority of a legal court . . . .

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—"I never suggested anything of the kind."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"I thank the Hon'ble the Home Member for removing my doubts on the point. I should like to know what will be the position of the two Judges. I should feel grateful to the Hon'ble the Home Member if he will make the point clear, it will save time. I do not know if they are merely to advise, whether their opinions will be merely recommendations to be considered by the executive Government, or whether they will have power to deal with sentences, wipe out convictions, reduce sentences or whatever else they would like to do. I should be very grateful if the Hon'ble the Home Member will enlighten me on that point."

At this point the Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya resumed his seat.

The President :—"The Hon'ble Member will proceed with his speech."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"My Lord, I take it, in the absence of any explanation from the Hon'ble the Home Member that the matter is left vague. I submit that in the absence of further information these two Judges will be merely advisers to the Government. I submit that that will not be a satisfactory position. Next, I should like the Government to consider the propriety of including in the terms of reference some direction such as that contained in Act VI of 1902 of the Cape of Good Hope. By this time, in view of what has happened and that has not been contradicted or controverted, it is time for the Government of India to make up its mind to release these persons who are undergoing imprisonment from further humiliations and hardships. I submit that this is a suitable moment for the Government to consider this matter. If the Bill proceeds as it is, then, I submit, the position will be this. We do not know how long these High Court Judges may take to deal with the cases of these men, the procedure has not been indicated, and therefore no one can form any idea of the time and therefore 'every person confined under and by virtue of any sentence passed by a court or other authority constituted or appointed under martial law and acting in a judicial capacity shall be deemed to have been lawfully confined and shall continue liable to confinement under the expiration of such sentence or until released by the Governor General in Council or otherwise discharged by lawful authority.' I submit that that is not a satisfactory position, particularly in view of the remarks which the Hon'ble the Law Member made. He said he had consulted the Government of the Punjab, and it was of opinion that it would be dangerous to let off any of the men who were undergoing imprisonment at present and who were under sentence passed by martial law. I suggest that if it should be pointed out to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab that if there are persons who are considered dangerous, there are provisions under the existing enactments by which they can be taken up and judicially proceeded against and confined. There are many provisions under the existing enactments which enable the executive Government or any Government to proceed against persons of doubtful character or dangerous and bind them over to keep the peace and to be of good behaviour. It is

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open to the Government to have them tried in the regular courts in the ordinary way. Great complaints have been made that these convictions and sentences are illegal. The Hon'ble the Home Member has practically admitted the truth of this contention and, unless some provision such as I am referring to is enacted, these unhappy men will continue in jail. That being the position I submit that there should be some provision by which these men should at an early date be set free to enjoy the liberty to which they are entitled, and if they are not entitled to that liberty by a reason of any act of wrong doing the ordinary courts of the law should be allowed to deal with them. I need hardly draw attention to the remarks of Lord Halsbury, but it is my duty to refer to certain information which has been printed and reproduced in an excellent volume by Sheikh Nabi Bakhsh, a Vakil of the Punjab High Court. Your Lordship and the Council have noted what Lord Halsbury states in the 'Laws of England' that the powers of the military authorities cease, and those of the civil courts are resumed *ipso facto* on the termination of disorder. Disorder terminated long long ago and martial law was also discontinued partly in May and partly in June, and finally last month. I think it was about the 25th or 28th of August. Therefore the course I am suggesting is the right course to be pursued ; let there be such a provision enacted as that to which I have drawn attention, unless it be a case of murder or arson ; let the men be proceeded against in the ordinary way. They have the right to choose in the matter and some may not choose that course. This question of martial law has been very carefully explained in various places. For instance, Justice Sir James Fitz James Stephen, a Judge of the High Court of the Queen's Bench Division, in his book the History of Criminal Law of England, says. I will read only his summing up to save time. He says, "I will sum up . . . . .

The President :—" I understand it is your summing up also."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" No my Lord, I am reading the summing up of Sir James Fitz James Stephen."

The President :—" All right, proceed."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" He says :—

" I may sum up my view of martial law in general in the following propositions. Martial law is the assumption by officers of the Crown of absolute power exercised by military force for the suppression of an insurrection and the restoration of order and lawful authority. The Officers of the Crown are justified in any exertion of physical force extending to the destruction of life and property to any extent and in any manner that may be required for the purpose. They are not justified in the use of the cruel and excessive means but are liable civilly or criminally for such excess. They are not justified in inflicting punishment after resistance is suppressed, and after the ordinary courts of justice can be re opened.'

The principle by which their responsibility is measured is well expressed in the case of Wright *versus* Fitzgerald. Wright was a French Master at the schools in Clonmell who after the suppression of the Irish rebellion in 1799 . .

The President :—" The Hon'ble Member really must not repeat himself. We have already had the case of Wright *versus* Fitzgerald for half an hour."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya : " My Lord, I am quoting the summary of Sir James Fitz James Stephen . . . .

The President :—" I am quite aware of that. But we have all heard the case of Wright *versus* Fitzgerald for half an hour this afternoon, and I do not propose that we should hear it again."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" Very well, my Lord. Then Sir James Fitz James Stephen proceeds to say :—

' The Courts-martial as they are called, by which martial law in this sense of the word is administered, are not properly speaking, Courts-Martial or courts at all. They are merely

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committees formed for the purpose of carrying into execution the discretionary power assumed by the Government. On the one hand, they are not obliged to proceed in the manner pointed out by the Mutiny Act and the Articles of War. On the other hand, if they do so proceed they are not protected by them as the member of a real court-martial might be except so far as such proceedings are evidence of good faith. They are justified in doing, with any forms and in any manner whatever is necessary to suppress insurrection, and to restore peace and the authority of the law. They are personally liable for any acts which they may commit in excess of that power, even if they act in strict accordance with the Mutiny Act and the Articles of War.'

"Therefore, my Lord, after the resistance has been suppressed the ordinary courts of justice can be re-opened and cases of persons who cannot be released entirely might well be referred to such courts. I will refer to one other opinion, namely, that of Mr. Justice Spankie. Writing on this subject,—this is a written opinion, dated the 27th April 1818 :—

'The manifest intention of Government in its legislative capacity was, that none but cases of the simplest and most obviously criminal nature should be the subject of trial by the courts martial ; the fact, whether a person was taken in the actual commission of an overt act of rebellion, or taken in the act of openly aiding and abetting the enemies of the state or taken in open hostility, might safely be tried by such courts ; and such a provision for trial was calculated to prevent military severity in the field becoming absolute massacre. But all complex cases depending upon circumstantial proof and requiring either a long examination of facts or a discriminating inference from facts in themselves equivocal were purposely withdrawn from the cognizance of these tribunals. It never was intended that courts-martial should try, as those have done, acts even of criminal nature, in which the prisoner was not taken and unless the acts were open overt acts and of the most material palpable quality.'

In another portion he says 'that the moment the order is ceased the ordinary jurisdiction of the courts can be resumed '. Now, my Lord, I submit that the provisions of the Bill as they stand are unsatisfactory, and leave should not be given to introduce the Bill in its present form. Now, if the Bill is not introduced, my Lord, in its present form, as I have said before, not much harm will be done, and the Government will be in a position to deal with the matter after the report of the Committee of Inquiry. I wish, my Lord, to point out the grave injustice and disadvantage which is likely to result if the Bill is passed at present. Of course it is in the power of your Excellency's Government to pass the Bill. We know it. We have had recent experiences to convince us of it. You do command a large official majority in this Council. The representatives of the people are few. But I submit, my Lord, in this matter it would be right and proper that your Excellency's Government should consider what the public opinion of the country is. Shall we stop now?"

The President :—"Is the Hon'ble Member concluding his speech?"

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"My Lord, I should like to conclude to-morrow."

The President :—"The Council will now adjourn till 11 o'clock to-morrow. We shall sit from 11 to half-past 1, and we shall sit again from 3 until we finish."

The Council then adjourned to Friday, the 19th September 1919, at 11 A.M.

SIMLA : } H. M. SMITH,

The 30th September, 1919. } *Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, Simla.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ASSEMBLED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1915.
(5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.)

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Friday, the 19th September, 1919.

PRESENT:

His Excellency BARON CHELMSFORD, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., G.C.B.E., Viceroy and Governor General, *presiding*, and 52 Members, of whom 44 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :— 11-5 A.M.

1. "To what extent have the cultivation and production of cotton increased during the last five years in each province, and what action do Government propose to take on the report of the Cotton Committee?" *Increase of cultivation and production of cotton.*

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Mant replied :—

"A statement* giving the area and yield of cotton in each Province (including Indian States) in India for the five years ending with 1918-19 is placed on the table.

The Resolution of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agriculture Department, on the Report of the Indian Cotton Committee, which was published in the Supplement to Part I of the Gazette of India, dated the 9th August 1919, indicates broadly the lines on which it is proposed to deal with the recommendations in the Report of the Committee."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

2. "What are the causes of the high prices of food grains, and how far, if at all, is profiteering or any other remediable factor responsible for the same, in each province?" *Causes for rise in prices.*

*Vide Appendix.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Mr. R. A. Mant; Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi; Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma; Sir Dinshaw Wacha.*] [19TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Mant replied :—

"I would refer the Hon'ble Member to what I said in the debate on the Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda on the 15th instant."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

Action contemplated for checking the rise in prices.

3. "Will Government be pleased to indicate the lines on which action is contemplated for checking the upward course of prices of foodstuffs, and for affording adequate relief against the same?"

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Mant replied :—

"I would refer the Hon'ble Member to the same debate. I may add that the Committee which Council recommended the Government of India to appoint to consider this question will meet to-morrow at Gorton Castle."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

Taking over of rice intended for England by Government.

4. "Has the attention of Government been drawn to a statement appearing in the 'Rangoon Times' that the Royal Commission on wheat supplies holds in Burma large quantities of rice bought last year and apparently not needed in England, and that the same might be taken over by the Government of India for meeting the demand of Bengal and Madras? Are Government making inquiries in the matter?"

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Mant replied :—

"Yes. The unshipped balance of old crop rice held in Burma by the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies amounts to 18,800 tons. The statement that this rice is not needed in England is not correct. The Royal Commission recently asked to be permitted to purchase an additional quantity of 25,000 tons of rice in Burma, but this request was refused."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma asked :—

Improvement of stocks of food supplies throughout the country.

5. "What proposals, if any, have been resolved upon to improve the stocks of food supplies throughout the country?"

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Mant replied :—

"I would refer the Hon'ble Member also to the reply which I have just given to the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi."

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha asked :—

Indian traders in East Africa.

6. "(*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a statement made by the Indian Merchants' Chamber in their representation to the Government of Bombay regarding East African trade to the effect that colour prejudice which is responsible for a great deal of mischief in South Africa has begun to make itself felt even in East Africa, and that the segregation campaign is in full swing there too?

"(*b*) Have any steps been taken, or are any steps intended to be taken, to safeguard the rights and privileges of the Indian trading community in that country?"

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[19TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.] [*Sir George Barnes; Sir Dinshaw Wacha.*]

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to a statement which was published in the Press made by the Committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau regarding East African trade.

I regret to say that the statement of the Committee that colour prejudice has begun to make itself felt in East Africa, appears from the information which we received from various sources, to be not unfounded. In March last we received a deputation of Indians from East Africa, headed by Mr. Alibhai Jeevanji, and were much impressed with the sober and convincing way in which they stated their grievances. His Excellency the Viceroy at once telegraphed a summary of their grievances to the Secretary of State and urged strongly that their claims should receive sympathetic consideration. The memorial presented by the deputation was subsequently forwarded to the Secretary of State with a despatch, in which the Government of India urged that there was no justification in a Crown Colony or Protectorate for assigning to British Indians a status in any way inferior to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects resident in the Colony. The Government of India further urged not only that the more galling disabilities of Indians in East Africa should be removed, but also that their claims to a share in the government of the country, by adequate representation on the Legislative Council and on local bodies, should be sympathetically considered.

The Committee's statement also refers to another grievance, which was not mentioned by the deputation, namely, that an attempt is being made to remove Indian ginneries from leading industrial places like Kampala. It had already been brought to the notice of the Government of India that the cotton policy of the Uganda Government was likely to injure Indian trade interests. We have more than once addressed the Secretary of State on the subject, protesting most strongly against restrictions on trade which particularly affect the Indian owned ginneries at the ports. The Hon'ble Member will be glad to hear also that a meeting of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, at which only one Indian was present, passed a resolution that the proposals of the Uganda Government, if carried out, would constitute a very grave injustice to the ginning industry and would be a serious interference with the freedom of trade.

Regarding the policy of segregation to which the Hon'ble Member specifically refers, we have received papers from the Secretary of State from which it appears that a Report on Sanitary Matters in the East Africa Protectorate, Uganda and Zanzibar, by Professor W. J. Simpson, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P., has recommended the division of residential areas into separate zones, in which different building regulations should be enforced by the sanitary authorities. The Secretary of State has already protested against any such division being based on racial discrimination, and has pointed out that Professor Simpson himself has observed in his Report that the division into separate zones would not prevent any European, Asiatic or African from owning land or buildings in any zone, provided they conformed to the provisions relating to these zones. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has promised to give further consideration to the question."

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha asked :—

7. "Have Government formulated any definite proposals regarding the report of the Indian Industrial Commission? If so, what are the proposals?" Report of the Indian Industrial Commission.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Sir George Barnes; Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur; Sir William Vincent; Mr. R. A. Mant.*] [19TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"I have nothing to add to the statement made on this subject by His Excellency the Viceroy in his speech at the opening of this Session of the Council, which gives all the information at present at our disposal."

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur, asked :—

The Indian Majority Act.

8. " (*a*) Are Government aware of the decision of the Madras High Court in S.A. No. 1277-1916, regarding the right of a Muhammadan girl to release her dower ?

(*b*) Has their attention been drawn to a letter on 'The majority of Muhammadan women', which appeared in the 'Madras Mail' of the 5th March 1918 ?

(*c*) Do Government contemplate a change in the provisions of the Indian Majority Act, 1875, so as to exempt Muhammadan women of sixteen years of age and over, (who according to Muhammadan Law have attained majority) from the operation of the Act ? "

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

" (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Government will examine the question of the desirability of amending the Act of 1875. "

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur, asked :—

Measures taken to control and check the growth of food prices.

9. " (*a*) What measures have been adopted and what further measures are proposed to control and check the growth of food prices in the different provinces ?

(*b*) Will Government lay on the table a statement for each province, describing the steps taken so far to mitigate the sufferings of the poor on account of the high prices of foodstuffs ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Mant replied :—

"The Foodstuffs Commissioner has been instructed to write a report on the operations of his Department in the past year, and this report will be published. It will contain information in general terms on the questions referred to by the Hon'ble Member. Local Governments will no doubt consider the advisability of obtaining, for publication, similar reports from their Directors of Civil Supplies."

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur, asked :—

Pension of Mahomed Hayat of Kurnool.

10. " (*a*) Have Government received any petitions from Mahomed Hayat, Khan Bahadur, a political prisoner at Kurnool, regarding the increase of his pension ?

(*b*) If so, what action do they propose to take in the matter ?

(*c*) Do they propose to grant substantial allowances to the Khandans at Kurnool ? Are not these Khandans now in receipt of small pensions ? "

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ; THE INDEMNITY BILL.

[19TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.] [*Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Holland; Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*]

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Holland replied :—

" (*a*) A petition dated the 17th October 1911 was received direct from Muhammad Hayat Khan and was sent to the Government of Madras with the request that the petitioner might be informed that his representation could not be entertained by the Government of India unless submitted through the local authority. Further direct petitions were received in December, 1911, January, 1913, and February and August 1919, and were similarly forwarded to the Local Government for disposal.

(*b*) The Government of India do not propose to take any action in the matter unless they are addressed by the Local Government.

(*c*) The Kurnool pensions are administered in accordance with principles formulated by the Government of Madras in 1890 and approved by the Government of India. The Government of India have not received from the Madras Government any proposals for the increase of any of the pensions now granted, nor have they any recent information as to the amounts disbursed to individual pensioners."

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur put a supplementary question which was inaudible.

The President :—" I think if the Hon'ble Member would let Colonel Holland hear his supplementary question, he would be able to reply to him."

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur :—" Regarding this third part, I should like to know whether the Government of India will ask the Local Government for their opinion on account of the scarcity and high prices of grain ? "

The Hon'ble Lieutenant Colonel R. E. Holland :—" I understand that the Hon'ble Member wishes to know whether the Government of India will ask the Local Government whether, on account of the high prices of grain, some increase might not be made in the pensions. I have discussed the matter with the Hon'ble Mr. Marjoribanks, and I propose to go through the file with him and, if I may answer the Hon'ble Member privately afterwards, I think he will be satisfied."

THE INDEMNITY BILL—(*Contd*).

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" My Lord, 11-12 A.M.
I would like to draw attention to two other matters relating to the Bill which are to my mind of great importance. One is that clause 6, the savings clause, says :—

'Nothing in this Act shall prevent the institution of proceedings by or on behalf of the Government against any person in respect of any matter whatsoever.'

This no doubt reserves to the Government the right of instituting any proceedings by or on behalf of the Government against any person. But, except for this, the right of private individuals to bring any suit or to institute any legal proceedings against any individual are restricted by the provisions of clauses 2 and 3. Now, my Lord, I have already submitted that clause 2 of the Bill bars a suit and says :—

'No suit or other legal proceeding whatsoever, whether civil or criminal, shall lie in any court of law against any officer of Government; * * * * * provided that such officer or person has acted in good faith and in a reasonable belief that his action was necessary for the said purposes.'

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" And then comes clause 3 which says :—

'For the purposes of section 2 a certificate of a Secretary to Government that any act was done by the orders of any officer of Government shall be conclusive proof thereof, etc., unless the contrary is proved.'

" Now, my Lord, the result of these two clauses taken together is, as I submit, practically to make the chance of success for any private individual very very small, and I submit this is not right. I want to illustrate how very unjustly the provisions of this Bill will operate to make it difficult for any individual who may have been injured to obtain justice. I would like to draw attention to one concrete case which occurred at Amritsar. That case is the case of Mr. Gurdial Singh Salariya, Barrister-at-law. This gentleman was in the District Court along with several others on the 10th of April, 1919, when he heard that there had been firing resorted to and that there was trouble owing to the deportations. He and other pleader friends consulted together and resolved to inform the Deputy Commissioner that they thought they might go and help, and, with his consent, went to try and quiet the trouble. They did go there, and this gentleman and his friends who were with him laboured for a long while to quell the mob and to turn them back. He succeeded also to a large extent in sending back part of the mob from the railway overbridge, and, in order that he might do his work better, obtained the loan of a horse from a policeman with the help of the Deputy Commissioner and rode about appealing to people to go back. While he was doing this, the military fired upon the mob. There was a crowd near the overbridge; he found the military ready to fire and he shouted out at the top of his voice to stop. He requested the Deputy Commissioner to give him some time to persuade the crowd to go back, and, while he was doing so, they began to fire all at once without warning this gentleman that they were going to fire. Luckily, he escaped. The Deputy Commissioner in his statement before one of the Martial Law Commissions said that this gentleman, Mr. Gurdial Singh, 'went with his permission to push back the mob and that he was genuinely trying to do so.' He further says that 'owing to a dangerous rush of the crowd, it was necessary to fire, while Gurdial Singh was trying to keep them back, and that he had been pointed out to the soldiers as a friend. He ran serious risk of being shot and deserves credit for having tried to quell the mob in a brave and determined manner.' This was the statement made by the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar in the case when Mr. Gurdial Singh was tried. Now, my Lord, having done this, this gentleman went home. This was on the 10th of April. On the 23rd of May a policeman, a constable in white clothes, went to him in court and asked him to accompany him to the Kotwali, where he was wanted by the police. He went there and was placed before the Deputy Superintendent, I think. He was asked a few questions and was politely told that he was to go to jail where he was to be confined. Now, my Lord, this gentleman was kept in Amritsar for two days or so and then he was removed, handcuffed, to Lahore. On the morning of May, the 26th, he was made to walk on foot from the railway station at Lahore to Montgomery Hall, was kept there the whole day sitting on the ground. Then, my Lord, he was removed to the Central Jail and was put in an iron cage, seven feet by 2½, although his guardian had paid Rs. 30 in order that he might be put in another place. Now, my Lord, he was removed the next morning to that other place. He was not long there and was sent on to another jail. This gentleman was arrested on the 23rd, was put on his trial on the charge of having taken part on the 5th April, 1919, to bring about *hartal* on the 6th. It was proved that he was lying ill at home on that day by the evidence of a surgeon, I think a civil surgeon. The second charge was that he was a speaker at the meeting of the 6th April, the great *Satyagraha* day meeting. He did admit that he did take part, and all glory to him for having taken part in that meeting. The third charge against him was that he had incited the mob at the railway bridge on the 10th April, when he had at the risk of

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his life tried to send back the mob to the city, and further that he had on horseback gone down to the city and delivered an inflammable speech. Now, my Lord, the Deputy Commissioner was examined and he deposed to the fact that this gentleman had honestly endeavoured at the risk of his life to quell the mob, and to send them back to the city. The question put to the Deputy Commissioner was 'Do you know as a fact that Gurdial Singh Salariya did his best to keep the mob back on the 10th April 1919?' The answer was 'Yes, this is the only conclusion to be drawn from the action I saw.' Then the question was 'Did you actually see him shouting and entreating the mob on the carriage bridge to disperse?' and the answer was 'Yes, I remember him distinctly as he swarmed up a lamp post to address the crowd better.' Then he was asked 'Did his attitude and efforts against the mob appear to you genuine?' The answer was 'Yes, I certainly think they were genuine.' Then again 'Was Gurdial Singh in danger of being shot when he was roaming about facing the mob and telling them to get back and thus did real service?' The answer was 'Yes, owing to the dangerous rush of the crowd it was necessary to fire while he was trying to keep them back and though he had been pointed out to the soldiers as a friend he ran serious danger of being shot. He deserves credit for having tried to keep the crowd back in a brave and determined manner.' Now, my Lord, this gentleman was put on his trial and kept in jail from the 23rd May for nearly a month and a half. He was subjected to all these indignities and to all the humiliation and trouble of being kept there. In the judgment in his case the Martial Law Commission said: 'This accused was present at the meeting of the 6th April. (That of course was a crime in the eye of the Commission.) But we are not satisfied that he had joined the conspiracy. His actions on the 10th April as deposed to by the Deputy Commissioner indicate that he was supporting the authorities to the best of his powers and at some risk to himself. Hans Raj (the approver) does not attribute any acts to him, merely saying that Gurdial Singh had told Bashir that he had done what he could on the 10th. Mr. Herbert (the Crown Advocate) did not press the case against him and we acquit him.' Now, my Lord, I should like to ask what would be the position of Mr. Gurdial Singh if he was to seek some compensation, some remedy for the gross, unjustifiable wrong done to him. Here is a man who at the risk of his life rendered service to the Government and the public at the time of the disorder, while the Deputy Commissioner and the Police Superintendent who saw him work at the railway bridge were still in Amritsar, this gentleman was arrested and *challanned* in a humiliating manner and kept in jail for a period of a month and a half, had to undergo all the anxiety, trouble and indignity and humiliation of arranging for his defence and had to be acquitted after all. Is he, if this proposed Bill is passed, to be defeated in a suit, unless he can swear that there was in the minds of his assailants and persecutors a milicious intent? Or is it right that he should be able to go into the Court, state the facts and ask his persecutors to plead whatever excuse or justification they may have to plead? Which will be the right course? Which will be the fair procedure? I submit, there can be only one answer. The man has been obviously unanswerably wronged. You want by this Bill to shut him out from having a chance of success in a suit for damages, by the provisions you seek to incorporate in this Bill. He goes with his suit or plaint into the Court, and the answer is that no suit will lie unless it is proved by the plaintiff that the defendant had not acted in good faith and in a reasonable belief that the steps that had been taken against him were necessary for the purposes of maintaining or restoring order. I submit, my Lord, I cannot imagine a grosser perversion of what should be the right procedure than what is incorporated in this Bill. I have drawn attention to this case for two reasons, first, that the provisions of clauses 2 and 3 are entirely unjust and ought to be entirely deleted, I mean so far as the proviso to clause 2 is concerned and so far as the new rule of evidence incorporated in clause 3 is concerned. I would also refer to it to show that though clause 6 of the Bill gives to Government the power to proceed against any person against whom they may

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think it fit to, the case of private individuals who may wish to proceed against those who have arrested or harassed or subjected them to oppression, is not taken sufficient care of. My Lord, it may be said that the Bill provides that the Government can proceed against any person in respect of any matter, and that it will be only reasonable to expect that in a case like the one that I have mentioned the Law Member of the Government would advise, and the Home Member would advise the Government of India to institute a suit to find out who were the persons who were responsible for all the humiliation and indignity and suffering inflicted upon Mr. Gurdial Singh and commit them to trial. That should ordinarily be the case, my Lord; but unfortunately in the circumstances of the situation, it is not given to private individuals who have suffered to expect, to have a reasonable expectation, that such a course would be pursued. I regret to say it, but it is a fact which I ought to mention that, while I have heard much indignation expressed at the acts of lawlessness that were committed by some sections of the mob, I have not heard one word of sympathy from the Government benches with those who have lost their lives, their relations or the other sufferers in consequence of these troubles, except my European fellow-subjects for whom I share the sympathy with members of the Government. My Lord, it has been a sad thing for me to reflect that while such outrageous events have happened, while the casualties have been ascertained to the extent that has been done, there should not have been one word of sympathy, expressed on behalf of Government with these men who have suffered . . . . .

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—" May I offer a word of explanation ? I said quite definitely in this Council that no one deplored the loss of life more than I did. It is unfair to say that I did not express any sympathy with those who suffered."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" My Lord, I take it, I will accept it, that the Hon'ble Member did mean to express sympathy with Indians . . . . . .

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—" Not only mean to, but I did do it."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" I am glad to be assured, my Lord, that the Hon'ble Member did express sympathy with Indians as well as Europeans who had suffered. But I still expected a more sympathetic attitude on the part of Government in order to give an assurance to the public that if there are any cases in which these facts are found to exist, if the wrongs done cannot be justified, that the Government will itself proceed to bring the offenders, the wrong-doers, the oppressors of His Majesty's subjects to trial. This brings me to one other aspect of the question, and that is the question of compensation for the damage sustained. In the Cape of Good Hope Act, VI of 1900, there is a whole chapter devoted to the provision for compensation for damage sustained from military operations. Now, what does clause 5 of the Bill before us provide ? It says—' Where under martial law the property of any person has been taken or used by any officer of Government, whether civil or military, the Governor General in Council shall pay to such person reasonable compensation for any loss immediately attributable to such taking or using to be assessed upon failure of agreement by a person holding judicial office not inferior to that of a District Judge to be appointed by Government in this behalf '. My Lord, the Bill confines itself to loss of compensation for property used for military purposes. But what about the lives that have been lost in military operations ? Lives that are much more valuable than any property lost. I submit that the proper course would be to incorporate in this Bill a provision to the effect that the Committee which is to be constituted under this Act

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should have power to decide what compensation should be given to those who have suffered loss of life or limb, for many have suffered in limb, as well as those who have suffered loss of property. In this respect the Bill is defective, and for this reason also I submit that the Government should reconsider the situation. The Council will have noted that my proposal is not that no Indemnity Bill should be introduced and passed, but that such a Bill should not be introduced at present, that it should be kept back until the Committee of inquiry has reported. I would point out in this connection that this is not such a wide suggestion as it may seem to some people. After the dark days of the Mutiny the Government was in no hurry to pass an Indemnity Act. The Indemnity Act was passed in the year 1860; it received the assent of the Government of India on the 2nd August 1860; that is two years after the mutiny had been suppressed. I submit, my Lord, that the Government would not be unwise, and that no interests would be jeopardised if the Government do not proceed with the Bill at present. I am strengthened in urging this before Council by the reports which I have received, both telegrams and letters have been coming from different places expressing the deep sense of dissatisfaction among the general Indian public at the Government proceeding with this Indemnity Bill. I will first read a telegram I have received from Lahore. It runs—'Members of the Indian Association, Lahore, respectfully enter their emphatic protest against the statement made by the Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Khan at the recent meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council that the people of the Punjab do not want a Commission of Inquiry into the happenings of April last. As a matter of fact, the entire province demands a searching investigation by an Imperial Commission, unconnected with the administration of the country; the fact that public meetings of protest cannot be held owing to Ordinances and official orders should not be misconstrued. They wish further to give expression to strongly felt public opinion of the Punjab that passing of the proposed Bill at the present stage will not only be premature but also prejudicial to the conduct of proper inquiry. There will be ample time for enactment of a law for the protection of officials after the Commission of Inquiry has pronounced its verdict as to the necessity of a declaration of martial law and suggestions of measures and methods adopted in its working. The Punjab Association feel in any case that there is absolutely no necessity for validating sentences illegally passed by Martial Law Commission and officers. They pray that the Government will be pleased to abandon the Bill at present.' This is one of several telegrams received. I also wish to show how the public have expressed themselves. Sir Narayan Chandarvakar, Vice-President of the National Liberal Association, cabled to the Secretary of State and to your Excellency a few days ago praying among other things that the Indemnity Bill at the present stage should be abandoned, as its necessity depends on the result of inquiry by the already appointed Commission. Then again, my Lord, 'Ditcher' in 'Capital' has said that it is obvious that the passing of the Indemnity Act and the findings of the Committee will be purely academic. The 'Daily News' of London has observed in referring to the proposed Commission that 'the provision for a complete whitewashing of the official policy of the Punjab is made doubly certain by the resolve to protect officials by the Act of Indemnity before the inquiry is entered on. This policy, for which there is no defence, recalls the direct action taken after the Ceylon disturbances in the first year of the war. By such un-British tactics the British name is besmirched.' The Indian papers have almost without exception written strongly against the policy of proceeding with this Bill before the Committee has made its report. There is hardly time for me to refer to the opinions of the 'Leader,' the 'Bombay Chronicle,' the 'Nation,' the 'Bengalee' and other papers. But what, I think, is better is to invite attention to a very valuable article from the pen of Sir Narayan Chandarvakar which has been published in the 'Indian Social Reformer.' The other day the Hon'ble the Home Member relied upon a letter published by an anonymous 'Indian student of constitutional law' for support of his view in introducing

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this Indemnity Bill. I was rather taken aback; it seemed to me to be a great fall for the Hon'ble the Home Member of the Government of India to refer to an anonymous writer for support of the policy decided upon by the Government of India. However, that is the concern of the Hon'ble the Home Member. I now present as a contrast a very valuable contribution to the discussion of this Bill, the opinion of a gentleman who has acted for years as an honoured Judge of the Bombay High Court, officiated as Chief Justice for some time and was also Chief Justice in Indore for several years. On important occasions he has laid the Government of India under an obligation by expressing well-considered opinions on constitutional questions. Writing in the 'Indian Social Reformer,' Sir Narayan Chandarvarkar writes: 'Surprise is expressed in some quarters that Indian politicians of all shades of opinion have opposed the decision of the Government of India in introducing an Indemnity Act in the Imperial Legislative Council at the earliest convenient moment for indemnifying all the officers in respect of their acts in connection with the recent disturbances.' Then he cites the authority of Mr. Dicey in support of the principle which is enunciated in Mr. Dicey's book, called 'A leap in the dark.' My Lord, I may mention that this book—'A leap in the dark'—was published in 1893. The purport was to examine the leading principles of the Irish Home Rule Bill which was introduced in that year in Parliament. In Mr. Dicey's opinion one of the most important defects of that Bill was, that its provisions relating to the restrictions on and safeguards against the legislative power of the contemplated Irish Parliament contain no prohibition against the passing of an Act of Indemnity by that Parliament. Mr. Dicey said:—

'Of all the laws which a legislature can pass an Act of Indemnity is the most likely to produce injustice. It is on the face of it the legislation of illegality, the hope of it encourages acts of vigour, but it also encourages violations of law and of humanity. The tale of flogging Fitzgerald in Ireland, or the history of Governor Eyre in Jamaica, is sufficient to remind us of the deeds of lawlessness and cruelty which in a period of civil conflict may be inspired by recklessness or panic and may be pardoned by the retrospective sympathy or partizanship of a terror-stricken or vindictive Legislature.'

Further on he writes:—

'An *ex post facto* is the instrument which a legislature is most apt to use for punishing the unpopular use of legal rights. There is not a landlord, there is not a magistrate, there is not a constable in Ireland who may not tremble in fear of *ex post facto* legislation. There is no reason as far as the Home Rule Bill goes, why the gaoler who kept Mr. William O'Brien in prison or the warders who attempted to pull off his breeches, should not be rendered legally liable to punishment for their offences against the unwritten law of Irish sedition. No such monstrocity of legal inequity will, it may be said, be produced. I admit this, but the very object of prohibitions' (against the passing of *an ex post facto* law) 'is the prevention of outrageous injustice. The wise founders of the United States prohibited to Congress and to every State legislature, the passing of *ex post facto* legislation.'

"Now, my Lord, going further and dealing with the particular Home Rule Bill and commenting upon the absence from it of a prohibition against the passing of an Indemnifying Act, Mr. Dicey says that it was necessary that there should be a prohibition. He says:—

'Circumstances no doubt may arise in Ireland, as in other countries, under which the maintenance of order or the protection of life may excuse or require deviation from the strict rules of legality. But the question whether these circumstances have arisen will always be decided far more justly by the Parliament at Westminster than it can be decided by the Parliament at Dublin. Can anyone really maintain that a Parliament in which Mr. Healy, or, for that matter, Colonel Saunderson might be leader, would be as fair a tribunal as a Parliament under the guidance of Mr. Gladstone or Lord Salisbury for determining whether an officer, who, acting under the directions of the Irish Government and with a view to maintain order at Belfast or Dublin, should have put an agitator or conspirator to death without due trial had or had not done his duty.'

"Now, my Lord, as Sir Narayan Chandarvarkar says, substitute India for Ireland and substitute Simla for Dublin and so on, and it would appear that the

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passage applies very much to the proposal now before the Council. I submit that in view of these very weighty expressions of opinion, the Government would be wise in postponing action in this matter of an Indemnifying Bill. My Lord, it is open to the Government, it is in the power of the Government, as I said yesterday, to pass the Bill by the official majority which it commands. But I would appeal to your Excellency that your Excellency may reconsider this question and not flout public opinion which has been so widely expressed in this matter. My Lord, it may be that the Government can carry on the administration of the country without paying heed to public opinion, but it is not the right thing to do. The right thing to do would be to act in accordance with all the principles for which the blood of Britons and of Indians was shed in the last great war, to do that which is right, to do that which truth, justice and honour demand, and in this matter truth, justice and honour demand that where so many deplorable acts have been committed, where so much illegality has been committed, where so many indignities have been offered, when there are such serious allegations regarding the action of His Majesty's officers, civil and military, when there are serious allegations regarding the attitude of the Government of India itself in the matter of the Punjab administration during the last few months, I submit, my Lord, the right thing to do would be to stay your hand and to let this matter lie over until the Committee of Inquiry has reported. When the Committee of Inquiry submits its report, I venture respectfully to say that the right course for the Government of India would be to submit that report to His Majesty's Government and ask them, in view of the facts which may then be established, to consider which acts of the officers of His Majesty's servants, civil or military, should be indemnified, and to also consider what compensation should be offered on behalf of the public, that is the Government, to those who have suffered unjustly during these disturbances and riots. I ask, my Lord, for an attitude of greater sympathy, an attitude of greater desire to do justice between man and man, between Indian and European, between one subject and another, not in any vindictive spirit, not in any revengeful spirit, but purely with a desire that justice should be done, and that right should be done. For these reasons, I most earnestly appeal to your Excellency and to your Excellency's Government to reconsider the matter and not proceed with this Bill. If this is done, my Lord, the whole country will feel grateful; in England and in India public opinion will feel that your Excellency's Government have at the last moment even recognised the force and weight of public opinion and bowed to it. My Lord, the mightiest Government has to bow to public opinion. It so happens that in this matter the public voice is not strong, but, I submit, we must always appeal in this matter to what we find in England, and I submit with great respect that no Government in England would have dared to bring forward a Bill of this character in the circumstances which have been disclosed in this debate, and I submit, my Lord, that the Government here, though it has the power, it ought not to exercise that power, and ought to wait until the Committee of Inquiry has reported. I make this appeal in the name of those who have lost their lives, in the name of those who have lost their limbs in these recent disturbances, in the name of those who have suffered indescribable indignities, in the name of those who are undergoing imprisonment at this moment unjustly in His Majesty's jails, in the name of those women who are in mourning by the loss of their husbands, their relations, or sons, in the name of all those, my Lord, I appeal to your Excellency's Government to stay the hand of Government and to wait for the Committee of Inquiry, and then to decide what should be done. When the Committee of Inquiry has reported, the public can see what are the facts, and what is the right course to pursue in those circumstances. Every reasonable man in this Council will then offer his support to the measure that may then be proposed.

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"My Lord, I submit this is what the situation demands. I hope that your Excellency's Government will not judge this matter merely by the opinions of a few members who have the privilege of sitting in this Council. I hope, in deciding this matter, your Excellency will have referred to the vast multitude of Indian opinion outside this Council and also to the opinion in England. If you decide having regard to that opinion, I have no doubt that your Excellency will come to only one conclusion, and that is, to postpone the introduction of this Bill till the Committee of Inquiry have reported."

11-40 A.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Thompson** :—"With your Excellency's permission, I should like to make a few remarks on the amazing speech, to the last quarter of which we have just been privileged to listen. I do not propose to touch on the legal questions, or questions of constitutional law which have been raised by the Pandit. They will no doubt be dealt with by the Legal Member, if he thinks there is anything in them that merits a reply. Nor do I propose to deal with the details of the administration of martial law by military officers; that is a matter for one of my military colleagues to deal with. Nor again shall I touch on the general questions of the justification for the introduction of martial law, the alleged provocative action of the Punjab Government in deporting Kitchlew and Satyapal and excluding Mr. Gandhi from the Punjab, or such other matters of a general nature. I propose to confine myself to the specific allegations which have been made by the Pandit of misconduct and mal-administration on the part of civil officers who were responsible for the administration of justice during the period of martial law. Before I start with the allegations made by the Hon'ble Pandit, there were two remarks which fell from the speaker who preceded him which, I think, require a passing notice. The first point was the statement made by Mr. Chanda that on the 11th of April orders were issued by the Punjab Government prohibiting the publication of any accounts in the newspapers. The order that was passed, my Lord, was an order requiring any newspaper, whether English or Indian, to submit any accounts which it proposed to publish of the events which had taken place for precensorship before publication. It was an order which, as I have said, applied both to the English and the Indian press, and there was nothing whatever to prevent any newspaper which desired honestly, and for the public good, to publish true information from publishing it.

"The second point in Mr. Chanda's speech on which I wish to make an observation is, his allegation that it was out of revenge for the fraternisation between the Hindus and Muhammadans at the festival of *Ram Naumi* on the 9th of April that Sir Michael O'Dwyer excluded Mr. Gandhi. Now, my Lord, I have the greatest admiration for Sir Michael O'Dwyer, but I do not think that any one here would claim for him that he was a prophet. The fraternisation at the *Ram Naumi* took place on the 9th of April; the orders for the exclusion of Mr. Gandhi were passed, so far as I remember, some 48 hours before that fraternisation took place.

"I now come, my Lord, to the allegations which have been made by the Hon'ble Pandit. I am afraid my remarks must of necessity take rather a discursive form, but I do not see that I can deal with the allegations which have been made in any better form than by taking them in the order in which the Hon'ble Member has made them, and I think in all the cases with which I shall deal I shall be able to show the Council that the story which has been given by the Pandit is a distortion or an exaggeration, or a misunderstanding of the facts. The first case he mentioned was that of the exclusion of a gentleman from the Punjab who was so well-known that the Pandit could not even give us his correct name; he called him Mr. Hume . . . .

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"Mr. C. F. Andrews."

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The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Thompson :—" His real name was Mr. C. F. Andrews, but the Pandit called him Mr. Hume. Now, my Lord, the facts in regard to the exclusion of Mr. Andrews are these. On the 5th of May the Punjab Government received a telegram from the editor of the 'Independent' newspaper at Allahabad saying that he, along with the editors of the 'Bengalee', 'New India,' the 'Amrita Bazar Patrika,' the 'Hindu' and the 'Leader' proposed to depute Mr. Andrews to the Punjab with a view to report to the Indian press on the condition of affairs in the Province with special reference to the administration of martial law. Now, my Lord, at the time when that request was made, two of the papers on whose behalf it was made had been excluded from the Province—one more of them has been excluded since—and almost all of them have distinguished themselves by the bitterness of their attacks on the Punjab Administration. Now, my Lord, I put it to the Council, if these papers wished to obtain the good offices of the Punjab Government with the military authorities in order to enable Mr. Andrews to enter the martial law area, was this quite the most tactful way of doing it? Could the Punjab Government be expected to use their good offices on behalf of newspapers whose bitter criticism, whose unfair criticism of what had been done had earned for them exclusion from the Province? I do not think there is a single Member here, my Lord, who will answer that question in the affirmative.

" I now pass on to the Pandit's allegations about the Jallewalian Bagh. I do not wish to dwell on this extremely painful incident, but I merely wish to offer one or two remarks in regard to the number of casualties. The Hon'ble Member has hinted that more than a thousand persons were killed there. He told us yesterday that his latest information was that 530 had been traced. Now, my Lord, I daresay we shall never know the exact number of persons who met their deaths in that garden But what the Punjab Government have done is this. We made a proclamation in Amritsar and in the surrounding villages inviting all persons who had any information in regard to the names of those who had met their deaths there to come forward and give that information to Government. We knew that private organisations were at work collecting information on the same subject. We gave instructions to the local authorities that they were to see that this proclamation was brought to the notice of those persons so that they might have no excuse for not coming forward and giving us any information that they possessed. I make no doubt, my Lord, that that proclamation also came to the notice of the Pandit. Our enquiries show that the total was 291, and I claim that any information which asks us to accept figures beyond this must be received with the gravest suspicion.

" I now come, my Lord, to the case of the Badshahi Masjid. In this case an Inspector of the C.I.D was assaulted in the Badshahi Masjid in Lahore on the 12th April.

The facts as given in the judgment are as follows :—

> 'On that day,'—on the 12th of April,—'a meeting with political objects was held in the Badshahi Mosque, Lahore, which was to be addressed by leading Hindus. Many Hindus were present and many people armed with sticks. Maulvi Abdul Hai, having recognised Chaudhri Ali Gauhar, C.I.D. Inspector, who was present in plain clothes, made an inflammatory speech against the C.I.D. in general saying that no progress with their objects was possible until the C.I.D. were eliminated. He pointed out Ali Gauhar as an object of immediate attack and the others then set upon Ali Gauhar who was beaten with sticks on the body. His assailants had him at their mercy but did not kill him.'

"Now, what is the story to which the Hon'ble Member gives the weight of his authority, in regard to the origin of that attack. He tells us that that Inspector had drawn on himself the resentment of the crowd by certain remarks that he had made. I have before me, my Lord, the record

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of that case. I have been through the whole of the evidence from start to finish, and there is not a suggestion anywhere, neither in the statements of the witnesses for the prosecution nor in the statements of the witnesses for the defence, nor in the statements made by the accused themselves; nor is there any hint in the cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, of this story which the Hon'ble Member has told us.

"Now, my Lord, I do not wish to use hard words about the Pandit, but I put it to the Council that the suggestion that he has made is not one which comes within the limits of fair controversy, stretch them how far you will. In this Council, my Lord, we are all supposed to be Hon'ble Members. It is a title that is given to us on account of the position we occupy, and not with regard to the moral character of Members who occupy that position. But I do claim, my Lord, that that title justifies the public in expecting from Members who speak in this Council a standard of honour and fair dealing, straight dealing, which, I think, the Pandit has failed to reach in the present instance . . . .

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"I am sorry for that."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Thompson:—"The next allegation with which I will deal is, one to the effect that the electric and water supply of the whole city of Amritsar, exclusive of the Civil Lines, was cut off for about five days, about the 12th of April last, and that a large number of wells in the city of Amritsar had been closed under recent orders when Mr. King was Deputy Commissioner there. I understand that six wells were so closed. As regards the stoppage of the supply of electricity, on the 10th of April the mob attacked the power house and stopped the electric light plant working. On the 11th they prevented repairs being done and power was cut off that evening by order of the General Officer Commanding and remained cut off until the 19th. As regards the water supply, I am informed that on the night of the 10th the water supply was cut off by the Municipal Engineer, as there was a rumour in the city that the supply had been poisoned, though who published that rumour I cannot say, but it was found necessary to shut off the supply again on the following day, and it remained shut off until the 14th by order of the General Officer Commanding.

"The next incident that the Hon'ble Member dealt with was another Amritsar incident. He told us that several very respectable people, under-trial prisoners, including bankers, lawyers, doctors and so on—the class of people, in brief, who always 'rot' when sent to jail—were handcuffed in pairs and confined for several days in the racket court at Amritsar where they were subjected to several kinds of inconvenience. Temporary arrangements were made for the confinement of prisoners in the racket court in Amritsar; they were provided as soon as possible with shelter, but they were not handcuffed, so I am informed, for more than two or three days. And the picture which the Hon'ble Member has drawn of the inconveniences to which they were put is very largely exaggerated. I would remind the Council that at the same time at which these honourable gentlemen were confined in the racket court English women and children were also confined in the Fort because of the violence of the people outside. They remained there some days deprived of all the comforts and conveniences that they had in their own houses, and in some cases without even the decencies of ordinary life. Is this Council going to condemn the temporary arrangements which were made for these respectable gentlemen of Amritsar, when it finds that English women and children were subjected to not dissimilar inconveniences within a few yards of the place where these people were confined?

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"I now come on, my Lord, to the case of Gujranwala. The Hon'ble Member told us that on the 15th of April last Colonel O'Brien, Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwala, with a strong body of police and soldiers and an armoured car marched round the city arresting people right and left; that the persons so arrested were chained together and marched to the city two and two, headed by a Hindu and Muhammadan, with a view to ridiculing Hindu-Muhammadan unity, and that, 'in the words of Colonel O'Brien,' two Municipal Commissioners marched in front of the procession so formed and, pointing to the aeroplanes hovering overhead, kept on shouting to the people to make way for the prisoners; and that, after having been paraded through the principal streets of the town, the prisoners were taken to the railway station and put into an open truck guarded by a number of European soldiers with fixed bayonets, and so on. Let me read to the Council a description which is based on information supplied by Colonel O'Brien himself to explain what it was that happened. I should tell the Council that the outbreak in Gujranwala in which such a vast amount of damage was done to Government property took place on the 14th. On the morning of the 15th, Colonel O'Brien felt himself in a position to make arrests. He did not think it safe to lodge the prisoners in the local jail. In order to make certain that there would be no trouble, he asked by telephone that an aeroplane and a special train should come out in the afternoon. It was essential that no warning should be given to those who were to be arrested. He laid his plans accordingly. A list was prepared and a route arranged. He then started with the police to make arrests, as well as a party of British soldiers to prevent resistance. There was no armoured car. Pleaders, barristers, and others believed to be concerned in the outrages were arrested and handcuffed. As the party pursued its route, a Muhammadan and a Hindu, both members of the Municipal Committee, went well in front to warn the people against resistance. There was no intention of ridiculing Hindu-Muhammadan unity, and, if a Hindu was linked with a Muhammadan, it was by accident and not by design. The party arrived at the station within a quarter of an hour of the time fixed to find that the only accommodation for the escort and the prisoners was an open truck. It was nearly 5 o'clock, the journey to Lahore would take two hours, and there was no time to be lost. It is possible that all concerned may have been put to some inconvenience. It is not alleged that there was anything more than this, and the essential thing was to get the prisoners into Lahore as soon as possible.

"The Hon'ble Member's statement went on to deal with what happened at Shekhupura, where, he said, Colonel O'Brien had committed very much the same atrocities. The arrests at Shekhupura were made with equal celerity as he had to visit on the same day Chuharkhana, Moman, Dhaban Singh and Sangla, at all of which places outrages had occurred. The Shekhupura prisoners were taken to Lahore by an armoured train which Colonel O'Brien found at Chichoki Mallian.

"The next atrocities to which I turn were those which were committed at Kasur. Kasur is a small place about 35 miles from Lahore where two British warrant officers were killed on the 12th. I cannot lay my hands at this moment on the statement which was made by the Hon'ble Member in regard to the outrages on respectable persons at Kasur; but it related, I remember, to two pleaders, Ghulam Mohiyuddin and Abdul Kadir; it was stated, if I remember aright—the Hon'ble Member will correct me if I am wrong—that these two persons were confined for a long period, many weeks, in a lock-up at the station. The facts as given by the Sub-divisional officer are as follows:—

'Ghulam Muhiyuddin and Abdul Kadir were arrested and were confined in the police station; and once or twice they were detained by the military in the temporary lock-up near the station when brought from the police station with other prisoners for evidence or identification. They were released after a few days at my request in my presence by the officer commanding when I had decided that the evidence as to their being rioters was not true.'

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"The other Kasur case to which the Hon'ble Member referred was the case of certain boys who were said to have been flogged there. The story is true. Six boys, three of them belonging to the Municipal Board High School and three belonging to the Islamia School, were caned at Kasur. The headmaster of the Municipal Board High School had invoked military assistance to deal with the boys who had acted very insubordinately and joined hands with the pupils of the Islamia School. The officer commanding directed the headmaster to choose the worst offenders and sent them up for punishment. In addition, two school-boys sent by the commission for summary trial were caned—three strokes each—by the martial law officer after trial.

"The next case to which the Hon'ble Member referred was that of Mr. Manohar Lal, a distinguished graduate of Cambridge University and a barrister-at-law. He was one of the trustees of the 'Tribune' as the Pandit told us, and the question had been raised as to whether, when the editor of the 'Tribune' was being prosecuted, it would be possible to prosecute the trustees too, or at any rate the resident trustee who happened to be in Lahore at the time and was believed to have taken considerable interest in the management of the paper. It is true that Mr. Manohar Lal was arrested and that he remained in confinement for the space of about a month. It is not true, as the Hon'ble Member stated, that his family were kept out of his house for a week; his house naturally was locked up after his arrest as it might have been necessary to make a search, but his family were allowed to return and did return, I understand, the very next day.

"The Hon'ble Pandit then went on to tell us that hardship was inflicted on respectable persons in connection with the custody of martial law notices. Now, my Lord, that is a matter primarily which concerns my Hon'ble friend on my left. But it is a matter of such vital importance to the civil population that the meaning of these punishments which were inflicted in regard to martial law notices and the procedure that was adopted in order to safeguard them should be properly understood, that I make no apology for making a few remarks to the Council on the subject. Martial law notices are a most important part of the machinery of martial law. If you create new offences you must advertise them; otherwise well-meaning people have not a fair chance. The man who tears down a martial law notice may be the cause of an honest man being shot. When such notices were first put up, it was found that they were torn down and defaced. Colonel Johnson interviewed the leaders of the people and they promised to arrange for the publication of the orders in the different quarters of the city. They failed to fulfil their promise. Colonel Johnson accordingly decided to impose on selected owners of property the duty of protecting them. It is true that a number of persons connected with public movements or interested in persons who had been arrested were selected because they were *prima facie* the persons in whose custody the notices would be safest. My Lord, I can say with regard to this policy that its success was ample justification for any hardships that might have been inflicted. After this class of property owner had been made responsible for the safe custody of the notices, I believe hardly any were torn down or defaced.

"The Hon'ble Member then went on to state that in some cases tried by martial law officers, especially towards the close of the martial law period, the accused were convicted without the whole of the defence evidence being heard, and even that witnesses who were present in Court or attended the Court for that purpose were not heard. He gave the case of two pleaders, Lala Gurdasram and Lala Shivaram, of Hafizabad in the district of Gujranwala. Well, my Lord, I have not had time to make inquiries from each Deputy Commissioner as to what happened in his district, but I have made inquiries from the district in which this particular case occurred, and the answer I have received is as follows:—

'It is not the fact that martial law courts refused to hear witnesses for the defence who were present in court or attended the court for that purpose. In the case mentioned, as in some

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others, the court exercised its discretion in not summoning certain witnesses named by the accused when such witnesses lived in distant places and the accused could allege no real reason for producing them as witnesses and it appeared they were named as such merely for purposes of vexation and delay.'

"From Gujrunwala, the Hon'ble Member went to Lyallpur and he stated that there was a man named Ram Lok at Lyallpur, son of one Daulat Ram who was arrested on the 25th April, was detained in police custody for over three weeks and then released for want of evidence; that after his release his father appeared as a defence witness for one Ram Ditta and was asked to become approver but refused to do so; that on this his son Ram Lok was re-arrested on the following day for the offence for which he had been arrested and released before. He then went on to say that the trial was unduly expedited at the end owing to the approaching termination of martial law. Now, my Lord, Ram Lok was not arrested on the 25th April, he was arrested on the 28th May. He was not detained in custody for three weeks; he was convicted on the 5th of June. His arrest had nothing whatever to do with the evidence given by his father on behalf of Ram Ditta and indeed, the police at the time, I am assured, did not know what evidence his father had been giving in the case against Ram Ditta. Finally, my Lord, the accused pleaded guilty.

"The Hon'ble Member then went on to speak of men who had been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment without any evidence having been recorded or any judgment having been written. Well, I can quite understand the Hon'ble Member feeling a little bit disoriented when he deals with cases in which there are not full records. Full records are what he has been accustomed to, and it gives him something of a shock to find that a man has been sent to jail on a scanty record. I need hardly perhaps tell him that a scanty record does not mean scanty evidence; but it may be news to him to know that no court martial ever gives any reasons for its findings, and the procedure of these courts was much more that of courts martial than of the ordinary courts of law. The particular cases which the Hon'ble Member has selected are not very fortunate ones. He has taken the case of a man named Fazla, *tongawala*, who, he says, was sentenced to transportation for life for waging war against the King, without any evidence being recorded.

"I have seen the record and the Judge's notes. Two sides of foolscap are covered with the notes . . . . . .

(At this point the Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya got up.)

The President:—"Order, order. The Hon'ble Member must not interrupt. He has had his say and Mr. Thompson now has the ear of the house."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"The Hon'ble Member is wrong. I did not refer to the case of Fazla."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Thompson:—"The record is in the possession of Sir William Vincent. I am certain of the facts I have stated.

"The other case the Hon'ble Member mentioned was that of Hari Ram and Hans Raj. These two men were prosecuted for being in possession of Amritsar loot. It is true that in this case no evidence was recorded, but it is not true that there was no judgment. There was a judgment, which sets out the facts of the case and the reasons for the finding.

"Then the Hon'ble Member passed on to a consideration of what is known as the salaaming order at Lyallpur. The justification for this order is not really a matter for me, but I happen to have the record of the case he referred to; so I think perhaps I am justified in making a few remarks about it. I do not wish to justify, it is no part of my business to justify, the infliction of

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sentences of flogging for the non-salaaming of British officers. But in the particular case which the Hon'ble Member mentioned, the man who was convicted had previously been warned that he was committing a breach of martial law in not salaaming British officers and the offence for which he was punished was his second offence.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Member read out to the Council the judgment of Colonel O'Brien in the Ramnagar case, in which the King was burned in effigy. This case has engaged the attention of the Punjab Government. We made some further inquiries with a view to ascertaining whether the facts were as found. As the Council will gather from what the Hon'ble Member has said, the case is one which has attracted a certain amount of attention. The case was examined by two officers independently of Colonel O'Brien, and both reported, after going through the case, that there was no ground for distrusting the conclusions arrived at by the officer who had tried the case. The Hon'ble Member tells us that some of the accused were not arrested till the 28th May. He then said that the people were of such position that it was impossible for them to have committed the offences that were alleged against them. My Lord, we have adduced against the reasoned judgment of an officer who had heard the evidence, an officer of long experience, who must, I think, have been in charge of one district or other in the Punjab for nearly twenty years, we have adduced a misstatement and an opinion. I claim that that is not sufficient to justify Government in remitting the punishment of these men.

"The last cases with which the Hon'ble Pandit referred were certain cases tried by Mr. Hoyle. He said that the particulars in the judgments were scanty. The records I hold in my hand (shown to Council). This is the record of one case, 5 pages of evidence written in a small hand, and this is the record of the other case, 8 pages of evidence. The cases tried by Mr. Hoyle were, as a general rule, tried with great care, and I should not be afraid to show the records to the most hostile critic.

"That concludes the examination of the detailed allegations of the Hon'ble Pandit. I trust I have succeeded in convincing the Council that the allegations made by the Pandit show a degree of credulity, not to say gullibility, lack of proportion and a power of closing his eyes to everything that can possibly be said on the other side, that justify me in saying that it is difficult any longer to have any confidence in his power to appreciate any political situation, or his willingness to admit that there is anything whatever to be said in favour of those who are unfortunate enough to differ from him. As regards the Hon'ble Pandit's credulity, I should like to tell the Council a story. The Pandit has recently been paying a number of visits to Amritsar, in the course of which he has been making those inquiries the valuable results of which he has indicated to the Council in his speech. During the course of one of these visits he paid a visit to the Jallianwala Bagh. After his visit there he reported to the Municipal Committee that there were corpses down the well and that they constituted a grave danger to the health of the locality. On examination it was found that he had mistaken an earthen pot for the head of the corpse and a bundle of cloth that had been looted for the body . . . . .

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"There was one corpse, several of us saw it."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Thompson:—"I adhere to my statement of fact. If the Hon'ble Member believed in his own story, I am sure he would have found one little minute during the 4½ hours he addressed the Council to bring in that picturesque touch. This is an example of the Hon'ble Pandit's credulity. He tells us that he had the evidence of two of his senses, his eyes and his nose, as regards the presence

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of the corpse. I ask the Council whether we are to take statements which he has only on hearsay and to rate them at any higher value than the evidence of his own senses. I have mentioned this story because, I think, it is important for the Council to realise what a terrible enemy we have had to contend against in the rumours spread about the country during the past troublous months. I think it will help the Council to correlate the intelligence and mentality of the Hon'ble Pandit with that of the lower orders of the people among whom these rumours find credence and have currency. I should like to give the Council some examples of these rumours, because, I believe it is only in this way that it will understand what an unrivalled field the agitator in this country has if he chooses to set about sowing false rumours in the countryside. The rumours in regard to the Rowlatt Act are known to everybody here and I need not do more than refer to them; such rumours as that no one should be allowed to possess more than 10 bighas of land, that 50 per cent. of the produce was to be taken as Government dues, that no marriages were to be allowed until the parties had been examined by a Government medical officer and so on. I do not wish to say anything more about those rumours, nor do I wish to deal with those rumours which dealt with things which are not inherently impossible. For instance, there was a rumour going about which, I believe, found wide credence that at one period of the disturbances a personal attack was made on Sir Michael O'Dwyer, and his Private Secretary drew out his revolver and shot not his assailant, but the Hon'ble Mian Muhammad Shafi. No, it is another kind of rumour to which I want to draw the attention of the Council, they illustrate better the difficulties of the situation with which we have to deal, rumours which savour of magic or faerie. We had stories that the Germans had signed the peace with an ink which would fade and that there would soon be no evidence that the treaty had been signed at all. We had stories that Mr. Gandhi was distributing magic emblems in the shape of miniature swords which would inspire the holders with an undying hatred against the British Government. We had stories that the Amir during the recent hostilities had called to his aid a regiment of paladins from Samarkand, against whom no mere human force could stand. But perhaps the most extraordinary of all rumours which got about was a rumour which gained wide credence in the district of Muzaffargarh. It is a district which lies along the Indus in the extreme south-west of the province. It is inhabited mainly by Mahommedans. A rumour got about that on the night of the *Shab-i-barat* all those who had died in the influenza epidemic at the last autumn would rise from their graves. The *Shab-i-barat* is the night on which Mahommedans believe that God records the actions which will be performed by all human beings in the coming year, and the names of all those who are to die or to be born. Pious Moslems keep awake all night in the hope of catching a glimpse of the glory of the Almighty. The rumour, as I said, spread and with it went an order to the women of the district that they should be ready that night in the graveyards with clothes for the dead, against their expected resurrection. The rumour was contradicted before the night arrived, but I believe that there were many poor women who watched by the graves that night, in the hope that at midnight the graves would open and their lost ones would rise again.

"I have nothing more to say, my Lord. I do not propose, as I told the Council, to deal with the question of the causes of the recent discontents. But there is one statement which I do not feel I can let pass unchallenged. The Hon'ble Mr. Chanda and the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya have both told us that the *Satyagraha* movement was innocent in connection with these disturbances. My Lord, I should like to tell the Council a story. It came to my notice a few days ago in connection with an appeal for mercy for an unfortunate man who had been condemned to death. There were in Lahore two brothers, Indian Christians. They were both in service and they lived with their families in the same compound. The master of one of them went to Bombay and took

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his servant with him, and he went away leaving his wife and two little children, aged six and three, in charge of his brother. While he was away his wife died. His brother sent word to him to return. He was very poor and so borrowed a few rupees for the funeral in the absence of his brother. A few days later his brother returned. When he returned, it was the days of the *hartal* in Lahore and the shops were all closed. He found both of his children ill; it was partly illness and partly starvation. Milk was what he wanted for them and milk he could not get. All day long he tried to obtain it, but without success. The shops were shut and none would sell. In the evening he returned in despair. Late at night his brother who had been out on the same errand like him returned with empty hands, and when he opened the door of the hut where the children slept, he found there two little bodies lying on the bed with their throats cut. At whose door, my Lord, will those two lives be laid?"

12-38 P.M. **The Hon'ble Major Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan:**—"My Lord, a telegram has just been received, and I believe two or three pleaders sitting together have drafted it in the name of the whole of the Punjab to delay this Bill. Of course, all the other subjects of His Majesty, who form about 99 per cent, have also to be kept in view. I had agreed, some of the members had agreed, if Government did not bring forward this Bill, to remain silent; but now that the Bill is before the Council, I wish to say what I originally wanted to.

"While welcoming the Bill which is a very ordinary measure and always follows disturbances and martial law, I am of opinion that it has come rather late, and now that it has come it should be passed at once. It is a good thing that hitherto no one has sued any of those subordinates who acted under orders of their superiors and who in turn acted with the best of intentions to speedily quell a fire, the flames of which would have spread to the rural population from which the Army is recruited and that, plus the Frontier troubles at a very critical time of the year, may have proved disastrous for a while. I hope that the loyal soldiers and other officials will not be left a minute more without the protection of this most urgent Bill and that it will be passed into law.

"Before the Bill was introduced we had many consultations, and the main objections to the Bill were that it would prejudice the Committee of Inquiry and hamper its work and that the unwarranted acts of various individuals and officers would go unpunished. It looks as if the Government of India had deputed a spy with us because they have framed the Bill in such a way that they have met all the possible objections which one could raise. This could be seen from the Statement of Objects and Reasons where it is clearly pointed out that 'It gives protection only to acts done in good faith and in a reasonable belief that they were necessary,' etc. It continues further:—'It thus leaves open the question of fact in any given case to be considered by the intended Committee of Inquiry, and does nothing to prejudice the Committee's findings or the action which Government may take upon its report.'

"Now coming to the preamble of the Bill in which it is said:—'It has been necessary for the purpose of restoring order to resort to martial law.' I would like to offer certain observations to show the state of various places in the province where martial law was necessary.

"Apart from the section which was responsible for the disturbances the general population deplored it and positively knew that this was all due to an organised conspiracy, and it will not be out of place to quote a portion of the address presented by the Muhammadan community of the Punjab on the eve of Sir Michael's departure. This community form the majority of the

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population. On that occasion representatives of nearly all the districts of the Punjab were present. It runs as follows :—

'Although towards the conclusion of your Honour's brilliant régime the enemies of law and order as a result of an organised conspiracy which may be the outcome of a foreign influence succeeded in deluding a section of the people into riots and disturbances, yet it is a standing tribute to your Honour's far-sighted statesmanship and firmness that the situation was soon got well in hand and by using the speedy and effective method of martial law peaceful life is once more possible for the law-abiding citizens of our chief towns.'

"Later on when all the spiritual leaders met to condemn the action of the Amir of Afghanistan in declaring war against India and thus naturally against His Majesty's Muhammadan subjects and to say farewell to Sir Michael they said :—

'We condemn the actions of those enemies of the country whose conspiracy has brought about disturbances in the country.'

"So from this it will be seen that the general public apart from evil-doers recognised that there was a conspiracy at the bottom of all these affairs.

"The Hon'ble the Home Member held an inquiry into the doings of the *Gadhr* Party, *i.e.*, those who wanted to bring about mutiny in the beginning of the war and what were their methods ? They intended to cut the telegraph wires, break the railway lines, derail the trains and plunder the public, etc. What did the recent conspirators do ? They took exactly the same line and the whole thing was very cleverly managed. Meetings were convened in the mosques to unite Muhammadans. It was known that the Muhammadans had strained feelings about the Turkish affairs, and if their mosques were bombed or fired upon, it would infuriate them. Such meetings were held in Delhi, Lahore and various other places. The same thing was planned in Amritsar with regard to the Sikhs in which they succeeded to a good extent and spread all sorts of rumours about the Durbar Sahib, the Golden Temple. But it was owing to the loyalty and far-sightedness of the Sikh nation that their designs were frustrated. The similarity of action which I explained the other day in various centres at one and the same time illustrates that the origin was the same. The time of a great fair chosen to spread the propaganda with much ease was cleverly fixed where people from all the rural parts of the country assemble so that they may carry it with them to the villages. The columns of the extremist newspapers were engaged for propaganda and though we may now satisfy ourselves that the editors of some such papers were punished they had done their work.

"On the 5th of April last every thing was so ripe that all sane thinkers knew the trouble had arrived. Though this was also known to the authorities and though some arrangements of police and troops were made as a safeguard, I am sorry to say the authorities were yet doing things in a half-hearted manner. Knowing that there would be trouble, I offered my services with my men and sowars to help the Police which were accepted, and from that time onward I continued to work throughout the disturbances helping the Police, Publicity Board and the military authorities.

"From this it will be clear that everyone knew perfectly well the impending danger. Although the Lahore authorities prohibited the forming of any procession next day, the 6th of April, all such orders were disregarded and though the facts were reported and later on they saw it for themselves, they were weak in not enforcing their orders. This weakness so encouraged the mob that from that date onward no man with a title or one considered to be of the Government party could appear among the public. The war cries of 'Hindoo Mussalman ki Jai' meant that both the communities had joined in a common cause by eating and drinking together. The excitement of the public went on increasing while the prestige of Government went on decreasing. When on the 10th things reached their climax, all this time the Punjab Government was hesitating and minimising the gravity of the situation.

"As the martial classes of the Punjab were about to give a farewell party to the Lieutenant-Governor, and as most of the leading men including the

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members of the Provincial Council were present, a deputation waited upon a high official to impress the delicacy of the situation just before disturbances had broken out. When the disturbances had broken out on the 10th, the Punjab Government summoned all the representatives of Lahore, as well as those of the other parts of the Province, to discuss the situation, and out of thirty or forty members representing all sections and classes, except two, were all unanimous in advising the Government to be firm and take strong and immediate action so that the disturbances would not spread to the rural areas. But I am sorry to say that the Punjab Government did not follow the advice and still hesitated to take any proper action. This was interpreted by the people as inability of the Government to do anything, and disturbances at various places like Gujranwala, Kasur, etc., were the result. Had martial law been introduced earlier it would have saved many lives and disastrous results. I have dealt with this at some length to show the state of affairs. Most of the students who were approached by some of their teachers were wearing the black badges of martyrs and did not attend the schools and colleges. The Railway employees had also been approached and had struck work. Apart from the various strikes a Danda Battalion with heavy clubs was in charge of Lahore city who terrorized all the peace-loving people who wanted to assume normal conditions. Free food was supplied to all these and other evildoers while the rest of the population could not get sufficient to eat, many having reached the point of starvation. The Council will have heard the sad story which Mr. Thompson has just related of those children who could not get food.

" A regular agency of exaggerated rumours against the Government was opened. The emissaries reached Peshawar and then further on to Kabul. This will prove, I hope, the necessity of the preamble of this Bill.

" It will be admitted on all hands that acts committed by the soldiers under orders of their superiors are *bona fide*. But if it may be considered that the higher officials are to be blamed for harshness I have already stated the case of some at Lahore for so delaying action.

" In Gujranwala, the rebels the whole day burnt building after building belonging to the Government as well as the records, church and station, and the authorities took no action till evening, when some aeroplanes turned up. If the night had fallen before their arrival none can foretell what would have happened during that time.

" The excuse that the local authorities have put forward at Gujranwala that they did not fire and allowed everything to be set on fire all the day long was that young children were put forward as a shield, and had they fired upon the mob the children would have been killed. But this was no novelty as the same thing was tried at Malakwal and even at Amritsar, which fact you would have heard and seen when a photo was shown in a debate the other day. The law clearly provides in section 106 I. P. C. for it.

" Thus the authorities cannot hold it as a good excuse. It is said one of the bombs was thrown intentionally on a Boarding House at Gujranwala, and the officer in the machine is accused for it. It will not be out of place if I say this from my experience that bombing by aeroplanes is not always very accurate and generally does not hit the target one wants to. At an Arab village we had a camp scattered in about a mile square. A famous Turk came to bomb us in an up-to-date German machine. In all his attempts he missed the whole camp and hit a mule at a good distance away from the camp.

" In many other places all the Government stacks of fodder were being burnt and all the grass preserves were used as common property. Even His Majesty's effigies were made and burnt.

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"It was not only in Gujranwala that this was done, but I know of certain cases in Lahore where students and a few others did this. The evidence was not sufficient to prosecute, but it is a fact that this was done. All attempts were made to approach soldiers to detract them from their allegiance, but thanks to God, owing to their staunch devotion and loyalty as well as their knowledge of the strength of the British Arms, all attempts were frustrated on which mostly the conspirators depended and all their calculations went wrong as those of the Kaiser William, and law and order was restored. All of those who were trying to quell disturbances and at the same time had to meet the Frontier troubles, faced a critical situation, and no one for a moment could predict that all this dark cloud and storm would pass away in such a short time. So provision had to be made for all eventualities.

"If all this does not show that it was a conspiracy of waging war against the Crown and the necessity of martial law, no one can understand what more was needed.

"My Lord, when all are accusing the Punjab Government for hasty steps, we who know the facts complain of their over-cautiousness which has been mostly the cause of some of the mufassil disturbances and maintaining martial law for such a long time. Had martial law been introduced three days earlier it would not have been necessary to continue it more than a week or two, and there would have been no necessity of constituting courts under the law nor would so many people have gone to jails.

"My Lord, I have patiently heard my friend the Hon'ble Pandit Sahib and I not only praise his endurance but congratulate him on his masterly speech in defence of those accused in the recent disturbances. It is simply natural that in so doing he should advocate their cause and theirs only. But this is only one side of the shield. The accused that he has pleaded for are a fraction of a class which in itself is a fraction of the population of our province. The dumb masses of the rural population were never counted an asset in politics, but now they have become such so as to be reckoned. The acts of some of these criminals brought restrictions on the free movements of this overwhelming peace-loving population and the inconvenience that they had to undergo for the acts of the above-mentioned few made them come out of their general silence. Their feelings could be only known to those who live among them and know their language. In the village Daras as well as in trains abuses were levelled on the class which brought about the troubles in the Province, through which they were suffering so much. But as they do not possess an organ their prepondering voice is lost.

"Though a case has been made out minimising the gravity of the situation and certain challenges have been thrown out, I accept some. It has been said in the debate by my Hon'ble friend who sits on my left that the Government Communiqué said everything was quiet at Lahore.

"The feelings in Lahore, though were at the highest which could be ascertained from many acts, had to be minimised when a Communiqué for the general public in the Punjab was prepared. Any intimation of gravity to the public would have brought about disastrous results in the rural masses.

"There was a question of joint press telegram not coinciding with the Government Communiqué. The reason was that one of the criminals was responsible for so wrongly reporting, who has been brought to book and is now in jail.

"I would now like to state some questions of fact not in a form of speech but taking them one by one.

(1) It is said that of the cases where the Indemnity Act came into operation in England there were sixty thousand people who demonstrated against the Law. I can safely say that the mob in Lahore was well over a lakh and perhaps even two.

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(2) It has been discussed that one of the acts to justify martial law was in the case where jail birds were set free. This was being attempted in Gujranwala that evening, if the aeroplanes would not have arrived.

(3) There is no denial about the fact that when the *Gadhr* Party started its operations there were widespread disturbances in the rural places like Jhang and Muzaffargarh, etc., and if not nipped in the bud by the Punjab Government, things might have resumed exactly the previous course even this time.

"Jhang and Muzaffargarh disturbances were in rural parts and it was possible that such could occur in that connection all over the country.

"On the 6th, many of the students in defiance of law went to the River Ravi and formed a procession which was strictly prohibited by the Government authorities. When I first met them, as I had volunteered to do, there was no policeman in uniform so as to stop them. Their demeanour in forcing the shops to be closed and keep away people from their business was such that it was essential that they should be forbidden to take part in politics, and I hope the authorities responsible will be called on for not exercising better control.

"During this time when there was a grave danger that the rural population might be affected I was deputed to go to my district for two days. I found that a campaign of false statements was being carried out in trains as well as in the mufassil. Some of these were that Lahore and Amritsar were lost to the Government, and that they were rapidly losing other places, the army was out of hand and the Europeans were being killed wholesale. The rumour was that all the communications were being cut and parties had started for doing so in each district. In my district I had to raise within a day three hundred horsemen to look after a long Railway line and the authorities had to raise some more men to guard various other portions of the Railway line.

"A reserve had to be kept in hand at the Headquarters to rapidly move to any site of disturbances. It was owing to these precautions that nothing happened there and the same sort of measures had to be taken in nearly all the districts.

"It has been said that Jai of King Emperor was also repeated by the mob. I am sorry to say that it was not the word 'Jai' but it was 'Hai, Hai.'

"From Delhi came letters and men to press on the shopkeepers to suspend business. Some of those who used to buy cloth from the big firms and were given latitude to pay money after it was sold, the demand came that if they would not suspend business they would be required to pay money immediately. If this was done their bankruptcy was sure and certain. Thus they were forced into the arena.

"Some poor men who were in debt to these people had also to join them.

"Then it is said that nothing serious happened in Lahore. The reason is that later on ample arrangements were made; the army was on the spot and the evil-doers were absolutely helpless to be able to do anything. As long as they were not checked some heads were being split in the language of my Hon'ble friend on my left.

"The Western Punjab next to the Frontier was so frightened by the disturbances in the east and declaration of war in the west that they all collected to form organizations to save themselves.

"I only put forward these few remarks at the end to throw some light on the real state of things, and with these remarks I support the Bill."

1-2 P.M. **The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi:**—"My Lord, I have read in the newspapers and in pamphlets and

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have heard many things, and received also telegrams about the disturbances of the Punjab, and I quite realise the gravity of the situation in the Punjab that necessitated the adoption of special measures. I would not be true to the traditions of my house, if I were not to view with the profoundest regret and abhorrence the loss of European lives and the other outrages committed by the mob. But I venture to doubt whether it would be expedient now to pass this measure, in view of the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry, and also in view of the strong expressions of opinion even on the part of the sober and moderate section of the public and the Press in India urging its postponement.

"My humble opinion is that the inquiry should be expedited as much as possible, and the Bill suspended for the time being."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Crum :—"My Lord, I rise with no wish to prolong this discussion, but rather in the hope that what I have to say may possibly persuade members that there is very little use prolonging it and talking in the strain we have heard so far. The Hon'ble the Home Member in the speech with which he opened the discussion made the point very clear indeed, that we were here not to discuss the question as to whether martial law should or should not have been ordered, but that we were here to discuss the question as to whether those officers who have been acting under martial law and who have committed possible offences against civil law, as to whether Government who has promised those officers protection should protect them or not. Now, my Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda and the Hon'ble Pandit have spoken for a very long time in this Council, and for some time I was at pains to discover what the object of their speeches was. I do not think that they could possibly pretend that their intention was to persuade this Council that we were here for a discussion as to whether martial law was justified or not ; and it seems to me that the only object and certainly the only effect that their speeches could have would be to persuade people outside this Council that Government had done wrong in ordering martial law, and therefore prejudicing not only the people, but also the Committee of Inquiry which is about to sit. Well, my Lord, they have had their answer. I doubt whether this Council has ever listened to a more convincing or a more crushing reply than that of the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson. The original speeches of the two Hon'ble Members and the reply will go out to India, and the original speeches and the reply will be weighed in the balance, and I should not at all be surprised if the Hon'ble Pandit was not sorry that he had ever touched upon the subject as to whether martial law should have been ordered or should not have been ordered. 1-4 P.M.

"Now, my Lord, there was one point which I must say puzzled me for a considerable time in the speeches of the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda and the Hon'ble Pandit, and that was the question as to what would happen to these officers of Government who had obeyed the orders of the Government and had thereby possibly exceeded civil law, if it was eventually decided that Government were wrong in ordering martial law, and therefore, if as I understood the Hon'ble Pandit to suggest, indemnification could not be allowed. As far as I could make out the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda made no reference to this subject. The Hon'ble Pandit said that these officers must take their chance.

"Now, my Lord, I can conceive of no more dishonest, no more ridiculous, no more piteous attitude for any one to take up than to suggest that, when Government had told its officers that they would be protected, they should not be protected ; and to my mind it is upon this point, and this point alone, that the discussion to-day should continue. Government have said that they will protect their officers. Are Government going to protect them or not ? I wonder if the Hon'ble Member realises, I wonder if other members of this Council realise what would happen to India, to any country, if when Government has given a promise it goes back upon that promise. The result would be nothing but chaos ; from the highest officer in Government service down to the latest joined sepoy and the lowest village chowkidar, every one would be afraid to do his duty ; and, my Lord, I do press this upon non-official

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members of this Council, that the point before them is that we are not here to discuss whether Government were right in ordering martial law or not, that we are not here to discuss whether this man was rightly put in prison or was not rightly put in prison, but that we are here only to discuss one point, namely that Government have given a promise—are they to fulfil that promise or are they not ?"

1-10 P.M. **The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur** :—"My Lord, in rising to support the amendment proposed by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda, I have no desire to minimise the gravity of the situation caused by the recent events in the Punjab. But now that your Excellency's Government have been pleased to appoint a Commission to inquire into the matter I fail to understand what harm will come if the introduction of the Bill is postponed till the Commission have submitted their report.

"I fully realise the paramount duty of Government to protect their servants who have acted under orders and acted *bona fide* and in good faith in the discharge of their duties. And had not the special circumstances in the Punjab and the popular demand induced Your Excellency's Government to appoint a Commission of Inquiry I am sure my friend would not have been justified in pressing the amendment. But as matters stand I think there will be no harm in acceding to his request. True, in the meantime suits may be instituted against Government officers. But suits of a contentious nature in which written statements have to be filed and witnesses examined cannot be disposed of before four or five months, *i.e.*, before the Council meets at Delhi. Even if urgency is felt the Government of India which will move to Delhi in about a month's time can call an emergency meeting of the Council at Delhi and have the Bill passed into law. As the Bill is to have retrospective effect, the interests of the officers of Government will in no way be prejudiced by deferring the passing of the Bill till the Commission of Inquiry have submitted their report.

"I beg to reiterate that it is the paramount duty of Government to protect its officers who in an emergency are called upon to act and who act under orders and in the discharge of their duties, and I have no mind to say that Government should not protect its servants nor any mind to minimise the gravity of the situation created in the Punjab."

[At this stage the Council adjourned for Lunch.]

2-47 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey** :—"My Lord, if I rise to address the Council it is not with any desire to add to the number of the Punjab champions. It is perfectly true that I have spent more than half of my official career in that province. I have every affection for it, I owe every obligation to it ; but I have been away from it long enough, not to believe that the Punjab is always above criticism, just, my Lord, as I also possess a very strong disinclination to join that band of thinkers who seem to consider that everything that is done in the Punjab is wrong, and that the Punjab service must be inevitably and invariably condemned, without benefit of clergy.

"My Lord, I rise simply because I have had the opportunity of studying closely many of the facts in connection with these disturbances, and although I think the Council is very well able to judge of the value of the arguments adduced by the Hon'ble Pandit in defence of his case, yet there remain a number of facts, of which the Council should, I think, be put in a position to learn the truth. I hold they have not all been represented by the Hon'ble Pandit in their actual light, and that is my reason for rising to address the Council now. The first thing, my Lord, on which the Hon'ble Pandit dwelt at some length, and I take it that this was the salient point of his case, that martial law was unnecessary. If it was introduced without justification, then he argues that the whole case for this Bill falls to the ground. I take it, and I think I have interpreted him rightly, that he holds that constitutional practice will alone justify the introduction of a Bill of this nature if martial law was

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in itself justifiable and introduced in a good cause. Now, he first of all drew a picture of what the state of things was before the 30th March. He said that nowhere at that time was there any inclination or any intention of rebellion. In fact, if I may say so, the only sinister aspect in the picture was a Government which persisted in passing the Black Act, and that there was somewhere in the dusty background of the North a reactionary Lieutenant-Governor who was determined to pounce upon and punish agitation. I think, my Lord, we must admit that those who originated the agitation which we hold led to these disturbances, those who originated that agitation, had no intention of producing rebellion. When in this Council we were threatened with an agitation which would disturb the good relations between the Government and the people, and when that threatened agitation was followed up in the Press and on platforms throughout the country, then I think those who promoted it had no idea of producing an open rebellion against the Crown. But I maintain they produced an atmosphere which was in itself dangerous and liable to bring about a rebellion. If they did so, it was not without warning from their own friends. As early as January last the *Bengalee* newspaper, and I quote the *Bengalee* because the Hon'ble Pandit also referred to it with approval, warned them that they were playing with fire. Later on, and I am glad to quote another of their friends, Mrs. Besant—even if she no longer ranks as such—warned them that an agitation of passive resistance would only lead to riot and bloodshed. Bengal, which knows something of the meaning of prolonged agitation, refused to have anything to do with the particular form of agitation which they originated and supported. I maintain, therefore, that those who promoted this agitation were fully warned of what was likely to happen, and I maintain that Government, if it had expected that trouble was likely to arise from that atmosphere, was justified in that expectation. However, the *hartal* came off in certain places of the Punjab on the 30th March, and I freely admit that up to that time there was no disorder. Now let me go to the second stage, that which ends on or about the 6th of April. There again there were nowhere signs of open disorder. It is true at Amritsar there were inflammatory posters put up, one of which called on the people to 'die and kill,' but the attitude of the crowds was not such as to lead anybody to suppose at that time that any disorder was contemplated. Now I go a step further, and I take the events that followed on the 6th April, the universal *hartal* of the 6th April. The Hon'ble Pandit has taken us in some detail into those events, and I must follow his narrative in detail. He first of all takes Amritsar, and he says that Amritsar was all peaceful, was all quiet, up to the 10th April, and that subsequently if any trouble arose it was due to the action of Government in first of all forbidding Dr. Kitchlew and Dr. Satya Pal to speak in public, and, in the second place, in deporting them. I realise the action of Government in deporting Dr. Kitchlew and Dr. Satya Pal needs justification. The justification is this. When subsequently a Martial Law Commission sat to decide the case of these gentlemen, it found that they had from the 30th March indulged in language which was not only likely but which was intended to bring the Government of the country into contempt. It found that on the 8th April, following the *hartal*, they had held private meetings, the sole object of which was to keep up the excitement. But what was the population in which the excitement was to be kept up, the population of the Central Punjab?

"I yield to no man in my admiration of the sterling virile and martial qualities of the men of the Central Punjab. We owe much to those qualities in many a hard contest, but they have some of the defects of their virtues. When the Rowlatt Commission was writing of men of this class, it said that in their case the interval between thought and action was very short, and if once they gave way to the appeal of inflammatory addresses, they were likely to take speedy action such as would be subversive both of law and the future of the constitution. And these were the men among whom the excitement was

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to be kept alive. There were moreover local causes at work at Amritsar. That is to say there had some time before been very keenly contested municipal elections, and the candidates and their enemies had engaged bands of hooligans, who, we know, were subsequently largely instrumental in perpetrating the atrocities on the 10th of April. There were besides a very large number of Kashmiri Muhammadans to whom vigorous appeals had been made to show sympathy for the cause of Turkey, and these appeals had not been without effect in inflaming their feelings. Now, a Government faced with a situation like that has to take its precautions. It would be blameworthy if it did not take such precautions, and I maintain that anybody with a knowledge of administration, with an interest in the maintenance of law and order, could come to no other conclusion than that the men who were mainly instrumental in keeping alive that excitement should be removed from the scene of their activities. That decision was announced to the Deputy Commissioner on the evening of the 9th April. On the 10th morning he took certain precautions. I do not desire to take up the time of the Council with too much detail, but I am obliged to follow the narrative of the Hon'ble Pandit in this respect. He was afraid of a demonstration by an excitable and inflammable people, a demonstration mainly directed towards the release of Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Kitchlew, and he therefore put out pickets to prevent the crowd from crossing into the civil lines. When the news of the deportation was known in the city, his anticipations were justified ; a crowd collected and attempted to go to the civil lines, and it was at this point that the first conflict occurred. This is what happened. I think anybody would assume from the Hon'ble Pandit's narrative that this was more or less a peaceable crowd,—I admit that it was unarmed—that it was a peaceable crowd and could have been dealt with by peaceable methods. The words at all events, I think, that he used were that all it required was a gentle pushing back. Now, my Lord, I daresay there are some here who have had some experience of crowds. If they have, they will bear me out when I say that, if you have a picket of a few mounted men, it is exceedingly difficult to indulge in moral suasion of that kind. At all events what happened was that, so far from the crowd being gently pushed back, they violently pushed the picket back. It was reinforced by a small body of infantry. When it was further pressed back, it was then, and then only, that the order was given by a First class Magistrate to fire. Now that was the beginning of all the trouble, and the Hon'ble Pandit, I think, will have us believe that if that picket had not fired, none of the subsequent troubles of the Punjab would have ensued. I maintain that the subsequent events afford perfectly good evidence that something would have happened if that picket quietly let the crowd go past. What did happen in Amritsar is unfortunately too well-known to everybody. And with every desire to avoid embittering feelings by reciting the events, I must refer to some portion of them. It was not only that Banks were burned, that Churches were burned, that a number of Europeans were murdered ; it was not only that. The fact was that the whole thing was done with the utmost ferocity ; that Europeans were not only murdered but that indignities were heaped upon them. I do not say this with any desire to embitter feelings ; I only say it as showing the temper that the crowd was in ; I only say it as showing that even if that picket had not fired there, trouble would have arisen elsewhere. And it seems to me that it is unreasonable to say to this Council, that you must look on the previous provocation given to this crowd, as affording—I do not think the word 'justification' was used ; I do not think the word palliation was used—but I think it was said that you must look on the action of the picket's firing as some sort of explanation of the subsequent action of the crowd. Disorder did not stop there ; and this is a dangerous feature to which I wish to call attention ; it did not stop at murder and arson ; it did not stop at showing the utmost cruelty to a woman and searching out another woman with every intention of murdering her. It did not stop there. The crowd went on

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afterwards seeking to destroy communications. It burned Bagtanwala station; it attacked and looted Cheharta Railway Station. I find it curious that the Hon'ble Pandit omitted to call any attention to this dangerous tendency of the crowd. The Hon'ble Pandit left Amritsar for a time and went to speak of Lahore. Now at Lahore he equally said that the atmosphere between the 6th and the 10th was quiet and peaceful, and the only reason that trouble arose in Lahore was that the Government excluded Mr. Gandhi from the Punjab. First, as to the exclusion of Mr. Gandhi from the Punjab. I think that also requires explanation, and, if possible, justification. I have described something of the atmosphere that there was in the Punjab at the time, and the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson has referred to the extraordinary rumours which were set on foot regarding the operations of this Act. These were rumours which did not appeal primarily to educated people; the bulk of the rumours were such as appealed with exceptional force to the land-owning classes. He has told us, and there is every evidence to support what he said, that people were circulating rumours that the land-owning class was to lose its status; that men who had previously been proprietors were to become tenants; that land-revenue was to be raised; that produce was to be taken instead of cash; and these are exactly the type of rumours which are likely to produce among a vigorous population and cultivators trouble the end of which no man can foresee. The population at large then had been told that the Act involved such consequences, and they had learnt that there was only one man in India that could help them in the situation. I do not think Mr. Gandhi was known personally in the Punjab, but he had acquired there the reputation, as somebody said (I think it is mentioned in one of the judgments), the reputation of a *rishi* and a *wali*. I certainly have read one speech in which the coming of Mr. Gandhi was compared to the coming of Christ, to the coming of Muhammad and to the coming of Krishna. Now, that was the man who, if I should use the words of a speaker at Amritsar, was to break the power of the bureaucracy; that was the man around whom the whole of the agitation centred; that was the man who by his new device of passive resistance was to relieve the people of the burden with which they were threatened. They understood nothing of the real meaning of passive resistance. So little did they understand the meaning of this peaceful movement of Mr. Gandhi's that, as Mrs. Besant afterwards said, people who committed arson and assaulted women did so with the name of Mr. Gandhi upon their lips. We have been told—I have seen it stated in the newspapers—that Mr. Gandhi's action in coming to the Punjab was a peaceful one, that had he gone there he would have stilled all angry passions, and restored tranquillity. My Lord, I think I am right in saying that Mr. Gandhi could not even address a Punjab crowd in a language which would be understood by them. How then was he to still those angry passions? What possible effect would Mr. Gandhi's arrival in the Punjab have had except to make people believe that there was truth in these sinister rumours to make people believe that he had come there to continue the fight against Government? With a population such as that which I have described, a belief of that sort would have been bound to lead to fresh disaster. I maintain that no one with any feeling for the security of the Province could have safely allowed Mr. Gandhi to have arrived in the Punjab at that juncture.

"I have been obliged to interrupt the course of my narrative, and I will now continue it. The attitude of Lahore, the Hon'ble Pandit said, was open to no exception. There had been no trouble, there had been no disorder, everything was peaceful. Well, my Lord, a gentleman who was subsequently prosecuted, an editor of one of the newspapers, himself admitted that at this juncture the atmosphere was highly surcharged, and that the people at large were in a state of very unusual excitement. The Commission which subsequently sat to judge the facts, in what is known as 'the Lahore Leaders case,' were of opinion that the fraternisation at the Ram Naumi on the 9th was used for

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seditious purpose. We know that Honorary Magistrates and members of the Municipal Committee, who were believed to have taken the part of Government and attempted to dissuade the people from closing their shops, were threatened; we know that many of them were practically confined to their houses. Then, again, we also know that the feeling of the people was being worked up by a variety of literature in the shape of posters. Let me proceed now to the actual incidents of the 10th. It has been very widely stated that all that the crowd intended to do, when it went up to the Upper Mall on the 10th, was to make a peaceful demonstration in front of Government House. It has been insinuated in various quarters that it was a small crowd of students. The best authority we have so far on the nature of the crowd and on the nature of what it did, is the judgment of the Commission. These Commissions may be attacked as having no legal authority, their sentences may be attacked as being too severe, but is this Council going to believe that these judicial officers would perjure themselves by misstating the facts on which they have founded their judgment? That is an impossible supposition. They state the case as follows, and I must quote at some length :

'Towards evening a large and excited mob collected in Lahore City. Leaflets were distributed to it and some of its members were heard shouting both in English and in vernacular that Amritsar had been taken and the situation was well in hand in Lahore, as three gates were already held and a fourth would soon be closed. Headed by a man carrying a black flag, the mob proceeded with shouts of 'Gandhi ki Jai', and 'Shaukat Ali ki Jai' from the Lohari Gate through Anarkhali to the Upper Mall. Some of its members entered the compound of the Government Telegraph Office, but turned back on seeing a detachment of the Royal Sussex which were guarding the building with fixed bayonets. By the time the mob had got as far as the Lawrence Statue, it numbered some thousands. There it was intercepted by two Indian Police officers, with a handful of armed constables who were brought up at the double from Anarkhali Police Station through the High Court grounds. These police lined the road in front of the mob but they were pressed back for a distance of about 200 yards as far as the Soldiers' Club. It was then getting dusk.

'At this juncture Mr. Fyson, the District Magistrate, Mr. Cooks, Deputy Inspecor-General, Criminal Investigation Department, and Mr. Clarke, Deputy Superintendent of Police, arrived on the spot. Mr. Fyson ordered the mob to retire, but they pressed round him. One of them seized him by the shoulder from behind and they began to go through the thin line of police. They also attempted to get round them by going through the compound of the Soldiers' Club. After some minutes Mr. Fyson, who, owing to the uproar, had difficulty in making himself heard, ordered the police to withdraw a little further up the Mall in order to prevent them being overwhelmed by the mob, and then, as there was no other means of stopping its progress, gave the order to fire. About a dozen rounds were fired and then the mob was pressed slowly back to the city. Near the Bank of Bengal Mr. Clarke was thrown down, but his assailant escaped.'

And now comes what I consider the salient point of this judgment :

'It is beyond doubt that the Lahore mob which marched on the Civil Station of Lahore was actuated by the same motives as that of Amritsar. It was essentially part of the same insurrection, and it was fully aware of what had happened to the neighbouring town the same day. It was rapidly becoming more threatening, and had already displayed its contempt of the authority and person of the District Magistrate. A collision was inevitable, and had the mob proceeded a little further up the Mall, it would have found a supply of deadly weapons ready to hand. Had it not been checked where it was, there was the gravest danger that it would have hurried on, in the confusion and darkness, to the commission of awful crimes.'

That is the opinion of the Commission which had heard both sides of the case, and it is their deliberate opinion that, had the mob not been checked then, it would have committed grave disorders similar to those which occurred at Amritsar. There was a subsequent incident on the same day which the Hon'ble Pandit minimised in the same way as he minimised this. I find myself under the necessity of referring to this also at some length. I might say that the military had by this time arrived and were ready to assist the police.

'When the mob was driven back from the Mall it did not dissolve, but was slowly pushed back by a small force of police into the Nila Gumbaz Chauk and up the Anarkhali towards

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the Lohari Gate. There it was reinforced by a crowd issuing from the city, and the police under Mr. Clarke, Deputy Superintendent of Police, were held up at a point a little short of the cross-roads where the Circular Road cuts across the Anarkhali. Mr. Broadway, Superintendent of Police, came up with a small body of police and cavalry, but even so the forces of order were unable to disperse the mob which showered brickbats upon the police and sowars. Two or three rounds of buckshot fired at the roofs of some houses from which the shower of missiles was most persistent failed to do more than check the attack from that quarter. A message brought Mr. Fyson, Deputy Commissioner, to the spot : he went forward into the crowd to reason with Pandit Rambhajj Dutt or Lala Duni Chand (he does not remember which) who were there, but all efforts to disperse the mob failed, and at last some half a dozen rounds of buckshot were fired The mob was then dispersed without further firing.

'We commend to the notice of Government the admirable conduct of all concerned in dealing with the mob.'

"Now, those who listened yesterday to the description of this particular incident from the lips of the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda are at liberty to compare the two narratives, and are at liberty to attach their own weight to the statements made by him. He dwelt on this incident at some length, based his description merely on certain statements in the newspapers. He did not refer to the judgment of the Commission, although he had then, I assume, in his possession a copy of it, because later on he alluded to it. Now those were the incidents of the 10th. By 8 o'clock, as the Hon'ble Pandit says, the troops were in the city, and everything was quiet on that night and during the 11th. So peaceful was the city, says the Hon'ble Pandit, ' that a meeting was held at the Badshahi mosque.'—I have his words here—'to express indignation at what had happened.' He merely mentions an incident on the 12th to which the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson also referred, namely that a C. I. D. Inspector, Ali Gauhar, was assaulted. Now what really happened was this. I take it from the reports of the various judgments of the Commission. On the 11th all shops were closed and an enormous crowd of Hindus and Muhammadans, said to number 25 thousand people, collected at the Badshahi mosque, inside which a banner was hung with the inscription ' The King who practises tyranny cuts his own roots underneath.' This is the meeting which the Hon'ble Pandit says passed over quietly. Well, let us see the facts. After the speech of Lala Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhry, an incident occurred which will show exactly what kind of meeting it was. This incident is described in the judgment of the Commission, dated the 29th April 1919. An ex-sepoy, named Balwant Singh, was brought in. He shouted a false story that Indian Regiments had mutinied in Lahore Cantonment and were marching on Amritsar and Lahore. He also stated that they had killed about 200—250 British soldiers and that he himself had killed six. He claimed to be a soldier and was dressed as one. He was garlanded and carried in triumph to the pulpit—he, a Sikh, was carried in triumph to the pulpit—of the mosque, and there he was called upon to make a speech. This he was unable to do and he shortly afterwards disappeared. Then, states the Commission, as a result of an orgy of oratory, the rabble left the mosque, led by hooligans who carried sticks and shouted seditious cries and destroyed pictures of His Majesty. The allusion to the band of hooligans requires some explanation. It was an organised body, described as follows by the Commission :—

'They marched two deep carrying their sticks as if they were rifles at the slope or trail. At constant halts they knelt, by numbers, as if in a firing position. On numerous occasions Chanan Din made inflammatory speeches proclaiming that he and his band were rebels and looked, not to His Majesty the King, but to Germany, Turkey and Kabul as their suzerains. He invoked the assistance of God and of these powers to overthrow the British Government. He also made reference to the Rowlatt Bill. Chanan Din's speeches were applauded by the mob, and the ' Fauj,' as it passed along, was joined by recruits who were supplied with sticks.'

"Now, what the feelings which actuated the people who got up this affair is very well shown by a poster, which, I will not say was issued on this date,

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but which certainly issued either on this date or a day or two afterwards. I will read some extracts from it :

'When Mahatma Gandhi arrived at Palwal, the English monkey informed him that his entry into the Punjab was forbidden, and that he should please go back. He replied that he would never go back; then that big monkey arrested him. Reports of his arrest reached here at once.'

The first part is merely abuse—that matters little; but the second part is noteworthy.

'When the news reached Amritsar, the *Danda Fauj* of the brave Sikhs set fire to the Bank, the Railway Station and Electric Power House. They cut the telegraph wires and removed the railway line. The *Danda Fauj* of Amritsar bravely killed a number of European monkeys and their Sikh regiments have revolted and deserted. Oh Hindu, Muhammadan and Sikh brethren, enlist at once in the *Danda* Army, and fight with bravery against the English monkeys. God will grant you victory. Do not apprehend that God does not help us. Cast away such a notion out of your heart. God helps us at all times and hours. Conquer the English monkeys with bravery. God will grant victory. Leave off dealings with the Englishmen, close offices and workshops, fight on. This is the command of Mahatma Gandhi.'

And there is a good deal more, very much to the same purport :

'Oh Hindu, Muhammadan and Sikh brethren, do you know of the incident that took place at the Mall Road on the night of the 10th April? The Hindus and Muhammadans who were martyred that day were your own and they sacrificed their lives. Does not this incident excite you? What is the reason? Were not those who were made martyrs in Hira Mandi on the 12th April your own brethren, and died at the hands of the tyrants? Does the Prophet of God command you not to fight against the tyrant? No, never, the Prophet himself fought, and has commanded us too to destroy the tyrants as he did. Should we not be ashamed ourselves that while the tyrant is up to all sorts of cruelty, we are sitting quiet? Oh Hindu, Muhammadan and Sikh brethren, raise the cry of Allah Akbar and kill the Kaffirs. Get ready soon for the War and God will grant Victory to India very soon. Fight with enthusiasm and enlist yourselves in the *Danda* Army.'

That was the spirit which actuated this quiet and peaceable city on the 11th and 12th. But even if on the 11th and 12th there was nothing beyond what I have described in Lahore city itself, what about the state of Lahore district? On the 12th a violent outbreak occurred at the neighbouring town of Kasur, the headquarters of a sub-division in the Lahore district. The Kasur outbreak will be particularly interesting to Council because it had to be quelled entirely by Indian officers. What happened there? The crowd, excited, inflamed, went to the railway station. It attacked a train in which there were a number of Europeans. It attacked, but fortunately did not injure owing to the bravery of an Indian gentleman, a European woman and her three children; but it killed two British warrant officers and injured two commissioned officers. In that case at least I claim that no one can say that there was either justification or 'explanation' for the violence of the mob; none of that crowd had been fired on by the police or military; the only firing was the discharge of the revolvers by the two unfortunate warrant officers when they were in danger of their lives. After murdering the two Europeans, the mob continued its course through the small town and burnt all the Government property that came within their reach. That is an incident which, I think, will disprove entirely any suggestion that the action of the crowds in the Punjab where they broke out into violent excesses was due to any sort of provocation or had any sort of justification.

"I have carried the narrative up to the 12th. The date is important because it was on the 13th that a reference was made to the Government of India on the subject of the declaration of martial law. I ask the Council to note the state of things in the Punjab as a whole on the 13th, when that question came up for consideration. You cannot take these incidents as isolated; you cannot say 'After all the military had got possession of Amritsar; there were large forces in Lahore; no further trouble was to be anticipated.' You cannot say that. You have got to look at what was happening not only in those two cities, not only at

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what had happened in Kasur, but at what was happening all round. It is very easy to sit in this Council Chamber, my Lord, in that atmosphere of protection of life and property which is the outcome of our rule; it is very easy to sit here and threaten us with agitation; it is equally easy, again, to sit here after the atmosphere of law and order has been restored and to minimise the magnitude of the events which took place in the Punjab. Some Members of this Council may have fallen into the first mistake; I hope that none will fall into the second. Let me state, as briefly as I can, the nature of the problem as it presented itself to the Government of India when they decided to introduce martial law. There had been outrages at Amritsar, outrages which showed a strong and very bitter racial feeling. At Lahore the crowd had, at the Badshahi Mosque, openly welcomed the false news that the Sikhs had mutinied in Amritsar, had destroyed portraits of the King, had supported the formation of an organized force of hooligans, had attempted to force the closure of the railway workshops. At Kasur they had murdered Europeans and destroyed all the Government property within reach. But it goes further than that. Everywhere attacks had been made on the communications. Bhagtanwala station had been burnt, Cheharta station looted, Khem Karan and Patti stations had also been attacked, the communications had been so far impaired that, as your Excellency reminded us, it was impossible to communicate with Lahore from Simla except by means of wireless. There was every proof then that disorder was spreading outside the cities. In cities it is a comparatively simple problem to deal with disorder; you can send troops and isolate them; but when you have communications attacked, and the telegraphs cut all over the province, how are you to meet the situation? You are dealing with a warlike, virile, martial people, suddenly filled with a spirit of disorder. We know that in a number of villages in the Punjab the people had begun to believe that law and order had completely broken down. I would cite the case of the attack on the Treasury at Tarn Taran, the attempt made by villagers on the line at Gumanpura, or better still the case in which a mob of villagers burnt the records at Aulakh. I maintain that, in the circumstances, there was every proof that rebellion had broken out, and not only broken out, but was spreading through the Central Punjab. It was in these circumstances that your Excellency agreed to martial law. I will go further and say that you cannot judge of the justification of the order merely by the antecedent circumstances and facts; you ought to take into consideration also what happened immediately afterwards, since that also shows what the state of the Punjab was. The Hon'ble Pandit has referred to what happened at Gujranwala on the 14th, and as usual minimises the disorders that occurred there. He very unfairly, I think, tried to throw the greater part of the onus on the police officer in charge of the station; he said the subsequent disorders were due to the officer firing off his revolver. Will Council believe that before the revolver was fired two railway bridges had been set on fire, telegraphs cut and the Post Office also set on fire? He referred again to the hanging of a calf from the railway bridge, and he thought that the fact afforded some sort of explanation of what happened afterwards, since the public believed that the Criminal Investigation Department had done it. That suggestion caused at the time a ripple of laughter in Council, and I will therefore avoid criticising it. But, my Lord, when I hear him tell the story about this calf, and the pig said to have been killed near a mosque, I could not help thinking of the expression we so often use about a cock and a bull. There was no justification for the disorders and outrages that took place at Gujranwala, for they took place before the crowd was fired on at all. It was not, as he would have us believe, a mere fortuitous collection of schoolboys bent on wanton mischief that set fire to the railway bridges, nor was it a mere fortuitous collection of people that pulled up the permanent way or which deliberately cut the communications with Lahore. The firing by the police at Gujranwala did

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not result in many casualties; and it was fortunate perhaps in the circumstances, since this was a case in which a young officer, without any senior Magistrate to give him assistance, had to deal with matters on his own responsibility, and to quell disorder which resulted in the burning of the railway station and a number of Government buildings, the burning of the church, and the looting of the good sshed where there were goods to the value of eight lakhs of rupees. I protest against the allegation that there was any explanation or justification in anything that that police officer did for the action of the mob. That was one instance of what happened on the 14th, and it was not an isolated instance. If disorder had stopped there, you might say that the declaration of martial law was hasty; but it did not stop there. I have the record here of a large number of cases showing the extent of the disorder and the danger to communications, though I will not venture to try the patience of the Council by reading them all. Let me finish the record of the 14th. On that day—the day of the trouble at Gujranwala—an attack was made on a European officer in the train at Hafizabad. Wires were cut near Batala in the Gurdaspur district, there was a strike on the Railway in Hissar district, workmen stoned the time-keeper's office at the Railway workshops at Lahore, telegraph wires were cut between Lahore and Amritsar, and an unlawful assembly, at which decision was taken to indulge in general looting, was held at Padhana. Down in the south there was a railway strike at Samasata, and the telegraph wires were cut. Up in the north at Rawalpindi seditious notices were found posted calling on the people to rise during the night. At Rohtak there was a joint attack on the line by the mob and the railway staff, a railway bridge was damaged and attempts made to wreck a mail train. At Sialkot wires were cut between Sialkot and Wazirabad. Now I come to the 15th. At Gujrat a crowd attacked the Railway Station, and smashed the telegraph instruments; the police had to fire on the mob. At Malakwal junction in the same district a mob was only prevented from making trouble at the station by the presence of troops. In the Jhelum district a train was derailed on the main line at Kala. At Sialkot wires were again cut near Dhariwal. In Lahore District grass stacks were set on fire near Bhangali and Padri. At Hafizabad in the Gujranwala district the mob attempted to rescue men arrested damaging telegraph wires and the police had to fire on them. At Chuharkhana, also in the Gujranwala district, the station was attacked, railway lines torn up, telegraphs cut and the station burnt and looted. The market was only saved from the mob by the arrival of an armoured train. Close by, the Dhaban Singh Railway station was burnt and all the telegraph wires cut, and late at night the Momun station was burnt. At Wazirabad in the same district a mob pelted the troops at the station with stones, cut wires at the station, and then burnt the house of the Rev. Mr. Bayley, a missionary who had resided for very many years in the district and who (as the Commission stated in their judgment) was greatly respected by everybody; he was a linguist of wide renown, and the mob burned not only his property, but what was even more valuable, they burnt the records of many years' scientific labour. At Gojra in the Lyallpur district a mob endeavoured to get an engine driver to refuse to start his train by telling him that the troops at Multan, had mutinied. A number of telegraph wires were cut in Rohtak. At Sialkot, an attempt was made to fire a railway carriage in a siding. Let me go on to the 16th. In the Gujrat district a mob entered the Town Hall at Jalalpur Jatan, insulted the Municipal Commissioners, and damaged the furniture, and at night the railway line was dismantled near Malakwal resulting in the derailment of a train next morning and the loss of two lives. In the Jhang district telegraph communication was interrupted between Jhanj and Subhaga. In the Lahore district telegraph wires were cut at Changa Manga and at Raewind. In Rawalpindi, telegraph wires were again cut. In Sialkot, the permanent way was attacked between Sialkot and Wazirabad and the wires cut. In the Gujranwala district all the wires were cut near Sangla station and a murderous

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attack made on a European telegraph Inspector. Wires were cut in four other places on the Sangla-Shadara line.

"I leave the 16th and come to the 17th. In the Gurdaspur district telegraph wires were cut between Chhaina and Dhariwal, and three other places, and telegraph wires were cut between Kaler Kalan and Kunja in the Jullundur district. In the Lahore district, near Jhallo and Harbanspura, an attempt was made to derail a train by placing obstructions on the line. In the Lyallpur district a party proceeded to a neighbouring village and returned after breaking the telegraph insulators and cutting telegraph wires *en route*. At Lyallpur itself a stack of Government *bhoosa* valued at Rs. 50,000 was set on fire and burnt. In Rawalpindi, telegraph lines were interrupted near Gujar Khan. Trouble did not even stop on the 17th. On the 18th, in the Ferozepore district, obstructions were placed on the railway line; in the Gurdaspur district canal wires were again cut. In the Jullundur district Sidhwan flag-station was burnt. On the same day, the 18th, at Lyallpur, an attack on Moman Kanjan station was only interrupted by the arrival of troops, and a gang of villagers from a village colonised by Manjha Jat Sikh colonists, came out at night and tried to wreck the line between Toba Tek Singh and Jhaniwalla. Well, I fear, I have already wearied you by narrating this series of events, but it was essential in order to prove my point that I should bring them to the notice of the Council. It is impossible to allow any minimising of what happened in the Punjab between the dates I have mentioned. I maintain, and I repeat to the Council, that not only should we take into consideration what happened before the declaration of martial law, but we are entitled to quote as justification of our action what happened immediately afterwards as showing the real state of the province.

"Now I will not attempt to deal at any length with the legal aspect of the case. It was necessary, for the declaration of martial law under Regulation X of 1804, that there should be either war or open rebellion. I understand that jurists have differed as to what constitutes open war, but, I believe, it is fully accepted that to establish the existence of war you do not need the existence of an army with all its paraphernalia. What is quite certain, and what, I think, I may with confidence place before the Council is this, that to justify a declaration of open rebellion, it certainly does not require the existence of an army or of an attack by armed forces. Why the Hon'ble Pandit himself referred in the course of his speech yesterday to open rebellion in the Gordon riots. I maintain that the Gordon riots, which were treated by martial law, were in no wise as serious as what happened in the Punjab on the dates I have mentioned. There you had a case, and readers of 'Barnaby Rudge' will remember it well, in which crowds assembled more or less out of religious animosity, burnt chapels and ended up by burning distilleries; yet under the law of England it was held to justify the application of martial law; what is more, the action taken to suppress disorder was held to justify the application of an Indemnity Act. I put it to the Council that the justification necessary for Government to declare the existence of a state of rebellion, is a matter of common sense, and I maintain that the account which I have given of what happened in the Punjab in the middle of April would justify any Government in declaring that there was a state of rebellion in the Punjab. If the Council will agree with me that Government merely exercised ordinary common sense in making that declaration, then, I think, a great part of the Hon'ble Pandit's case falls to the ground.

"His contention was that if martial law was not justified, then an Indemnity or Validation Act is not justified. I maintain the state of things in the Punjab shows very clearly that martial law was justified, and it follows as a corollary that you must have an indemnity and that you must have a validation.

"My Lord, when I began to speak I intervened more or less as giving evidence of facts. But there is one other consideration which, before I sit

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down, I should like to put to the Council. India is only now on the threshold of its political career, and it will not escape all the surging troubles which have come to the world since the war, since the beginning of unrest in the world at large. The officers of State, Indians as well as Europeans, and in the future probably more Indians than Europeans, will have to deal with those troubles. I have quoted to you one case at least in which an Indian officer, without any European support, had to deal with very serious trouble, the case at Kasur: there are other cases, such as that of Tarn Taran and Hafizabad. I ask the Council to reflect whether it is wise that officers of State, and particularly Indians, should feel that they are without support in dealing with troubles such as those I have enumerated. I feel myself the case of Indians to be infinitely harder in this respect than that of Europeans. They are liable to criticism of the most intimate nature, I mean in their families and in the circle of their friends. If they do anything which is thoroughly unpopular, they are liable to social and perhaps even to religious, ostracism. Is it right, is it fair, to hesitate for one second to give them support for the reasonable use of their discretion? I appeal to the Council to view this case with some sense of proportion, and with something of insight into the future. I appeal to it not to look at it in any spirit of partisanship. If I may, I should like to quote the words of one who, I think, was not less distinguished by patriotism and by love of his country than those who have been most keen in their attack on this Act in the last few days. Before the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri left Bombay, he spoke as follows:—

'At the same time he was one of those who believed that the Punjab Government had had good cause to use strong measures—perhaps the measures they had used were excessively strong, far stronger than the necessity of the case required—but they had had a case for the use of strong measures. No Government in the world, however mild or sympathetically disposed, would have sat quiet without using stringent measures to restore order when they had a mob sprinkling kerosine oil on buildings and burning them down, clubbing and burning Europeans to death. They were bound to render to Government the most cordial co-operation in bringing things once again to a normal state.'

"Now I quote those words, my Lord, because, I think, they show that an Indian public man, distinguished for his public spirit, can yet give Government its due, can yet recognise the gravity of the situation in the Punjab, and can retain his right of free criticism, without falling into the attitude of the persistent and unreasonable partizan. It is the spirit of that speech which I commend to the Council in dealing with this question."

3-50 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha**:—"My Lord, in the course of the last few days I find I have been called upon to address this Council for the second time upon the Punjab affairs. On the first occasion it was due to the Resolution of my friend, the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya, that I had to address this Council; now it is in connection with a Government Bill that I find I have again got to express my opinion. The Hon'ble the Home Member in introducing the Bill yesterday and asking for leave of this Council made a speech, which if I may say so without impertinence, was free from any trace of bitterness or acerbity. If anything, it was a little unnecessarily forceful, due perhaps to his emotional Celtic temperament, but otherwise I have no grievance against it. And, I may say in justice to him that, in introducing the Bill his opening words were solicitous of the co-operation of non-official Members of this Council, and he begged of us not to import into our speeches any needless acrimony or bitterness. I may venture to say, my Lord, that the Indian Members who have so far spoken have, on the whole, adhered to the suggestion thrown out in such a friendly way by the Hon'ble the Home Member. But I wish I could say that the suggestion had been as well received and acted up to, in the spirit in which it was sought to be pressed, by the European Members in this Council. I am sure I am voicing the unanimous opinion of almost all the Indian non-official

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Members of your Lordship's Council when I say that the friendly admonition of the Hon'ble the Home Member was completely lost upon the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson, about which it will be necessary for me to say a few words later. But before I do so, I desire to express, if I may be allowed, my whole-hearted appreciation of the spirit underlying the Hon'ble Mr Hailey's speech. Mr. Hailey has presented, it seems to me, the case for the Government in a spirit of such remarkable fairness and with such skilful advocacy as to carry conviction to a certain extent even to the minds of his opponents, and this is the highest compliment I can pay to him. If all speeches, my Lord, on the Government side were as fair and as skilful, I am sure the non-official Members of this Council could be easily persuaded, even on most contentious matters to see, at least partially, eye to eye with the Government. But before I make my submissions to your Lordship in regard to the Bill and the reasons why, after most careful consideration, I have not been able to agree with the Hon'ble the Home Member as to the desirability of its introduction at the present moment, I should like to say—and I am sure some of my European Colleagues here, if not all, will agree with me—that the language which was indulged in this morning by the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson is to be strongly deprecated. Because we non-official Members of the Council express opinions which may not suit the views and sentiments of our European Colleagues, for them to indulge in the style and language and make personal attacks as did the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson on Mr. Malaviya, I submit, my Lord, with the greatest deference, is highly objectionable. Mr. Malaviya is a gentleman who is quite capable of defending himself : he will survive Mr. Thompson's attack, as he has done others in this Council and outside. He is a gentleman held in the highest esteem throughout the length and breadth of India for his devotion to the country, and, however much you may differ from his views or his manner of presenting his case, there can be no justification for anybody to have made a personal attack on him as Mr. Thompson did this morning . . . . . .

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Thompson : "My Lord, may I rise to a personal explanation ? I did not attack the Hon'ble Pandit for his opinions, but for his statement of fact."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha : The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson told us—I quote his words—that he was a great admirer of Sir Michæl O'Dwyer. Those who listened to his speech this morning hardly needed that assurance, for those who remember the famous speech of Sir Michæl O'Dwyer in this Council must have felt satisfied that the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson's own way of handling facts is reminiscent of the methods of the late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. When I find the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson charging the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya with distortion, exaggeration and misunderstanding, when I find him, again, charging Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya with credulity, gullibility, a lack of the sense of proportion and the power of closing his eyes to the political situation, and when I find him subsequently winding up his peroration by saying that in intelligence and mentality he was correlated with the lower orders, I bespeak to these the attention of the Council and venture to ask whether it is a fair presentment of the case or one that can be justified.

"Now, my Lord, I shall pass on to other matters. The Hon'ble the Home Member was pleased to commend to the attention of this Council—and, I think, he particularly looked hard at me when he did so, as if he tried to stare me out of countenance—certain articles which had appeared in the 'Civil and Military Gazette' of Lahore on this question by an anonymous scribe who signs himself as 'An Indian student of Constitutional Theory and Practice'—a rather long and pompous designation under which he takes shelter. The Hon'ble the Home Member asked us particularly to read those articles which, he said, put before us the whole case in defence of the Bill which we are

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now discussing. The Hon'ble the Home Member did not at the same time ask us to read a reply to those articles which appeared in the 'Tribune' of Lahore. Perhaps he had not seen it himself. Now, this writer, my Lord, who has taken refuge in anonymity, says some very interesting things in his articles which have a bearing upon the point we are discussing now. I believe the Home Member asked us to read the articles for the reason that the writer says :—

'Indian publicists and Indian editors (I am afraid I come under both these categories) should have, therefore, no sort of quarrel or dispute with the coming Indemnity Bill. Any unreasoned or obstinate opposition will show how ill-equipped and ignorant of the very A B C of the constitution are our leaders in the Legislative Council and the writers in the Press.'

I fear it was for this particular reason that the Hon'ble the Home Member commended the articles to our special attention. Further on, I find that this anonymous writer who comes to teach us the elementary principles of Constitutional Law concludes by saying :—

"I also hope that the Indian Members of the Imperial Legislative Council, and particularly the Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya, on whom the mantle of the irreconcilable Oppositionist seems by an irony of circumstance to have descended, will not fritter away their energy and their time in an unreasoned, purposeless and infructuous opposition to a constitutional practice that stands hallowed by the observance of centuries in democratic England itself.'

Personally, my Lord, I shall be sorry, indeed, to waste a minute of my time in any unreasoned, purposeless or infructuous opposition to a Government measure. It has been my effort all my life to offer reasoned criticism and not to lead a purposeless, infructuous opposition. The writer seems to forget that, whatever weight of reason there may be on our side, any opposition here to a Government measure is bound to be, so far as we are concerned, infructuous, because, when the Government bring in a measure, there are behind the Front Government Benches the serried ranks and solid phalanx of our official friends, 35 strong, who sit here for the purpose of supporting the Government in any measure the latter like to bring in, whether it affects the European non-officials or the Indian.

'Theirs not to reason why,

Theirs not to make reply,

Theirs but to vote and die.'

What is the good in a Council like this for any of us to try and persuade the Government? Once they have made up their minds that a measure has to be got through this Council, the old shibboleth of the responsibility for maintaining law and order being on the Government is trotted out and there are those 35 valiant soldiers to vote down any opposition that we may have to offer. Therefore, it is not for the purpose of carrying on any infructuous opposition that I have to place before your Lordship a few observations. The reason for it is this. Your Lordship's Government, as the Executive, have done certain things, have taken a certain line of action. Your Lordship's Government now come before this Council to ask the moral assent of the non-official Members to the view taken by the Executive. If I am not asked for my moral assent, if the Government simply ignore me, I shall make no grievance of that. I shall not take up in that case a minute's time of this Council. But when the Hon'ble the Home Member gets up and puts forward reasons and arguments before me and asks me to give my moral assent—for my vote does not count for anything—then I am bound to examine his arguments and make my submissions as I conceive them to be.

"Coming, therefore, to the question of moral assent, my first submission is that in the preamble of this Act I find it stated—

'Whereas owing to the recent disturbances in certain districts in the Punjab and in other parts of India, it has been necessary for the purpose of restoring order to resort to martial

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law,' and so on, and so forth.

Now supposing the preamble had been worded like this :—'Whereas owing to the recent disturbances in certain districts in the Punjab and in other parts of India, the Governor General in Council had deemed it right and proper to establish martial law therein', I would have had nothing to say against it. But when your Lordship's Government ask my assent to the declaration that it was necessary to proclaim martial law, I am entitled to say that, quite apart from whatever views I may hold, it will be prejudicing the work of the Committee your Lordship's Government have been pleased to constitute, if I were to give my assent now to this preamble as it stands. Therefore, quite apart from the facts as to what transpired in the Punjab—I have heard different versions of them ; one was given by the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who put forward the cases of those persons, subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor, who are said to have grievances in the matter, while contrary versions have been given by Messrs. Thompson and Hailey who say that the facts are not exactly as the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya put before the Council—what I say is this. You have constituted a Committee to go into this matter, to analyse and sift the evidence and to come to certain conclusions. What will be the value of those conclusions if we now assent to this preamble that it was necessary for the Government to declare martial law ? Therefore, my submission is, that by assenting now to this preamble the non-official Members of this Council, whether Europeans or Indians, will be making the work of the Committee infructuous, and here I may be permitted to refer to one or two observations which were made . . .

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—" May I inquire, my Lord, with a view to shorten the debate, if the Hon'ble Member's objection to the Bill is confined to this statement in the preamble ? Because, I may say now, my Lord, that Government are quite prepared to reconsider the question of this preamble."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha :—" That, my Lord, is but one of my objections. That is No. 1. But certainly if the Government will meet us half-way, it will be of great importance. I hope the Hon'ble Member will agree to that alteration. Now, my Lord, when the Hon'ble the Home Member put that question, I was going to deal with one or two observations of my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Crum. Without the least desire to cast any aspersion of even the mildest character on my esteemed friend, I do say that I can quite understand his difficulties in not being able to appreciate the points—the legal points—involved in this Bill. To him the matter of fact is that Government have done certain things ; they gave certain promises to their officers, and why should not those promises be carried out by the Government ? That is the way it strikes him and he, therefore, characterised the attitude of those who oppose this Bill at the present stage as dishonest, ridiculous and piteous—rather unnecessarily strong words those, for which there is no justification. He also said that it seemed to him that the only object of those persons who are offering opposition to this Bill is to persuade the public outside this Council that the Government have done something wrong. Well, I desire to assure him that, far from that being the object of those of us whose misfortune it is to differ from the view of the Hon'ble the Home Member, we are trying to persuade the Government to do what we conceive to be right. That is my answer to the Hon'ble Mr. Crum. I think that in saying what he did he did a great injustice to us, who come here at the sacrifice of time, money and energy from different places in British India to serve our country to the best of our lights.

" Now, my Lord, this Bill deals, leaving the preamble alone, with martial law and indemnity, and to be able, therefore, to appreciate the points involved,

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we must have a clear notion of what these two are. I am aware that I am addressing the official benches and also the Hon'ble the Law Member, who is a great authority on the subject. But I make these submissions for his attention also. Now, what is martial law? Martial law is defined, my Lord, in various standard works of legal literature; but I have no desire whatever to quote them. I shall only invite your Lordship's attention to what I find Lord Morley in his memorable 'Recollections' wrote to Lord Minto, when there was some talk of martial law being established a few years back. He said: 'Martial law is only a fine name for the suspension of all law.' And again; 'If you declare martial law in India, it will be a gigantic advertisement of national failure.' Well, it is not for me to say whether the declaration of martial law in the Punjab this year was or was not a gigantic advertisement of national failure on the part of British statesmanship; but we must remember that when we talk of martial law in the Punjab, it means that for the time being there was no law at all, that the whole legal machinery was suspended, and that, as a matter of fact, things were done which would never have been done otherwise than under the cloak of martial law. I shall now, with your Lordship's leave, read out one short passage from a judgment of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn in the well-known case of Phillips v. Eyre (4 Q. B. D. p. 225), to show what an act of indemnity really amounts to. He said: 'There can be no doubt that every so-called Indemnity Act involves a manifest violation of justice inasmuch as it deprives those who have suffered wrongs of their vested right to the redress which the law would otherwise afford them, and gives immunity to those who have inflicted those wrongs not at the expense of the community for whose alleged advantage the wrongful acts were done, but at the expense of individuals who, innocent possibly of all offences, have been subjected to injury and outrage, often of the most aggravated character. It is equally true, as was forcibly urged on us, that such legislation may be used to cover acts of the most tyrannical, arbitrary and merciless character, acts not capable of being justified or palliated even by the plea of necessity, but prompted by local passions, prejudices or fears, acts not done with the temper and judgment which those in authority are bound to bring to the exercise of so fearful a power, but characterised by reckless indifference to human suffering and utter disregard of the dictates of common humanity. On the other hand, however, it must not be forgotten that against any abuse of local legislative authority in such a case protection is provided by the necessity of the assent of the Sovereign acting under the advice of Ministers, themselves responsible to Parliament.' Now, I can quite understand an Act of Indemnity not working unnecessary hardship on the subject population, where the measure is assented to by the Sovereign on the advice of his Ministers and with the assent of Parliament. But, here, my Lord, where the Government of India, the executive of the King-Emperor in this country, do certain things and then come and ask for the assent of this Council, with a standing official majority at their back, surely that cannot possibly convince the people that the action of the Government was right; and that the Government in asking this Council to pass this Bill will not be asking assent to a measure which might be of the most tyrannical and arbitrary character. That is the whole difficulty which we have to face in regard to this Bill; and that is why we have to be so very careful. Now, my Lord, apart from that, we find that in this Bill there are provisions of a very serious character, and it is, therefore, difficult for us to assent to the policy of this Bill. Take, my Lord, for instance, apart from the preamble, the provision in clause 2, which fixes the period of immunity from 'on or after the 30th of March 1919' and brings it down to the time when martial law had been completely withdrawn. In other words, by making this provision your Excellency's Government are asking our assent to give the operation of martial law retrospective effect. Now, this question was raised in the House of Commons in 1906 by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who, your Lordship may remember, was

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appointed a member of the Royal Commission on Public Services in India by His Majesty's Government. I mention this fact so that it may not be said by the Hon'ble the Home Member in referring to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald : 'Oh, he is a crank,' and all that sort of thing. Well, he raised the question as to whether it was desirable to give retrospective effect in legislation of this kind to the administration of martial law. This is what he said : 'The second point was that this incident, the murder of two policemen, took place on the 8th February, and martial law was proclaimed on February the 9th ; that the incident took place at a time when there was no martial law in the colony, at a time when the civil law was still in operation ; yet the natives accused of the murder of the policemen were tried by martial law. Was martial law to be made retrospective in the future ? Bad as martial law undoubtedly was and unjustified as those were, as he thought, who declared it, ten thousand times more unjustifiable was it, that this negation of all law should be made retrospective and to cover acts committed previously to its being proclaimed.' The Right Hon'ble Mr. Winston Churchill who was called upon to defend that measure giving retrospective effect to it said this in reply : 'Martial law is no law at all. Martial law is brute force. The only restriction on martial law is, that no more force is used than necessary, and where more force is used than necessary, persons may afterwards be called to account unless covered by an Act of Indemnity. The Hon'ble Member for Leicester suggested that it was illegal to try these men by martial law for an offence committed before martial law was proclaimed. Of course, all martial law is illegal, and an attempt to introduce illegalities into martial law is like attempting to add salt water to the sea.' Now, under clause 2 it is proposed to give retrospective effect. The Hon'ble the Home Member advanced no sounder argument than did Mr. Churchill when he talked of adding salt water to the sea. Then, we find in clause 3 of the Bill that the ordinary rule of evidence is completely reversed, and we note that the burden of proof is cast on the plaintiff or the prosecutor . . .

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes :—"I think the Hon'ble Member is making a mistake when he says that the burden is thrown on the prosecutor."

The President :—"I think it was a slip of the tongue."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha :—"It is hard for your Excellency to realise what our difficulties are in speaking a foreign tongue in this Council. We are apt to make mistakes. Then, I find here further in one clause, that there is no limitation as to the places where officers are to be protected. I have no desire to take up any further the time of the Council, but my submission is that many cogent reasons have been advanced by us why your Lordship's Government should postpone the consideration of this measure. Firstly, by the words in the preamble we shall be nullifying the effect of the report of the Committee. We shall be calling upon them to assume that it was necessary to declare martial law. Now, Mr. Hailey may be satisfied as to that and Mr. Thompson also, who was Sir Michael O'Dwyer's right hand man. I daresay he is, but we naturally feel a certain amount of diffidence about this point. Secondly, I have shown that the Bill is open to great objection in the matter of giving retrospective effect. Your Lordship's Government are no doubt aware that since it was announced in the 'Pioneer' of Allahabad that the Government were going to bring in an Indemnifying Bill, Indian public opinion has been roused. It has been insistent that this Bill should not be proceeded with at the present time. My Hon'ble friend, Mr. Malaviya, referred in some detail this morning to the strong volume of public opinion on this subject. He showed by quotations from a well-known London paper that public opinion, even in London, sees no justification for the Government's action in this matter. In India, I can assure your Lordship, almost

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very shade of public opinion, the so-called moderate and the so-called extremist is unanimous in asking Government to forbear from pressing this Bill. Not only people of supposed advanced views, but even such a moderate man as Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, an ex-Chief Justice, whom, I believe, the Hon'ble the Home Member appointed last year as one of the advisers of Government...."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—"He was appointed by the Bengal Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha :—"Then the Government of Bengal are entitled to praise for their choice in having appointed him as their adviser. I understand from the papers that even he sent to your Lordship a telegram asking your Excellency not to press this Bill at the present time. He has also written a long article in the 'Indian Social Reformer' from which the Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya quoted certain passages. Now, my Lord, I do venture as a responsible adviser of your Government to say that it is not right for the Government of India to flout public opinion in this way and say to us: 'Oh, we are reponsible for maintaining law and order, the responsibility is cast on us by Parliament, and we shall do what we think proper.' That, my Lord, is a wholly wrong attitude. Public opinion has got to be appreciated; it has got to be considered and given due weight to. We are apt to believe that public opinion came into existence in this country only with British rule, and that it came here along with certain other Western ideas. As a matter of fact even in the early days people who had not acquired English education knew the value of public opinion. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Shafi will appreciate the well-known lines of the great Hindustani poet, A'tash

'Sun to sahi Jehan men hai tera fisana kya

kahti hai tujhe khalk-e khuda ghaebana kya'

which means 'do for God's sake listen to what people are saying about you and pay some respect to it.' That shows that public opinion was held in great respect even in earlier days. Therefore, I say, put off the Bill for two or three months. I understand the Committee will soon be out and will submit their report by the end of the year. Is there any advantage in pressing this matter at this stage notwithstanding public opinion to the contrary? I protest, my Lord, against the Government acting in defiance of public opinion; the result of such action in the past has been acerbity and ill-will on the part of His Majesty's Indian subjects. It is not desirable that the Government should repeat that experiment. I feel strongly that that would be a blunder. I do not want an indefinite postponement; if that was meant I should vote against it. I am in favour of a Bill of Indemnity—the only question is, should it be passed now, before the autumn Session is over? I do hope your Lordship will take into your careful consideration the view I have put forward. A large number of Indian Members of this Council, including the Hon'ble Maharaja of Kassimbazar and the Honb'le Rai Sita Nath Ray, take the same view as I do. My Lord, your Government will be in a stronger position by listening to and accepting the suggestion we have jointly made."

4-28 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. H. McPherson :**—"My Lord, I have no desire to prolong this debate unduly, but I have a point of view to explain which, I think is of some importance and do not see why we others, who are here only to vote and die as my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sinha says, should be precluded from stating our views to the Council because one Member takes up an extravagant and quite unfair proportion of its time. I will try to be as brief as possible. I do not propose to follow previous speakers into the details of the unhappy events in the Punjab, but merely to say a few words regarding what I conceive to be the general attitude of the Indian public in other provinces towards the late disturbances, and the present situation, for I consider that this is by no means

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fairly represented either by the writings which appear in the public press or by the speeches made in this assembly, including that of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sinha from Bihar and Orissa who has just appealed so strongly to public opinion. From these writings and speeches, one might imagine that the whole of India is boiling over with indignation against the measures taken to suppress the Punjab disturbances, and that it is entirely opposed to the passing of the present Bill, regarding it as a mere device to save from the just consequences of their acts those responsible for these measures.

" My Lord, I venture to think that this is a wholly false picture of the general attitude of the Indian public towards these troubles, and that in order to gain a true perspective for the consideration of the present Bill, it is necessary to realize a little more clearly and a little more impartially what India outside the Punjab really thinks about the recent unhappy events in that province.

" Speaking for my own province, Bihar and Orissa, I most emphatically deny that the province as a whole or even any considerable section of the educated classes in Bihar and Orissa shares the views which have been placed before the Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha and other non-official Members.

" I do not ignore the fact that Mr. Sinha's views coincide with those which twice a week are thundered forth in the 'Searchlight,' nor that they were endorsed a month ago by the Bihar Provincial Conference assembled at Darbhanga, when resolutions were passed deploring in the strongest terms the Punjab disturbances and condemning the methods used for their suppression. Nor do I forget that Mr. Sinha is the chosen representative of the non-official members of the Local Legislative Council, while I am a mere official, but even an official, my Lord, has eyes and ears, opportunities of observation and sources of knowledge, and, speaking as one who was in close touch with all shades of opinion in Bihar and Orissa during the critical times of April last, I can honestly say with the fullest confidence that in this matter neither Mr. Sinha's views nor the resolutions of the Darbhanga conference, nor the writings in the 'Searchlight' are any index to the true sentiments of the province.

" Through the dark days when the tragedy of the Punjab was unfolding itself and every hour brought fresh news of senseless outrages committed under the reign of mob law, of dastardly attacks on isolated Europeans and defenceless women, of the mad destruction of property both sacred and profane, of the wholesale interruption of communications, there was no feeling present in the minds of all classes in Bihar and Orissa except one of nervous apprehension lest the epidemic of madness might not be checked, but might spread to our own borders and there revive that spirit of lawlessness of which we had had bitter experience less than two years before. We could not forget our own dark days when in one district, Shahabad, mob rule had prevailed for a time and neither life, property, nor the honour of women was safe. I venture to think that amongst our people the Hon'ble Pandit would find few to subscribe to his theory that the Punjab mobs never indulged in the game of pillage, arson and murder till they had been provoked by the indiscretions of the police or the troops, and that as soon as they had finished their little game, they resumed the role of quiet and inoffensive citizens, on whom to impose martial law was a terrible mistake.

" And when the prompt and decisive measures taken in the Punjab to restore law and order at length proved successful, there was, I assert, no feeling left in the minds of people but one of profound thankfulness that the helm of the State had been held by strong hands, that danger had been averted, and that India had been spared the horrors of a Civil war. Later this feeling of grateful relief was acutely intensified when the menace of war appeared on the North-West Frontier, showing in its true light the

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significance of the Punjab outbreak, and it dawned upon them that the peace of India had been rudely threatened by the combined forces of internal disorder and foreign invasion.

"There was, my Lord, little, in those days, of criticism that the measures adopted in the Punjab had erred on the side of severity. This was a new fact which it was left to a certain school of politicians in the province to discover four months later when they met together at Darbhanga. There assembled in the full security of public peace, while they mildly deplored the outrages of the Punjab (some went so far as to ascribe these to a sinister desire on the part of certain officials to discredit the Reform Scheme), they strongly condemned the measures taken to suppress the disturbances, and suggested that the situation was one which might have yielded to 'tactful and delicate handling.'

"As the Hon'ble the Home Member mentioned the other day, these hostile critics who denounced the stern methods of the Punjab were the same people who two years before blamed the Local Government of Bihar and Orissa because they did not adopt more drastic measures at the outset and nip the Shahabad riots in the bud.

"They belong, I fear, to a school of thought which can see no good in any act of Government, and think that any stick is good enough to belabour the poor official.

"My Lord, I can assure you that there is, happily, in my Province a vast body of sane and sober-minded citizens who have no sympathy with these critics, who had nothing but gratitude for the suppression of the Punjab outbreak, and who regarded the resolutions of the Darbhanga conference, in the language of at least one local paper, as monstrous, futile and uncalled for.

"This large class is not very vocal; perhaps not as vocal as it should be: its sentiments are not to be gathered from the reports of public assemblies: it is apt to be thrust aside and overborne on such occasions: but it is a very large class indeed and its feelings are none the less deep and genuine that they have to be gathered from private utterance rather than from public speech.

"And no one, I say, can seriously deny that this large class, and the still larger class of cultivators, who have little time for politics and no desire except for peace to earn their daily bread, pray for nothing more ardently than that maintenance of law and order which was secured in the Punjab, and which is the sheet anchor of India's prosperity.

"My Lord, I venture to express the opinion that the class, for whom I have tried to speak, now desire nothing better than to forget the past and reach forward to the promise of the future. They do not even want a Commission or Committee to rake up evil memories. Nothing would please them more than a whole-hearted and complete response to the eloquent appeal which your Excellency made on the opening day of this Session, to avoid futile wrangling over the past and the fanning of racial bitterness.

"If confronted with the present Bill, I have no doubt that they would acquiesce willingly in its provisions, regarding it as a necessary sequel to those measures which proved the salvation of India's peace, and a bare act of justice to those officers of Government who were charged with the unpleasant task of suppressing public disorder.

"It amazes me, my Lord, that in spite of your Excellency's appeal there are those in this Council who seem determined to keep the unhappy memories of the past alive, and who appear to value the personal safety of riotous mobs above the peace and prosperity of India. Equally with them, I deeply deplore the loss of human life which occurred in the Punjab, and it is the saddest of reflections of all that amongst those who were killed were certain

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persons who were innocent of evil and even children, but that is the tragedy of these occasions not uncommon. I have here a recent issue of the 'Pioneer' in which there is a brief account of the late Boston riots. It runs thus :

'Following the police strike, rioting was renewed last evening when two men and a boy were killed and a number injured, including women and girls, in collisions between the mob and troops who used a machine gun. Finally cavalry cleared the streets.'

"My Lord, the lives of these innocent victims in the Punjab lie at the door, not of the Military and the Police who only did their duty, but of the law-breakers who composed the mobs and still more of the recreants who pulled the strings from behind and worked the mobs to fury. We must not forget that had these lawless crowds not been sternly checked, their example would have spread desolation throughout the length and breadth of India, when the question would have been one not of hundreds but of thousands or tens of thousands of lives, and the growing prosperity of this great land would have received a blow from which it would never have recovered.

"With these words, I would appeal to my non-official Colleagues in this Council to accept the present Bill and show their faith in the British justice, which they so often invoke. They have witnessed the tremendous sacrifices of blood and treasure which the British race has willingly offered in the cause of righteousness and freedom, and they have only a week ago joined in the tribute to these sacrifices. Is it reasonable to suppose that the same race should have laid aside its noblest instincts in its dealings with fellow citizens in India who have borne their full share in these sacrifices ? If there has been in the Punjab even a hairbreadth's departure from the spirit of British justice, we may have every confidence that the distinguished Committee which has been appointed to investigate the whole question, will not fail to bring it to light. Let us not meanwhile deny to the mere agents of Government the protection to which they are entitled by every precedent of history."

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir Havelock Hudson :— 4-4 "My Lord, my only reason for intervening in this debate is to clear up one or two remarks which have been made by my Hon'ble friend the Pandit as regards the action of certain officers and others connected with the suppression of rebellion in Amritsar. I do not think the Hon'ble Member has given these events in their clear perspective, or in their proper perspective. The first event to which I shall refer is the Jallianwala Bagh, and in order to give the situation as it would appear to the Officer Commanding at Amritsar, I must ask your Lordship's permission briefly to state the situation at Amritsar on the 10th of March. We have the attempts of the crowd in the Civil Lines, the troops stoned and ordered, after due warning, to fire ; the attack on the Telegraph Office ; the Telegraph Master rescued by an Indian Officer when in the hands of the mob ; the murder of a European guard at the goods station ; the murders of the Manager and Assistant Manager of the National Bank ; the murder of the Manager of the Alliance Bank ; the attack on the Chartered Bank ; firing of the Town Hall and its sub-post office ; looting of other post offices ; attack on the Zenana Hospital ; the assault on Miss Sherwood ; the burning of the Indian Christian Church, and attempt to fire the C.M.S. Girls Normal School ; the murder of a sergeant of the Military Works Department ; a second attempt of the mob to break into the Civil Lines ; troops again stoned and ordered to fire, later on towards nightfall systematic destruction of all lines of rail and telegraph communicaion ; and, finally, the destruction of two small railway stations and the looting of a goods train.

"My Lord, does not this read rather like the preamble of the Indemnity Act on the Gordon riots of which the Hon'ble Pandit kindly made us a present ? The above would be the situation as it would appear to an officer who found himself in a position such as confronted the General when he assumed command at

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Amritsar on the 11th April last. It will be realised, I think, that the situation was one of unexampled gravity. The Commissioner of the Division had definitely stated 'that the situation had passed out of his control,' that he must rely on the military authorities to restore order by the exercise of military force. The city was in the hands of an unruly mob; organised attacks had been made on Government property; Banks had been burned and looted; railway and telegraph communications had been interrupted; inflammatory posters inciting to 'die and kill' had previously been posted on the clock tower in the heart of the city, and the lives of Europeans had been taken in circumstances which I shall not describe in detail. It would be clear to the officer in command that the rebellion was not confined to Amritsar alone. He would be aware of the riots at Delhi and Lahore, and he would have had an opportunity of gauging the temper of the people by his personal observation. He would have been aware of the danger of the spread of the rebellion into the surrounding districts. As an officer in a highly responsible position he would know that it was his duty to take all measures necessary to restore order, and that his actions would be judged by the measure of his success in so doing. He would also know that he would be held personally responsible for any action of his which might be considered to be in excess of the reasonable requirements of the situation. You cannot conceive that any officer on whom such a responsibility had been thrown would enter on his task in any spirit of light-heartedness; nor would an officer of his seniority and experience (he had 34 years' service) set about his task with a disregard of the sanctity of human life or with a desire to exact reprisals for the acts of rebellion which had already been committed. His first act would be to dispose his troops with a view to the protection of life and property. His second would be to warn the populace as to the result, if it became necessary, to use military force in the suppression of further disorder. These are the steps which were in fact taken by the officer in command at Amritsar.

"On the 11th and 12th he re-organised his troops and on the 12th he marched a column round and through the city in order that a display of force might have its effect on the minds of the populace. We have it on record that the bearing of the inhabitants was most insolent, and that many spat on the ground as the troops passed. From the shouts of the mob it was clear that they were in an entirely unrepentant spirit. No military force was used on this occasion as the officer in command decided to issue proclamations as to his future intentions before employing such force. From a military point of view he would have been quite justified, I hold, in using force on that day, but the General Officer Commanding decided to pursue his policy of patience and conciliation. A proclamation was issued on the evening of the 12th and on the morning of the 13th April, the Officer Commanding marched with a body of troops through all the main streets of the city, and announced by beat of drum his intentions of using force should occasion arise. The people were permitted to collect in order to hear the proclamations.

"The announcement that unlawful assemblies would be dispersed by fire was received with jeers and cries indicating that the mob had no belief in the sincerity of the warning given. While the troops were still in the city, information reached the Officer Commanding at about 12 o'clock that, in spite of his proclamation, a big meeting of rebels would be held at the Jallianwalla Bagh at 4-30 that afternoon. As this place had been used before for meetings, and as large assemblies had been addressed by the heads of the agitation on the 29th and 30th March and the 2nd April, and as a dense mass meeting had assembled here on the 6th during the *hartal* and had listened to speeches intended to bring Government into hatred and contempt, it would have been clear to the officer in command that he might expect deliberate defiance of his orders. Now, he was well aware of the events of the 10th of April when the murders of Europeans and the attacks on

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property had been made and when the firing which had been employed to suppress these disorders had been totally inadequate. The Officer Commanding at Amritsar had to decide about midday on the 13th of April how he would act if the projected meeting took place in direct defiance of his authority. After making dispositions for the safety of his command, he found that he had but a small striking force at his disposal. I believe the number was 25 men of one regiment and 25 men of two other regiments, belonging to the Indian Army, and, in addition, 40 Gurkhas armed with *kukris* only, and two armoured cars. Realising the gravity of the situation the officer commanding did not send, as he might have, a subaltern in charge of this small force. He realised that it was an occasion on which he, and he alone, must exercise the full responsibility. He marched this force straight to the Jallianwalla Bagh leaving the armoured cars which he had also taken with him, behind, because they could not get into the Bagh. On reaching the Bagh his force was confronted by a vast assembly, some thousands strong, who were being harangued by a man who was standing on a raised platform. The Hon'ble Pandit would give us to believe that this was a fortuitous meeting of villagers and that they were listening to a lecture. That was not so in accordance with the facts, so far as I have been able to gather. It was clearly the duty of the Officer in Command to disperse this unlawful assembly. Realising the danger to his small force, unless he took immediate action, and being well aware of the inadequacy of the measures taken to restore order on the 10th of April, he ordered fire to be opened. The crowd was dispersed and the force was withdrawn. I have given the Council this narrative to show how the situation would be viewed by the soldier, and will content myself with saying that from a military point of view the sequence of events justified the exercise of military force, and that the object of its exercise was fully attained. Also, from a purely military point of view, the Officer in Command would have been gravely at fault had he permitted the elements of disorder to continue unchecked for one moment longer.

"The next point which I wish to turn to is another one to which reference has been made. It is the issue by the Officer in Command at Amritsar of orders that any persons who wished to pass the scene of the assault on Miss Sherwood should be made to crawl on their hands and knees. As this incident has been described at a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and All-India Home Rule League as a 'petty assault on a woman', I think it only right to remind this Council of what actually had occurred. In the first place, I would say that this is not merely an isolated instance of an attempt to assault European ladies. We have it on record that on the 10th of April the mob entered the Zenana Hospital in their endeavours to find the lady doctor in charge, who however escaped. After leaving the building the crowd again returned, on information given by a disloyal servant, to search for her again, breaking open the rooms and cupboards in their search which was fortunately fruitless. On the same day the mob attempted to set fire to the Church Missionary Society's Girls' Normal School, in which were four lady missionaries who remained hidden. I am sorry to have to refer in some detail to the assault on Miss Sherwood, but it is necessary, because I wish this Council to view the situation as the Officer Commanding on the spot must have viewed it. This lady had for many years been working in the city and was greatly respected, and the assault on her was characterised by extreme brutality. The following abridged account is taken from the judgment of the Commission which tried her assailants:—

'When she was bicycling from one of her schools to another, she encountered a mob which raised cries of 'kill her! she is English'. She wheeled round and tried to escape but took a wrong turning and had to retrace her steps. She reached a lane where she was well-known and thought she would be safe, but the mob overtook her and she was also attacked from the front, being hit on the head with sticks. She fell down, but got up and ran a little way where she was again felled, being struck with sticks even when she was on the

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ground. Again, she got up and tried to enter a house but the door was slammed in her face. Falling from exhaustion she again struggled to get up, but everything seemed to get dark and she thought she had become blind.'

"Her dress was seized, her hat was pulled off, she was struck with fists, she was caught by the hair and beaten on the head with shoes and was finally knocked down and struck on the head by a *lathi*. She suffered grave injuries to the scalp and was in a critical condition when she left for England.

"I feel sure that the Council will agree that it is not surprising that the Officer in Command took the view that some unusual measures were necessary to bring home to the mob that such acts of violence directed against defenceless women could not be tolerated. Something was required to strike the imagination and impress on all the determination of the military authorities to protect European women. This Council can readily understand how easily the feelings of soldiers would be outraged by acts of this nature and that they might be led to uncontrolled reprisals. Incidentally it is worthy of note in this connection that we have no charge against any of our soldiers during this rebellion. It is easy, my Lord, to criticise the orders issued by the Officer in Command at Amritsar, but the circumstances were altogether exceptional and the punishment, though humiliating, was not such as to cause danger to life or physical hurt. Except on one occasion when a body of prisoners were brought down the street in which Miss Sherwood had been assaulted, no compulsion was brought to bear on any individual to submit to the order. The order remained in force for a period of five days and there is good reason for the belief that, except for the party of prisoners already mentioned, those who were subjected to the order came voluntarily to submit to it for the sake of notoriety or martyrdom. One man after going down the street on his hands and knees three times had to be stopped giving further exhibitions.

"My Lord, the order was of course an unusual one and not one which might have been considered necessary by other officers in like circumstances. The Officer in Command at Amritsar will doubtless be prepared to justify his action should he be called upon to do so.

"The next point to which I wish to refer is, the use of aeroplanes at Gujranwala. I am not concerned in justifying to the Council the order given by responsible authority to send aeroplanes to Gujranwala on the 14th and 15th April. I merely wish to explain from the point of view of an officer who receives such orders how he would act in aid of the civil power and for the protection of life and property when so ordered. The situation, as far as it was then known, would be explained to him and his action would be left to his discretion. In this particular instance information was received by the military authorities at Lahore that a mob had attacked the railway station at Gujranwala, had looted the goods shed and had set fire to the Tehsil, the Dâk Bungalow, the courthouse and the Church. It was known that there was only a small body of police at Gujranwala at the time and no troops. Owing to the interruption of communications, to despatch troops would have involved excessive delay. If any measure of protection were to be afforded in time, the use of aeroplanes provided the only possible solution. Well, I think, I must explain to the Council the limitations of aeroplanes when used for such a purpose. It is not possible for the pilot or observer to communicate with persons on the ground, either to obtain information or to issue warnings as to the measures he intends to adopt In the first place, the noise of the engines precludes all verbal communication, and aeroplanes have not yet reached that development when they can hover in mid air. From their bird's eye view the pilot and observer are able to ascertain that buildings are burning, that railway communications have been interrupted and trains destroyed, and that crowds are collected; they cannot easily discriminate between the innocent and the guilty; but, on the other hand, from this bird's eye view the observer is able to get a much

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better idea of the general situation than an officer who is only on foot. When, however, it is clear from the nature of the damage that general rebellion is in progress it may be a reasonable assumption that the crowds are collected with criminal intent. The presence of an aeroplane over a crowd is in itself a warning to those engaged in disorder that they are likely to be taken to account unless they disperse; and the dropping of the first bomb (the effect of which is local but the noise of which is considerable) affords a further warning which can hardly be mistaken. It may of course be argued that a bomb cannot be dropped nor a machine gun fired from an aeroplane with any great degree of accuracy. This may be true, but when the mark aimed at is an unlawful assembly it is not very material whether those in front or behind are made to suffer. It may be remembered that it is often just those persons who are most responsible for incitement to disorder who keep in the background and urge others forward to commit excesses. There is even a third category which never appears on the scene at all. Even admitting that the aeroplane in its present state of development is not an ideal instrument for enforcing order, still where as in the case of Gujranwala no other military assistance was available, we must not blame the Officer Commanding the aeroplane for the limitations of his machine. My Lord, my object in recounting to this Council in some detail the measures taken by the military authorities to reconstitute civil order out of the chaos produced by the state of rebellion, is to show that there is another side to the picture which is perhaps more apparent to the soldier than to the civilian critic. No more distasteful or responsible duty falls to the lot of the soldier than that which he is sometimes required to discharge in aid of the civil power. If his measures are too mild he fails in his duty. If they are deemed to be excessive he is liable to be attacked as a cold-blooded murderer. His position is one demanding the highest degree of sympathy from all reasonable and right-minded citizens. He is frequently called upon to act on the spur of the moment in grave situations in which he intervenes, because all the other resources of civilisation have failed. His actions are liable to be judged by *ex post facto* standards, and by persons who are in complete ignorance of the realities which he had to face. His good faith is liable to be impugned by the very persons connected with the organisation of the disorders which his action has foiled. There are those who will admit that a measure of force may have been necessary, but who cannot agree with the extent of the force employed. How can they be in a better position to judge of that than the officer on the spot? It must be remembered that when a rebellion has been started against the Government, it is tantamount to a declaration of war. War cannot be conducted in accordance with standards of humanity to which we are accustomed in peace. Should not officers, and men who through no choice of their own are called upon to discharge these distasteful duties, be in all fairness accorded that support which has been promised to them? My Lord, I feel before I conclude, I must make a reference to the amendment which the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda has proposed. I must confess that I heard this with some amazement. I suppose there is no class that has really suffered more by the disturbances in the Punjab than the forces of the Crown. Here they were at the close of four years of war; most of them were looking forward to demobilization and their hard-earned leave and many of them to a return home. They were suddenly called on to perform what is the most distasteful duty, as I have said before, which soldiers are ever required to carry out. They had nothing to do with the outbreak of the disturbances or with the imposition of martial law. They only did their duty and, as a recognition, the Hon'ble Member suggests that Government should defer till some indefinite date the fulfilment of their promises of support. My Lord, it may be within the recollection of Members of this Council that Hon'ble Members both inside and outside this Chamber have repeatedly referred, and that with legitimate pride, to the services rendered by India and more especially the Indian Army. It was

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only last week that this Council listened to the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma's eloquent tribute to the services of that Army, and yet it is that very Army that the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda by his callous amendment to this Bill would leave in the lurch. For what effect would the amendment have if accepted? Officers and men would be liable to prosecution for any illegal act committed under martial law, and as martial law is in itself no law, all their acts under that law would be illegal. Actions for damages, for illegal arrest and a host of other charges could be preferred against them, and the question whether they acted in good faith would have no force with the courts which try their cases. My Lord, I think all soldiers would view with suspicion, if not horror, the airy suggestion that Mr. Chanda made that the actions would not come up at once, that they would be postponed for a month, then perhaps for two and then again for three months and so on indefinitely. The Manual of Military Law, which is the soldier's only guide, is silent as regards martial law; there is only one chapter in the whole of that book relating to martial law, but that chapter is written by Lord Thring, and there is one sentence in it, which is the soldier's sole guarantee, which I quote below: It runs as follows:—

'It is only necessary to add that, when a proclamation of martial law has been issued, any soldier who takes, in accordance with the official instructions laid down for the guidance of those administering martial law, such measures as he honestly thinks to be necessary for carrying to a successful issue the operation of restoring peace and preserving authority, may rely on any question as to the legality of his conduct being subsequently met by an Act of Indemnity.'

"The Government, my Lord, have taken the only honourable course and that is to introduce an Indemnity Bill on the earliest possible occasion. To have done otherwise would have been the negation of Government and repudiation of its obligations."

5-5 P.M. **The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B.N. Sarma**:—"My Lord, I am glad before I vote I have had an opportunity of listening to the statement of the case on behalf of the Punjab Government and of the military authorities. It is a matter of very vital importance that we should look at the question impartially and dispassionately and not fall into the error of saying 'ditto' to whatever the people say, at the same time reviewing the course which the Government may ask the Council to ratify. What does the Bill ask us to do? In the first place, it asks us to state as legislative authority that martial law was necessary to restore order in the Punjab. I do not think that is open to argument. The second point is, we are asked to protect the civil and military officers who have acted under the orders of Government in accordance with the promises made to them that they would be protected in whatever they did recently for the purpose of carrying out what Government had in view. I may note in this connection, my Lord, that the Bill does not confine its operations to the events which have occurred after martial law had been declared. It relates to events which preceded the declaration of martial law in the various districts of the Punjab. Therefore, I may say at once that there is a complete answer that people can give to this Bill as it stands, namely, that it is not a Bill intended merely to carry out the promises which Government made to its officers after martial law had been declared, but also to ratify the action of the Military and Civil authorities in the suppression of these disorders before martial law had been declared. It is open to the Government to bring in a Bill for the purpose of giving protection to its Civil and Military officers. As to what took place before martial law I quarrel with the position. This is a vital point. Then clause 3 throws the onus on the people of saying that any particular act which Government wished to carry out was not *bonâ fide*. If the question stopped there, there might be something to be said for the Bill, but we are asked to go further. We are asked to say here whether we feel martial law was justified or not; whether martial law was kept in force longer than the necessity required; whether it was legal on the part of the Government; whether they were right in passing

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Ordinance No. V or not. In any event we are asked to ratify all the convictions and sentences of the Summary Courts in respect of which the public are not in a position to know whether justice has been done or not done by reason either of the absence of the record or the absence of the full judgment. I ask the Council's attention especially to this aspect of the question, because the Hon'ble Mr. Crum and those who followed him had taken into consideration the fact that we are asked to keep in prison those who might have been wrongly convicted, convicted on the passion of the moment, the matter may have assumed a different aspect. I am one of those who believe that any disorder whatever should be sternly put down at the initial stage. I am not going to quarrel with any measures that Government thought necessary for this purpose. I go further and say that those responsible should be severely punished. I go further and I agree with the Hon'ble the Home Member that, whether the Government were right or wrong, the officers who carried out their duties under the orders of Government, especially in a country like India, ought to be protected if they acted humanely and in accordance with the dictates of a civilised Government. There is no quarrel with the Government on that score, but, my Lord, I feel that the constitutional issues at stake in this controversy between the people and the Government are of such vital importance that we would do well to consider carefully before according sanction to this step. I understand there is justification for the belief held by the people that if there is grave disorder, the Government are prepared to treat the people of India like cattle—no consideration is necessary so long as it is expedient to bring about peace and order and to protect the lives and property of Europeans. That, my Lord, is our issue that has been raised by this unhappy controversy, and it is therefore necessary to examine in detail whether these are real issues insanctioning this Bill, and as to whether people are merely clamouring for the punishment of officers who have carried out their duties in a difficult time with reasonable precautions and regard to human life and suffering. It is not necessary in this case to consider whether some of the old dicta uttered by constitutional writers really justify Government in their action in declaring martial law necessary. On that basis I think people have some justification for thinking that in some of the occurrences, it may be riots and disorders, in the case of an unarmed mob, there was no justification for the employment of martial law. I am not going to take up the time of the Council longer, because whether martial law is employed or not, I take it that the civil power has every right and justification for asking the military and the police to come to its aid in suppressing disorders, and provided the duties are carried out *bona fide*, in good faith, and with due caution, there is no necessity for any mere technicalities; but on the question of constitution it has been said that martial law having been declared, it is necessary to introduce this Indemnifying Bill, but, I think, my Lord, it is necessary to state that in the view of many of us martial law was unnecessary and should not have been declared. In this connection I would draw the attention of the Council to what Mr. Dicey says on this question. He says:—'The question for our consideration is, on what principle, and within what limits, does armed resistance to the authority of the Crown, either on the part of an invading army, or on the part of rebels or rioters, afford a legal justification for acts done in England by the Crown, its servants, or loyal citizens, which, but for the existence of war or insurrection, would be breaches of law.' Throughout the question is treated as one of civil war, and, I think, the essence of the whole thing is, whether a section of the population, whether large or small, resisted with arms the authority of the Crown.

"Now, my Lord, the second point to which I would invite the attention of the Council is, whether according to all writers on martial Law, it is not considered to cease the moment the necessity ceases. I do not think there is any single writer who states that in order to prevent a future trouble, in order to

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prevent similar mishaps, in order to preserve order, even though the disorders have been suppressed, martial law can be continued especially during a time when civil courts are in working order. Therefore, my second point would be, my Lord, that after the 21st or 22nd of April when according to the Press Communiques order had been restored in the Punjab, it was not right, it was not proper, for the Government to have continued martial law and to have created those tribunals to exercise jurisdiction in respect of all offences, whether those offences were committed or not. This has a vital bearing upon the question as to whether the Council will be justified in confirming the convictions and sentences passed by those tribunals, even though the Government have given us the assurance that they would be re-considered by two High Court Judges.

"Then the third point, my Lord, and what I look upon as the more important point, is this, and that is the moral aspect of the question. There are two theories of Government, one theory which attempts to employ only the civilized methods, however long and protracted may be the struggle between the forces of order and disorder. And the other based upon the theory that in a country which is not thoroughly civilized, it is open to the Government to resort to terroristic methods if the object in view is an honest one, if the end to be achieved is the restoration of peace and order, and that it would not be wrong to humiliate a whole race, to subject them to indignity or to do whatever is necessary to terrorise or cow the population if the object in view is to be achieved. My Lord, if the second theory is advocated, and that was the example that was set to us by some of the old sovereigns and perhaps it would be advocated even now by a few, but which has been repudiated most wholeheartedly by all civilized Governments in the world, and for the suppression of which theory Great Britain herself has allowed herself to run into a debt of 8 thousand millions and the de-population of her fair provinces. The question, my Lord, now is as to whether any British officer of the Indian Government can be allowed to rule India on the second theory, because the view I take of the facts is that there are several British officers who are under the impression that so long as order and peace are restored, if a person believes that it is reasonable to do anything which attains that end, and if that theory is to be accepted, then certainly the Government are perfectly right in bringing forward clause 2. But if that theory is repudiated, as I hope it will be repudiated by every true Britisher and by the Government, then it seems to me, my Lord, that on the face of it, it is impossible to throw the onus upon the Punjab Public of proving that the several acts, both by the military and civil authorities, are acts which can be justified by rules of morality or by rules of humanity. It is therefore I find it difficult to give my vote to this clause, although I agree that the officers are to be protected. It is necessary that my view, which I believe is also the view of a large section of the people, is open to criticism and it must be demolished if it is unfair, because it is the view held by a large section of the Indian population, and it is well that the hollowness of that view should be exposed in all its bareness in order that people may take a right view of the situation. My Lord, how do we look at the situation? The way in which we look at the situation is this, and it is easier for me to do so because I am not hampered by some considerations which may hamper others. Although I objected to the Rowlatt Act, I never was in favour of an agitation on the lines of the Satyagraha movement. I was unpopular on that account, and therefore I say I am able to speak with greater fulness than many others. But, my Lord, it must be said, that it was not the Satyagraha movement which was responsible for these unhappy events, although it was the occasion, and although—here I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey—it created a certain atmosphere which led to these disturbances, it was not the real cause, but it was the unhappy view of the Punjab Government that the prestige of the British race should be upheld against the warlike races of the Punjab by methods which cannot be justified

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in other provinces. We find that on the 30th of March there was no disorder; on the 6th of April there was no disorder. I assume for argument's sake that Satyapal and Kitchlew were preaching sedition and were trying to bring about excitement. Was there anything to prevent the Government from arresting these men and putting them on their trial? There is nothing to which the Indian public submits so cheerfully and loyally as an open trial. It is this theory of keeping up prestige by deportations, by secret methods, which the public have been resenting, and it was the deportation of these two men, whatever action may have been justifiable against them, which was resented. That is the way in which we look at it. Well on the 10th some precautionary measures were taken. Assuming that the mob was unruly and assuming that it was incumbent on the officers to shoot some members of the mob, that would not afford any justification whatever for the lawless action of the mob after that. That is reprehensible and it ought to be put down with a stern hand. I agree with that also. But it affords an explanation of this tension between the British Government and the people on some subjects which has been produced, especially in the Punjab on account of the difficulties in that Province and other causes. It is that tension which led to this racial difficulty. When the mob thought that they were unjustly dealt with, they did not distinguish between the British citizens and the British Government or between individuals. It affords an explanation, as I have said, but no justification. And then followed the unhappy incidents of the mob on the 10th. Hon'ble Members will notice that up to the evening of the 10th there was no unhappy incident in Lahore. Communications were interfered with for a little time, but there was time for the news from Amritsar to reach Lahore before the unhappy incidents in Lahore took place, and therefore—I will not say it is right—there are many people who believe that the unhappy incidents in Lahore were the result, the natural result of the provocation which was given to the British community by the savage doings of the mob in Amritsar on the morning of the 10th. Then a large number of Indian lives were sacrificed; it may have been right, I will not question that now. But, my Lord, I cannot help thinking that, after the explanation which was given by General Hudson, people would be willing to think that the Jallianwala episode was not the result of the unhappy tension and temporary dislocation of certain officers who wanted to show what their attack upon European lives would mean. I think it was by way of reprisals. The public will still unhappily continue to think that it was by way of reprisals, by way of revenge, and not for a possible violation or disobedience of the orders of the authorities in prohibiting a meeting. They think that was taken advantage of to teach the mob a lesson, because it is impossible for us to conceive that when men from all parts of the Punjab, Jats and other cultivators who had nothing to do with politics, were collected in large numbers for the *Bysaki* fair, no precautions would be taken against shooting down such a large mob simply on account of the reason that it was a lawless mob which violated and disobeyed the injunctions of the Government. Hon'ble Members will notice that it was only that morning that the Seditious Meetings Act was proclaimed to be in force. It was on the 13th morning. There was hardly time for the public to know that meetings were prohibited under that Act. But I should assume that a certain section of the people did know of the prohibition and in spite of the prohibition went there, and others gathered there from curiosity or because there happened to be a fair. But no explanation has been forthcoming to the effect that the mob resisted or did any act which justified the shooting down of any person. And what is more important to notice is, assuming, for argument's sake, that a few shots were thought to be necessary to cow down the people and send them away, there was no justification for shooting down 300, 500 or a thousand as is generally believed. That, my Lord, is the crux of the whole situation. There was one reference in General Hudson's speech which gives a partial support to this. The General Commanding felt that the punishment

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that was awarded on the 10th was not sufficient to teach the people a lesson; they were still continuing to be insulting, and therefore it might be, inasmuch as good order and peace were in his hands, he felt that a few more drastic measures had to be taken and hence this unhappy incident.

"I must meet a point raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey, and that was in regard to the incident at Kasur. The incidents at Kasur on the 12th are partly explainable by the incidents at Amritsar on the 10th and the incidents at Lahore on the 10th. I am not justifying the acts of the mob; I am not in any way palliating what they have done; I am only suggesting that it is an explanation, but an explanation which would show that there was no rebellious tendency in the land, that it was only bitter resentment at the thought that British officers should have shot down Indians, and Indians thought it was unjustly done. I do not say it was unjustly.

"Then what follows after the 13th? I think the papers will show that the news reached Gujranwalla before the 14th morning when a train was held up there. And it must be remembered that shopkeepers and all classes came to Amritsar for the *Bysaki* fair from all parts of the Punjab and carried back reports, it may be exaggerated reports, of what had taken place in Gujranwalla all over the Punjab, and there is nothing surprising in people becoming lawless suddenly when they felt that they were most inhumanly dealt with. I do not say it is a right feeling or a wrong feeling, but that is the feeling, and is there anything impossible in the view that with such inflammable material in the Punjab, as we are told, the mob should have behaved in that way? Then in Gujranwalla we find, possibly after the spreading of this news, it is impossible to say without an inquiry, because there was time for the news to reach them, after the spreading of this news, we find all the incidents in Gujranwalla taking place, the burning of the railway station and the other actions of the mob. Here, my Lord, I must as a Legislative Council Member decline to sanction the action either of the civil authorities or the military authorities in using bombs and aeroplanes. Even in a state of war—but we are not concerned with that. At any rate in peaceful times, even with a lawless mob like that in Gurjanwalla, they are not justified. That is a doctrine to which we should not give our legislative sanction. It would be most mischievous and harmful and dangerous.

"And there seems to be absolutely no necessity for the authorities to have asked for this aeroplane to drop bombs not merely there but in adjoining villages and it can only be considered to be vengeful? Various issues of the *Civil and Military Gazette* of that date show that the mob were dispersing. General Hudson says 'How was the officer commanding to know whether the mob was dispersing or not?' Of course, if the civil authorities had given the military authorities the necessary sanction, I would not blame the military authorities. They have to support the civil authorities and their action might be justified. But, I think, the civil authorities do not give any explanation as to why they allowed the use of bombs or whether they sanctioned their use. And whatever may be the merits, as regards the action of the military authorities, the civil authorities cannot be exonerated in respect of this action. And this was done before martial law was proclaimed, so that the action of the officers who shot down people in Amritsar and Lahore and the action at the Jhallianwalla Bagh on the 13th and the action at Gujranwalla before the proclamation of martial law, which was between the 15th and 17th—I speak subject to correction—would not come within the purview of this Act and within the preamble of this Act if you justly follow the procedure which has been followed in other countries by following up martial law with an Indemnity Bill. Therefore, I have to deal with this simply because the Government have asked this Council to give protection to officers who acted before martial law was proclaimed. Ordinarily, they are liable to be

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brought before the courts, the civil and military authorities would be liable to be brought before the civil Courts, and I do not know whether on previous occasions protection has been given—I am speaking subject to correction—but at any rate the preamble does not justify it. Now the action of the authorities in dropping bombs, if that is true, is a matter which I think cannot and ought not to be brought within the purview of this Act. The answer of the Hon'ble the Home Member may be 'Yes, but why argue this. We say if it is not done *bona fide* and in a reasonable belief to produce a particular result, the officers will be condemned by the Courts ; we do not protect them.' But, my Lord, if the whole transaction from start to finish proceeds upon the basis that British officers are justified in humiliating the Indian public and in the employment of any means that may be necessary to bring about the desired result, if we accept that theory, what justification have we in allowing any British officer to be punished ? Therefore we shall have to make up our minds as to that at the outset. Assuming that that was the belief of British officers, or of Indian officers for the matter of that or of the Government for the matter of that, assuming that they felt that any humiliating action is justified, any drastic action is justified, in order to bring about the result, then all we can say is that we shall have nothing to do with the Bill. We can never subscribe to that doctrine. I argue simply because I believe that the Government would not subscribe to that doctrine, British officers would not subscribe to that doctrine and no Britisher would subscribe to that doctrine.

"Then, my Lord, we find that there were incidents on the 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and so on. May I say in this connection, my Lord, that I believe that the attempt to humiliate the educated classes has been indirectly responsible for these unhappy events. There is no going away from that point. Sir Michael O'Dwyer has told us and in distinct terms on more than one occasion that he did not believe in these mild methods, that he did not believe that the country is in a fit state for the introduction of any reforms on a reasonable scale. He has told us that the educated Indian is really a menace to the British Government . . . .

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey :—"May I rise to a point of order."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—"I beg the pardon of the Council for using that. I meant a section of the educated community is really a menace to the British Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey :—"My Lord, I merely rose to a point of order. I desired to obtain some verification for the statement which the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma has made. He has now corrected it."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—"I think the speeches of Sir Michael O'Dwyer—I am not accusing him of dishonesty, I only mention his view, his honest view of what is right and proper—show that he thought that a section of the educated Indian public was pursuing a career which was ruinous to the Government as well as to the country, and there was no love lost between the Indian Press and himself. Bearing these facts in mind, and bearing in mind the fact that the Commissioners in their judgments look upon various acts of these educated men as having brought about these results, there was nothing surprising in the action which was taken by the Punjab Government against various educated men, leaders in various cities vakils and others, in handcuffing them and subjecting them to trial and punishment. There is nothing surprising in that. They may be justified in doing it, but I am bringing this out to show that that led to a storm of indignation throughout the province. If at a crisis like that the Government chooses to shoot down the mob, the Government chooses to punish all educated Indians,

to humiliate them, to make every educated Indian salaam a European, to make them crawl on their bellies, I ask, my Lord, has not that very action produced the results which were meant to be remedied? Therefore, here is an explanation, not a justification, for the action of the mob or for the action of the educated classes. If they went wrong throughout the Punjab there was a very good explanation for the occurrences. But, my Lord, it is not necessary to go at any greater length into what occurred in the Punjab, except by way of supporting my proposition that the whole of India feels that she has been disgraced. That is the feeling, my Lord, and I hope the Government will try to assuage that feeling and show that it is unjustified. Unfortunately, the whole of India feels that the Indian public have been grossly insulted by the action of the authorities in the Punjab. Well, there may be some who are sceptical on the point; but, turning to the statement of trials by summary courts and area officers, in the districts of Lahore, Amritsar, Gujranwala, Gujrat and Lyallpur, I find a number of cases in which men have been whipped for not salaaming European officers. Well, take that for granted that it might have been done in a reasonable belief to teach the Indians a lesson. That is not the question at issue. The order should not discriminate between Indian and Indian because we are living in democratic times. But there was nothing to prevent the troops from whipping a High Court Judge for disobeying this order and refusing to salaam a European. Is it, therefore, wrong on the part of the Indian public to deeply resent this action of the authorities as being wholly unjustified and as the Government of India ask us to ratify the convictions based upon such grossly uncivilized methods? That is the point at issue, my Lord. If the Government say that these convictions would be set at naught, that the men would be released, then it might be quite a different thing. But we are asked by the Government of India to ratify the convictions of these men who have suffered gross indignity for opposing an illegal and inhuman ordinance passed by the military authorities. I therefore submit, my Lord, that as the Bill stands, it is self-condemned. We appeal to the moral convictions; of course we know perfectly well that legalities have not much force and validity in troublous times; but all authorities in England and elsewhere are agreed on this point, that moral considerations must prevail, that the officers who seek protection must appeal to morality and to say that they have behaved as humanly and in as civilized a manner as possible. I submit, my Lord, on behalf of the Indian public that it is impossible for them to ratify and sanction these convictions if they have a spark of self-respect in them, if they have anything worth considering in them. I have already alluded to the fact, my Lord, that it is impossible, having regard to the events at Jallianwalla Bagh and elsewhere, to raise the presumption in the manner in which it is sought to raise it. I pray that the Government will deal only with cases which took place after the martial law ordinances were issued. Then that would exclude from the purview of our consideration a large number of actions which have to stand on their merits under the common law of the land. If they are to be brought in on the ground that the essence of martial law is a necessity and that those people are entitled to protection, then I humbly pray, my Lord, that the onus of having acted in good faith and in a reasonable manner should be laid upon them. I also ask, my Lord, as to why there is in this clause the phrase 'reasonable belief that those measures are necessary for the purpose of maintaining order, etc.' in addition to the words '*bona fide*'? Hon'ble Members will see that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for any plaintiff or any prosecutor to show that the officers who were concerned in the discharge of these duties did not believe them to be necessary. That would be an impossible position to take up. The only point would be as to whether they were reasonable in believing them to be necessary. But if it is the sentiment of the British public as voiced loudly by several European papers that they are very sorry that Sir Edward Maclagan should have pursued this clemency policy which is likely to mar all the good

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work done by his distinguished predecessor, when we see that that is the atmosphere, if I would think that this was the mentality at the time, that this was the atmosphere at the time, then I say, my Lord, it is necessary that we should carefully consider what they might consider to have been a reasonable belief that their actions were justified by necessity. But we, my Lord, as legislators, find absolute difficulty in ratifying any action which is based upon ideas of revenge, reprisals or upon methods which should not be pursued which are acknowledged should not be pursued. That is my real difficulty. My real difficulty is not that I am unwilling to protect officers, even though the martial law proclamation and orders were wrong—even assuming that I am prepared to protect the officers, but not all officers who have acted in particular ways.

"I have only a few words to add with reference to clause 4, and that is this. Hon'ble Members will find that these summary courts were established or have acted in exercise of powers granted to them by Ordinance IV. The Ordinance, my Lord, gives these tribunals power to deal with any offences whether they were connected with these troubles or not, any offences which occurred after the 30th March, in accordance with the law of the land, but I suppose following the procedure of Ordinance No. I of 1909 as far as may be . . . .

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes:—"I think the Hon'ble Member has made a verbal slip; that Ordinance has nothing whatever to do with summary courts; it deals only with commissions."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"Or rather courts which were empowered to deal with cases just as summary courts-martial are empowered to do . . . .

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes:—"The Hon'ble Member is, I think, mixing up two different things. Commissions were appointed under the first Ordinance, and under Ordinance No. 4 the Commissions were entitled to try these persons. In addition there were summary courts appointed by the martial law authorities."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"I shall be glad to proceed upon the footing that these courts should have followed the ordinary procedure and should have dealt with these cases and have ordered those punishments which are awardable under law. I have made a mistake. It is true that under the first Ordinance the Commission shall have all the powers of a general court-martial under the Indian Army Act, and shall, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance in all matters, follow so far as may be the procedure regulating trials by such courts-martial prescribed under the said Act. Provided that where in the opinion of the convening authority a summary trial is necessary in the interest of the public safety such authority may direct that the Commission shall follow the procedure prescribed for a summary general court-martial by or under the said Act, and the Commission shall, so far as may be and subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, follow such procedure accordingly. Provided further that sections 78, 80 and 82 of the said Act shall not apply to any trial under the Ordinance. Then this is the other Ordinance which I was referring to. 'This Ordinance may be called the Martial Law (Further Extension) Ordinance, 1919.' I shall be glad to hold the other view notwithstanding anything contained in the Martial Law Ordinance I of 1919 the Local Government may by general or special order direct that any commission appointed under the said Ordinance shall try any person charged with any offence committed on or after the 30th March 1919. There is no limitation there. Thereupon the provisions of the said Ordinance shall apply to such trials accordingly and the commission may pass in respect of any such offence any sentence authorised by law. I think, therefore, that it was competent to the officers who dealt with cases under this

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Ordinance to follow the procedure that was prescribed in Ordinance No. I. Even in respect of trials which did not fall within Ordinance No. I but were matters under the Penal Code or which were taken up by the convening authority before these tribunals. However, that is a matter which I shall leave now. Hon'ble Members turning to this statement will find that a very large number of convictions in accordance with this Ordinance were passed towards the end of April, the beginning of May, June and July. This was dated the 21st April when according to the Press Communiques order had been restored and everything was quiet, barring a few incidents here and there. I do not say that there was no fear of a recurrence of those events, that is unnecessary for my argument; but the Press Communiques that were issued would show clearly . . . I will take one.

"I take one. On the 22nd of April the following Press Communique was issued : 'Situation seems to be well in hand . . . . disturbances except the cutting of telegraph wires.' I am not going to argue that reports of disorders were not coming in, it is unnecessary to argue the point, there may have been disturbances, but all I can say is that the disturbances had been quelled by the 30th. My point is that martial law cannot be invoked and should not have been invoked after the 21st of April for the purpose of administering justice for the further prosecution of measures of Government—we are not concerned with them. My submission is that on the 21st or 22nd of April the ordinary courts should have been allowed to proceed. It may be said that if that were done it would not have been possible to get through the work expeditiously. There was nothing to prevent Government from appointing additional tribunals to deal with the offenders. I take strong exception to the ordinary safeguards which are open to the public being removed by executive action in a time of peace . . . .

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Thompson :—"My Lord, in the absence of Mr. Hailey, may I explain for the Hon'ble Member's information that disturbances were not over by the 20th of April? There were several cases of cutting of telegraph wires."

The President :—"Order, order. The Hon'ble Member may rise to a point of order or for a personal explanation, and if Mr. Hailey is not here, Sir William Vincent who has yet to speak, can reply to the point."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—"Subject to correction, I should like to say that though these disturbances continued till May or June there was no justification for the continuance of martial law. It was not necessary for a sporadic disturbance. According to all constitutional writers this rebellion, which I am assuming for the sake of argument, would justify martial law coming to an end by the 21st or 22nd of April. Therefore we need not ratify the action of the Executive Government in introducing a new procedure in removing the normal safeguards to which British Indian subjects of His Majesty are entitled. My submission is that the ordinary tribunal and normal procedure should have been followed. The judgments show that the normal procedure was not followed. There were 236 offences tried and my submission is that we as a legislature would not be justified in ratifying and validating all these convictions and sentences. Sir William Vincent had a very powerful argument in support of his position when he said that the Government of the Punjab felt that if these convictions are not upheld and if the men are let loose there will be no safety. Another argument was that if these men were tried over again this would lead to great public expense. My Lord, there is no escape from that. I do not want any man rightly convicted to escape, but Government could put these men on their trial in the ordinary courts and the public peace will not then be disturbed, people will have confidence that whatever may have been done in a time of panic, if done honestly and *bona fide*, Government

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rightly recognise any injustice that may have been committed and therefore will follow the normal procedure. Let the man be tried under the usual procedure, with the usual safeguards, a certain amount of money may have to be spent, but it would be usefully spent. There is no difficulty in the way of accepting the suggestion that has been thrown out that two High Court Judges, or ten High Court Judges should go into these sentences. My Lord, unless the Judges see the statements made by witnesses which have been recorded, I cannot see how the Judges are to deal with all the cases. I am sure where the records are full it will be competent for the Judges to set aside these convictions or advise the Government of India to do so. But where we have only pencil notes or no notes of evidence or where the evidence is meagre, my submission is the Judges will not be able to remedy matters, in some instances at least, inasmuch as we know a record has not been kept. It is impossible for the Government of India to inspire public confidence, and I feel it would be well for the Government not to press for clause 4, asking us to ratify whatever has been done under martial law by these tribunals. My Lord, a word, I think, is necessary from me in addition to what the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha said in reference to what fell from Mr. Malaviya. I have asked for certain information to be given, and for the publication of certain correspondence. The Government felt very rightly that in the public interests this should not be disclosed. I cannot help thinking that in the interests of the public it should be disclosed, so that both the parties may be ready for the tribunal. I think it would be well if both parties should state their case so that the truth may come out; on the other hand, the view of Government may be justified on various points and the other people would not press it, so both parties would come prepared. In the absence of that information, and inasmuch as there is an uneasy feeling in certain sections it was the duty of the Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya to bring forward the grievances of the people. This duty he has discharged and we are grateful to him for it. I maintain that in regard to the statements made, no one would have been more happy than many of us if these facts were untrue. But beyond one or two statements of officials, namely, whether a C. I. D. officer had been murdered or European officials suffered some injury I do not think there was any reply worth mentioning, but beyond one or two statements of an inconsequential nature, namely, as to whether a C. I. D. officer was insulted and as to whether particular European officers did not receive injury, I do not think on essential points there was any reply worth mentioning. That is a question, I suppose, of difference of opinion amongst the Council, but at any rate some of those points were not answered.

"Then, my Lord, ridicule is properly applicable to show up a man who makes pretensions which are absolutely unjustifiable. That is a perfectly legitimate weapon, but what was the occasion for the use of the strong language that was employed in regard to the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya? The Hon'ble Pandit has kindly shown me the correspondence, and we find that, unless the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson made a personal inquiry into the question of a corpse that was found in the well, which has absolutely no political aspect, it is rather difficult to say who is in the wrong. The people think that the administrators of this land lend a ready ear to those who always flatter them, to the police and to other officials. That is the trouble. Now the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson takes up the position of a Municipal Commissioner and tells us that 12 or 13 others went to the well and found nothing and 8 days afterwards they found a corpse. Meanwhile, it would not have been possible for that corpse to have been removed. As a matter of fact even the Commissioners seem to have taken the pains to see what was there. I only allude to this to show, my Lord, that on such scanty materials Hon'ble Members of this Council do not deserve attack and they require protection. Of course the protection is both ways, but, I think, my Lord, the Hon'ble Members were perfectly right.

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"My Lord, I have tried my level best to see whether I could support this Bill. I have some difficulties along with the Government in pressing for a complete postponement of this measure. It is true that the officials have to be protected. I agree with Sir Sivaswami Iyer that it is incumbent upon the Government to bring in a Bill by way of a temporary measure to safeguard the interests of the officers who were employed in the work and protect them pending the result of an inquiry before Government makes up its mind as to how best to deal with these officers. That no reasonable man can object to. But, my Lord, notwithstanding some safeguards, there is great danger in giving undue protection to these officers, some of whom do not at least deserve any protection having regard to the events which have transpired. The officers, my Lord, were very anxious that their doings should not be known to the public. They shut out the general public from the Punjab; the Indian press in the Punjab was muzzled. Even Mr. Andrews who wanted to go there was prohibited. Under those circumstances is it strange in our saying they should wait patiently until the general public has had an opportunity of judging as to what has actually transpired? The officers did not want to take the public into their confidence, and therefore it is not unreasonable for us to ask that this measure should be postponed until the Committee of Inquiry has submitted its report; but I do not do even that, I ask the Government to give them temporary protection. But I cannot see my way either to ratify all these convictions and sentences or to give complete protection irrespective of the inquiry to every officer even subject to the safeguards mentioned."

6-13 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes** :—"My Lord, this has been a day of telegrams and I should like to add my quota. I have received, as I am sure I ought to inform the Council, a telegram from the Wardha Home Rule League protesting against the introduction of this Bill. I have no doubt that this protest will meet with the consideration it deserves in this Council. The Hon'ble Pandit also referred to, and read out a telegram from, the Indian Association of Lahore. Members of this Government have also received the same telegram, but in their case it has not been signed, and it would be interesting if the Hon'ble Pandit could let us know by whom his copy is signed. The Secretary of that Association, I understand, is now confined in one of His Majesty's jails, and, I think, we ought to know who has signed it on his behalf. (After a pause).

I do not think I need wait till the Hon'ble Pandit . . . .

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"Perhaps I have given it to the Reporters. So far as I can remember, it was not signed, but I am sure it was signed. I can say, my Lord, that the Indian Association is an Association of long standing in Lahore. (After a pause).

I have just got the original telegram. I had it in my pocket, I thought I had given it to the Reporters and it had not come. The telegram is not signed."

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes :—"My Lord, I begin my remarks by saying that I regret very deeply the events which have happened in the Punjab and in other parts of India. No one deplores more than I do the loss of life, both Indian and European, which has occurred, and I would add no one deplores more than I do that it is in most cases the dupes who have suffered and the agitators behind them who have escaped. But my object in rising at this late hour in Council is not so much to express my regret, though I am glad to have the opportunity of doing so, but to deal as shortly as I can with the constitutional position of martial law in our polity in India.

'And I doubt if, with all that has been said, the real position has been explained to the Council. The Hon'ble Pandit, I think it was, on a previous

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occasion contented himself with saying, as has been repeated to-day, that martial law is the negation of law. But an epigram like that never can contain more than a germ of the truth, and it was hardly sufficient for the Hon'ble Pandit and other lawyers who have followed him to dismiss the whole subject of martial law as summed up in that short epigram. There is a great deal more behind it which it is essential that we should consider in connection with this Bill. No doubt it is true in one sense that martial law is the negation of law, but in every civilized country in the world it steps into the place of the civil law when occasion requires. It is not only in our own Empire and in our own history that martial law has a definite place. It will be found in the constitution of pretty well every continental country of Europe. It is specifically provided for in the French constitution and is there known as a 'state of seige,'—I am translating of course. It can be declared, in France, by the President on the advice of his Ministers if the Chamber is not sitting. In our own constitution it has been known from the very earliest days. But before I come to the historical side, which I shall deal with—as shortly as I can—I think I should explain the basis of it. The law of which it is said to be the negation is the thing that provides for normal conditions, but for normal conditions only. Abnormal conditions are left to be met by extraordinary measures. The Code of Criminal Procedure in this country provides for police measures to deal with riots. If they get beyond the police, the police can call in the military to their aid, but it is still the civil arm which is dealing with what has occurred, and the military are called in to their aid only. If matters go beyond this, charge must be taken completely by the military. The law does not attempt to provide further than that. Abnormal conditions have now arisen, and the enforcement of law and order is, and has to be, handed over to those who can do it by force of arms. The line, I think Hon'ble Members will agree, between riot and insurrection and revolution is a very thin one in every case. What is a riot this morning may be an insurrection this afternoon, and a revolution to-morrow. If you are unable to put it down at the outset, you may find that a fire has been lighted which all the fire-engines of the country cannot extinguish. It is that thin line which is the difficulty in all such cases. There is the line first of all between disturbances which the police can quell by themselves, and others for which they must call in the aid of the military, and there is the line between what the police aided by the military can deal with, and the situation that must be handed over entirely to the military arm. Once that last line is overstepped, it is no longer a mere riot, conditions are no longer normal; it is a case for what we have called martial law, that the name is a convenient one and no more, I quite agree. It arises only when the civil arm is no longer able to maintain order. That is why it is a negation of the civil law; it is a negation of the law because the law has failed and for no other reason. Whatever we may like to call it, a rebellion or an insurrection, —whatever politicians in this country may like to call it—, we have to deal with the facts not with the words we use to describe them. The question we have to consider here is, whether at the time when martial law was put in force in India the situation was such that the civil authorities were unable to cope with it. Therefore, let us not quarrel over words or discuss the difference between rebellion, insurrection and revolution. The practical question before the Council is, whether there had arisen in the Punjab at this time a state of things with which the civil authorities were unable to deal. We have been told in this Council that no such state of things existed. I would much rather have left the question where my Hon'ble friend, Sir William Vincent, left it in his opening speech, not discussing whether it was necessary to proclaim martial law, but leaving that to be considered by the Commission. I would rather merely assume that martial law was declared, for, as my Hon'ble Colleague put it, it follows essentially from that that there must be an act of indemnification and validation. Some Hon'ble Members, led by that redoubtable champion of the liberties of the people, who is still sitting here after his temporary disappearance, thought fit to go into all the happenings, for what purpose, I frankly

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say, I cannot conceive. What this Bill proposes is that only acts which were done *bona fide* and which were believed to be reasonably necessary for the restoration or maintenance of order are to be the subject of indemnification, or validated in part, nothing else. The Hon'ble Pandit spent some hours telling us of a number of acts that would not be covered by the Act. He went through the whole history of what had happened in his own way recounting to us a great number of things which he told us could not have been *bona fide*, which could not have been necessary, and therefore, if I may say so, would not have been touched by this Act. What was his object, I repeat, I cannot conceive, unless possibly the time has come when it may be necessary for the Hon'ble Member again to seek re-election, and we may consider this as an election speech, in which, *pace* Mr. Sinha, terminological inexactitudes are often thought to be excusable. But it was not only the Hon'ble Pandit, but other Hon'ble Members have taken up definitely the position that there was never any situation (I am not attempting to put it in their own words) with which the civil law could not have coped. We began the other day with my Hon'ble friend Raja Sir Rampal Singh, whose absence I greatly regret to-day, for I dislike criticising any one in his absence, but he has, I may presume, thought it wise to beat a strategic retreat. The Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal Singh, coming from the fastnesses of his ancestral castle in Oudh, said there was no rebellion, no insurrection—only a few little disturbances ! Of course, sitting at home in safety, it was quite easy for him to say to himself there is no fire going on ; there is no trouble ! If you are a long way away and your house is not in danger of the conflagration, it is easy to take up this attitude. I strongly suspect that my Hon'ble friend from Oudh did not want to see the fire and I suggest that the most charitable way of looking at his speech is that it was written for him by a friend.

"Then we have my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ayyangar, who indeed is present, but whom I fear I shall not be able to make cognisant of my words at the moment. From the religious solitude of far Madras, he tells us again, that there was no rebellion, nothing serious was going on at all. I think the expression he used, so far as my memory serves me, was that only 'a few rash acts' were committed in the Punjab.

"Then we come to my Hon'ble friend Mr. Chanda. He put it in the forefront of his argument that there was no rebellion there, nothing that the civil arm could not deal with. And where does the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda come from ? Assam ! He too has come from the confines of India to say there were no serious disturbances in the Punjab. Can nobody tell us any better than this ? Are there no members here who belong to the Punjab, who have been in the middle of these disturbances, who know what happened, who have seen what happened ? There are surely many of them in this Council, but has any one of them told us that there was no rebellion in the Punjab, that there was nothing that could not be put down by the civil arm ? Is it not an extraordinary fact that to find support for the opposite view you have to go to a member from Assam, a member from Madras—I am glad I do not have to speak in the plural of Madras—a member from the fastnesses of Oudh and, if I may say so, the self-constituted Special Commissioners from the United Provinces. Now, if other members of the services who sit here had not replied in detail to what I do not hesitate to call the monstrous statements of the Hon'ble Pandit, I should have taken some pains to reply to them in detail ; but it is not necessary for me to do so now. Let me come now to the speeches of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma and of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sinha, who seems to think that we come here to talk about martial law and the doings in the Punjab with kid gloves on our tongues. I do not. Let us all say what we think. I shall not blame any Hon'ble Member who says what he really thinks, and surely in this Council I am entitled to say what I really think. But I will only say that the speech of my Hon'ble friend the Pandit was characterised by certain terminological inexactitudes, a phrase

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which has, I believe, parliamentary sanction. I have said that no member from the Punjab has come here to tell us that there was not a rebellion in the Punjab ; I only use that word for convenience. But is there no one else to whom I can appeal who, at all events, does not bear the ticket of Government upon his back ? I seem to remember one Horniman as somewhat of an ally of the party which the Hon'ble Pandit, I believe, now leads. I have some recollection of a letter of his published in the newspapers. It did not seem to accord with the view which is taken by his lieutenant now. I have got the words here – the expression used by Mr. Horniman of Bombay Chronicle fame, if I mistake not, was 'the recent deplorable revolutionary outbreaks'. Then there was another stout ally, a former ally at all events of that same party, Mrs. Annie Besant. I am sure many Hon'ble Members in this Council will remember the words of wisdom that fell from her with regard to the situation in the Punjab. Let me remind them, I quote from her letter in the 'Times of India' of the 19th of April 1919 :—

> 'I ventured to urge before this movement was started that its logical result was riot and bloodshed, and to point to the danger of a revolutionary movement here. Surely what had happened in Europe was warning enough and I even noted the elements here on which Bolshevist propaganda might work. Are there not in the Punjab signs of such a movement ? The cutting of telegraph wires, the derailing of troop-trains, the burning of railway stations, the attacks on banks, the setting free of jail birds, are not the actions of Satyagrahis nor even of casual rioters, but of revolutionaries.'

I understand that Mrs. Annie Besant has now been disowned as an ally of the party over which my Hon'ble friend, the Pandit, now presides with such skill, but those were words coming from the very party of which the Hon'ble Pandit is now the lieutenant, and I doubt if there is any Member of this Council who, if the proposition is put in the way I have put it, namely, whether there was a situation with which the civil arm was unable to cope, could do otherwise than admit the fact.

" Let us get so far in the argument. Now the next question that arises—I am dealing largely with theory now—is, is it or is it not the duty of every stable Government to maintain law and order in the country ? I might go a little further, and say, is it not the first duty of every stable Government to do this ? There again I think that even the Hon'ble Pandit will not venture to answer me in the negative. If it is so, if it is the first duty of Government to maintain the public peace, if that is accepted, does it not follow essentially from that that the Government must have the power to do so ? If it is necessary to go beyond what I call the civil arm and invoke the direct intervention of the military, the situation is that which we describe as martial law. If it is the duty of Government to do that, do not Hon'ble Members think that it must follow that Government has the right to do it, and that there must be some sanction behind it ? Writers on Constitutional Law have always struggled to find the sanction for martial law. There are three schools of thought which have existed in the past. The first school of thought, which has very much behind it historically, asserts that it is in the inherent power of the Crown to proclaim martial law. Let me not be misunderstood. I mean that if it is in the power of the Crown to put martial law in force, then the municipal courts are unable to take cognizance of cases arising out of it, because what has been done has been by the prerogative of the Crown. I say there is a great deal historically in favour of that view. I do not wish to trouble the Council at length with this, but I think it might interest Members to hear what such a great man as Pitt said in introducing the second Irish Indemnity Bill. He said :—' The Bill which I have to propose is not one to *enable* the Government of Ireland '—mark the word 'enable,' I am not merely emphasising it, it is in italics in the report—' to *enable* the Government in Ireland to declare martial law in districts where insurrection exists, for that is *a power* which His Majesty *already*

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possesses'. That is probably the *locus classicus* of the doctrine that it is a right and a power which the Crown inherently possesses, but it goes possibly a little further than that, because it has been recited that the Crown has that power in at least two Statutes which have been passed by Parliament, and therefore Parliament has at all events tacitly acquiesced in that doctrine. However many constitutional lawyers doubted whether the right of the Crown to enforce martial law could exist after the Constable's Court by which it was ordinarily enforced and by which trials were held had been abolished—and that was in the late Tudor times—and therefore they struggled to find a substitute for the prerogative of the Crown in the sanction of the Common Law itself which the opposite school always denied.

"Here again I do not wish to labour the point. The argument was that the power, as we lawyers say, flowed from the duty, the duty connoted the power following the legal maxim '*necessitas, quod cogit, defendit*,' and there is a considerable school of thought who still maintain that position. But in more recent times another school of thought has taken what is possibly a half way course and argues that though there may be a prerogative right in the Crown, though there may be a power under the common law to enforce martial law, the safer view at all events to take is that martial law should be followed by validation and indemnity. I think Hon'ble Members will see that this is common sense in many ways. After the disturbances have been put down, we do not want the battles fought all over again in the Courts; what we want is peace and quiet. For this reason the policy has always been to validate afterwards in order to prevent these discussions in the Courts when the crisis is over. That view certainly holds the field in modern times, namely, that though martial law may not be necessarily the negation of law, though it may have a foundation in the law, yet it undoubtedly takes the place of the ordinary civil law in abnormal circumstances, and therefore it is always desirable, always even necessary, for the reasons I have given, that a Validation or Indemnity Act should follow it. Hon'ble Members have referred, particularly Mr. Sarma, to the Regulation of 1804, under which martial law at all events in some districts was put in force. That Regulation, as no doubt Hon'ble Members will remember, gives to the Government powers to establish martial law and for trials to be held by courts martial. Now, power to establish martial law is in itself a statutory sanction for martial law; remember that 'martial law' means, I need not cite again the quotation from Steven's History of Criminal Law, to which the Hon'ble Pandit has referred. Martial law means the military taking the place of the civil arm in order to enforce law and order. This power to establish martial law is derived from the Legislature in the case of the Regulation of 1804, and we have to read into the words 'martial law' the various things which it connotes, that is to say, if we have statutory power to establish martial law, that makes legal *ipso facto* every act which can be justified by martial law. We in India therefore are in the position of having statutory power to proclaim martial law though it none the less leads us to resort to indemnity. But martial law has not been enforced under the Statute in all districts. It has been enforced under the inherent power in other places. I need only refer to the case of Bombay which is probably not covered by the Bengal Regulation. But notwithstanding that we have statutory power to put martial law into force in some parts of India, it is none the less necessary, for the reasons I have already given, to have an Indemnifying and Validating Bill. This, if I may say so, is agreed to by every sensible Member of this Council. The only argument I have heard against it is that of the Hon'ble Members who said that there were no serious disturbances in the Punjab, and of those who said 'By all means let us have an Indemnity Bill, but not to-day.' Well, that it is necessary to have some Indemnity Act is beyond question. I will tell the Council in a moment what a length of precedent there is for it. But apart from its being strictly constitutional, I should like to put the question very plainly indeed to some of my Hon'ble

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friends in this Council, and I would appeal especially to my Hon'ble friend the Maharaja of Kassimbazar, whose speech indicated a somewhat hesitating acceptance of the proposals now before this Council. Do you or do you not want to be protected in your lives and property, whatever may happen in India ? Do you wish the Government to do what I have spoken of as the first duty of the Government, namely, to protect your life and property ? And that if they cannot do it through the Police, do you wish them to do it by the use of the Military ? Let us have a plain answer to that question from any one who is not prepared to agree to a Validating Bill. If you do not want it, tell the Government you do not want and the Government will not do it. Let me tell you this that if this Council will not indemnify the soldiers who have had to enforce martial law in order to preserve the public peace, they will not willingly do it again. You cannot place these unpleasant duties on your officers and at the same time leave them, as Mr. Chanda suggests, at the mercy of the Courts. That is not the way to treat officers whom you have asked to protect your lives and property. You have got to indemnify them at the earliest possible opportunity, and unless, I say, you do that, they cannot be asked to take any risks in protecting you. Why should they ? Why should a man, in order to protect your life and property or to protect my life and property or anyone else's, do that which he knows may subject him to the direst penalties of the law ? Remember when we talk of indemnifying officers, it is not the high officers of Government that you are asked to indemnify. It was the Gurkha soldiers who fired on the mob and, may be, killed people ; it is the Indian soldiers and Indian officers whom you are asked to indemnify just as much as the British officers. Every soldier who fires according to orders and, may be, kills a person may be liable under the common law of the country to be indicted for murder. If my property is in danger, or my life is in danger from a mob, whether it be in Amritsar, Delhi or Lahore, can I ask the soldiers to fire upon the mob to protect me if I am not prepared to back them up afterwards by an Indemnity Act at the earliest possible opportunity ? Surely not. Let Hon'ble Members come out into the open, let them say that they do not want to be protected, they do not want their lives and property to be protected, let them do what the Hon'ble Pandit suggested, constitute among themselves a body of watch and ward, let us get rid of the police . . . . .

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"We do not want our lives to be protected at the expense of others."

The President :—"Order, order. The Hon'ble Member has had his say."

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes :—" I thank the Hon'ble Pandit. It reminds me of a statement once made by one of the most eminent Judges in India to counsel who protested against being interrupted. He said do not worry, Mr. So-and-so ; an interruption always shows me where the shoe pinches. . . . .

(The Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya here rose to interject a remark.)

The President :—"The Hon'ble Member has for a long time been a Member of this Council and knows perfectly well what order means. I must ask him to observe order."

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes :—"It may interest the Council to hear that I had the curiosity to have looked up in our reports the number of interruptions recorded in this Council during the whole of last year. The total was 51. Of these, the Hon'ble Pandit was responsible for 29. It appears to me that he has had rather more than his due share.

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"Now, I say if you want officers of Government and soldiers under their orders to protect the lives and property of people, you must be prepared to indemnify them. I say it is necessary, and in accordance with common sense, and that it is in accordance with the practice of hundreds of years in this great Empire to which we have the honour to belong. The limits are perfectly well understood. The limits within which indemnity will be given are the limits of good faith and doing that which is reasonably necessary.

"They are clearly laid down in every book on Constitutional Law. We are not asking Hon'ble Members in this Council to go beyond that. I shall show in a moment that we are not asking them to go nearly so far as has been done in some cases. If Hon'ble Members will look back to constitutional history, they will note that in the earliest days the turbulent Barons were controlled by martial law.

"In Wat Tyler's rebellion in the time of Richard II martial law was put in force, and though it was directly contrary to the terms of the Magna Charta, men who had taken part in that rebellion were tried by court-martial or even put to death without any legal form of trial at all. Coming on to later times we find again put in force in Jack Cade's insurrection in Henry VI's reign. I do not want to go back for a precedent to ancient days. I only want to make it quite clear to the Council that the enforcement of martial law has been a part of the British constitution from the very beginning, from Norman times through Tudor times, down to the days of the Hanoverian House and on to the present day.

"When we come to the Georges, the questions involved are probably more important, as we get the Acts which have already been referred to. I do not propose to refer to them in any detail except to correct certain inexactitudes which have crept into the Hon'ble Pandit's arguments with regard to them. We have first of all the 1715 Act to which my friend the Hon'ble Pandit referred. I regret to have to refer to it again, but, with almost characteristic inexactitude the Hon'ble Pandit only read from the preamble of the Act and forgot to read the operative part of the Act. He told us that the Act did not do what as a matter of fact it does. One cannot always, I am afraid, collate from the preamble to an Act what is enacted by it. But let me read on after the long preamble,—the enacting part is there. The only part which the Hon'ble Pandit did not read, as far as I remember, was this : 'All personal actions, etc., for anything done in order to suppress the Rebellion in 1716, shall be discharged. And if commenced again, the person sued may plead the General Issue, etc., Double Costs.' But the preamble was the only part in which the Hon'ble Pandit was interested, because he preferred to . . . . .

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"May I rise to a point of order ?"

The President :—"On a point of order."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"I want to explain that I was arguing on the preamble, and it was not necessary for me to read the whole of the Act."

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes :—"Neither necessary, my Lord, nor advisable for my Hon'ble friend's arguments.

"I do not think I need say anything more about this. Hon'ble Members have heard the Act read, apart from the operative part, by my Hon'ble friend the Pandit.

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"Next we come to the 1745 Act, and there again the Hon'ble Pandit's researches did not go far enough. The Hon'ble Pandit referred to 19, George III, Chapter XX, which was an Indemnity Act, and which was passed after the disturbances, but he apparently did not find out that before the rebellion began Parliament passed another Statute authorising martial law being put in force. Therefore, they began before the Pretender's invasion by authorising the putting in force of martial law, *i.e.*, you have got curiously enough, almost the same position which we have in India now, that is to say, they were allowed by Statute to establish martial law, as we are here, yet after it was all over they proceeded to indemnify by the Statute to which the Hon'ble Pandit referred. The Indemnity Act of 1745 is practically in the same terms as the one of 1715. The Hon'ble Pandit put forward a tentative argument with regard to these Acts that they can be no model for us because they were dealing with invasions from outside, 'rebellions' in what may be called the technical sense. He suggested that that was quite a different case. There he said 8,000 Scotsmen flocked to the Pretender's flag and there was a regular war. But I am afraid that argument is destroyed entirely by the next Act of 1780 which dealt with the Gordon riots,—as the Gordon riots were nothing in the world if not a purely internal disturbance. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Hailey reminded you of their history,—most Members of this Council will no doubt remember the story in 'Barnaby Rudge,' it was hardly more than a riot, but a riot in the morning which might have been a rebellion in the afternoon, and it had to be dealt with by martial law. In that case there was, I believe, no statutory power given to proclaim martial law, but afterwards Parliament granted an indemnity in respect of all the acts that were done. I may perhaps read from the Act of 1780 again. It is very interesting, because it shows how far Parliament went. After the part the Hon'ble Pandit cited namely:— 'Divers Acts which cannot be justified by the strict Forms of Law, and yet were necessary'—that is the part the Hon'ble Pandit read—it goes on 'That All Personal Actions and Suits, Indictments and Informations, which have been, or shall be, commenced or prosecuted, and all Molestations, Prosecutions, Proceedings whatsoever, and Judgments thereupon (if any be), against the said Magistrates, or other Persons for, or by reason of any Act, Matter or Thing commanded or done on the Occasions, and for the Purposes aforesaid, or any of them before the twentieth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, shall be discharged and made void; and every Person, by whom any such Act, Matter or Thing, which shall have been commanded or done, before the said twenty-fourth Day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, shall be freed, acquitted and indemnified, as well against the King's Majesty. * * * '

"It will be seen that the Hon'ble Pandit was again somewhat inaccurate in saying that it had only a very limited application. It may seem so if you read only the preamble, but if you read the operative part of the Act, it indemnifies and makes good every act done by every person for the suppression of that rebellion.

"Well, let me continue the history as shortly as I can. We come next to the Irish trouble in 1798, which resulted in what is often called the Battle of Vinegar Hill.

"There, again, they not only had the Indemnity Act, 41 George III, C. 104, but Parliament gave beforehand power under Act 39, Geo. III, C. 11, to enforce martial law. So, again, the position was almost exactly what we have here. First of all the power given by the Legislature to put martial law in force, and secondly, the indemnity for anything done under it. It is in connection with the 1798 rebellion in Ireland that the case of Wright and Fitzgerald arose. I think the Hon'ble Pandit referred to it, or, at all events, to the summing up of Mr. Justice Chamberlayne. It is a typical and illustrative case and, I think, the Council may like to know just a little bit more about it. Fitzgerald was a

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High Sheriff and Wright, as the Hon'ble Pandit told us, was a school master. Fitzgerald ordered Wright, at any rate according to the allegation, to be flogged with 500 stripes (they did not do things by half measures in those days), and he was flogged, and according to the evidence flogged in Fitzgerald's presence, under the most harrowing circumstances, circumstances, I may say, almost as harrowing as those which the Hon'ble Pandit, with such oratorical effect, described to us yesterday. The Judge summed up, as the Hon'ble Pandit has told the Council, there was a sympathetic Irish jury, and he was awarded £500 damages. The Hon'ble Pandit did not care to read any further than that. If he had looked on a little further, he would have seen that the case went on to the Court of Exchequer and was quashed and Fitzgerald, the High Sheriff, got his full costs. Therefore, the end was not quite where the Hon'ble Pandit left it. So much for Vinegar Hill and Wright and Fitzgerald.

"Now let us pass on to 1803, Emmett's Insurrection it is usually called. That was a case which was curiously like the present one. A mob went about in Dublin killing everybody they met who did not belong to their persuasion. In a fit of what, I suppose, my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ayyangar would call rashness, or it may have been pleasantry, they killed the Lord Chief Justice. There was no time for Parliament to authorise the proclamation of martial law, but the Government put it in force and they passed the usual Indemnity Act 43, George III, C. 117. I do not wish to speak about martial law in Ireland at this day, though it is a matter which touches us very nearly. Many Members of this Council may no doubt know that Ireland is at present under martial law, but they have not got to the indemnity stage yet. Let us now go to South Africa. I am only endeavouring to show the Council how entirely constitutional the putting in force of martial law is when the civil arm cannot cope with disturbances, and that in every case it is almost necessarily followed by an Indemnity Act at the earliest possible moment. In South Africa, the story begins with 1835; again in 1846, and again in 1850, martial law had to be put into effect, and in every case there was an Act of Indemnity passed by the local Legislature. The case, therefore, is in this respect nearer to our own. Then in 1900 and again in 1902 and again in 1914 in South Africa, we find martial law in force and Indemnity Acts passed which the Hon'ble Pandit has or would have referred to, if he had had the books. In 1900 there was Act VI of 1900 which was a full Indemnity Act, much fuller than this one. I think perhaps I may go into the terms of it very shortly. Hon'ble Members will find in that Act that very objectionable clause which, I think, my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma, and, if I remember aright, Mr. Sinha, have referred to; 'every such act, matter or thing referred to in the preceding sections shall be presumed to have been advised, commanded, ordered, directed or done, as the case may be, in good faith until the contrary shall be proved by the party complaining.' The terms are little wider than in our Bill. By that Act they indemnified people in respect of 'any acts, matters and things whatsoever in good faith advised, commanded, ordered, directed or done as necessary.' I draw attention to those words because, in drafting the Bill which is before the Council, we have had all these models before us, and what we have in the Bill about 'in the reasonable belief that it was necessary,' is merely a translation of the expression I have quoted which you find all through these recent South Africa Acts—I mean '*done as necessary*.' I think any lawyer will agree with me that 'done as necessary' means done in the belief that it was necessary. But in order that there should be no doubt about it, we have thought it was better to translate it into plainer language.

"When we come to the second of the more modern South Africa Acts, we find exactly the same words; it is to be an indemnity 'for or on account of or in respect of any acts, matters and things whatsoever in good faith advised, commanded, ordered, directed or done, as necessary for the suppression of hostility and the establishment and maintenance of good order.' Then, again,

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there is exactly the same clause with regard to the presumption; 'every such act, matter or thing referred to in the preceding section shall be presumed to have been advised, commanded, ordered, directed or done, as the case may be, in good faith until the contrary is proved.'

"Let me for one moment dismiss, if I can do so, the argument that has been raised on this. It has been suggested that we are doing something outrageous in providing in this Act that the onus of proving ill-faith is to be on the man who alleges. But is this not the essence of our criminal law? I may be wrong in thinking so, but this is why I ventured to interrupt my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sinha, who put forward, as I thought, the suggestion that it was not for the prosecution in criminal cases to prove intent or ill-faith. But, is it not the basis of the law which we have inherited from the British constitution, that you presume every man to be innocent until the contrary is proved? And does this go any further than that? At all events, it has been adopted in every modern Validation Act, and we have frankly followed on the same lines. I was asked by the Hon'ble Pandit whether I had taken the Act of 1906 for my model. I told him that the actual model was the most recent Act of all, the 1915 Act. I think probably the Council will agree with me that, so far as I am responsible for the drafting of any Bill, I follow the most recent model; and that is what I have done, though, as I said before, we have, I believe, examined every Indemnity Act we could get before we started to draft this Bill.

"Now as to Act XI of 1915, of which I am glad I was able to give my copy to the Hon'ble Pandit though I am afraid rather late. It provides that 'every act, matter or thing referred to in sub-section (*1*)—the general words are in the previous section—'shall be presumed to have been advised, commanded, ordered, directed or done (as the case may be) in good faith until the contrary is alleged and proved by the party complaining.' We have that again. Then we have the specific provision with regard to sentences, which again I may read and, I think, Hon'ble Members will see that our Bill does not go nearly as far as this really.

'The several courts-martial and military and special tribunals constituted and convened by or on the authority of the Government or its officers during the period aforesaid for the trial and punishment of persons guilty of treasonable, seditious or rebellious conduct, or of persons subject to military law shall be deemed to have been constituted in accordance with law, and the several sentences pronounced by all such courts and tribunals, as well as by Magistrates' courts or other inferior courts, for any contravention of, or failure to comply with, any law or statutory regulations known as martial law regulations, or any orders or instructions, given on the authority thereof, are hereby confirmed.'

Hon'ble Members will notice that we have not gone as far as that in our Bill. Sub-section (*2*) says:—

(*2*) 'Every person confined in any prison, gaol, lock-up, or in any other place whatever under and by virtue of any such sentence aforesaid shall continue liable to be confined therein or elsewhere as the Minister of Justice may direct, until the expiration of such sentence, or until released by the Governor General in the exercise by him of the Royal mercy, or until otherwise discharged by lawful authority.'

(*3*) Every such sentence shall be deemed to be a sentence passed by a duly and legally constituted court of the Union, and shall be carried out or otherwise dealt with in the same manner as the sentences of such a court.'

Those are the material sections of the latest South African Act, and there is a great deal more in it that my Hon'ble friends will see follows largely the previous models of 1900 and 1902.

"Then if I may pass away from South Africa and follow up the other cases in which martial law has been proclaimed and followed by indemnity, we have

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the very well-known case of Jamaica in 1865. A long pamphlet dealing with all that happened has been published at the Tribune Office, an office, I think, not unknown to my Hon'ble friend the Pandit; and it was to me rather remarkable that he did not refer to the contents of that pamphlet in any way at all. Perhaps we should be glad he did not or he might have been addressing the Council till now. But there was much in that pamphlet which, I am sure, gave him food for reflection. It deals with the well-known case of Governor Eyre. He arrested a man called Gordon, who was believed to be the centre of the insurrection in Jamaica, outside the martial law area altogether, and executed him. An Indemnity Act was passed by the local Legislature, and then Gordon's widow came to England and prosecuted Eyre under an Act which allows Colonial Governors to be prosecuted in England, for the death of her husband, claiming damages. The case was a *cause célèbre* at the time, and allegations much like those that have been made by the Hon'ble Pandit were made with regard to the doings in Jamaica. The case came before the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury were charged by one of the greatest of Judges, and they did as they were entitled to do, as men of common sense would do presumably in such a case, they threw the indictment out and there was an end of it; they would not allow it even to be tried. There was another case to which the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha, if I remember aright, referred in connection with the Jamaica riots. That was the case of Eyre and Phillips. But the sole question there was, whether Eyre the Governor was within the Indemnity or not; there was no other question concerned. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Sinha has referred to the report of the case in the Queen's Bench. I should have liked to refer to the report in the Court of Exchequer, but when I asked for the book, I found that the Hon'ble Pandit had unfortunately taken it away to the farthest end of Simla. It has now been given to me, but too late for me to quote. All I need point out is, that the only question before the Court was whether this case was covered by the Indemnity Act or not, whether an Indemnity Act passed by a local Council could indemnify its own Governor because he was a party to it. I am speaking from recollection, but, I think, the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha will agree that that was substantially the sole question decided in that case.

"Then let us come nearer home, to Ceylon. In Ceylon, they had martial law in 1848 and they had a local Indemnity Act there, but I am afraid I have not got it. The same thing happened in St. Vincent in 1862; martial law proclaimed and followed by an Indemnity Act. And as the Council have been told, in India, after the Mutiny, we had an Indemnity Act, Act XXXIV of 1860. It is rather material perhaps to refer to that Act because Hon'ble Members will at all events see that, in bringing this Bill before the Council, we have not gone as far as we might have. The Act of Indemnity of 1860 was in very wide terms. I need only read section 2, which is the material one.

'All acts done since the tenth day of May, 1857, in connection with the late disturbances by officers of Government or by persons acting under their authority or otherwise, in pursuance of an order of Government, or which shall have been or shall be ratified by the executive Government, are hereby confirmed.'

That meant that the Executive Government was made the sole arbiter as to whether a man was to be indemnified for a particular act or not. Surely we have got a good deal more liberal a measure here, in that we leave it to the Courts to decide whether any act complained of was done *bona fide* and in the reasonable belief that it was necessary for the suppression of disorder.

"With regard to the question of reasonable belief, which has been somewhat attacked, it may be useful to read to the Council what one of the greatest Lord Chancellors said in the House of Lords in a debate on the Gordon Riots in 1780. It appears to me very material on this point. Lord Thurlow was the Lord Chancellor at the time, and he came down from the Woolsack to address the

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House. Of course I am not going to read the whole speech, but only a very short passage. Hon'ble Members will remember that the Gordon Riots were purely civil disturbances. There was no case of an invasion from outside. The Gordon Riots were very similar to the present case. They were an attempt to overawe the Government and induce them to repeal the Catholic Disabilities Act which had recently been passed. The cry was 'No Popery' 'Repeal, repeal.' This was very much like the object of these disturbances in the Punjab which was to get this very timorous Government to repeal the Rowlatt Act. Lord Thurlow said:

'Under these circumstances it was, and after it had been in vain endeavoured to quell the riots by the intervention and authority of the Civil Power, that the Military were employed; and therefore, the case being so far similar to the Rebellion in 1715 and 1745, that there was an actual insurrection, that the laws of the land were trampled under foot, and the King's Government opposed. The military as well as everyone in a brown coat were justified in the commission of such trespasses and acts of homicide for the purpose of restoring the public peace as were justifiable in the year 1715 and in the year 1745.'

This disposes entirely of what I may call the argument of the Hon'ble Pandit that martial law is only applicable where there is a case of invasion. In the Gordon Riots the military and private persons were entitled to do everything that they were entitled to do in 1715, and in 1745 when martial law, as Hon'ble Members will remember, had actually been declared by Act of Parliament, though here it had not. I will continue my quotation 'to do everything that was justifiable in the years 1715 and 1745 for the purpose of putting an end to the rebellion then on foot in the Kingdom. Not that he meant to say that either soldiers individually or collectively any more than private persons might not in their endeavours to quell the outrages, etc., lately committed have been guilty of some things which, under a cool legal investigation would appear to be contrary to law and punishable either by the Common or Statute Law of the Realm, for, undoubtedly, in opposing, repressing, and quelling such daring outrages as had been perpetrated, the military, as well as individuals, must necessarily have been forced into excesses; but when the occasion was duly considered, and the extreme hurry and violent confusion in which all men who joined in restoring the public peace were obliged to act, those excesses would be seen to have been unavoidable, and to be the proper objects of an Act of Indemnity, but not an Act more necessary for the military than for other persons who had done as the military had done, and been instrumental in effecting that good purpose which the military had effected.'

" My Lord, I think three points emerge very clearly from this speech of Lord Thurlow. The first is, that the power of enforcing martial law where disturbances have gone beyond the civil arm is very akin to the right of self-defence; it is so not in the case of soldiers only, but of everybody else. Secondly, it shows that we should look at the acts done in the light in which the Council are asked to look at them under this Bill, namely, considering whether the persons who did them did them in good faith and in the reasonable belief that they were necessary. The third point is quite clear from what the Lord Chancellor says. In doing that we have to take into account the circumstances of the time, the excitement of the moment, and the fortunate fact that the man may have no one to consult. These are the legitimate circumstances which have to be taken into account. That, I venture to submit, is very material. In this connection I draw the attention of Council to the fact that the Bill reserves power to Government to prosecute in any case where it may find it necessary. No one in dealing with this Bill has referred to that point. Clause 6 (*c*) runs 'Nothing in this Act shall prevent the institution of proceedings by or on behalf of the Government against any person in respect of any matter whatsoever.' Thus Government is not precluded from taking any action against an officer that is necessary. Then I draw attention to clause 6 (*b*), in which though we have con-

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firmed sentences we have not gone nearly as far as was the case in the South Africa Acts. We have left the right of appeal to the Privy Council fully open. Under that clause if any appeal goes to the Privy Council, it will be decided as if this Act had not been passed. We cannot do more. If these sentences are monstrously unjust, if these tribunals have no jurisdiction, if there has been a denial of justice, if there has been a travesty of justice, (I believe I am correctly repeating expressions which have been used in this Council), the Courts are open and in England, the Privy Council will listen to any appeal on these grounds if a case can be made out. Years ago in Dillet's case it was laid down on what lines the Privy Council will hear appeals in criminal cases. If, as I say, there has been any denial of justice, we have left it open to the person aggrieved to go to the Privy Council, if there has not been a denial of justice, surely the sentences must be confirmed.

"There is much I should like to say in answer to my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sinha and again in answer to the speech of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma, but I am afraid that at this hour I must resist the temptation. However, I cannot help referring in conclusion to one dictum of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sinha. He said 'what is the good of my trying to persuade the Government.' I think I may console myself with the retort 'What is the good of my trying to persuade Mr. Sinha?'"

7-20 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha:**—"My Lord, I did not intend to make a speech of more than 10 minutes, but after the very lucid and illuminating speech of my Hon'ble friend the Law Member I shall detain them for even a briefer time. I think every Member of the Council must feel grateful to Sir George Lowndes for his very clear and convincing exposition of the legal and constitutional technicalities to which the Hon'ble Pandit and the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma had taken such pains to expatiate on in their respective speeches. After the light thrown on these technicalities by Sir George Lowndes and the terse manner in which he expounded the facts and the circumstances under which the various Indemnity Bills referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya had been enacted, I am fully convinced that there cannot be any two opinions on the expediency of the introduction of the Bill originally. I am free to confess I was in favour of the amendment for the postponement moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda, but I repeat I cannot help supporting the legislation after the clear exposition of the Hon'ble the Law Member. Before the Hon'ble the Law Member made his speech I was a little doubtful as to whether or not I should accept the Bill, but having heard it explained to-day by the Hon'ble the Law Member with his usual forensic ability, a fact with which we were familiar in Bombay before he came here, I think the Council will be satisfied that the Bill should be allowed to pass. Well, there was one point that puzzled me and it is this. In all the cases put before us I should like to know from the Hon'ble the Law Member or the Hon'ble the Home Member whether the inquiry that is now going to be made will clash with the Bill, that is to say, what will be the effect if the Commission think that certain officers had committed such excesses that they could not be tolerated and therefore of course that they must not be indemnified. I should like to know also if there are any instances, as in the present case, of an Indemnity Bill being followed by a Committee of Inquiry."

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes:—"My Lord, may I answer the question?"

The President:—(Addressing Sir Dinshaw Wacha). "Do you wish Sir George Lowndes to answer that question?"

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[19TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.] [*Sir Dinshaw Wacha ; Sir George Lowndes ; Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar.*]

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha :—" Yes, for this reason that a doubt exists in the minds of some people in Bombay and other places. They think that a postponement is necessary in order that we may know exactly the scope of the inquiry."

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes :—" The question has rather a double barrel aspect. In the first place as regards the South African case there was a Commission of Inquiry appointed by the very Act which granted the Indemnity. That very Act created the Commission ; therefore although there was a Commission of Inquiry an Act of Indemnity was passed. The Commission appointed by His Majesty was empowered to inquire into sentences and they validated the Acts just as we do now.

" The second aspect of the question was whether the Act will in any way affect the position. I have not the least hesitation in answering that question. The only thing that we by the Bill seek to validate are acts done *bona fide* for the maintenance of law and order, and the Council may take it from me that this Bill will not in any way prejudice the Commission of Inquiry."

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha :—" I am satisfied, my Lord, and I hope other Members of Council are satisfied too. I support the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar :—" My Lord, I cannot attend the night Session of the Council as my health does not permit of it in this cold Simla night, however much I may wish to be here to cite my reasons against the introduction of the Bill. So I have to forego the discharge of my duty I owe to my Punjab brethren.

" But I have to say a word in connection with the remarks of the learned Law Member who has charged me for minimising the Punjab incidents, for my saying that some of those disturbances were rash acts, committed by stray individuals. This is quite a different charge from that brought by the Home Member the other day ! By rash acts I only meant that the disorders were due to the passing excitement of some stray members of the crowd, and that they were not at all due to an organised conspiracy. I had separately mentioned the horrible murders of Amritsar and other places and so by rash acts, I was referring to the unlawful incidents at Lahore and similar places where the mob did not obey the orders of officers but assembled in meetings and joined processions.

" I did not at all minimise or tried to minimise events at the Punjab either the murder of Europeans or that of Indians. On the other hand, my Lord, some of my European friends charge me for over-estimating the events there and caring too much for them. I did not say that murder and arson committed by the mob were rash acts or the loss of life of nearly 300 people, as the Hon'ble the Home Member put the estimate of deaths, was a rash act. I was and am only grieved to find that the sacredness of human life and human misery has not at all been seriously taken into consideration either in the Punjab or in the discussion here. While the massacre of the Armenians gives so much uneasiness that it outrages the sense of humanity and all the finer instincts of the English nation, it is only unfortunate that the grave incidents committed at the Jullianwalla Bagh, the throwing of bombs from aeroplanes at Gujranwala and such other incidents do not provoke similar sentiments in the same nation.

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[*Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar; The President; Sir William Vincent; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*] [19TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

"I cannot but commend to the Council the suggestion which my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Sarma, pointed out and which emanated from Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, the President of the Madras Liberal League. Sir Sivaswamy Iyer has wired to the Secretary of State as follows :—'Introduction now of the Punjab Indemnity Bill is exciting much dissatisfaction. Adjustments of principle and scope of indemnity to necessities of the case will be practicable only after the Inquiry Commission. If immediate legislation is needed, we would strongly suggest a mere suspensory Bill, suspending actions and prosecutions against officers pending the Commission and appeals in Privy Council, and suspending limitations against the parties aggrieved.' This expedient should satisfy the Government, but should the Government insist on the Indemnity Bill, it should be followed by an Amnesty Bill vouchsafing amnesty to all those who are dealt with by martial law. This will go a long way to soothe the bitter feelings."

7-29 P.M. **The President** :—"Before calling on Sir William Vincent to reply to the debate, I should like to state that Mr. Chanda who moved the amendment is absent to-day through ill-health, and that is the reason why Mr. Chanda is not here to reply to the debate on his amendment. Hon'ble Members will remember that when this debate was begun it was on the clear understanding that there should be one debate on the amendment as well as on the substantive motion for leave to introduce the Bill, and I told Mr. Chanda at that time that that would not preclude him from having a right of reply on his amendment. I now call on Sir William Vincent to reply."

7-30 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent** :—"My Lord, I do not know if I shall be in order if, before replying on this debate, I give to Council some new information, with reference to the Committee of Inquiry. I think the Council will be interested to know that the Secretary of State has now sanctioned the addition of one Indian and one European member to that Committee. This information has really no connection with the Bill, but it is a matter in which the Council is greatly interested.

"My Lord, when I closed my opening speech on this Bill, I said that I had avoided, as far as possible, prejudicing any question that would come before the Committee or saying anything that might provoke racial feeling. I believe it has generally been accepted by this Council that that was my attitude. But I was a little surprised to be accused by the Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya, of all people in this Council, of attempting to prejudice the work of the Committee and that, because I had ventured to put it to the Council,—and I think Sir George Lowndes also said the same thing,—that if the Committee of Inquiry appointed to inquire into this matter found that a man had acted reasonably and *bonâ fide*, I was quite sure they would not hold him in any way to blame. Well, after I spoke the Council heard the various statements made by the Hon'ble Member himself, attempts to create prejudice, to minimise various facts and to place before Council *ex parte* statements as to particular incidents on which it was suggested that this Council should condemn particular officers or particular actions. My Lord, the Hon'ble Member has received such severe . . . .

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"May I rise to a point of order, my Lord?"

The President :—"Personal explanation or point of order?"

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"A correction, my Lord."

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

[19TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.] [*The President ; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya ; Sir William Vincent.*]

The President :—" Personal explanation ? "

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" Exactly, my Lord. I never said that the Council should condemn any officer on *ex parte* statements. I said their actions should be sifted by the Committee of Inquiry and then judgment pronounced."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—" My Lord, the Hon'ble Member has received such severe castigation from the Hon'ble the Law Member that it really would be an act of cruelty to say anything more of his speech. I can only say that, even if I had in any way been guilty of attempting to prejudice the decision on any point by the Committee or of creating an atmosphere of bias in respect of any matter, it would have been a case of Satan reproving the sin, for no man has been more guilty in that respect than the Hon'ble Member himself. But I leave it to Council to judge if I said anything which could prejudice the inquiry. My Lord, I regret very much, however, that an attempt has been made by the Hon'ble Member and by others to place particular incidents before the Council to make *ex parte* statements as to what happened on particular occasions, because I think that statements on the one side necessarily evoke from others contradiction, and that this Council was therefore placed in a very unfortunate position in regard to such incidents—incidents of which as the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha said, the Council do not know much of which they now have had stories from one side and stories from the other, and I feel that it would have been much better if both sides had left all these incidents alone. Such a course would not havelaffected this Bill and Council could have left the whole of the facts to the Committee of Inquiry to decide.

" I must, however, myself quite clearly disclaim any intention to justify any particular action. It was for instance suggested that I was attempting to indemnify officers who were concerned in the Jhalianwalla Bag incident. My Lord, I had no such intention, nor can such an intention be deduced from the Bill. The question whether these officers will be indemnified or not will depend on the findings of Courts as to whether their action was *bona fide*, and reasonable or not. I do not seek in any way to prejudge the point.

"In the course of the debate the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha inquired whether the passing of this Bill would in any way affect the Committee of Inquiry. The answer has been given. The Committee of Inquiry is an administrative Committee. Its report will have no legal effect. The result will be, when it reports that the opinions and recommendations will have to be decided by the authorities in order to see whether any person is to be punished or censured or commended administratively ; but that has nothing whatever to do with the Courts. That Report will not be evidence in the Court. The legal liability of those concerned is a separate matter and can only be settled by either the common law or a Bill of this character.

" My Lord, it has been said that martial law was not necessary. I was anxious to abstain from expressing any view on the point at present ; but as the subject has been dealt with at such length, I wish to add one word to the discussion, and that is to read the actual message—if I may with your Lordship's permission do so—on which the Government of India declared martial law. The Council have learned from Mr. Hailey's speech and from other Members all the incidents which preceded the 13th of April, and it is not necessary for me to reiterate them. Well, on that day, all other telegraphic communication being cut, we received the following message by wireless telegraph :—

' Railway stations between Kasur and Amritsar looted, British soldier killed.' (As a matter of fact there were two.) 'Two British officers injured at Kasur.' (There were more people

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[*Sir William Vincent.*] [19TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

than two injured.) 'Bands of rebels reported on the move, Kasur treasury attacked; state of open rebellion exists in parts of the districts of Lahore and Amritsar. Lieutenant-Governor with the concurrence of the General Officer Commanding the 16th Division and Chief Justice of the High Court requests the Governor General in Council to direct him to suspend the functions of the ordinary criminal courts in Amritsar and Lahore districts and establish martial law therein and direct the trial of offenders under section 2 of Regulation 18 of 1914. Situation critical. Moveable column starts marching from Ferozepore to Amritsar through worst tract with guns to-morrow.'

"I want to put it to any Member of this Council whether, if he had been a Member of the Government of India at that time, with the information which is now before the Council, on receipt of a telegram of that kind, he would not have acted exactly as the Government of India did: if any officer would have dared to take the responsibility of not accepting a recommendation of that character. That is all, my Lord, on the question of martial law, but I think that this message adds to the information before the Council.

"My Lord, it has been said that this present Bill goes too far. I do not think it necessary for me in any way to discuss that point. It has been fully debated already by the Hon'ble the Law Member. Many detailed criticisms of various clauses were put forward which, if I may say so, appeared to me to be irrelevant in a debate of this character. We ought now really only to discuss the question as to whether an Indemnity Act of this character is necessary or not, and that is a question about which, I believe, nearly all the Members in this Council have been now convinced. It has been said, however, that we ought to postpone the Bill, because actions will not be brought at once, or if they are brought, postponement may be secured. Another suggestion was, 'you should bring the Act in now, but make it an Act which will only suspend civil or criminal proceedings against officers.' I would point out in answer to these suggestions that an action begun now may be decided before any Indemnity Act could be passed after the report of the Committe is received, and any lawyer member of this Council will know how difficult it would be to pass an Indemnity Act in regard to a suit either commenced or decreed. As to pending suits, is it fair that we should leave officers who, *ex hypothesi*, as I said before, have done their duty, with a possibility of being sued—or that we should say to them 'Well, you may be indemnified for doing what was right or you may not, we will tell you that six months later, when the Committee of Inquiry, which has nothing really whatever to do with your legal liabilities, has decided some other point.' I submit that is not a right position for Government to take.

"My Lord, there is only one other matter to which I wish to draw attention and that arises out of the remarks made by the Hon'ble Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia. He asked me to give him an assurance that those who gave evidence before the Committee would in no sense be harassed by the police. I am glad to give him that assurance, and I am quite sure that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will give full effect to it.

"Another point was that I was asked whether if the Committee should find that any officer of Government had been guilty of improper conduct, he would be punished. My Lord, I have already said that it is our hope that we may be able to publish the report of this Committee, and it is certainly not our intention to treat the recommendations of this body as of no account in so far as we may accept their views. Any recommendations which they make will have to be considered, and such action as we think necessary will certainly be taken upon them."

The motion for postponement of the Bill was put and negatived.

The motion that leave be given to introduce the Bill was put and agreed to.

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

[19TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.] [*Sir William Vincent.*]

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—" My Lord, I now introduce the Bill and move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned till Tuesday, the 23rd September, 1919, at 11 A.M.

SIMLA;
The 1st October, 1919.

H. M. SMITH,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

APPENDIX.

[Referred to in answer to question No. 1.]

Area and yield of cotton in each Province (including Indian States) in India for the five years ending with 1918-19.

Provinces and States.	Area in thousands of Acres.					Yield in thousands of bales of 400 lbs. each.				
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19. (Provisional estimates.)	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19. (Provisional estimates.)
(a) Bombay (including Indian States).	7,796	5,005	6,380	7,697	5,036	1,773	1,051	1,475	1,403	573
Central Provinces and Berar.	4,708	4,061	4,402	4,582	4,211	1,097	1,106	691	591	789
Hyderabad State ..	3,605	2,964	3,201	3,451	2,406	400	450	500	450	350
Madras	2,115	2,061	2,168	2,592	3,118	245	245	347	450	633
Punjab, including Indian States.	1,857	902	1,163	1,800	1,541	486	195	335	307	493
United Provinces ..	1,551	834	1,185	1,315	863	486	262	309	198	175
Central India States ...	1,519	999	1,419	1,454	1,233	293	216	311	116	216
Rajputana States ...	421	244	394	485	250	166	62	128	54	55
Sind (including Indian States).	336	161	240	267	290	116	19	78	53	108
Burma	270	187	223	247	347	42	27	40	48	78
Mysore	109	92	126	154	124	14	14	16	23	31
Bihar and Orissa ...	70	67	68	69	79	16	16	16	17	17
North West Frontier Province.	60	26	28	38	89	14	4	6	5	10
Bengal	90	68	73	71	73	34	30	20	19	32
Ajmer-Merwara ...	54	23	47	70	30	15	2	35	14	11
Assam	34	32	32	32	33	12	10	11	18	12
Baroda	(Included	under Bo	mbay) 707	914	815	(Included	under Bo	mbay) 171	239	85
Total ...	24,595	17,746	21,745	25,188	20,497	5,209	3,738	4,489	4,000	3,671

NOTE.—(a) Includes figures for Baroda for 1914-15 and 1915-16.

(b) The figures for 1918-19 are provisional estimates and are taken from the Final General Memorandum on the Cotton crop of 1918-19 published by the Director of Statistics in the Supplement to Part II of the Gazette of India, dated 22nd February 1919.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ASSEMBLED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1915.
(5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.)

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Tuesday, the 23rd September, 1919.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble SIR GEORGE LOWNDES, K.C.S.I., K.C., *Vice*-President, *presiding*, and 41 Members, of whom 36 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Crum asked :— 11-5 A.M.

1. " With regard to the position of subjects of late enemy countries and their return to India, will Government be pleased to state :— **Exclusion of Germans and enemy subjects from India.**

(*a*) for how long they are prepared to exclude Germans and subjects of other late enemy countries from India ?

(*b*) what steps they are taking regarding Article 438 of the Peace Treaty ?

(*c*) whether they are prepared to permanently exclude German missions from India ? and

(*d*) what circumstances will guide them in making exceptions to repatriation of interned enemy subjects ?"

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Sir William Vincent; Mr. W. E. Crum.*] [23RD SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

" (*a*) The Government of India are in correspondence with the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the admission into, or exclusion from, India of subjects of countries which are or have been at war with His Majesty. They hope to be in a position very soon to make a public announcement of their policy in this matter.

(*b*) The properties and undertakings of all German missions in India, including the Basel Mission Trading Company, have been vested in the provincial Custodians of Enemy Property, boards of trustees have been formed, and the properties and undertakings are being transferred from the Custodians to the trustees in accordance with Article 438 of the Peace Treaty.

(*c*) The Government of India will act in accordance with any decision which may be arrived at by His Majesty's Government. His Majesty's Government have decided that missionary and other philanthropic societies or organizations of alien enemy nationality, and their individual members of alien enemy nationality or birth, irrespective of their religious belief, cannot be re-admitted to India for a period which may be defined hereafter.

(*d*) The Government of India have decided that every German and Austrian at present in India is to be repatriated, subject to exceptions only in cases where there are very special reasons for granting exemption from repatriation. Each case will be considered on its merits. Exemption might be granted on the ground that an individual was by birth a British subject; that he has married and brought up a family in India and has entirely severed his connection with his own country; or that he is a native of territory which has ceased to be German or Austrian territory as a result of the Peace Treaty. But it is impossible to specify all circumstances which the Government of India might think sufficient.

In the United Kingdom, in the case of Germans married to British-born wives and deported from England to Germany, the wives have been allowed to stay in England or follow their husbands to Germany, as they preferred. In the case of British-born children of such parents, the law does not authorize the deportation of British subjects, but it has been the practice in England to include the names of very young children in the mother's permit. When the children are of school-going age or over, each case has been dealt with individually. In such cases the practice has been to make inquiries and try to ascertain whether the children wished to go or stay, and in the latter event whether there were relatives in England who could take care of them. The Government of India propose to be guided by the same principles in dealing with British-born wives and children of Germans and Austrians who were interned in India and are to be repatriated."

" **The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Crum** :—" May I ask a supplementary question? Can the Hon'ble Member say how soon he will be able to give a definite answer to (*a*)?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—" We have telegraphed about this matter to the Secretary of State recently, but I am unable to say the exact date on which a final decision will be reached."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Crum asked :—

Evasion of Indian Income-tax. **2.** " (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to an announcement reported to have been made by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons on 17th July regarding apparent evasion of Indian income-tax?

(*b*) What steps are Government taking to improve the machinery of collection and to prevent evasion?"

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[23RD SEPTEMBER, 1919.] [*Mr. H. F. Howard; Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma; Sir William Vincent.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Howard replied :—

" (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government of India are fully aware of the importance of improving income-tax assessment and preventing evasion. Before the passing of the new Act they had put to Local Governments (which, it should be remembered, are in charge of the administration of income-tax) the question whether the time had not come for the more general employment of specially trained and whole-time income-tax establishments. The importance of tightening the administration has been generally recognised, and though the diversity of conditions in the several provinces renders the application of any uniform system impracticable, the majority of Local Governments are, it is understood, taking up the suggestion, and it may interest the Hon'ble Member to learn that recently in the cities of Calcutta, Bombay and Rangoon, the income-tax establishments have been considerably strengthened. Special additions have also been made to the staff in the Punjab, the United Provinces and Madras, while certain improvements in the machinery have been introduced in the districts of Bengal. It is hoped that with this strengthening of the assessing staff a progressive improvement will be secured in the direction of enforcing liability to the tax where it is now being evaded. The Government of India also hope to obtain from Mr. Watkins, the expert in income-tax administration, whose services have been kindly lent to them in connection with the Excess Profits Duty by the Board of Inland Revenue of the United Kingdom, useful advice in connection with the whole subject. "

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma asked :—

3. " Will Government be pleased to state approximately the rough estimates of the world's production of gold and silver during 1919-20 and 1920-21." **World's production of gold and silver.**

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Howard replied :—

" The Government of India have not seen any authoritative estimates of the world's production of gold and silver during the current and next years, and in view of the various uncertain factors involved, they do not think that it will serve any useful purpose for them to attempt to frame any such estimates for the public information. "

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma asked :—

4. " (*a*) Has any conclusion been arrived at in fixing the salaries of Europeans and Indians serving in India and doing the same work? **System adopted in fixing the salaries of Europeans and Indians serving in India.**

(*b*) Is there to be any differential treatment, and, if so, on what principle?

(*c*) Is the European allowance to be the same in respect of all services or to vary with the service and status, rank and length of service of the individual? If so, what are the differences?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

" No conclusion has been arrived at. "

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma asked :—

5. " What is the value of the gold and silver employed in arts in the various countries during the ten years prior to the war? " **Value of gold and silver employed in arts**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Mr. H. F. Howard ; Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma ; the Vice-President.*] [23RD SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Howard replied :—

" The information asked for by the Hon'ble Member is not available except as regards the United States, where in 1916 the amount of gold consumed in the industrial arts was valued at slightly over 51 million dollars, *i.e.*, about £10¼ million, while the silver consumed amounted to somewhat over 32 million fine ounces.

In the case of India, it is impossible to say how far the gold and silver which has gone into consumption is held in the form of coin, and how much has been melted down for use in the arts."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma asked :—

Exchange compensation allowance.

6. " Will Government be pleased to state the reduction, if any, in the expenditure under exchange compensation allowance (1) during the official year 1918-19, and (2) during the four months ending on 31st July 1919, and the reduction anticipated during the succeeding eight months ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Howard replied :—

" The expenditure on account of exchange compensation allowance was reduced from Rs. 43¾ lakhs in 1917-18 to less than Rs. 7½ lakhs in 1918-19, and to *nil* during the first four months of the current year. No expenditure on this account is anticipated during the remaining eight months. "

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma asked :—

Collection of taxes.

7. " Do Government propose to consider the desirability of arranging for the collection of some taxes during the slack months of the trading season ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Howard replied :—

" The Hon'ble Member's question is not understood. The collection of Government taxes goes on through both the slack and the busy seasons of the year. "

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Sarma :—" May I request that the dates of the collection of revenue be postponed so as to enable the money to be used for the benefit of the trade ? That is the question I wish to ask."

The Vice-President :—" I understand that the Hon'ble Member desires to ask a supplementary question."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Howard :—" I am afraid I did not catch what the Hon'ble Member said."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Sarma :—" May I ask the question as to whether the dates of collection of certain of these taxes might be postponed till the slack season so that during the busy trade season the money may remain with the trade ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Howard :—" I am afraid, Sir, that we want all the money that we can get as early as we can get it. That is the answer to the Hon'ble Member's question."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[23RD SEPTEMBER, 1919.]   [*Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma ; Mr. R. A. Mant ; Mr. H. F. Howard ; Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal.*]

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma asked :—

8. " (*a*) Do very wide differences exist between province and province, adjoining districts and even parts of the same district in prices of foodstuffs ? Differences in prices of foodstuffs in various districts.

(*b*) Are Government in a position to say whether this is due party to the inability of the Railway Companies to meet the normal traffic demands ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Mant replied :—

"Full details of the wholesale and retail prices of food-grains in the different provinces and districts of India for the second half of July will be found in the Supplement to the Gazette of India for the 13th September. An examination of these statistics discloses considerable differences in the retail prices of food-grains, but it is not possible to assign any one cause for these variations. Marked differences in the price of rice, for instance, in adjoining districts may be due purely to local causes as when communications are temporarily interrupted by floods, or they may be due to the fact that District Officers have not reported the price of the same quality of rice. But the principal cause is probably that suggested by the Hon'ble Member, namely, the inability, of the railways to cope with all the traffic offering. This has compelled Government to control the inter-provincial movements of food-grains, and retarded the levelling process which is ordinarily promoted by free communications. The Government of India are now advised that the railway position is improving, and they are consulting Local Governments as to the possibility of relaxing control over the internal movements of food-grains."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma asked :—

9. " (*a*) Will Government be pleased to state to the extent of the latest figures available, the existing currency in cheques, notes and metal in the various countries having principal trade relations with India ? Metallic and paper currency.

(*b*) Is there in such countries sufficient metallic currency behind the cheque and paper currency according to the accepted standards prior to the war ?

(*c*) What proposals, if any, do Government contemplate for assisting India to compete industrially and commercially successfully with other countries ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Howard replied :—

" (*a*) I lay on the table a statement* giving the latest information available regarding the note circulation, and coin and bullion reserve held against the latter, in the United Kingdom, Japan, the United States of America, France and Italy. No information is available regarding cheques or the metallic currency actually in circulation.

(*b*) Government regret that they have no information on the point.

(*c*) This opens up such very wide matters that it is not practicable to deal with them by means of question and answer. I can only refer the Hon'ble Member to the Report of the Industries Commission."

The Hon'ble Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal asked :—

10. " (*a*) With reference to the policy of Imperial preference reported to have been announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Imperial Preference.

* *Vide* Appendix A.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal ; Sir George Barnes ; Mr. H. F. Howard ; Sir William Vincent.*] [23RD SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

Commons, were the Government of India previously con ulted or was Indian public opinion on the subject in any other way presented before His Majesty's Government?

(*b*) If the answer be in the negative, do Government propose to represent to His Majesty's Government the considered public opinion in India after ascertaining the same?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"The Government of India were consulted on the general question of fiscal policy arising out of the Resolutions of the Paris Conference held in June, 1916, though no specific reference at that time was made to Imperial preference. The Government of India did also ask Local Governments for their views on general questions of trade policy after the war, and in doing so, made a reference to the question of preferential tariffs. The replies of Local Governments indicated that a scheme of Imperial preference would, on the whole, receive the approval and support of the majority of the commercial community in India. But no discussion of the general principle has been invited. The replies were placed before the Secretary of State."

The Hon'ble Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal asked :—

Consideration of the establishment of a State Bank in India.

11. "(*a*) Is it not a fact that the Chamberlain Commission on Indian Finance and Currency in 1913 suggested the appointment of an expert committee to examine the question of the establishment of a State Central Bank in India?

(*b*) Do Government propose to ask the Secretary of State to refer the matter to the committee now sitting in London for consideration and for working out in detail a definite scheme capable of immediate adoption?"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Howard replied :—

"The answer to (*a*) is in the affirmative and to (*b*) in the negative. I may add that I propose to give a brief explanation of the position in connection with the Resolution which Mr. Sarma will shortly move."

The Hon'ble Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal asked :—

Katarpur Bakrid riot case.

12. "(*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the editorial column of the 'Amrita Bazar Patrika' of the 18th August, 1919, relating to the Katarpur Bakrid riot case and the severity of the sentences passed on the accused, in which it is stated that 8 have been condemned to death and 135 sentenced to transportation for life, that among the 8 condemned there are 3 *mahants*, one doctor and one aged banker, and that among those transported for life there are high *pandas*, municipal commissioners and secretary, zamindars and bankers as also a Sub-Inspector of Police?

(*b*) Do Government propose to take any action to reduce the sentences or to grant pardons in the above case?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"(*a*) The attention of Government has been drawn to the article in question.

(*b*) It is understood that the sentences are being considered by the Local Government. The Government of India have not received any application from any of the convicted persons."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[23RD SEPTEMBER, 1919.] [*Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal; Sir William Vincent; Sir Arthur Anderson.*]

The Hon'ble Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal asked :—

13. "With reference to the reply given in this Council by the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock in answer to a question asked by the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi on the 19th September 1916, will Government be pleased to state what further action the Government of India and the various Local Governments have taken for placing the ancient systems of medicine on a scientific basis and for increasing their usefulness?" **Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine.**

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"Local Governments have been consulted in the matter and their unanimous opinion is that before anything can be done in the direction of placing the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine on a scientific basis, it is essential that there should be a strong movement among indigenous practitioners to reform and organize themselves, and of such a movement there is at present little or no evidence. The Government of India consider, however, that the scientific investigation of the properties of indigenous drugs is likely to be fruitful, and may help to achieve the object which the Hon'ble Member has in view, of increasing the usefulness of the ancient Indian systems of medicine. An investigation on these lines is to be made by the Drugs Manufacture Committee which has recently been appointed. This Committee will, amongst other matters, inquire into the value of indigenous medicines and will collect information regarding the mineral and vegetable drugs not included in the British pharmacopœia which are at present most commonly used by those who practise the Ayurvedic and Unani systems."

The Hon'ble Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal asked :—

14. "Will Government lay on the table the correspondence, if any, between the Government of India and the Central Provinces Administration relating to the constitution of a Chief Court at Nagpur? What action do Government propose to take on the proposals made by the Central Provinces Administration?" **Constitution of a Chief Court at Nagpur.**

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"A decision on the question of constituting a Chief Court at Nagpur has been postponed for the time being on financial grounds. As no final decision has yet been reached, the Government of India are not prepared at this stage to lay the papers on the table. I shall be glad to give the Hon'ble Member further information privately if he wishes."

The Hon'ble Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal asked :—

15. "Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the superior appointments, *i.e.*, gazetted appointments, made to the various branches of the Railway service during the years 1916-17, 1917-18, and 1918-19 classified as below :— **Higher appointments on Railways.**

Europeans. *Eurasians.* *Hindus.* *Muhammadans.* *Others.*"

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson replied :—

"A statement* is laid on the table. The figures given therein do not include officers of the Audit and Accounts Department, State Railways, who are provided by the Indian Finance Department.

The Hon'ble Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal asked :—

16. "What is the actual expenditure on the construction of New Delhi from the date of the undertaking of the works up to 31st March 1919?" **Expenditure on New Delhi.**

* Not included in these Proceedings.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Mr. R. A. Mant; Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar; Sir William Vincent; Mr. N. F. Paton; Mr. H. F. Howard.*] [23RD SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

The Hon'be Mr. R. A. Mant replied :—

"The outlay on the New Capital at Delhi up to the end of 31st March 1919, was as follows :—

			Rs.
Actual expenditure to end of 1917-1918	...	...	2,63,02,409
Approximate expenditure in 1918-1919	...	...	41,27,000
Total	...	...	3,04,29,409 "

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar asked :—

Appointment of a non-official commission to inquire into the Calcutta disturbances of September, 1917.

17. "(*a*) Is it a fact that the Calcutta public appointed a non-official commission consisting of Messrs. L. P. E. Pugh, A. Tyabji, H. D. Bose, C. Vijayaraghavachariar and Agit Prasada to inquire into the Calcutta disturbances of September, 1917; that the said commission sat for about a month in Calcutta and after an open public inquiry, submitted a report to Government?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to lay the said report on the table and to state to what extent they propose to give effect to the recommendations of the said commission?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"(*a*) and (*b*) No such report has reached the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. N. F. Paton asked :—

Government Loan and hoarding of Silver Rupees.

18. "(*a*) Is it a fact that a very small amount of new money has been invested in the recent Government Loan as compared with the very large sums subscribed and being subscribed to Joint Stock Companies?

(*b*) Are Government satisfied that the terms of their recent Loan were such as to enlist the full financial support that might otherwise have been obtained?

(*c*) Is it a fact that very large quantities of silver rupees are being hoarded throughout India?

(*d*) Are Government prepared to consider the advisability of commencing issues of Premium Bonds concurrently with the issue of the next Loan, with a view to bringing into circulation these hoarded rupees?"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Howard replied :—

"(*a*) Government do not consider that the amount subscribed to their recent loan, namely, over 21 crores, compares unfavourably with the sums now being invested in companies.

(*b*) Government are satisfied that the terms of their loan were as liberal as the circumstances justified.

(*c*) Government have no exact information as to the amount of rupees now in hoards, but it is probable that the facts are as stated in the question.

(*d*) Suggestions for the issue of premium bonds were carefully examined two years ago. Even if the issue of such bonds were a measure free from objection *per se*, Government do not consider that it would have any material effect in bringing hoarded rupees into circulation."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[23RD SEPTEMBER, 1919.] [*Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha ; Mr. H. F. Howard ; Sir William Vincent.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

19. "(*a*) What truth, if any, is in the following statement of alleged facts as given by the *Statesman* :— The value of the sovereign.

" If you land in the country with a sovereign the Government will take it away from you and give you eleven rupees three annas in return. If you are in the country and happen to have a sovereign and take it to the Currency Office you will get fifteen rupees for it. On the other hand, if you take it to the bazar you will find purchasers at twenty-one rupees. But if you accept it you will be committing an offence.

(*b*) If the facts be as stated above, do Government propose to take any action in the matter and, if so, what action ? If no action is proposed to be taken, will Government state the reasons ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Howard replied :—

" (*a*) The facts are substantially as stated.

(*b*) Government recognise the present anomalous position in which there are three prices for gold, namely, (1) the bazar price, (2) the price paid by Government for gold acquired by them on import into India, and (3) the legal tender rate at which sovereigns are received at the currency office, The anomaly should however, disappear when the present artificial restrictions on the movement of gold into India are removed, and when the ultimate rate at which gold will be legal tender in India has been determined as a result of the deliberations of the Currency Committee now sitting in London. As regards the bazar price of gold the Hon'ble Member will no doubt have noticed that the premium has recently been greatly reduced owing to the fortnightly sales of gold by Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

20. " (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the Resolution of the Government of Bihar and Orissa on the administration of the Jails in that province in the year 1917-18, showing that 13,777 prisoners were admitted to hospital as against 6,579 in the previous year, that the daily average number in hospital was 662 against 310, the total number of deaths rose from 237 to 581 and the death rate from 32·9 to 63·4 *per mille* ? Jail administration of Bihar and Orissa.

(*b*) Have Government in their possession information about the Jail administration of any other province or provinces, during the same period, showing either an equally bad or even a worse state of affairs ? If so, will Government be pleased to furnish the same ?

(*c*) If the answer to (*b*) be in the affirmative, has the Provincial Government concerned tried to explain the situation by urging the same view as the Bihar and Orissa Government that 'it is difficult to resist the conclusion that the officers of the provincial service who have taken their places as medical officers or Superintendents of Jail work have been unable to adapt themselves to it or to control their subordinates' ?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

" (*a*) Government have seen the Resolution of the Government of Bihar and Orissa on the administration of the jails in that Province in the year 1918.

(*b*) A statement* is laid on the table showing for each Province in 1917 and 1918 the ratio per mille of average strength—

(*i*) of admissions into hospital,

*Vide Appendix B.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Sir William Vincent; Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.*] [23RD SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

(*ii*) of daily average number sick, and

(*iii*) of deaths from all causes.

(*c*) Almost every Local Government has at one time or another drawn attention to the deterioration in the efficiency of the administration of the Jails Department during the last few years owing to the absence on military duty of many regular officers of the Indian Medical Service belonging to that Department.

The increase in the death-rate in most provinces is greatly deplored by the Government who are endeavouring to secure the speedy return to civil duty of as many officers of the Department as possible."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked:—

Acceptance of "dalis" by Government officers.

21. "(*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a Resolution dated Ranchi, the 16th July 1919, issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa on *dalis*, in which His Honour in Council has been pleased to declare his decision that from the 1st of September, 1919, 'no Government officer shall be permitted to accept *dalis*'?

(*b*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the leading article on the subject in the *Searchlight* of August 17th last, in which that journal expresses its appreciation of the said action of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council?

(*c*) Is the practice in regard to receiving *dalis* in other provinces the same or about the same as that which obtained in Bihar and Orissa before the promulgation of the recent Resolution? If so, do Government propose to invite the attention of other Local Governments to the Resolution with a view to their taking similar action? If not, will Government state their reasons therefor?

(*d*) Are there any rules on the subject of presents or *dalis* issued by the Government of India? If so, will Government lay on the table a copy thereof?

(*e*) In the matter of receiving presents by Government officers, are there any rules of the Government of India which make a differentiation between Indian and non-Indian non-officials prohibiting acceptance of presents from the former but not from the latter? If so, will Government be pleased to state the reasons for maintaining such a difference?

(*f*) If any such rules of differentiation be in existence, would it not be open to Government officers in Bihar and Orissa to continue to accept presents or *dalis* from non-Indian non-officials, in spite of the Resolution promulgated by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and would not the effect of the said Resolution to that extent be nullified?

(*g*) If the answer to the part (*f*) be in the affirmative, do Government propose to so revise the rules as to remove the differentiation in this matter between Indian and non-Indian non-officials? If not, why not?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied:—

"(*a*) The Government of India have not seen the Resolution referred to.

(*b*) The Government of India have seen the newspaper article referred to.

(*c*) The Government of the Punjab has, it is understood, issued an order prohibiting the acceptance of *dalis*. The Government of India have not precise information as to the practice in other Provinces. The matter is one entirely in the discretion of Local Governments: but the Government of India

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[23RD SEPTEMBER, 1919.] [*Sir William Vincent; Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.*]

are prepared to draw the attention of other Local Governments to the orders issued by the Governments of the Panjab and Bihar and Orissa.

(*d*) A copy of rule 2 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules is laid on the table.

(*e*) Rule 2 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules provides that a Government servant may not, without the previous sanction of the Government of India, directly or indirectly accept, either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person, any gift, gratuity or reward, or any promise of a gift, gratuity or reward, from any native of India. The rule does not mention gifts from persons other than Indians. The rule was based on the East India Company Act, 1772 (13 Geo. 3, c. 63), which prohibited the acceptance of presents from any of the natives of Asia. The offering of presents to Government servants is not a European custom.

(*f* and *g*) As already stated, the Government of India have not seen the Resolution said to have been issued by the Government of Bihar and Orissa."

The Government Servants' Conduct Rules.

* * * * * * *

Gifts.

2. A Government servant may not, without the previous sanction of the Government of India, directly or indirectly accept, either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person, any gift, gratuity or reward, or any promise of a gift, gratuity or reward from any Native of India.

The Head of a Government or Administration or a Political Officer may accept from any Native Prince or Chief a ceremonial gift which is deposited in the Government Toshakhana and for which a return present is made at the Government expense. Any Government servant may accept a complimentary present of flowers or fruit or similar articles of trifling value. The practice of giving such presents should however be discouraged.

When a gift of substantial value cannot be refused without giving offence, it should, unless the Government of India by special order otherwise direct, be delivered up to the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

Increase of salaries of the members of the Provincial Civil Services.

22. "(*a*) Have any steps been so far taken to carry out the recommendations of the Public Services Commission in the matter of increase of salaries of the members of the Provincial Civil Services—Executive and Judicial—in any province? If so, in which of them?

(*b*) Are Government aware that the members of these two services have been very hard hit by reason of their comparatively small salaries and the recent abnormal rise in prices?

(*c*) If no steps have been taken so far, do Government propose to deal with the question at an early date? If so, when may the orders fixing the revised scale of salary be expected?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the replies given on the 15th and 17th September to similar questions by the Hon'ble Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal and the Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha; Sir Arthur Anderson; Sir William Vincent; Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda.*] [23RD SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

Dismantling of the Bhagalpur-Bounsi section of the East Indian Railway.

23. " (*a*) Are Government aware that the dismantling of the Bhagalpur-Bounsi section of the East Indian Railway has caused very great inconvenience to the people of the Bhagalpur and Santal Perganas Districts in Bihar ?

(*b*) Is it a fact that the people of the tracts affected have submitted a memorial to the Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division, as stated in an editorial paragraph in the *Searchlight* of Patna in its issue of 17th August last ?

(*c*) Is it true as further stated therein that 'the earth-work on the railway track and the masonry work of the bridges and also the station buildings . . . . are all intact and only the iron materials have to be supplied and laid on ' ?

(*d*) If the answer to part (*c*) be in the affirmative, do Government propose to take in hand the restoration of the line as soon as possible ? If not, will Government be pleased to state the reasons for delaying re-opening the line, and also the approximate time at which the public may look forward to travelling on that section of the East Indian Railway."

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson replied :—

" The replies to (*a*) (*b*) (*c*) and the first part of (*d*) are in the affirmative. I may explain for the Hon'ble Member's information with regard to the second part of (*d*) that it is the intention to utilise second-hand rails for relaying the line as soon as these can be obtained, but it is not possible yet to forecast a date. Government are alive to the necessity for relaying dismantled lines as soon as possible."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

The Punjab Inquiry Committee.

24. "(*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the statement of the *Englishman* in its issue of September 6th, 1919, in an editorial paragraph under the heading ' By the way ' in which is noticed the personnel of the Punjab Inquiry Committee, that 'Sir Chiman Lal Setalvad is the second Presidency Magistrate at Bombay ' ?

(*b*) Is it not a fact that Sir Chiman Lal Setalvad who has been appointed a member of the Committee is a non-official, an Advocate of the Bombay High Court and at present the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University ?

(*c*) If the answer be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state whether there is any foundation for the *Englishman's* statement ? "

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

" (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) No."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked :—

Training of Indian cadets at Sandhurst.

25. " (*a*) Is it a fact that Indian cadets have been sent to Sandhurst for training ? (*b*) Have the sons of any Indian officers been selected for this course of training ? (*c*) If not, is it in contemplation to make any such selection ? "

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[23RD SEPTEMBER, 1919.] [*Major General Sir Alfred Bingley ; Sir William Vincent ; Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda ; Sir George Barnes.*]

The Hon'ble Major General Sir Alfred Bingley replied :—

" (*a*) Yes. Ten Indian cadets have been admitted to Sandhurst.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) The sons of Indian officers are accepted gladly, but the standards of education or of fitness in other respects cannot be lowered on their account."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked :—

26. " In how many cases since the Indian Press Act, 1910, was enacted have there been appeals in the different High Courts against orders of forfeiture and in how many cases, if any, has the appeal been successful ? " Order of forfeiture under the Press Act of 1910.

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

" Since the introduction of the Indian Press Act, 1910, fifteen appeals have been preferred to High Courts against orders of forfeiture of security, eleven of which were rejected on their merits, while one was successful. Three are still undecided."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked :—

27. " (*a*) Is it a fact that Indian labourers employed in Ceylon estates are sentenced to imprisonment for breach of labour contracts and other labour offences ? Indian labourers in Ceylon.

(*b*) Is it a fact that the Government of Ceylon has under contemplation a new labour Ordinance to secure increased recruitment in India ? If so, do Government propose to ascertain the provisions of the contemplated legislation and take steps to safeguard the interests of Indian labourers ? "

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

" (*a*) In Ceylon an Ordinance of 1865 contains penal sections imposing imprisonment for labour offences. It also makes an employer liable to imprisonment for refusal to pay wages when due. The law is a general one, and applies not only to estate labourers but all servants, labourers and journeymen artificers. The Hon'ble Member will find in paragraph 43 of the Report made to the Government of India by Mr. Marjoribanks and the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ahmad Thambi Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur in 1917 particulars of the extent to which the penal sections of this Ordinance were used in 1915 in the case of the estate labourers and their employers. The number of persons charged with labour offences in 1915 appears to have been only about one per cent of the total labour force. I may say that both the Madras Government and the Government of India have already addressed the Secretary of State on the subject of this Ordinance, and we have been informed by the Secretary of State that the Colonial Office have asked the Ceylon Government earnestly to consider how far it might be possible to dispense with all punishment for labour offences.

(*b*) With regard to the second part of the Hon'ble Member's question, we know that a Committee was appointed by the Government of Ceylon in 1918, which was to advise how increased recruitment might be secured from India. The Government of India have not yet received a draft of any proposed new labour Ordinance in Ceylon, and will certainly ask that they may have an opportunity of communicating their observations on any measure affecting Indian labourers which the Government of Ceylon may have in contemplation."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; Major General Sir Alfred Bingley; Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi.*] [23RD SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked :—

Publication of the report of the Medical Services Committee.

28. "(*a*) Do Government propose to direct the publication of the report of the Medical Services Committee?

(*b*) Will this Council be permitted to make suggestions before action is taken by Government on the report?

(*c*) What were the terms of reference to the Committee, and the personnel of the Committee?"

The Hon'ble Major General Sir Alfred Bingley replied :—

"As regards (*a*), the report of the Committee is still under consideration by the Government of India, and is therefore treated as confidential for the time being. Its publication at a later stage will, however, be considered.

As regards (*b*), Government will be glad to consider any suggestions which Members of this Council may have to make in regard to the subjects dealt with by the Committee.

As regards (*c*), the attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the reply given to a similar question asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea on the 7th March, 1919."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked :—

Concessions to Civil Assistant Surgeons holding temporary commissions in the Indian Medical Service.

29. "(*a*) Is it a fact that those Civil Assistant Surgeons who hold temporary commissions in the Indian Medical Service will soon revert to civil employment? (*b*) Is it proposed that after reversion they will retain the honorary rank held at the time of reversion? (*c*) Do Government propose in consideration of their services and honorary rank to grant them other concessions, such as first class travelling allowance, etc.?"

The Hon'ble Major General Sir Alfred Bingley replied :—

"(*a*) Owing to the present shortage of medical officers, it is unlikely that Civil Assistant Surgeons, who hold temporary commissions in the Indian Medical Service, will be permitted to resume civil employment in the near future. Certain officers, however, whose return to civil duty has been specifically asked for by their Local Governments, have already been reverted, or will be reverted shortly.

(*b*) The general question of permitting temporary officers in the Army to retain their rank as an honorary distinction on release from military service, is under consideration. The decision that may be arrived at on the subject will be applicable to temporary officers of the Indian Medical Service.

(*c*) The memorials which have been received from some temporary officers of the Indian Medical Service, praying for certain concessions, are under consideration."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

Railway line between Dacca and Aricha.

30. "(*a*) Are Government considering the desirability of constructing a Railway line between Dacca and Aricha?

(*b*) Are Government aware of the great difficulties of communication between the city of Dacca and the headquarters of the Manikganj sub-division and the western part of the district generally?

(*c*) Is it a fact that repeated representations have been made to the Local Government urging the desirability of constructing this line which will facili-

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tate communication in a comparatively inaccessible part of the country, and shorten the distance between Calcutta and Dacca ? "

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson replied :—

" A communication on the subject has just been received from the Government of Bengal. It will be given early attention by Government. The replies to (*a*) and (*c*) are therefore substantially in the affirmative, while to (*b*) the reply is that Government have no special information on the subject."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

31. " (*a*) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the rates and extent of allowances sanctioned, in view of the high prices, to officers serving in the various departments of the Government of India and the different Provincial Governments ? **Allowances sanctioned on account of high prices.**

(*b*) On what principles have the amounts of these allowances been fixed ? Do they bear any proportion to the increase in the rate of the prices of the necessaries of life ? If so, what is the said proportion ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Howard replied :—

" (*a*) The attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the statement furnished to the Council, in reply to him, at the meeting held on the 19th March 1919. A revised statement* bringing up to date the information then given, regarding special allowances sanctioned by the Government of India, is laid on the table.

(*b*) The concessions sanctioned have been based on the recommendations of Heads of Imperial Departments and Local Governments, who are in the best position to estimate the degree of relief required. No general ratio has been adopted between the scale of allowances and the rise in prices."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

32. " (*a*) Have Government received any proposals of the Government of Bengal in regard to the question of re-organisation of the Provincial Judicial Service ? **Re-organisation of the Provincial Judicial Service.**

(*b*) Are Government aware that the opinion of the Local Government as embodied in Resolution No. 6279-A., dated Calcutta, the 19th November 1918, has not met with the approval of the public in Bengal, particularly in so far as it deviates from the recommendations of the Public Services Commission ?

(*c*) Are Government aware that the proposals made therein are considered very unsatisfactory, especially as regards the fixing of Rs. 175 as the salary in the probationary grade, the first grade of Munsiffs (on Rs. 500) being made a selection grade, and the proposed time-scale and maximum salary for Subordinate Judges ? "

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

" (*a*) The reply is in the affirmative.

(*b*) and (*c*) The Government of India have been informed by the Government of Bengal that numerous opinions were received in reply to their Resolution No. 6279-A., dated 19th November last, but are not aware that they were on the whole adverse to the scheme put forward in that Resolution. The proposals

*Not included in these Proceedings.

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of the Local Government have not yet been taken into consideration as the replies from the Local Governments on this section of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission are not yet complete. "

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

Government control of rice.

33. " (*a*) Is it a fact that the Government control of rice resulted in an increase of export from Bengal during the six months succeeding the appointment of a Foodstuffs Commissioner ?

(*b*) What control, if any, has been exercised by the Foodstuffs Commissioner over the export of rice overseas and coastwise from Bengal, since his appointment, through what agency has such control been exercised, and with what result ?

(*c*) Was any maximum limit as to quantity fixed by the Foodstuffs Commissioner, beyond which export of rice would not be allowed from Bengal ? If so, when was such limit fixed, what was the limit, and on what considerations was it based ?

(*d*) Did Government make any attempt to ascertain the maximum capacity of Bengal for export of rice when the Foodstuffs Commissioner assumed control, and to see that it was not exceeded ?

(*e*) In fixing any such maximum limit did the Foodstuffs Commissioner take into consideration the actual requirements of Bengal ?

(*f*) Is it a fact that for a long time after the assumption of control over the movement and supply of rice, Burma rice imported into Calcutta was entirely ear-marked for other provinces and not allowed to be consumed in Bengal ?

(*g*) Is it a fact that while this was the case, the price of rice consumed in Bengal was steadily rising ?

(*h*) When was Burma rice first permitted to be imported for Bengal under license and under what circumstances ?

What quantities of such rice have since been absorbed in Bengal month by month, and with what effect on the price of rice in Bengal ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Mant replied :—

" (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Exports to foreign countries were either prohibited or restricted to definite quantities. Exports to Madras were not interfered with until July last when they were stopped altogether. Control was exercised through the Collector of Customs. Foreign exports between January and June 1919 were 260,000 cwts. less than in the previous year, and as most countries included in the rationing scheme have drawn their full allotments for the year, exports by sea from Calcutta have now been closed down.

(*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) No maximum limit was fixed, but at the Delhi Conference in October 1918 it was reported by the Bengal representative that the surplus available for export from Bengal amounted to 240,000 tons. This figure of course took no account of the surplus available from the winter rice crop of 1918. In regulating exports from Bengal, the Government of India took into account not only the estimated surplus from Bengal, but also (1) previous shipments to countries rationed from Bengal and the minimum requirements of these countries, (2) the essential requirements of other provinces, (3) the relative prices of rice in the different provinces, and (4) the comparative ease with which Bengal could be restocked owing to the proximity of Burma.

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(*f*) No indents for Burma rice were received from Bengal till May last.

(*g*) and (*h*) The price of rice did not begin to rise rapidly in Bengal till May last, and 1,000 tons of Burma rice were at once placed at the disposal of the Director of Civil Supplies, Bengal, by the Foodstuffs Commissioner. The allotment was raised to 3,000 tons in June, but at the end of that month the Director of Civil Supplies reported that the demand for Burma rice in Bengal was very small and that there was little prospect of the allotment being absorbed. On July 8th he confirmed his previous statement and reported that the Burma rice shops opened in Calcutta had definitely proved a failure. Nevertheless, the allotment of 3,000 tons was repeated in July and August. The demand is now brisker, and arrangements have been made to land 70,000 tons of rice in Calcutta in the current month, of which less than 25,000 tons are for provinces other than Bengal. In addition, exports of rice from Burma to Chittagong have been freely allowed, 48,091 tons having been shipped to the latter port between the 1st January and the end of August. Full information regarding the price of rice in Bengal will be found in the answer to the next question."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

34. " (*a*) Will Government be pleased to make a statement showing, province by province, the course of the average retail prices of rice during the last eight months ? Retail prices of rice.

(*b*) At what wholesale rates are controlled supplies of Burma rice available at the importing centres, and how do the retail prices thereof vary, in the different provinces ?

(*c*) Is controlled Burma rice available at all District and Sub-divisional headquarters and other important markets ?

(*d*) Have the retail prices of controlled Burma rice been fixed at every place in the different provinces from the very beginning ? If so, what are the said rates ?

(*e*) If the answer to part (*d*) be in the negative, will Government be pleased to state if there was anything to prevent profiteering by retail dealers in such controlled rice ?

(*f*) Is there anything in the different provinces to prevent a retail dealer in rice from selling a license obtained from a District Officer for a supply of Burma rice, to another person ? Is he under any obligation to import the entire quantity covered by the license into any particular locality in the province within a prescribed period of time ? If not, to what extent can such a locality, for the requirements of which the license is granted, count upon the supply ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Mant replied :—

"(*a*) A statement* giving the statistics required, as far as they are available, is laid on the table.

(*b*) The information asked for is not available. The Foodstuffs Commissioner fixes the ex-hopper prices of the different qualities of rice in Burma, the *f. o. b.* charges, and, in consultation with the Shipping Controller and the Steamer Companies concerned, the rates of freight. It is left to the local authorities to fix the landing charges at the port of entry, and the rate of

*Not included in these Proceedings.

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importers' profit, and to fix the wholesale and retail prices at which the rice may be sold.

(*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) Questions relating to the distribution and control of the rice imported from Burma within the limits of a province should be asked in the Legislative Council of the province concerned."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

Consignments of rice.

35. "(*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a statement made at a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on the 4th July, last, by the Hon'ble Mr. Irwin to the effect that 2¼ lakhs maunds of rice consigned to Bihar and Orissa were accumulated at three stations on the Darjeeling Kissenganj branch line for want of adequate transport facilities, and that some of the rice was rotting and some actually growing out of the bags, while people in the neighbouring district of Darjeeling were crying out for supplies? Is the statement correct?

(*b*) Is the carrying capacity of railways taken into account by the Foodstuffs Commissioner or Directors of Civil Supplies in fixing the allotment of rice in any particular case?

(*c*) What steps have been taken for the prevention of similar occurrences in future?

(*d*) Is it a fact that occurrences similar to the above have happened at several other railway centres?"

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Mant replied :—

"(*a*) The congestion of the rice traffic on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway in April last was brought to the notice of the Foodstuffs Commissioner in the beginning of May, and the attention of the Controller of Traffic was at once drawn to the matter. Inquiry showed that the congestion was due to the heavy demands for wagons on the East Indian Railway. This Railway had to restrict the Bengal and North-Western Railway at the junctions, which Railway in its turn had to restrict the Eastern Bengal Railway. These restrictions reacted on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway. As soon as it was possible to do so, the East Indian Railway increased the number of wagons at the transhipment points and the congestion was cleared. The Government of India have received no complaints regarding the alleged deterioration of the rice.

(*b*) The carrying capacity of railways is taken into account as far as possible; but the Hon'ble Member will see from the answer to the first part of his question, that it is not easy to forecast the position on a given length of railway at a given time.

(*c*) The Foodstuffs Commissioner works in close touch on the one hand with Provincial Directors of Civil Supplies, and, on the other, with the Railway Board.

(*d*) The Government of India have received no complaints of similar occurrences elsewhere."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

Relief afforded on account of high prices.

36. "(*a*) What various steps have been taken in each province for generally affording relief against the high prices of foodgrains in areas outside those in respect of which famine has been declared?

(*b*) Have Government any information as to what steps have been taken in the various Native States towards the same end?"

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The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Mant replied :—

" (*a*) The question of the control of prices within the different provinces is one for the Local Governments concerned, and the Government of India have received no detailed reports as to the measures adopted. They understand, however, that in most provinces Burma rice has been used for the purpose of controlling prices. Arrangements have been made at the ports for rigorous control of the rice imported from Burma, and cheap grain shops have been opened in most provinces by district boards, municipal councils and private agencies at which Burma rice is retailed either at cost price or at very small profit. In Bombay city over 120 of these cheap grain shops have been opened, and the Government of India understand that in the Presidency as a whole more than 400 similar shops have been established. In some provinces action has been taken under the Articles of Commerce Ordinance to requisition stocks of foodgrains unreasonably withheld from the market, and in the North-West Frontier Province, where of course conditions are special, maximum prices of foodstuffs have been fixed under the Defence of India Rules.

(*b*) Similar action has been taken in several Indian States and many of the Durbars have also prohibited the export of foodgrains from their States."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

Grand Trunk Canal scheme and improvement of silted up rivers of Bengal.

37. "(*a*) What action has been taken in regard to the Grand Trunk Canal Scheme of Bengal ?

(*b*) How much is the said scheme estimated to cost, and what particular locality will the proposed canal serve as a means of communication ?

(*c*) Is there any comprehensive scheme before Government for the improvement of the old rivers of Bengal which are silting up ? If so, how much is it estimated to cost and when is it likely to be taken up ?

(*d*) How far, if at all, is the Grand Trunk Canal project likely on financial grounds to retard the carrying out of any scheme for improving the existing waterways of Bengal ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Mant replied :—

" (*a*) A project for the construction of the Grand Trunk Canal in Bengal has recently been received from the Local Government, and is at present under the consideration of the Government of India.

(*b*) The scheme, as recommended for sanction by the Government of Bengal, is estimated to cost Rs. 2,88,30,500 and is designed to provide direct routes, suitable for steamer navigation, between Calcutta and—

(*i*) the Ganges, *via* the Madhumati and Gorai rivers ;

(*ii*) Assam, Cachar and Sylhet *via* the Madaripur Bil Canal ;

(*iii*) Barisal.

(*c*) No comprehensive scheme for the improvement of the rivers of Bengal has been submitted to the Government of India.

(*d*) The construction of the Grand Trunk Canal is unlikely to retard, on financial grounds, the prosecutions of any schemes for the improvement of existing waterways which the Local Government may desire to take up."

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[*Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.*] [23RD SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

RESOLUTION *re* ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATE BANK IN INDIA.

11-36 A.M. **The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma** :—"Sir, the Resolution I beg to move runs as follows :—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that a State Bank on the lines suggested by Professor Keynes in his annexure to the report on the Indian currency be established in India at a very early date.'

Sir, I sincerely wish that a Resolution of such an important character relating to banking had been moved by a member connected with commerce and banking. I feel the great disadvantage of a layman like myself venturing to bring before this Council a Resolution of this description. But my justification for doing so is the enormous importance of the subject coupled with the recent movements to place the banking facilities of India on a proper basis. There is an impression, which I believe to be accurate, that there is a movement on foot to amalgamate the three Presidency Banks and place additional facilities at their disposal. It is, under those circumstances, Sir, that I venture to bring forward this Resolution. I feel fortified in the soundness of the propositions that I am asking the Council to accept by the fact that I have the examples of almost every European country behind me. We have State Banks in France, Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Netherlands, Belgium, not to speak of Japan, and recently legislation was undertaken in the United States of America to constitute a Central Federal Board and regional banks for the purpose of decentralising the functions and placing on a sound footing the banking facilities of America. I may go further and say that the Government of India, so far back as 1901, were distinctly of opinion that a Central Bank should be established in India for the purpose of relieving them of part of their responsibilities and placing India on a sound banking footing. These are the exact words of the Government of India Resolution :—'We desire at the same time to record our deliberate opinion that it would be distinctly advisable, if practicable, to establish a Central Bank in India so as to relieve Government of its present heavy responsibilities and to secure the advantages arising from the control of the banking of the country by a solid and powerful central institution.'

"Professor Keynes in collaboration with his colleagues went into the question at the request of the Chamberlain Commission and has formulated a scheme going into considerable detail as to the lines on which a Central Bank can and ought to be established in India. I have therefore the authority of a very eminent Professor of Economics and businessmen behind me in the proposals that I put before the Council.

"It is unnecessary for me to state that the principle I ask the Council to accept is the necessity for the establishment of a Central Bank; then that that Central Bank should be largely, if not wholely, controlled with regard to its general policy by the State. As to whether it should take up the question of the paper currency, gold standard and other subjects along with banking facilities are matters upon which no one need be wedded to any particular doctrine. Recent events have taught us very important lessons and they would necessarily be taken into consideration in assigning functions to this State Bank. But I am asking the Council to accept the principles underlying the recommendations of Professor Keynes, and, I think, it will not be very difficult to convince the Council of the soundness of this proposition. Sir, the events during the last few stirring years have convinced us that behind the banking system of every country lies the credit of the whole country, the credit of the Government, and it was shown that it would be absolutely impossible, in times of crisis, for the banks to undertake the work which they were doing in peace times, without State assistance. It was

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also shown that, owing to the enormous growth of Government securities, Government loans and credit facilities, in other countries, something of the same sort should be attempted in India in order to place India on the right track, and enable her to compete and hold her own successfully with the other countries of the world. All well-organised countries have learnt to make one pound go as far as five for all practical purposes. We are yet in a primitive state and we have to improve our banking system, if even the existing wealth of the country is to be utilised as it ought properly to be utilised. It is unnecessary to expatiate at great length on this point, but a few figures would convince Hon'ble Members of the enormous progress made in foreign countries during recent years and how woefully behind we are at the present moment. Hon'ble Members will find that there were in the United States 3,294 banks in 1890, whereas the number had gone up to 7,560 in 1915. And the capital and surplus was in dollars 316 millions in 1890 and have gone up to 794 millions in 1915, that is by more than 400 millions. We find also that in Japan there has been enormous progress. There were in 1916 the Bank of Japan with 11 branches, and 51 special banks with 77 branches, 1,407 ordinary banks and 2,163 branches, Savings Banks with 184 branches, altogether about 2,143 principal and 3,731 branches. Whereas in 1915-16, under banking and loan, the aggregate number was shown as 480 for the whole of India with a population of 315 millions, and the total capital was only 834 lakhs. Turning to the principal banks, Hon'ble Members will find that the capital of the Presidency Banks and the larger Indian joint stock banks is only 713 lakhs of rupees, and the reserves are about 524 lakhs. Together with the reserves, the capital will be about £8,000,000 or 12 crores of rupees. There are only 71 principal banks and 371 branches. The very large number of banks in a smaller area with a smaller population as compared with the facilities in India with its large area and population should convince clearly Hon'ble Members that we have to make very great strides in keeping up the pace. But that is not the only point. We find that the Government have been practically doing a large part of banking work. The Finance Minister and his establishment have been very hard worked, especially during the last five years, and the Currency Department must have given them no end of trouble. We have the Paper Currency and other policy managed by the State which does what banking experts do in other countries, in collaboration with the Government officials. We have the same state of things in the India Office. We have at the present moment the business of managing about £3[illegible] millions of securities in the Gold Standard Reserve alone and 54 millions in the Paper Currency. Those securities comprise stock of various kinds and treasury bills, and one important question would be how to manage them so that we may suffer no loss either in capital or interest; and we have suffered loss already by reason of depreciation in the value of the stocks we hold. Hon'ble Members will also notice that at present it would be difficult to convert the stocks and bills into gold even if it were necessary to do so, and it may not be necessary to convert the whole of the gold standard reserve having regard to the fact that our exports are in excess of our imports, and the present exchange and currency position has also been strengthened. The management of the gold currency reserve, the other stocks and bills we hold is one which would fall legitimately within the operations of a bank, while it is being at present managed by the Government. And our paper currency also has been enormously increased. From 60 crores it has gone up to 180 crores, and it is also necessary that there should be some expert body which can control this enormous growth and work it on sound lines. I think between 16 and 20 crores of rupees of notes have been issued, during the last four months, since we last met in Delhi. It is thus clear that there is necessity for a very highly trained expert body, being created at an early date for the purpose of helping the Government, with a clearly avowed responsibility. The advantages which are

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generally claimed for a State Bank I need hardly dilate upon at very great length. They are chiefly the following:—

(1) the facilitating an increase of branches;

(2) the partial release of Government balances through their being deposited in a central institution;

(3) moderation of the wide fluctuation of the bank rate and its normal high level;

(4) the introduction of rediscount facilities;

(5) the obviating the existence of the independent treasury system taking large sums off the money market;

(6) obviating the objection to holding large sums at loan for short periods in the London money market;

(7) the pushing on of the further circulation of notes, by increasing the facilities for convertibility;

(8) the removal of the responsibility of Government officials for a variety of financial and semi-financial business;

(9) the command of financial and business experts instead of civilian officers, however well trained they may be in the latter portion of their lives;

(10) the constitution of a buffer between the Secretary of State and vexatious criticism;

(11) the introduction of increased stability into the Indian banking system;

(12) the development on sound lines of native joint stock banks;

(13) the possibilities of its leading to the development of co-operative banking; and

(14) the control of the bank rate.

That is one of the important questions which has been considered in great detail by Professor Keynes, and there are many more of the like nature.

"Now, Sir, one of the questions which has been agitating the minds of the commercial community especially was as to how to divert the treasury balances if the money was not wanted by the Government, into the general banking system of the country for the purpose of helping trade, and the Chamberlain Commission felt that the existing state of things was absolutely unjustifiable and required strong justification before it could be continued. This is what the Commissioners say at page 34:—

'Close on £9,000,000 was thus locked up from the market in the Reserve Treasuries as compared with about £3,500,000 a year before, while only £3,752,000 out of the total of £19,268,200 was placed with the banks. Only a comparatively small portion of the £2,198,300 deposited at branches of the banks can be regarded as readily available in the money market, but as this money would be for the most part necessarily located in much the same places under any system, it may be counted as being at any rate more available for trade than if it had been in district treasuries. The causes which led to this state of things on the 31st March 1913 were mainly a sudden slackening off in the demand for Council drafts, unaccompanied by any noticeable slackening of internal trade in India, and a record surplus of revenue over expenditure. It appears to us that a system which leads in certain circumstances to the locking up of nearly £9,000,000 during the busiest period of the commercial year, and £5,400,000, more than under the same system was summarily locked up in the previous year, requires very strong justification.'

Therefore, one of the main objects which we must have in view is how to enable this public money to help trade, when money is wanted. Well, it has

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been suggested in several quarters that we might simply amalgamate the Presidency Banks, exercise some sort of superficial control over them and place our treasury balances, or such money as can be spared at their disposal, in order to help the objects we have in view. Then Professor Keynes says at page 61 :—

'It seems clear that Government cannot entrust any of its existing duties to private hands. It has also become plain that, whether a State Bank is established or not, Government, so far from relinquishing old duties, must bend itself to new ones.'

Then on another page he says that the Government must, if they place their treasury balances at the disposal of any amalgamated Central Bank, control largely the conduct of that Bank, and the question is, whether the control should be of the nature suggested here, namely, governing completely the larger policy with an eye to general public interests without sacrificing commercial interests, or whether we ought to leave these private bankers to do what they can with Government assistance, slightly encouraged or slightly advised by Government officials. I think Professor Keynes says clearly that this enormous amount cannot and ought not to be entrusted to these banks, amalgamated or not, and that some rigorous system ought to be enforced with regard to control. And the other reasons are given in continuation of what I have read out to you. They are :—

'The functions of the note issue, it is generally agreed, must be extended, and an element of discretion must be introduced where there was previously none. As in the case of the note issue, so in the case of the cash balances, there must be less rigidity of rule and more discretion. Now, with a State Bank, all this would be easy, and there are plenty of precedents to look to ; but as soon as an attempt is made to work out precisely by what sort of procedure these objects are to be attained in the absence of a State Bank, it becomes apparent that it is not altogether through chance or obtuseness that such desirable changes have not been made long ago. The existing system has been deeply conditioned by the absence of a State Bank. The history of the management of the cash balances, for example, bears witness to this. At no time has anyone supposed the existing system to be perfectly satisfactory. It has established itself because it is the only system which frees the officials from the exercise of a discretion for which they do not feel themselves competent and from which they therefore shrink. The evidence is that actual practice has always tended to be more rigid than the actual letter of the rule laid down by the Secretary of State ; and the choice lies between a good deal of responsibility *without* thoroughly satisfactory machinery for the discharge of it, and a little more responsibility *with* such a machinery. The balance of advantage is with the second alternative!'

Now to take up the question as to whether we can place all our treasury balances with these Presidency Banks. One objection I have, Sir, is that, even at present, I feel that very much more money is being kept with the Presidency Banks—subject to correction—than is necessary, without interest. Hon'ble Members will find that the State is under an obligation of keeping without interest only about 75 lakhs of rupees roughly with these Presidency Banks. But the figures that were furnished to the Chamberlain Commission, quoted at page 723, show that roughly between 3 and 4 crores, running into 5 crores in 1913, were kept with the Presidency Banks. Now the Hon'ble Mr. Howard has kindly placed me in possession of some of the later figures. I find, turning to the published figures, that the cash balances in the Public Treasuries and in the Presidency Banks ranged between 14 and 22 crores in 1916-17 and 18 and 32 in 1913-14. In the slack months of this year May, June, July and August, we find that the totals were roughly 16 crores. Of this, with the Presidency Banks on the 31st of May 1919 we find 834 lakhs, on the 30th June 1919, 783 lakhs, on the 31st July 1919, 776 lakhs, and on the 31st of August 1919, 975 lakhs. I have been told that the amounts have been reduced latterly, that they would work out to about 600 crores, 235 lakhs n the Reserve Presidency Head Offices and 365 in branch offices. Hon'ble Members will therefore see that enormous sums of money have been kept with the Presidency Banks free of interest for several years past. Now you will

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find that, with the increased growth of currency, with increased taxation, with increased commerce, that the treasury balances must necessarily be larger and, therefore, the amounts placed at the Presidency Banks would also be larger, and, I think, if treasury balances were also to be placed at their disposal, the increased amounts would roughly run to not less than 7 or 8 crores of rupees. Now, would it be just to the other banks of the country thus to back up the Presidency Banks? I do not want to introduce any racial questions into this,—but I must invite attention to the injustice which would be done simply because it is a question of all-India trade, all-India commerce and all-India interests. It is also necessary to bear in mind the sentiments of the people. Hon'ble Members will find that, as against 735 lakhs of capital and reserve in the Presidency Banks, we have the other larger banks with a capital of about 524 lakhs, that is about 72 per cent. Of course, many of them are very small and it may not be safe to keep large balances with them, but still the question remains as to whether they would not suffer by the constitution of a Central Bank not subject to real State control. Professor Keynes made it clear that, in order to encourage Indian Joint Stock Banks and Native State Banks, a Central Bank with State control is absolutely necessary. Then, turning to the question of increasing the number of branches I submit, Sir, that the figures which I have quoted from Japan, the United States of America, not to speak of those of other European States, would show clearly that we must increase rapidly and enormously the number of branch banks. Fifteen hundred small towns have taluq treasuries, and there are 270 district treasuries; in all of them branches may and should be opened. The past history of the Presidency Banks shows that they established only 62 branches during so many years. One reason is, that the banks look legitimately to their own profits; the percentage of profits is 14, 16 and 12 and so on; whereas under the State law of Germany you find a gradation of profits allowed and the dividends run from 6 or 9 per cent. You find the same thing in America also, that these banks have paid only between 3 and 4 per cent dividends. Therefore, there is no use in disguising from our eyes the fact that the Presidency Banks or an amalgamation thereof is not likely, even if they were compelled to do so, to push forward as vigorously the increase in branches as a State bank would do.

"Then, Sir, there is the question of safeguarding Indian interests. A large number of shareholders as shown by Mr. Vidya Sagar Pandya are Europeans and rightly so, because they have invested their money and at any rate they are keener bankers than other people. But, at the same time, the largest influence wielded in any Central Bank under the circumstances would be European and rightly so too. If the State control be of a very very subsidiary or superficial character, it is believed that there would be absolutely no chance of Indian banking institutions getting their proper share. I wish to submit that this would lead to very bitter resentment; and any policy which does not equally help the Indian joint stock banks should not be embarked upon.

"There is another point also, Sir, and that is this; we are going to have a semi-federal system of Government in India; the Provincial Governments would wish to have a very much larger voice than they have at present over the banks within their jurisdiction, and the Legislative Councils would desire to exercise very strong control and wield real influence to promote the development of the banking system; and I would, therefore, submit that the federal state system should be followed; we would have then a board corresponding to the United States federal boards, somewhat under the control of the Government, *i.e.*, people, and adequate safeguards have been provided by Professor Keynes, in his detailed scheme to see that the shareholders exercise true control in real banking and to prevent banking or commercial interests being sacrificed unduly. The scheme provides for decentralisation, for absolute control by the shareholders in the domestic concerns of the bankers in the province, while at

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the same time the general policy of the country, the general good of the country would not be allowed to be sacrificed for the sake of private interests, however legitimate they may be, by the State control which is provided there. There would be necessity for various modifications therein, but I submit that in essence it is a sound scheme and provides both State and shareholders' control

. . . .

The Vice-President:—"I must remind the Hon'ble Member that he is coming to the end of his time."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"Then, Sir, there is the important question of purchasing gold and silver. The independent treasury system in India has created a very large number of treasury experts. Similarly, there would be every likelihood that a State bank would encourage the growth of a large number of banking experts, European and Indian. After all we are human; I suppose we would like to help our own friends and kith and kin, and therefore it legitimately follows that the Indian interests—however lofty and high-minded people particular individuals may be sometimes—would not receive the same encouragement under an amalgamated private bank as under a system of State management and control. I, therefore, submit to the consideration of the Council the immediate necessity for asking the Government to establish a central bank, inasmuch as there are so many interests which have to be conserved, encouraged, solidified, without mutual friction or risk of friction. I submit that the control of the State ought to be much larger than may be possible in the case of a private central bank, and that can be provided for without sacrificing any interests whatever, in the scheme outlined by Professor Keynes. I, therefore, submit that an analogous scheme, modified by the lessons which have been taught by the war, should be adopted immediately by the State, because, I think, there is no problem of more vital importance than this question of improving the banking facilities in India. The Industrial Commission has asked for it. Hon'ble Members will also see that whereas Government loans were only a few crores of rupees prior to 1916, when the Government vigorously undertook to advertise and to show the people the necessity for coming to their assistance, about 40 or 50 crores were forthcoming in a year. Therefore, we have abundant resources; our agricultural resources are not poorer than those of any other country if properly developed. We may not have as much gold and silver as in other countries in a fluid form which can materially help the progress of the industries and commerce of the country; but still if the Government should undertake the development of banking as the people have got very very great confidence in what the Government undertakes, deposits would be readily forthcoming, and from the hoards if there be any. Much has been done for co-operative credit, much has been done for agriculture; but I think what has been done is a very very tiny fraction of what has to be done; and unless we have a broad liberal policy of expansion—and we cannot have a broad policy unless there are experts behind the Government to advise and initiate the broad policy and to encourage and to put it into effect—I do not think there is a bright future before us. We cannot after all expect a private banker, however eminent and high-souled he may be, to sacrifice his own profit for the sake of the general good. Past history shows that a *laissez faire* policy will not do if we are to achieve any real or rapid progress. I, therefore, submit that this Resolution deserves to be accepted by the Council."

The Hon'ble Maharajâ Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi:—"I rise to accord my cordial support to this Resolution. The question of the establishment of a State Bank in India is an old one. It seems the Government has not yet been able to make up its mind in this question, but in view of its importance, I would strongly urge an early settlement. At 12-0 P.M.

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the present time the Government performs many functions which belong, strictly speaking, to a State Bank. It reserves to itself the monopoly of Note Issue ; it holds large sums of money in its treasuries ; it manages the cash balances and portions of the Reserves ; it regulates the foreign exchanges. All these functions are performed by one of the Departments of the Secretariat. They are, on the whole, performed well, but a State Bank is likely to provide a more efficient and expert machinery which will be in greater touch with the commercial world and be more cognisant of the financial needs of the people. It will also enable the Government to take over in the interest of the community other banking functions. The present arrangement is defective in many respects. Vast sums of money now lie idle in coffers of the Government during the months of the year in which the stringency of the money market is the greatest. This is hardly satisfactory. The proper utilisation of the various reserves—which, I hope, will henceforward be held in India—is also an important matter. But the most important question is the financing of the industrial and commercial concerns of the country. In an able Note prepared by Mr. J. M. Keynes, in collaboration with Sir Ernest Cable, for the use of the Chamberlain Commission, Mr. Keynes pointed out the many advantages of a State Bank to the Government and to the business-world.

" I do not wish to dilate on these advantages, but I may add that the advantages to the people are likely to be quite as great. In the words of Mr. M. deP. Webb 'a State Bank of this character, undertaking the whole of India's monetary business, internal and external, whilst adding greatly to the Government's power and prestige, would at the same time greatly encourage the banking habit amongst India's timid millions and would thus be a source of strength to the great masses of the people as no other institution could.' Mr. Keynes has also replied to the adverse criticisms of the proposal, and these replies appear to me to be quite convincing.

" In this connection I may be permitted to observe that an amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks will not solve the problem and would be open to very serious objection. Referring to Mr. Dickson's scheme of 1867 for amalgamating the three Presidency Banks, Lord Mayo wrote to the Secretary of State : 'I submit that it is not for the interest of a State that a great institution of this kind should grow up for all India, the interest of which may in time be opposed to those of the public, and whose influence at any rate may overshadow that of Government itself.' These words are as true to-day as they were in 1867.

" Indian opinion is practically unanimous in its demand for a State Bank. Our worthy Colleague, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, in reviewing the evidence recorded by the Indian Currency Commission, expressed himself in favour of the proposal. Mr. J. M. Keynes, a member of the Chamberlain Commission and a great authority on questions of Indian Finance, is a strong advocate of a State Bank. Sir Lionel Abrahams, after carefully weighing the advantages and disadvantages of the proposal, gives his opinion in its favour. Among European merchants, Sir Ernest Cable and Mr. Webb welcome the proposal. But opposition comes from the Presidency and Exchange Banks which fear a strong possible rival. But the ' vested interests ' question is not really so serious as it seems. It is, I believe, quite feasible to safeguard all legitimate interests.

"In 1901, the Government said, ' it would be distinctly advisable, if practicable, to establish a Central Bank in India, so as to relieve Government of its present heavy responsibilities and to secure the advantages arising from the control of the Banking system of a country by a solid and powerful Central Institution.'

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"I trust the Government sticks to this view, and I hope it will establish a Central State Bank at an early date. At present India and the United States are the only important countries of the world which have no State Banks. In the United States efforts are being made to start a State Bank, and, I believe, it will not be for long that India will lag behind."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"Sir, I rise to give my hearty support to the proposal contained in the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma's Resolution. It may seem a rather large order recommending to the Governor General in Council that a State bank on the lines suggested by Professor Keynes should be established at an early date. It may be said that this is a case in which the appointment of a Committee further to consider the question and to report would be the natural and more reasonable course. I think, having in view the past history of this question, the framing of the Resolution should not be too severely scrutinised. I hope the Government will see their way to declare their intention of taking early steps to have this matter investigated. There has been a large body of expert opinion which holds that there should be a State bank established in India. The history of banking in this country is somewhat unsatisfactory. I do not wish to take up much time over this question, but, I think, I should draw attention to what I said on the subject before the Industrial Commission. I there urged 'that the question of a Central State Bank having branches in every province should be taken up at an early date. The Presidency Banks have rendered inestimable service to Europeans in carrying on trade and commerce with India. They cannot under their existing charter help industries.' 12-15 P.M.

"The position of the Presidency Banks has been an obstacle in the way of the creation of a State Bank in this country, and it is very necessary briefly to refer to the work of the Presidency Banks. When the Government withdrew the right of issuing notes from the Presidency Banks in 1860 they agreed to help them by allowing them the use of public balances. The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma has pointed out how huge these balances have recently been, and I think it is time for the Government to consider the situation. In a Finance Department memorandum of the 20th December 1860 to the Bank of Bengal [quoted by Sir (then Mr.) James Brunyate at page 81 of his valuable work 'An Account of the Presidency Banks'] the extent to which the Government admitted the obligation to compensate the Banks for the withdrawal of the right of issue was indicated as below :—

'The Bank of Bengal cannot be admitted to have any claim as of right to compensation, but they are certainly in a position deserving of much consideration and one in which they may equitably look for all reasonable support on the part of Government.'

"Government agreed to compensate them by giving them their cash balances without interest to the extent of 70 lakhs to the Bank of Bengal and 50 lakhs to the Banks of Bombay and Madras. In practice, as Mr. Sarma said, these balances have been very heavy. Sir James Brunyate points out in his book at page 99 :—

'Long before 1876 the Secretary of State had come to the conclusion that the Banks had been sufficiently compensated for the loss of their note issue.'

"It is high time therefore for the Government to consider the question whether these balances will be placed with Presidency Banks. If a decision is arrived at that the Government is not bound and that it is not fair in the interests of the public that these heavy balances should continue to be placed with Presidency Banks, the question arises how is the Government to deal with these balances? The need for a State Bank is obvious. I submit, therefore, that this proposal should be taken up earnestly at an

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early date and disposed of in an equitable and practical way. The proposal for a single Bank of India to take the place filled by the three Presidency Banks was before the Government of India between 1860 and 1876, but no decision was arrived at on the subject. The question was taken up by the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency. They expressed no final opinion upon it, but recommended that it should be taken up at an early date. They said in paragraph 222 of the Report :—

'We regard the question, whatever decision may ultimately be arrived at upon it, as one of great importance to India which deserves the careful and early consideration of the Secretary of State and the Government of India. We think therefore that they would do well to hold an inquiry into it without delay and to appoint for this purpose a small expert body representative both of official and non-official experience, with directions to study the whole question in India in consultation with the persons and bodies primarily interested, such, as the Presidency Banks, and either to pronounce definitely against the desirability of the establishment of a State or Central Bank in India at the present time, or to submit to the authorities a concrete scheme for the establishment of such a bank fully worked out in all its details and capable of immediate application.'

"That was in 1914; then the war came and the question was postponed and the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma has rendered a service to the Government and to the public by bringing forward this Resolution so that the question may be prominently brought to the front.

" Now, Sir, the next point which is a matter of importance is, what is the Government going to do? I do not know what the Hon'ble Mr. Howard will tell us; I hope he will tell us that the Government have decided to take up the question without any further delay and have the matter properly considered so that the Government may be in a position to decide upon the course to be followed. Personally speaking, I submit that there cannot be two opinions now about the need and the utility of a Central State Bank. When we look round and see the tremendous changes which have taken place in other countries, and when we compare the system of banking in India with the systems prevailing in the United Kingdom, in the United States of America, in Germany and in Japan, one cannot help feeling a great regret that this question of Banking in India should not have been tackled in a better way during all these decades. Japan was in a very backward condition in 1872. In the year of Restoration it had a very poor system of banking. The Japanese Government on the advice of Prince Ito invited a gentleman from London to organise its finance department. He introduced a sound system of banking, and the Fnancial Annual of Japan now shows what enormous progress they have made. It is a great pleasure and satisfaction to see how they have extended their system of banking and how they have helped their trade and commerce with their banks. I need not refer to the system of banking in Germany, because it is well known that her recent huge commercial prosperity was built up by her Banks. The United States of America have very extensive State Banks, and they have all been put on a sound footing, I venture to say by the federal system they have adopted which is a guarantee against disasters to individual banks. Now, the Government of India have it, under their contemplation that there should be a great industrial development in this country. Industrial development needs banking facilities. It is impossible to think of any great development of our trade and industries unless there is a sound system of banking. That system has not only to be sound, but it has to be extensive too. The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma has pointed out how great is the need of having branches of Banks in various parts of the country. This need cannot be met unless the Government tackles the problem in a serious way, unless the Government examines the whole system of banking which is necessary for India. It is not only in one department, but in various departments, that the need for banking facilities is felt. The European community is receiving a certain amount

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of support. I do not know whether they have any complaint that more facilities are needed, but most certainly the Indian community does need many more financial facilities for the purposes of trade and commerce and of industries. Apart from this, I submit that in a country like India with all the enormous sums which are available to the Government, it is a pity that there should not be one Central State Bank which should serve as a reservoir in which all the surplus revenue of the country should be gathered and which should be, so to say, the fountain to feed the different provinces and activities in different directions in different parts of the country. The building up of the Government of India, has been a great achievement to our British friends, but it is some time now that they supplemented the administrative side of it by developing and building up to its full extent the financial and banking side also. We have to promote very great development in the direction of Railways, in the direction of industries; we have to promote irrigation; we have to promote co-operative credit societies and co-operative banks, and we have to promote small industries, and every one of these and many more will mean an organized, sound and extensive system of banking in the country. To my mind, the keystone of the whole system of banking would be a well-organized State Bank, and I therefore strongly commend the consideration of this question to the Government. I hope we shall not have to wait long to hear that the Government have decided to appoint a Committee of experts to advise on the question and to invite public opinion with the determination to decide this question before long. I hope that India will not have to wait long for such a time. I do not want to touch upon the other questions connected with the proposals now before the Council, questions as to how our currency and silver and other cognate subjects should be affected by the decision of Government upon this question. I am content to draw attention of the Government to the great need of having this question properly and fully considered. I hope the Government will do the needful and earn the gratitude of the people."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Howard:—"Sir, I can say at once that Government are wholly in accord with a great many of the remarks which have fallen from previous speakers. We fully recognise the importance of a very large increase in banking facilities in this country and the necessity for their very much wider distribution. This is essential, as the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma and other speakers have pointed out, if the economic development of India is not to be impeded, and if the people are to be weaned from their habits of hoarding coin and bullion. This subject has been ventilated in this Council and, as the Hon'ble Pandit has also stated, has also been placed in the forefront of the recommendations of the Industries Committee. The necessity for it has further, I may say, been impressed upon us during the various currency difficulties that we have had in the last few years, as has also the necessity of greater co-operation between us and the banks. 12-28 P.M.

"I do not therefore think that I need labour this aspect of the case any further. It is sufficient to say that we are at one as to the necessity for increase in the development of banking, and the only possible point of difference between us is the best method of securing our object. I think most Hon'ble Members will have seen from the announcements that were made in a tentative way at the last half-yearly meetings of the three Presidency Banks, that the question of their amalgamation is under consideration. I can, I think, without divulging any confidence, state briefly the history of what has taken place. During the war we all of us felt that our banking arrangements left a great deal to be desired, and also that much greater co-operation is desirable between the three Presidency Banks themselves. The proposal suggests the fable of the old woman with the bundle of sticks. When the sticks were tied together they held, whereas the single stick might break. Well, we were unable, any of us, to take

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the question very much further at the time I do not think a great many people realise how exiguous our own staff was ; Government had its hands absolutely full of current problems which were engaging their attention, and we had not time to devote ourselves for many things which, though *per se* very desirable and almost essential, could not be attended to at the time. The banks again were all very short-handed and they have been themselves very hard put to it to carry on. We had, for example, a great many complaints at the delay in the issue of our loan scrip ; but I think, in the circumstances, it is marvellous that the banks were able to do what they did, and Government owe all concerned a very great debt for the assistance they have given to us. Practically as soon as the Armistice was declared, the three Presidency Banks came together, and when Sir James Meston went to Bombay he was confidentially approached by them as to the way in which the Government would look on the question of their amalgamation. Well, we were only too glad to receive any advance of this kind on the Banks' part. Some informal discussions with the Banks followed, and they eventually put before us a scheme which we have passed on with our observations to the Secretary of State.

" It comes to this then, that we have before us a definite scheme for making a start in the direction of an improvement in banking facilities . . .

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" May I ask the Hon'ble Member to give us some idea of the scheme that he has in hand ?"

The Vice-President :—" If the Hon'ble Member wishes to make a personal explanation he may rise ; he has no right to rise otherwise."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Howard :—" I was just about to justify my statement by saying that the development of banking facilities was put forward as the basis of our discussion with the Banks, and they have undertaken, if this scheme goes through, to put before themselves the ideal of opening a branch in every district in India, and have further undertaken, within the first five years, to open no less than 100 branches in different districts, of which Government shall have the option of nomination 25 per cent. I think Hon'ble Members will admit that that is a very great and rapid advance, and that if this scheme goes forward, we shall at any rate make as reasonably rapid a step on the way towards the extension of banking as we can hope for.

" I have myself quite an open mind as to the relative theoretical merits of a State and a private bank as the central institution. But apart from any question of theory, the essential thing now seems to me to be to get on with the business. I therefore quite agree both with the Hon'ble mover in not suggesting any further references to a Committee, and with the Hon'ble Pandit that the delay involved by a reference to a Committee is undesirable. I should, however, like just to make one or two remarks about the question of State *vs.* non-State banks which have fallen from Hon'ble Members. The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma held up to us the examples of the State banks in France and Germany. What has happened there ? Being State banks, their resources have during the war been absolutely exploited by their Governments. Loans have been taken from them on a huge scale with the result that those banks are now, I believe, in a very parlous position, certainly the bank in Germany is. The function of a bank towards Government loans is not to take them all up in block and embarrass its resources. The function of a bank in this respect, whether a State bank or a private bank, is to act in the way of a sponge, take a certain amount off Government in the first instance with the object of distributing part of it among *bona fide* investors. That function has only in part been performed by these large State institutions on the continent,

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who have been embarrassed if not crippled as a result of their direct connection with the Government. I merely mention this as a fact and not that I rely on it to support any theoretical view on one side or the other, because I realise that there is a great deal to be said on the theoretical side, and possibly also on the practical side, for a State institution.

" The case of the United States too is again quite different. There, again, they have not got to start to build up a new machine as it were *ab ovo* ; they had merely to put the coping stone on a very large congeries of running institutions which exist throughout the length and breadth of North America. I believe the national banks in America number something like 8,000, but I am not quite certain of the figure. This meant that, not only had they something to build upon, but they also had practically unlimited personnel with which to man the new institutions which they were setting in operation. Mr. Keynes' scheme of course presupposes that we should build on our existing Presidency Banks. There are, however, always two parties to such an arrangement. I do not know how the Presidency Banks would like to be taken over lock, stock and barrel like that. We certainly could not force them into anything of the kind. We could refuse them a renewal of their charter, but it would be quite open to them to carry on as ordinary banks, and if we in those circumstances wished to start a State Bank, we should have to start with nothing to build on at all. That seems to me to be quite out of the question, and the only real practical solution, looking at it as a commercial proposition, seems to me to be to use the machinery which we have, which is in running order and which commands public confidence. It does not follow, however, that by any initial step we take now, we are definitely committed for all eternity to a private bank as compared with a State bank. My only point is, it is quite clear that however we start, we must, if we wish to get a move on at all, start with some existing institutions, so that we can get on with the minimum of delay. When we have once proceeded as far as an amalgamation and have secured some closer co-operation with Government than is practicable under present conditions, the new institution, the Imperial Bank of India, can then be allowed to develop in the way in which development seems to be best required; whether in the direction of a State Bank or not I should not like to commit either Government or the Banks or anybody else now ; but there is nothing to prevent it from developing as necessary.

" I have spoken of the possible closer connection with Government. It would be out of place for me to go in any detail into the new arrangements which the Banks have proposed, and which we are inclined to favour, because they have still to be approved by the Secretary of State and to be laid before the shareholders of the Banks. I may say, however, that they contemplate that the new Bank should have at the top a central board, which should have on it representatives of all the Banks. That Board, however, could not meet weekly or daily as would be required of a managing agency. The representatives could naturally not be continuously absent from their local section of the new Bank where they would be required in order to carry on their own business.

" There will therefore have to be a smaller working body or Executive Board for current management. The spheres of the local boards of the new banks will at first correspond to the existing spheres, that is to say, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. On the Central Board with representatives of these will be associated the Controller of Currency. The central Executive Board will consist of three or four representatives, of whom one will be the Controller of Currency. It is proposed that the Controller of Currency will, apart from being a member of this Board, have power to require the Board to hold up any matter which he may consider to be of vital importance as affecting either the financial policy of Government or the safety of its balances.

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"I think that I can best deal with the other points which arise in the order in which they have been raised by Hon'ble Members. One very important point which the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma raised was the future treatment of the Gold Standard Reserve and of the Paper Currency Reserve. Well, as regards the ultimate future, I regard this as an open question, but with the constitution of the new bank, as it is proposed, it is very doubtful whether management of either of these could rightly be entrusted to that bank at the outset. Mr. Keynes himself postulated that the Paper Currency Reserve should so be taken over by the State Bank. But even in London, where very large paper currency issues were made during the war, and their future is uncertain, Lord Cunliffe's Committee recommended that it would be out of the question to make over the control of the £1 note issue to the Bank of England until matters had come back to normal. In any case our Paper Currency administration could not be made over to the Central Bank until conditions again reached normality, and that may be a question not of one year or two years, but it may be five years or more. At any rate that question must be at present and continue to be an open one. As I think the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma himself realised it might very well be an open one whether the bank is a State-owned Bank or whether it is not.

"Similarly, with regard to the Gold Standard Reserve, I think the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma rather implied that Professor Keynes contemplated that the State Bank should take over the Gold Standard Reserve. . . .

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"No, there has been a change since."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Howard:—"At any rate, that was not the case. He merely contemplated that the bank should intervene in connection with the Gold Standard Reserve—I think I am correct in stating that—when it had to be utilised for the purpose of regulating exchange.

"We now come to the very important question of our balances. The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma has recognised, and the Hon'ble the Pandit has also recognised, the importance of Government balances being placed, as far as possible, at the disposal of trade. We have gone a long way in that direction in the last few years. The reserve treasuries are at present exiguous. They very seldom now-a-days run to more than a crore. It is necessary to retain as much as that when you have three separate institutions, as otherwise it would be very difficult to provide at call the funds necessary, say, in Bombay to meet Council Bills. It is true we have recently gone very much further than in the past in that direction by placing our reserve treasury balances with the banks; but this is due to two causes, first, and more important from the public point of view, in order that the money market should be rendered as easy as possible for trade; then, for Government operations, if the market gets tight, we have more difficulty in floating our loans and great difficulty in carrying on. That is the second reason. However, our present contracts with the banks are not, as one or two Hon'ble Members seem to think, rather one-sided. Until the war they were a constant bone of contention between us and the banks. We received every year, if not oftener, representations from the banks that they were very inadequately recompensed for the important services which they render to Government. This was recognised. The question of a modification of the existing banking arrangements kept on cropping up, and it was decided to ask the banks not to move for revision of their contracts immediately, until some of these other larger and more important questions were settled, but it was at the same time arranged that we should place with them rather larger balances at their head offices as a standing matter than they were strictly entitled to under their contracts.

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"Mr. Sarma has referred to the large sums which are kept at the branch offices of the banks. These, however, are not kept at these offices merely for the use of the banks, but because we have at several of these branches very important liabilities continually coming upon us and we have got to keep a sufficient balance there in order to meet them. It may be said that these branches include not merely small out-of-the-way places but large towns like Rangoon, Karachi, Cawnpore and Lahore. At Karachi, for instance, we have huge disbursements to make, say of 50 lakhs, or more, while in Rangoon we have, I believe, to keep a balance of at least 40 lakhs. We should have to keep very much more money in these places if we only had treasuries there. A good deal of this money is only 'till money,' and the same applies to the money kept at our present district treasuries. The latter balances (which are not of course held at the banks) ordinarily run to 6 or 7 crores distributed probably over 200 treasuries, that is to say, our average balances at each of these treasuries run to something like 3 lakhs only. The amount at individual treasuries is therefore small; it is 'till money.' There is no question of making over this 'till money' at the district treasuries until the Presidency Banks extend their operations by opening branches at the places where these district treasuries exist. That is to say, if the Presidency Banks in one year open 20 new branches, well, then, they will automatically secure the control over twenty times 3 lakhs. But that again is not a very great additional recompense for the work which the Bank will do at those treasuries. It will always have to find funds for us when we want to spend them, but it helps its cash and, therefore, possibly may help to make it profitable to open branches at those places.

"Another question which the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma asked was, would it be legitimate for us to give our funds to one bank only as distinct from other banks? Well, I can only say that the surplus funds which we keep are relatively small; though we have to keep a very large sum as a working minimum in order to keep going. We have got these very large disbursements to make from day to day. We may have to pay out 50 lakhs at one place and 20 lakhs at another, and you cannot without notice either take that money away from a bank or provide it at a treasury without making some arrangements. In fact, we find it very difficult to work with a total balance of less than 14 crores. Now and then for a week or two we may have large balances; for instance in the last week of the loan (about the end of August) we received four or five crores; it may be another week or two before that money is spent. It will be necessary for me to explain to Council to-morrow that so far from our being full of resources as some Hon'ble Members here have said from time to time, we have, from day to day, from week to week and from month to month, with the very greatest difficulty, been carrying on.

"From another point of view also I should like to say that these arrangements with the banks have not been altogether one-sided. If we have any surplus we are very glad to leave it with the banks for the reasons I have just said, namely, that it helps us in our own operations and helps trade also. On the other hand, if we have not got any money surplus to our requirements and the banks still want some assistance, we ask them to take a loan from us of that money and charge interest to them for that loan, and we have done so on more than one occasion. In their turn the banks have always showed themselves ready to help us whenever we have been in a tight corner, as we have unfortunately been more than once. I shall not be disclosing any secret when I say that they have charged us only 3½ per cent. which compares very favourably with the rates at which we are generally able to raise such money by way of treasury bills

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or otherwise. Last year we received advances to the extent of 17 crores; and this year also we have similar advances to the extent of 13 crores.

"There is just another point which arises here. I think it was rather implied that if the banks had to take responsibility for holding larger balances on behalf of Government they would require to be strengthened. It is proposed that the banks should raise additional capital.

"Then there was some question with regard to the relative treatment of Europeans and Indians, with reference to which I should just like to make a few remarks. I think that it is not generally realised, the extent to which presidency banks do even at the present time help internal trade. Apart from operations connected with business at the presidency-towns, they do help the financing of the internal trade of India to a very large extent by their purchases and re-discounting of internal bills of exchange, known generally as 'hundis'. The shroffs, mahajans, chetties and others who either directly or by their relations with smaller 'banks' of the same kind largely finance the movement of produce and of important articles of commerce, such as piece-goods in the up-country markets, rely to a very great extent upon assistance from the presidency banks when in a season of active trade their whole capital is fully employed. On some occasions, for example, the amount of hundis held by the Banks of Bengal and Bombay has exceeded a third of their total advances, and during the busy season the proportion is rarely less than a quarter. The connection of the Presidency banks with up-country trade is thus already very close and intimate. It must not be understood that the financing by these banks of the internal trade and the assistance given by them to Indian financiers and merchants is limited by the extent of their hundi business. A substantial portion of the cash credits given by the Banks represent advances made directly against produce hypothecated to the banks by Indian traders. Again, loans against Government and other approved securities are frequently made to Indian concerns. In any case, with the increase in the number of branches up-country it is clear there will be a substantial increase in the assistance given by it to help the internal trade of the country.

"Mr. Sarma referred in this connection to a statement made apparently by Mr. Vidya Sagar Pandya that the shareholders in the Presidency Banks were predominently European. I am not sure of the other banks; but taking the case of the Bank of Bombay, I find that there are 20,000 shares in the Bank, of which 7,447 are held by Europeans and 12,553 by Indians. Mr. Sarma then developed his argument by saying that on that account the Indian trade did not get its proper share of advances. As I have said just now, the amount of the hundi business alone, apart from other advances, has been sometimes one-third of the whole advances and at any rate not less than one-fourth even during the busy seasons. The bank of Bombay have kindly furnished me with the figures of their advances to Europeans and Indians respectively. The advances to Indians amounted to 654 lakhs, while the advances to Europeans amounted to 140 lakhs. Of this advance to Europeans, 35 lakhs were advanced against the new loan to enable them to subscribe to it; the corresponding figures for Indians were two lakhs; so that if we deduct these figures from the total, you get about 650 lakhs for Indians and 105 lakhs for Europeans, that is to say, approximately 6 to 1. I have not got similar figures for the Bank of Bengal; but Sir Norcott Warren informs me that the relative proportion is probably 49 per cent to Indians and 51 per cent. to Europeans; that is perhaps not unnatural, as the jute trade at this time of the year absorbs very large advances indeed. As regards Madras, I have the figures given to the Hon'ble Pandit before the Industries Commission. Approximately 110 lakhs are advanced on the average to Indians and about 80 lakhs to Europeans. I think it is perhaps not unnatural that the Bank of Madras, with reference to whom most of these allegations have been made, is able to do the least in

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assisting trade of all the Presidency banks, whether European or Indian. It must not be forgotten that the resources of that bank are very much smaller. That fact is reflected again in the further fact that the bank rate is invariably, I think, 1 per cent. higher than the other presidency banks' rates. I may say that Sir Bernard Hunter has frequently complained that he did not have resources to help trade in his presidency in the way in which he would have liked. I should like to quote here one remark which he made before the Industries Commission. He was asked by the Hon'ble Pandit 'you yourself feel that these are not sufficient for the financing of industries in this presidency?' Sir Bernard Hunter said 'I have always thought that India is underbanked and one difficulty is to get resources with which to open more branches. We have got to remember that a bank has two sides; on one side it borrows and on the other side it lends. In new branches my experience is that it is always in one way that banking facilities are wanted, that is facilities for loans. There is no object in opening branch banks when you have not got enough money to go round. That is the sole reason of the want of development of banking in this presidency.' Well, I may say that Sir Bernard Hunter has told me often that he is very anxious to open as many branches as he can in spite of that difficulty, and, I think, it is only because of the war that the Bank of Madras did not two or three years ago increase the number of branches. That difficulty will very largely be remedied in so far as Madras is concerned by the institution of a central bank when it will be possible in the slack season in Calcutta or Bombay for the central executive agency to allocate funds to Madras.

"Then there was just one further point about which I should like to make one remark, and that is the question of assistance by the central bank, whether it is a State bank or a non-State bank, to industries.

"We contemplate of course that any Central Bank must help to finance industries as far as it can do so on the security of liquid assets. There can be no question of any Central Bank which is a bankers' bank financing new industries, where it will be necessary to lock up its funds for an indefinite period; if it did that it would endanger the whole banking arrangements of the country.

"I think it will be seen from these remarks that we do agree with a great deal of what Mr. Sarma has said, and I am glad to have this matter ventilated in the Resolution. We do want to get on with the business quickly, but we are unable to go into the theoretical side of the question and to consider what in some circumstances would be the best, namely, whether a State or a non-State Bank. It is for these reasons that I regret the Government cannot accept this Resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"Sir, we are deeply grateful to the Hon'ble Mr. Howard for his clear statement of what the Government proposes to do in this matter; we are glad that the Government recognise that additional banking facilities will have to be placed in the hands of the people. I should like, however, to state that we regret that the Government should have come to a decision about the practical steps to be adopted without following the procedure recommended by the Industrial and Currency Commissions and giving the public opportunity for discussion. I can understand that one of the objects in doing so may be that the Government wanted to push on this question as quickly as possible from the practical point of view, and that the only procedure which seemed open to them was to amalgamate the three Presidency Banks as a first step; and the rest was to come later as circumstances permitted. But, Sir, I think this statement, so far as it has been disclosed to us, does not seem to be satisfactory from the Indian point of view. Instead of the Presidency Banks working separately, except occasionally when they meet

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together for the purpose of formulating a general policy to govern them, which policy it is optional with any of them not to adopt, they are going to have a central board of management. That is so far to the good; then so far as the Government are concerned, they propose to place the treasury balances at the disposal of the central bank, the extent of which would be dependent partly on the development of their branches. The only control so far as I can see to be exercised by the Government from what was explained to us, is that of the Controller of Currency who is to be on the board when there is a question of general financial policy involved, or when he feels that the safety of the Government balances may be endangered by any proposals. I do not see that the control of the Government is intended to be very effective in any other direction. The only return for the placing of necessary balances at the disposal of the bank by the Government is going to be that the amalgamated bank undertakes to open 100 branches in five years. Ordinarily the Central Banks would be interested in opening branches only where they can make a large profit, but 35 of these places are to be chosen by the Government. There is no doubt that in the ordinary course of business the Presidency Banks would have increased their capital in so far as it might have been necessitated by trade, but they have now promised to do so and no one disputes this fact that a large proportion of the business that has been done in the past was with Indians, but it must be so inasmuch as the vast majority of the traders are Indians. But the point is, whether there was not an undue preference where there was an option and it would not continue to be so in future. It is a natural consequence from the composition of the shareholders and the management, and we must try to regulate the future so that nobody may be prejudiced and have reason for complaint. The Hon'ble Mr. Howard gave figures for Bombay but not Madras or Calcutta, the Madras figures are against him; the vast majority of the shareholders were in 1913, Europeans. The shareholders of the Bank of Bengal were mainly Europeans in 1909 according to the Capital, I do not know how far that is correct now. The fear of the Indians is when the three banks are amalgamated that the management would be almost exclusively European in the Central Bank and in the absence of rigorous control by the State, the condition of things may be worse in future than it is at present. It may be that a province which is far distant from the centre like Madras may instead of being benefited be occasionally sacrificed for the trade interests of other provinces or centres. My submission is that under the new system the Indian community, commercial, banking, industrial or agricultural, is not likely to fare better but worse than under the old system; except that as the result of additional money being forthcoming, it would result in an advantage to all. Another point is that so far as I can see it does not look very advantageous to the public that the State should sacrifice interest on crores of rupees, though the aggregate sum may be varying from day to day, for the sake of only 100 branches being opened in five years. I do not think that is a profitable financial bargain. I realise that the Government have difficulties and that they have not here a very large number of efficient Banks which they can utilise for building up a State Bank, and the most influential banks are the Presidency Banks. But my submission is that it would be absolutely wrong if the tentative proposals are not placed before the Indian Bankers and Indian commercial and public men, before the Secretary of State pronounces upon them and before a final decision is arrived at. That is our quarrel. Let these tentative terms be published. Let all the Indian Bankers know what they are and how they would affect them, and let there be public criticism, and let this criticism be forwarded to the Secretary of State and let him, after going through these criticisms, arrive at his conclusions, and let the final negotiations and bargains 'be struck,' let there be an expert committee consisting of Indians

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as well as Europeans by whom these questions can be threshed out; the Presidency and other banks and the Government sitting together at a round table may consider what the various difficulties are and arrive at some solutions. But I submit, Sir, that the whole of the private negotiations between the Government and the three Presidency Banks, however well meant they may be, will be taken amiss, and for justifiable grounds. This is of course but a repetition of the old procedure; when a matter is under communication with the higher authorities it is a secret and cannot be published. When the higher authorities have pronounced an opinion, it comes too late for the public to suggest any modifications, and the public will be asked to wait for a reasonable time to see how the thing works and that takes years. This is extremely unsatisfactory. Therefore, I submit, that the public and the Members of this Council ought to be given an opportunity to pronounce upon these tentative proposals before definite conclusions are arrived at and before it becomes too late to suggest a revision. My submission therefore is that it was wholly unwise on the part of Government that they should have kept these negotiations secret. I knew from the answer which the Hon'ble Sir James Meston gave to my question in Delhi that he was not favourably disposed towards the appointment of a committee, as suggested by the Commissions, and that is the reason why I have brought forward this Resolution in a somewhat definite form, it was also because the proposals for the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks were maturing.

"Sir, there are some matters of detail to which I would like to refer for a moment. I never thought that industries would be directly financed from the Central Bank or that it can deal with any but liquid assets. It must be a bankers' bank. The point is as to whether we have anything on record to justify the assumption that in the past any very great zeal was exhibited by the Presidency Banks in forwarding the cause of Indian industries, manufacturing or agricultural, and from our past experience we have no reason to believe that our future would be so bright. That is the reason why we are asking for greater Government control.

"Then with regard to the treasury balances, I knew that with regard to the branches, much of it, as was stated in the Commission's Report, is there for Government treasury purposes. But as was pointed out, there are occasions when large sums like 3 crores, 6 crores and 9 crores could be utilised without interest much in excess of what has been agreed to. Of course if the terms and the services as between the Government and the amalgamated bank have been arranged already, well let us know exactly what those terms are, and let us know how much interest is going to be sacrificed for those services, and what those services are going to be; the mere opening of 100 branches, and the promise to increase the capital are, I venture to submit, not services worth having for such a heavy price. I realise that the working balance would have to be about 14 crores and the amounts would be fluctuating, but still I submit that we have on record that sums to the extent of 5, 6 and 7 crores have been with the Presidency Central Banks and they could utilise them, and hereafter, as I have said, with the additional money that would flow from increased taxations and currency, the resources would be improved and the amounts would be larger . . .

The Vice-President:—"I must ask the Hon'ble Member to bring his remarks to a close as his time is up."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"I therefore propose that if the Hon'ble Member could give me an assurance that this question would be more favourably considered than it has been, and the proposals would be published for public criticism before the Secretary of State would pronounce upon them, I have not the slightest objection to withdraw this Resolution; but if he says that nothing can be done, I should press the Resolution for a vote."

RESOLUTION *re* ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATE BANK IN INDIA; RESOLUTION *re* ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAYS.

[*Mr. H. F. Howard ; Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma ; Mr. W. E. Crum.*] [23RD SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Howard :—" Sir, may I say a word or two in answer to the points raised by the Hon'ble Member ? Firstly, I do not think that we can publish the scheme before the Secretary of State has had an opportunity of expressing an opinion. He may or may not accept the proposals which have been put forward. Any publication of the scheme before he has done so is to be very much deprecated because it would obviously lead to speculation in the shares.

" With regard to shares the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma seems to make rather a grievance that more shares . . . .

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—" I am stating only the facts. "

1-17 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Howard** :—" I do not know against whom he makes a grievance that more shares are not held in Madras or Bombay, but I know as another fact that there is no prohibition in the Statutes of the Banks against Indians or others acquiring shares of the Banks.

" There is another point I should like to refer to, and I should be very glad if the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma would give me some help. He says that we are sacrificing a great deal of interest as a result of the branches of the banks taking over our balances at our District Treasuries. I should like to know how else we can get interest at present on what is only 'till money' and if Mr. Sarma would explain, I should be very grateful.

" Then there is another point which, I regret, I omitted to mention. The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma suggested that the only control that we shall have over the banks will be that exercised by the proposed position of the Controller of Currency on the Administrative Board. That is not the case. The proposals, if agreed to, or in whatever form they are agreed to, will obviously have to be embodied in a new Act which will involve an entire re-casting of the present Presidency Banks Act, and the details of that will certainly have to come before this Council and considered by this Council. Of course Government may at that stage be committed to some main principles, but there will still be several important questions of detail, for example, the nature of control to be exercised by the Controller of Currency and so forth. That is all I have to say."

The Vice-President :—" I understand the Hon'ble Member desires to press the Resolution before the Council."

The motion was put and the Resolution was rejected.

RESOLUTION *re* ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAYS.

1-20 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Crum** :—" Sir, I beg to move that—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council the immediate consideration of the electrification of the suburban railways within 25 miles of Calcutta and of the improvement generally of local passenger transport and terminal facilities.'

" Sir, about a fortnight ago the Hon'ble Mr. Phelps moved a Resolution in the Bengal Council to the effect that a Committee should be appointed to discuss the question of the rise in rents in Calcutta. The Resolution was accepted by Government, and therefore in a way it may seem rather premature that I should move this Resolution about improving communications ; but without doubt one of the reasons for the rise in rents in Calcutta is that the demand for land in the immediate neighbourhood of

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Calcutta has outstripped the supply, and therefore it is absolutely necessary that people who want to live near Calcutta at reasonable rents must go outside. This has been the case, of course, in most of the big towns of Europe; London, Manchester, Liverpool all have very large suburbs which have steadily increased, and as they have increased, the railway communications with them have improved. Already there is a very large number of the working population of Calcutta who come in every day. In the year 1903 by the railways round Calcutta there was a daily influx to Calcutta from within 25 miles of 10,663 passengers. In the year 1918 this had risen to 25,792. The railways by which these passengers come in are the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the East Indian and the Bengal Nagpur Railway and the two small railways, the Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhala Railways. To give the Council an instance of the number of people who come to Calcutta daily, the proportion who come to Calcutta, I may instance the clerks in my own office. We have 276 clerks. Out of this no less than 99, or 36 per cent. come in daily by train to Calcutta. Out of these 99, 55 have to leave their houses before 8 o'clock in the morning and do not get home till 7-30; and of course there is no doubt about it, that the reason is bad communication. I might take as an instance the East Indian Railway. Between 5-20 and 6-20, which is the time when most people go home from the offices, there are three trains between Howrah and Bandel, that is a distance of 25 miles. Each of these trains takes a little over an hour and 20 minutes to do the journey, and they stop at every single station, 15 stations. Now, if that line was electrified and you had more frequent services of trains, and instead of having long and expensive trains to run, you could have short trains of three or four carriages, you could have a frequent service of trains, and instead of stopping at every station they could stop at every two or three. If you are able to run your trains, electric trains, so that they stop at every two stations, you would do that 25 miles in 50 minutes instead of one hour and 20 minutes, thus saving half an hour on each journey, or an hour a day for every passenger who came backwards and forwards to Calcutta. And I daresay that could be still further improved, and you could have the trains stop at every three stations perhaps. Of course it is perfectly obvious that it would be an advantage to the travelling public who have at present to wait half an hour if they miss a train, to get another in ten minutes. The same applies to all the other lines, and I am perfectly well aware that there are only three of these lines which concern the Government in that the Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhala are purely private lines. But perhaps the Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhala need this electrification more than any other because they are more crowded and the conditions of travelling are distinctly worse than they are on the big railways. For that reason though I would not expect for one moment that Government should consider themselves the electrification of these railways which are private railways. But, I think, it is very desirable that any Committee which meets in Calcutta or elsewhere to discuss this question should also consider the question of these two small railways.

" Then we come to the point as to how this electrification is going to be carried out, because it is a very expensive project to consider the electrification of so many railways. I understand that the cost of actually electrifying the railway, that is providing the necessary rolling-stock and the wiring for carrying the electricity and so forth, is about double the cost of the power station. And before the war the total cost of electrifying the Eastern Bengal Railway for 25 miles or 30 miles was estimated, I think, at something like a million pounds. That would include the power station. If, however, the railways could all be persuaded at the same time to electrify, the cost of a central power station would be very much decreased. Therefore, I would like to suggest that, if Government are willing to consider this question, they should consider the question of a central power station. In that case I have the assurance of Sir Rajendra Nath Mukerjee that he would be prepared also to electrify the two small lines. It is a lot of money to be found and I have

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spoken about that to several people in Calcutta before I left, and the conclusion that I came to was that if Government would be prepared to guarantee to a certain extent that they would take power from the central power station for these various railways, I think there would be no difficulty in finding the money for the central power station in a somewhat similar way to that in which private railways are financed. But it is not only with the railways leading to Calcutta that I would ask that the Government should deal, but with the facilities in Calcutta itself. The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas the other day, in a note to the Improvement Trust of Calcutta said: 'There is no city of the same size outside China so badly provided with public means of locomotion as Calcutta.' Even if you get the passengers to Howrah or Sealdah, they have still got a very long way to move before they get to their offices. A few years ago, I believe, the question of a central station in Calcutta was considered, and it was abandoned on the score of expense; and presumably if the expense was too great then, it would be far too great now. That was for a central station in the neighbourhood of Bowbazar.

"What I think the Government might consider is, whether it would not be feasible to electrify the Port Trust line from Chitpore down towards the jetties, and whether passengers could not be brought in from Sealdah in that direction. There is no doubt, I suppose, that we would have certain vested interests in the form of the jute balers and other people who have jute presses and land and jute godowns along that line raising objections. But when this matter of removing the jute trade was considered by the Port Facilities Commission about five years ago, the Commission reported that they were willing to agree that the jute trade should be left there for the present, but that if the line was required for other more important reasons, the question of its removal would have to be decided.

"I have no doubt about it that it is a very important thing for all our clerks in Calcutta that they should be able to get nearer to the actual business premises, and, for these reasons, I hope that the Government will be able generally to accept my Resolution, which is only asking for an inquiry into the whole question."

1-30 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes**:—"I may say at once, Sir, that the Government fully realise the importance of the subject-matter of the Hon'ble Member's Resolution, and have no hesitation whatever in accepting it. The electrification of our railways in the neighbourhood of the great cities of India is of great importance, because by that means, as the Hon'ble Member has pointed out, we shall increase the carrying capacity of our railways in dealing with suburban traffic and shall make it more possible for people to live outside the great cities. In this way, a considerable step will be made towards solving the housing problem, which Mr. Crum has told us is so acute in Calcutta and which, I am sure, my Hon'ble friend Mr. Nigel Paton would say is even more acute in Bombay. But I should not like the Hon'ble Mr. Crum or other Hon'ble Members to think that we have taken no steps in the direction of investigating the possibilities of electrification. In 1914, the Government appointed some experts to go into the question of electrifying the railways running into Calcutta, and a report was made by those experts; but, unfortunately, in 1914, the war broke out, and all these projects have had to stand over. The scheme in question was favourably reported on, but it has, as I say, suffered the fate of many other projects during the war. The scheme referred to the Eastern Bengal Railway only. The East Indian Railway had also had under consideration the electrification of a part of their system, the part that is nearest to Calcutta, and there has been a suggestion of a joint powerhouse to serve both these systems, *i.e.*, the Eastern Bengal Railway and the East Indian Railway. I do not know at the present time what the views of the Bengal Nagpur Railway are, but the Bengal Nagpur Railway management has never been backward in adopting a forward policy.

RESOLUTION *re* ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAYS; RESOLUTION *re* APPOINTMENT OF AN INDIAN MEMBER TO THE ARMY IN INDIA COMMITTEE.

[23RD SEPTEMBER, 1919.] [*Sir George Barnes; Mr. W. E. Crum; The Vice-President; Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.*]

"I was glad to hear the Hon'ble Member suggest that the electricity needed should be provided by some central power-house, and I gathered from what he said that private enterprise in Calcutta would be willing to embark upon this. There seems to me very considerable advantage in private enterprise coming in here, always provided that the electric current can be provided for the railway systems in question at a reasonable rate, because, if private enterprise comes in and supplies the power-house, we shall have so much more money available for railway development in other directions. Mr. Howard has just told me that the amount set aside in this year for capital expenditure on railways in India is 17·7 millions sterling. That is a large sum but, as you all know, our railways have fallen into very bad repair during the past five years, and we want an enormous sum to set our open lines in order.

"As regards the question of how I can best help this project along, I would suggest that when I come down to Calcutta, as I hope to do during the cold weather, I should call a meeting of the three big systems interested and, if the Hon'ble Member thinks it advisable, I should be very glad to invite those who are in control of the two smaller systems which he also mentioned and one or two representatives of the Bengal Chamber and the Bengal National Chamber. Let us all sit round a table and see if we cannot evolve some scheme for furthering the project outlined in the Hon'ble Member's Resolution. I should like, however, to remind him that the needs of Calcutta for electrification do not stand alone; the need of Bombay is even more urgent, for the housing problem there is extremely acute, and I am sure that the Hon'ble Members who represent Bombay would be quick to point this out.

"Sir, I shall be very glad, as I say, when I come down to Calcutta, to discuss this question, and I hope the course I suggest will meet the Hon'ble Member's wishes."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Crum:—"Sir, I am very pleased that the Hon'ble Member has accepted my Resolution and I do not think there is anything more to say. I am very grateful that the Government will take the matter in hand, and the method by which the Hon'ble Member proposes to do it is, I think, exceedingly satisfactory." 1-35 P.M.

The motion was put and the resolution was adopted.

The Vice-President:—"The next Resolution on the list is the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha's Resolution. I do not know whether he thinks he will be able to finish it before 2 o'clock."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:—"I do not think so, Sir. We might take it after the recess"

The Vice-President:—"After this the 'deluge,' so far as Resolutions are concerned. We shall not sit after 2 o'clock."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:—"Then I shall move it now."

RESOLUTION *re* APPOINTMENT OF AN INDIAN MEMBER TO THE ARMY IN INDIA COMMITTEE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:—"Sir, I rise to move the Resolution which stands in my name and which runs as follows:— 1-36 P.M.

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that he may be pleased to make a representation to the Secretary of State for India (or, if need be, to His Majesty's

RESOLUTION *re* APPOINTMENT OF AN INDIAN MEMBER TO THE ARMY IN INDIA COMMITTEE.

[*Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.*] [23RD SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

Government) that an Indian member chosen from the non-official Indian members of this Council be appointed to the Indian Army Commission recently constituted.'

"As the Council may be aware, the Secretary of State has recently appointed an Indian Army Commission, and the constitution and the personnel of this Commission have been duly announced. The personnel of the Commission, Sir, has not given satisfaction to the public either in England or in India, and I find that on August 6th Mr. Fredrick Roberts asked a question in the House of Commons of Mr. Montagu on the subject. He asked the Secretary of State for India—

'whether the Indian Army Commission will inquire into the grievances of the Indian section of the Army and of Indians generally with regard to the military policy of the Government; why no Indian is appointed a member of the Commission; whether the omission will be made good before the Commission commence their work; whether the Right Hon'ble gentleman is aware of the strength of the feeling against Sir Michael O'Dwyer for his recent administrative acts in the Punjab; and why he has been appointed in the face of such feeling?'

Mr. Montagu replied:—

'Under the terms of reference the Committee is concerned with general questions of military administration and organisation, not with grievances; but I am considering the appointment of an Indian member. I do not see that recent administrative acts in the Punjab have any bearing on this inquiry.'

"Captain Ormsby-Gore also asked the Secretary of State for India 'why no Indian has been appointed on Lord Esher's Committee on the Indian Army?'

"Mr. Montagu replied. 'The appointment of an Indian to the Committee on the Army in India is under consideration.'

"That will satisfy the Council that even in England exception has been taken to the constitution and the personnel of the Committee. In India, since the announcement was made, public opinion has been insistent that there should be at least one Indian public man to represent the Indian point of view on this Committee. It has also been given out, Sir, though not formally, that an Indian gentleman has been offered a seat on this Committee and that he has accepted it, but no formal announcement has been made so far of that. The name of the gentleman said to have been appointed, however, has not satisfied Indian public opinion, and for this reason that the gentleman whose name has been given out is known to be merely a military expert and can thus advise the Committee on military matters only, but he is not in a position, regard being had to his experience of Indian problems, to advise the Committee on the financial aspects of Indian Army administration, nor on those which affect the public at large. It was under the impression that an Indian gentleman had already been appointed, or was going to be appointed, that I first desired to word my Resolution in the way that there should be an additional Indian Member, but when I learnt that no formal announcement had been made to that effect, I altered the Resolution to the form in which it stands now on the agenda paper However, I hope that the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bingley will look into the spirit of the Resolution and not take up the wording of it. As the resolution stands, you will notice, Sir, that I make no distinction between the elected non-official members of this Council, and the nominated ones. There are 32 non-official members of this Council, of whom 27 are elected and 5 nominated. I have no desire to make any invidious distinction between the two classes of members, and therefore I have not put the word 'elected' in my Resolution. I leave it open to the Government to choose whomsoever they like, an elected member or a nominated one. At the same time, I hope that in order to satisfy the public demand the gentleman chosen by the Government will be one who comes within the definition of a public man. I need not mention names to the Council; there are many elected members of this Council who are well-known public men, and any of them would be able to make a very good member of

RESOLUTION *re* APPOINTMENT OF AN INDIAN MEMBER TO THE ARMY IN INDIA COMMITTEE.

[23RD SEPTEMBER, 1916.] [*Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha; Major-General Sir Alfred Bingley.*]

this committee. I have been told that the question of appointing an Indian public man does not arise inasmuch as that committee has been constituted not with a view to going into any special grievances of Indians or about any other matters except those of military administration and organisation. That may be, and in that view there may be no harm in appointing an Indian military expert to advise the committee. At the same time I take it that this committee will deal with financial problems also. Unless I am greatly mistaken it will be impossible for the committee to consider the military administration of the country without going into the financial aspects of the case. Indian public opinion for the last fifty years has been insistent that there has been an ever-growing and increasing expenditure on the Indian Army, far beyond the resources of the people of India; and therefore, I think it highly desirable that on this committee there should be somebody who can put forward not only the expert military view of the matter, but also that which the people of India hold on this question. When I speak of the people of India I know my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Macpherson, will get up and say 'There are certain non-political classes who have said nothing about this matter' But when I say 'the people of India' I am not talking of these non-political classes, the 'dummies and mummies'; I am talking of those who are politically minded, those who think out things for themselves; and I say that this class has been insistent that during the past fifty years the Indian Army has been a very expensive luxury for the people of our country, that it costs a very large sum of money, far beyond the means of the people. I, therefore, contend that there should be a second Indian member on the Committee, who will be a public man chosen from among the elected members of this Council, and who can best advise the Committee on this particular point.

"I have only one word more to say, as I am speaking against time. It is sometimes said :'Oh, well, in a technical matter like this, how can an Indian public man be useful?' But that contention seems to me to be futile. In England we have civilian Secretaries of State for War and Under Secretaries of State for War; they are not, so far as we know, drawn from the ranks of the Army; but they are taken from civilian classes. Here on this committee I understand there are to be two civilians, Sir Godfrey Fell and one other gentleman. In this country we find our civilians not only advising on military affairs, but doing all kinds of things, as heads of telegraphs and post offices, police, education, and various other departments. Therefore, I think that there can be no serious objection to an Indian civilian, by which I mean an Indian public man, being appointed on this committee; and I hope Government will see their way to accept my Resolution, and that they will recommend somebody from this Council from amongst the elected Indian members whose appointment will give satisfaction to the public. With these remarks, Sir, I beg to move the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Major-General Sir Alfred Bingley :—" The Resolution which the Hon'ble Member has just moved is one which Government is quite prepared to accept and has, indeed, anticipated. The Secretary of State, with the concurrence of His Excellency the Viceroy, has appointed the Hon'ble Major Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana, who is a member of this Council, to be a member of the Army Committee. 1-45 P.M.

"Sir Umar Hayat Khan has served in France and in Mesopotamia and has rendered valuable service in connection with recruiting. He belongs to a class which has rendered conspicuous service throughout the war, and his knowledge of the army and of the races from which it is recruited will be of special value to the Committee, as it is knowledge gained in the field as well as under peace conditions.

RESOLUTION *re* APPOINTMENT OF AN INDIAN MEMBER TO THE ARMY IN INDIA COMMITTEE.

[*Major-General Sir Alfred Bingley.*] [23RD SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

" As there seems to be some doubt as to the composition of the Committee I may mention that the other members are :—

***President* :**

VISCOUNT ESHER.

***Members* :**

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR H. V. COX, Indian Army, Secretary, Military Department, India Office.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR W. C. JACOB, Indian Army, Commanding 2nd Army Corps, Army of the Rhine.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR H. HUDSON, Indian Army, Adjutant General in India.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR J. P. DU CANE, late Commanding 15th Army Corps in France.

SIR G. FELL, Indian Civil Service, late Financial Adviser, Military Finance Branch, Finance Department, Government of India.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR W. GILLMAN, late Chief of the General Sta in Mesopotamia.

***Secretary* :**

BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. M. WAGSTAFF, Royal Engineers.

" It may be of interest if I make a few remarks as to the objects of the Committee. It is considered that the time has now arrived for reviewing our military position in the light of the experience gained during the last five years.

"The system of army administration now in force is the system which was introduced in 1906 on the highest military advice then obtainable, namely, that of Lord Kitchener.

"The sponsors of that system—the then Secretary of State for India and his expert advisers laboured however under an important disadvantage—a disadvantage for which they were in no way responsible—they had not the recent experience of a great war to guide them.

"Needless to say it does not follow that a system which is found workable in peace time will necessarily prove a sound one in war. However smoothly things may run when conditions are normal, defects are liable to disclose themselves under the strain and the altered conditions of actual war.

"The Admiralty system of administration in England has existed for a long period of years without undergoing any radical alteration. This is because it has been handed down from the period of the great naval wars, and because it may be said to be founded on the proved requirements of war. It has seldom been the subject of attack and may be said to have the confidence of the Empire.

"The War Office has not been so fortunate. During the latter half of the last century no other public department came in for so much hostile criticism. Great changes were frequent and stability of administration was not attained until a comparatively recent period.

RESOLUTION *re* APPOINTMENT OF AN INDIAN MEMBER TO THE ARMY IN INDIA COMMITTEE.

[23RD SEPTEMBER, 1919.] [*Major-General Sir Alfred Bingley; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*]

" Our military system in India has just been subjected to the strain of the greatest war in history. It was but natural that defects and shortcomings should have revealed themselves—in fact it was in the light of what I have said inevitable that it should be so. Nevertheless, in spite of these defects, the system now in force has enabled India to more than double her army in the course of the war and to raise over a million of men. It has enabled her to maintain great Expeditionary Forces overseas and to play a distinguished part in the word-wide struggle now happily ended. To achieve these results, it has been necessary to remedy defects as they appeared ; but it will be readily recognized that anything that could be done in this direction was necessarily in the nature of a temporary expedient. Any general revision or reconstruction of the system of military administration had to await the conclusion of the war.

" It now behoves us to turn to the best possible account the invaluable experience acquired during the past five years, experience which has been bought at a great price and which, let us hope, is unlikely to recur in the lifetime of those who have survived. We want to extract the last ounce of benefit from the lessons which the war has afforded us, and to ensure that for the expenditure we incur on the Army of the future, we secure the maximum of efficiency. The best way of doing this is to bring to bear on the problem the best brains and the most recent experience available. The Committee which is about to assemble is composed of men of great ability and distinction, and all of them have special qualifications for the work before them.

" It will be the business of the Committee to—

(1) Inquire into and report, with special reference to *post bellum* conditions, upon the administration and, where necessary, the organization of the Army in India, including its relations with the War Office and the India Office, and the relations of these two Offices with one another.

(2) Consider the position of the Commander-in-Chief in India in his dual capacity as Commander-in-Chief and Member of the Executive Council, and to make recommendations.

(3) Consider and report upon any other matters which they may decide are relevant to the inquiry.

" It will be realised that the problems with which the Committee has to deal are difficult and complex, and that their task is one of great magnitude ; but I think that this Council and the public may rest assured that the matter is in thoroughly competent hands.

" The Hon'ble Member has suggested that there is a desire in Indian circles, and more especially among the Indian elected Members of this Council, to provide for the safeguarding of Indian interests, particularly as regards military expenditure, by appointing an additional Indian Member to the Committee. I can assure him that this is a function that can safely be left to the Government of India, and that there is no necessity for going beyond the terms of his Resolution. Nevertheless, if any Members of this Council are anxious to explain their views in regard to military expenditure or any other matter coming within the scope of the Committee's inquiry, I have no doubt that the latter will be glad to examine them and consider their recommendations."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" Sir, I am disappointed at the reply which the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bingley has given. It was well known very long before notice of this Resolution was given by the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha that our Hon'ble Colleague Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan was to be a member of this Committee. Without saying one word 1-52 P.M.

RESOLUTION *re* APPOINTMENT OF AN INDIAN MEMBER TO THE ARMY IN INDIA COMMITTEE.

[*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*] [23RD SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

regarding his qualifications as a military man, I may say in this Council without a semblance of disrespect or discourtesy to him that the announcement did not satisfy the Indian public interested in the question of the proper and efficient administration of the Indian Army. And not only was dissatisfaction expressed in this country, but I think the Hon'ble Mr. Chintam, the editor of the 'Leader' wrote an article in the 'Times' or some paper expressing that view. Now it was in order to give expression to those sentiments that the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha gave notice of his Resolution. He has not said one word against the Hon'ble Sir Umar Hayat Khan, nor do I wish to say one word against him as regards his qualifications to express an opinion upon military matters. But it will be recognised by the Council that the questions which have been referred to this Committee, which I am glad will be presided over by Lord Esher, are of very deep importance to the people of this country as a whole. The Government have recognised the importance of this question by nominating a very strong Committee. There are eight gentlemen who represent the civil and military elements among the European element. Now there is one Indian member on this Committee. Putting aside everything regarding the high qualifications of the Hon'ble Sir Umar Hayat Khan as a military man, I ask the Council, I ask the Hon'ble the Army Secretary to say whether he is satisfied that this is fair, whether in a matter of such public concern to the people of India, for we Indians constitute a large fraction of the Indian Empire, we Indians pay the taxes which support the Army, we supply effective soldiers and labour and we are affected by mismanagement and inefficiency, in the medical or other services which are a necessary part of the army administration. We Indians are deeply and vitally interested in the question. Is it right, is it fair of the Government to take only one Indian member to represent the Indian point of view and to put forward the Indian point of view? I submit that it is not. The bulk of the Army is Indian; Indians are interested, they suffer along with their British fellow subjects from mismanagement in the Army. We have had complaints of mismanagement in Mesopotamia; there have recently been complaints about the medical arrangements in the Afghan war. Did Indians suffer or did they not suffer? Look at the question from any point of view, look at it from its military aspect, it affects Indians much more than their British fellow-subjects, look at the financial aspect, it will be seen that it affects the Indians much more than their European fellow-subjects; look at it from the medical or any other aspect and you will find that Indians are more deeply and vitally affected than Europeans. Therefore it is only fair that this Committee should be increased by an Indian. I do not complain of any member who has been appointed, but you owe it to the public to put on some other Indian gentleman who may be able to watch the inquiry from the point of view of the general Indian public. It may be said that the questions to which Sir Alfred Bingley referred will be purely questions for military experts. Military experts will be wanted there and they are there, but there are other questions which affect the general civil population. In England, as the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha pointed out, military questions are not left entirely to the military. Military men are very good and they deserve our gratitude for the sacrifices they make and for the dangers to which they are exposed. But I may be permitted to remark that there are questions which are not purely expert in their character; there are questions in which civilians may be allowed without being considered impertinent to offer an opinion. Such questions are discussed in the English Parliament times without number. Was not this great system which you are going to rectify the result of a discussion between a civilian Lord Curzon and a military man Lord Kitchener? Has not the experience of the war shown that the views held by Lord Kitchener were not correct and that there was much in the views of a civilian like Lord Curzon to commend themselves

to the consideration of military men? If this was so you cannot dispense with the views of civilians. You cannot dispense with the views of Indian public men, are they not interested, have they not sons and relations who have fought in the war? Have these men not contributed towards the success that has been achieved by His Majesty's arms in the war?"

It being 2 o'clock:

The Vice President.—"I am afraid I must call upon the Hon'ble Member to resume his seat."

The Council then adjourned to Wednesday, the 24th September 1919, at 11 A.M.

SIMLA;
The 2nd October, 1919.

H. M. SMITH,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

Appendix A.

[*Referred to in answer to question No. 9.*]

		Date.	Note circulation.	Coin and bullion.
			£	£
United Kingdom ...	Bank of England ...	6th August 1919 ...	80,128,070	86,149,655
	Treasury notes ...	Ditto ...	340,441,000	28,500,000
	Bank of Japan ...	28th June 1919 ...	105,652,000	70,476,000
United States of America	Federal Reserve Bank	4th August 1919 ...	501,364,000	417,696,000
	Bank of France ...	7th August 1919 ..	1,410,339,000	234,660,000
	Bank of Italy ...	20th May 1919 ...	370,607,000	59,665,000

APPENDIX B.

[*Referred to in answer to question No. 20.*]

Statement showing sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in jails in the various provinces in the calendar years 1917 and 1918.

Province.	Ratio per mille of average strength of					
	Admission into hospital.		Daily average sick.		Deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.	
	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.
Madras	439·53	523·04	14·75	17·89	15·49	26·91
Bombay	740·08	1,010·7	25·0	27·9	18·7	58·5
Bengal	1,161·0	1,462·7	51·7	57·4	15·8	21·3
United Provinces	371·1	675·7	18·5	25·6	13·2	46·1
Punjab	998	1,285	38	49	26·66	60·75
Burma	236·51	556·16	15·19	23·32	19·0	25·59
Bihar and Orissa	929·9	1,497·5	43·1	71·9	32·9	63·4
Central Provinces	289·81	714·99	11·02	22·47	18·89	47·33
Assam	854·22	1,118·75	38·47	49·69	13·23	21·42
North-West Frontier Province ...	1,082	1,077	26	34	23·13	55·75
Delhi	1,355	1,521	46	68	18·04	63·68
Coorg	518·26	592·00	25·42	24·39	12·22	23·68

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Simla, the 3rd October, 1919.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 20th September 1919 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	4	1
		Ahmedabad District	10	1
		Thana District	3	3
	Central	Satara District	62	55
		West Khandesh District	184	139
	Southern	Poona District	7	...
		Ratnagiri District	2	2
		Belgaum District	10	8
		Hubli Town	45	45
		Dharwar District	163	87
	Political Charges.	Surat Agency	1	...
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	21	21
		Mangrol Port	18	15
		Kathiawar Agency	84	62
		Mundra Port	1	1
		TOTAL	615	440
MADRAS	...	Bellary District	93	48
		Coimbatore District	78 (a)	56 (b)
		Salem District	2	2
		Madura District	8	7
		TOTAL	181	113
UNITED PROVINCES	Benares ...	Benares District	7	4
	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	3	3
		Basti District	7	3
		TOTAL	17	10
PUNJAB	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District	24	9
	Multan ...	Multan District	8	6
		TOTAL	32	15

(a) Five imported. (b) Three imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	28	28
		Pegu District	1	1
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	2	2
		Henzada District	3	3
		Myaungmya District	1	1
		Maubin District	1	1
	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District	2	2
		Moulmein Town	2	3
	Magwe ...	Minbu District	1	1
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	1	2
	Sagaing...	Upper Chindwin District	1	1
	Native States.	Northern Shan States	3	2
		TOTAL	46	47
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	17	7
		Nagpur District	235	152
		Bhandara District	23	12
		Balaghat District	20	13
	Nerbudda	Chhindwara District	35	17
	Berar ...	Akola District	2	2
		TOTAL	332	203
MYSORE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	24	16
		Bangalore City	1	...
		Bangalore District	77	5
		Mysore City	15	15
		Mysore District	41	37
		Hassan District	34	17
		Kadur District	27	24
		Shimoga District	10	5
		Tumkur District	3	4
		Kolar District	4	7
		TOTAL	236	179
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Parbhani District	81	70
		Nander District	88	95
		Raichur District	49	48
		Bidar District	183	178
		Mahbubnagar District	43	37
		Atrafibaldah Sarfikhas District	17	11
		TOTAL	461*	439*
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Sehore Cantonment	8	1
		Sehore Town	16	4
	...	TOTAL	24	5
		GRAND TOTAL	1,944	1,451

*Includes previous weeks. The actual number of cases and deaths during the week ending September 20th were 374 and 307, respectively.

Figures for Bihar and Orissa are not available. For the remainder of India 1,451 deaths were recorded, a marked advance over the number returned in the preceding week. In the corresponding week of last year 2,155 deaths were registered.

SIMLA :
The 2nd October 1919.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 2nd October 1919, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Rainfall occurred daily in the Peninsula and extended during the last two days of the week into Central India and the east of the United Provinces. There was also fairly widespread rain in Upper Burma and Assam, with local falls in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, but over nearly the whole of north west India, weather was drier than usual.

2. *Burma.*—Local rain fell in Lower Burma on the 25th and the 27th September and 1st October, and in Upper Burma on the 26th, 27th, 29th and 30th September.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—In Assam rainfall was nearly general on the 25th, 26th and 29th September, and local on the other days. In Chota Nagpur nearly general rain fell on the 1st October, with local or individual falls on three other days. Local rain fell in Bengal on the 27th, 28th and 29th September, in Orissa on the 28th September and 1st October, and in Bihar on the 1st October; there were a few falls on four other days in Bengal and on two other days in the other two sub-divisions.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rainfall was nearly general in Central India East on the 30th September and 1st October, in the west of the Central Provinces on the 30th September and in the east of the United Provinces on the 1st October; there was local rain on one other day in the east of the United Provinces and on three other days in the west of the Central Provinces. Local rain fell in Central India West on the 30th September and 1st October, and in the east of the Central Provinces on the 29th and 30th September and 1st October; individual falls occurred on four other days in the latter area.

Northwest India.—In the North-West Frontier Province rainfall was local on the 26th September and occurred at a few stations on the 25th September. In Gujarat there were a few falls of rain on five days in the week. Over the rest of the division weather was dry except for a light fall at Sonamarg.

The Peninsula.—Nearly general rain fell in Malabar, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad on all the days except the 1st October, in the Konkan and the Madras Deccan on all the days except the 26th September, in Mysore between the 25th and 28th September, and on the north Madras coast between the 27th and 30th September. In south-east Madras rainfall was nearly general on the 30th September and local on three other days.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows :—

September 25th. Silchar 3·71″, Shillong 5·19″, Cherrapunji 13·40″, Chittagong 2·91″, Sonamarg 0·18″, Parachinar 0·22″, Surat 0·68″, Bombay 0·96″, Malegaon 1·60″, Sholapur 1·30″, Bijapur 0·33″, Belgaum 0·57″, Aurangabad 1·76″, Gulbarga 0·25″, Raichur 0·64″, Hyderabad (Deccan) 1·90″, Chitaldrug 2·10″, Mysore 0·83″, Cuddapah 1·78″ and Bellary 1·06″.

„ 26th. Moulmein 1·00″, Bhamo 2·35″, Silchar 2·27″, Bombay 0·81″, Poona 1·68″, Nizamabad 1·28″, Gulbarga 1·35″, Hyderabad 2·47″, Mangalore 0·71″, Calicut 0·84″, Negapatam 1·25″, Trichinopoly 2·59″, Masulipatam 0·75″, Cocanada 0·87″ and Ootacamund 1·10″.

September 27th. Mandalay 3·05", Lashio 1·00", Akola 0·57", Amraoti 0·49", Nagpur 0·90", Bombay 1·98", Karwar 1·21", Mangalore 1·64", Calicut 2·30", Malegaon 1·00", Ahmadnagar 1·49", Poona 1·96", Sholapur 1·58", Bijapur 0·94", Parbhani 2·80", Chitaldrug 2·55", Trichinopoly 1·64", Bellary 1·76" and Masulipatam 2·25".

28th. Bassein 1·02", Myitkyina 1·18", Sibsagar 1·56", Tezpur 1·08", Silchar 2·72", Jessore 2·42", Chanda 1·16", Veraval 0·45", Marmagao 3·01", Karwar 1·30", Cochin 1·11", Trivandrum 1·17", Malegaon 1·03", Ahmadnagar 1·60", Sholapur 1·12", Bijapur 2·13", Gulbarga 1·03", Bangalore 1·26", Trichinopoly 1·66", Salem 1·00", Madras 2·83", Cuddapah 2·35", Nellore 2·24", Masulipatam 2·00", Cocanada 0·90" and Vizagapatam 1·43".

29th. Lashio 0·75", Silchar 2·17", Bogra 3·51", Akola 0·50", Amraoti 0·71", Pendra 0·97", Surat 1·37", Marmagao 0·90", Karwar 2·66", Mangalore 1·47", Malegaon 1·68", Sholapur 1·03", Aurangabad 1·15", Parbhani 2·81", Gulbarga 1·50", Hyderabad (Deccan) 1·20", Bangalore 1·07", Cuddapah 0·86", Masulipatam 0·95", Cocanada 1·32" and Vizagapatam 0·71".

30th. Rangoon 1·17", Yamethin 1·40", Mandalay 1·28", Bhamo 1·02", Silchar 1·20", Naya Dumka 0·95", Lucknow 1·40", Sutna 1·22", Khandwa 1·01", Hoshangabad 1·36", Saugor 1·51", Raipur 0·98", Hanamkonda 2·20" and Pamban 1·85".

October 1st. Dibrugarh 1·15", Cherrapunji 1·75", Dinajpur 1·35", Ranchi 2·77", Gaya 0·94", Gorakhpur 1·48", Allahabad 1·24", Cawnpore 0·75", Jubbulpore 1·05", Pachmarhi 0·95", Jagdalpur 1·67", Surat 1·50", and Ratnagiri 0·90".

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in excess in Upper Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore, and the Madras Presidency; and was 20 per cent or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, the United Provinces West, the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Rajputana, and Central India West. It was either equal to the normal or differred from it by less than 20 per cent. in the United Provinces East, Central India East and Berar. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Baluchistan and Sind.

The rainfall from the 2nd May to date is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Kashmir, Sind and Hyderabad North; and is 20 per cent. or more in excess in Chota Nagpur, Baluchistan, Rajputana West, Central India, the Central Provinces West and Mysore. In the remaining divisions the rainfall of the period differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent.

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Class VIII.

الوضو - الغسل - الماء - التيمم - الانجاس - مواقيت الصلوة - الاذان - شروط

الصلوة - صفة الصلوة - الجماعة - الحدث فى الصلوة - مفسدات الصلوة

و غيرها - عم پاره الى و الضحى *

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 2nd October 1919. Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 2nd May to 2nd October 1919. Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Last week.
Bay Islands	0·8	3·5	—2·7	59·3	84·4	—25·1	—30	—28
Lower Burma	1·1	3·7	—2·6	139·0	134·4	+4·6	+3	+7
Upper Burma	2·0	1·4	+0·6	37·3	40·5	—3·2	—8	—10
Assam	4·3	2·0	+2·3	66·6	73·0	—6·4	—9	—12
Bengal*	1·5	1·9	—0·4	68·6	68·7	—0·1	0	0
Orissa	0·6	1·6	—1·0	59·9	51·5	+8·4	+16	+19
Chota Nagpur	1·6	1·3	+0·3	55·6	46·3	+9·3	+20	+20
Bihar	0·6	1·2	—0·6	45·9	47·2	—1·3	—3	—2
United Provinces, East	1·0	1·1	—0·1	39·9	37·1	+2·8	+8	+8
United Provinces, West	0·1	0·8	—0·7	36·7	37·3	—0·6	—2	0
Punjab, East and North	0	0·3	—0·3	21·7	20·8	+0·9	+4	+6
Punjab, South-West	0	0·1	—0·1	8·1	7·8	+0·3	+4	+5
Kashmir	0	0·3	—0·3	4·8	7·2	—2·4	—33	—30
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·1	—0·1	5·4	5·4	0	0	+2
Baluchistan	0	0	0	2·7	1·7	+1·0	+59	+59
Sind	0	0	0	3·3	4·6	—1·3	—28	—28
Rajputana, West	0	0·2	—0·2	13·9	10·6	+3·3	+31	+34
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	—0·1	20·9	21·5	—0·6	—3	—2
Gujarat	0·7	0·2	+0·5	25·7	22·9	+2·8	+12	+10
Central India, West	0·4	0·6	—0·2	36·6	28·6	+8·0	+28	+29
Central India, East	1·1	1·1	0	58·4	39·4	+19·0	+48	+50
Berar	1·3	1·3	0	23·6	28·8	—5·2	—18	—19
Central Provinces, West	1·4	1·1	+0·3	55·9	42·8	+13·1	+31	+31
Central Provinces, East	1·8	1·4	+0·4	49·6	46·8	+2·8	+6	+5
Konkan	4·9	1·6	+3·3	87·9	91·6	—3·7	—4	—8
Bombay Deccan	4·1	1·4	+2·7	25·5	24·0	+1·5	+6	—5
Hyderabad, North	3·6	0·7	+2·9	24·6	30·6	—6·0	—20	—30
Hyderabad, South	4·4	1·0	+3·4	23·4	26·1	—2·7	—10	—24
Mysore	3·4	1·8	+1·6	25·2	20·1	+5·1	+25	+19
Malabar	4·5	1·7	+2·8	83·9	83·4	+0·5	+1	—3
Madras, South-East	1·8	1·2	+0·6	14·5	13·1	+1·4	+11	+7
Madras Deccan	3·5	1·2	+2·3	18·7	17·9	+0·8	+4	—9
Madras Coast, North	3·3	1·1	+2·1	22·6	23·2	—0·6	—3	—12

* Information incomplete.

G. C. SIMPSON,
Offg. Director General of Observatories.

J. HULLAH,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 2nd October 1919.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 27th September 1919.

Burma.—During the week light to moderate rain was general throughout the Province. Transplanting of winter rice is completed in almost all the Lower Burma districts and in irrigated tracts of Upper Burma. Replanting in flooded areas is progressing in Upper Burma. Harvesting of early sesamum is nearing completion. Cultivation of miscellaneous crops continues. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Health of cattle is generally satisfactory. The price of unhusked rice and of white rice at Rangoon remains unchanged at Rs. 150 and 385, respectively.

Assam.—During the week the weather was seasonable and favourable. Harvesting of autumn rice and jute, and plucking of tea and transplanting of winter rice continue. Outturns and prospects of crops are fair. Cattle disease is reported from seven districts. The price of common rice has ceased rising.

Bengal.—Cyclone of unusual severity accompanied by heavy rain passed over districts of Dacca division and Khulna on 24th, causing immense damage to standing crops and livestock. Tracts actually affected and extent of damage are not yet known. The rainfall during the week was generally light to moderate in rest of the Province. Weeding of winter paddy and cutting and steeping of jute are approaching completion. The average price of common rice for the Province has fallen by about 1·7 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week. Total number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Brahmanbaria subdivision of the Tipperah district was 7,208.

The weekly report on famine in Bankura is as follows:—The rainfall was insufficient. Agricultural prospects are favourable. 88 works are open. Cash doles were given in 18 unions. Numbers relieved on works were 18,067. Gratuitous relief by cash doles 2,807, paddy husking advances 3,683, weavers 782, better class poor 580, total 7,852, grand total 25,919. The increase in numbers on works is due to the completion of field operations. The decrease in numbers on cash doles is due to closure of gratuitous relief in 63 unions. Numbers relieved on private works were 725. 400 persons were relieved on weekly doles, and 900 on daily doles and cooked food by charitable societies. The public health on the whole is good. Outbreak of malaria and influenza is reported from certain localities. Cloth is being distributed to destitutes. Relief measures are adequate. The price of common rice varies from 5¼ to 5¾ seers per rupee.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light rain was fairly general over the Province. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress. Preparation of lands for sowing of spring crops has commenced in some districts. Standing crops are doing well. More rain is wanted for paddy in parts of Champaran, Bhagalpur, Balasore, Angul and Puri. The daily average number of persons on test works was 2,419 in Angul, 241 in Manbhum and 416 in Singhbhum. Gratuitous relief was given to 7,769 persons in Bhagalpur, 11,782 in the Santal Parganas, 9,030 in Angul, 8,262 in Cuttack and 608 in Hazaribagh. The number of persons attending relief works was 529 in Bhagalpur, 2,796 in the Santal Parganas and 874 in Angul. The price of common rice has risen in three districts, fallen in eleven and remained stationary in the remaining districts as compared with that of the preceding week. The price of maize varies from 6 seers a rupee in Ranchi to 10 to 12 seers in Godda (Santal Parganas) and 15 seers in Chatra (Hazaribagh). Of sixteen districts which report the price of the articles it has risen in one district, fallen in eight and remained stationary in others. Cattle disease is reported from nine districts. During the week ending the 20th September 27,306 persons were given gratuitous relief and 7,014 attended test works in eleven Feudatory States of Orissa, *viz.*, Athgarh, Baramba, Dhenkanal, Hindol, Narsinghpur, Nayagarh, Talcher, Tigiria, Bamra, Daspala and Khandpara.

Famine report not received.

United Provinces.—During the week light rain fell in a few districts only. Preparation of lands for spring corps and harvesting of autumn crops continue. Sowing of spring crops has commenced in places. The condition of standing crops is good. Prospects are favourable. The condition of agricultural stock is good. Fodder, water and market supplies are sufficient. Prices are stationary.

The weekly report on scarcity is as follows:—There was no rain. Agricultural operations are in progress. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. Propects are good. The public health is generally good. Distress is disappearing. Gratuitous relief was closed in Etawah on 27th September. Numbers relieved :—Central Doab—private works 692 and gratuitous relief 1,919, total 2,611.

Punjab.—During the week the weather remained dry. Rain is badly wanted everywhere for spring sowings and for standing crops which are generally good on irrigated and

average on unirrigated areas. Picking of cotton and reaping of maize and fodder, etc., are in progress. The yield is expected to be average to good. Sowings of gram and oilseeds continue and are generally normal. Cattle are healthy and fodder and water are sufficient. Prices have fallen slightly in some districts and are stationary in others. They are generally above scarcity rates. Prices of wheat :—Ambala 6¼, Rawalpindi 6½, Lyallpur 6¾, Ferozepore 7 and Lahore 7¼ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—During the week slight rain fell in one district. Sowings of rapeseed, vegetables and gram are in progress in one district. Standing crops are generally average but crops are reported to be withering on unirrigated areas in one district. Prices of wheat :—Peshawar 7⅜ seers and Dera Ismail Khan 7$\frac{3}{16}$ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—No rain fell during the week. Prices are stationary. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—During the week the weather was generally dry and mild. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress. Cattle are generally healthy except in Gurez. Prices are high in the Muzafferabad district and fluctuating in the Valley. Cholera exists in the Baramula district.

Rajputana.—During the week the rain fell in a few places of Rajputana and Merwara. Rain is needed in Marwar and Jaisalmer. The weather is hot and occasionally cloudy. Harvesting of autumn crops has commenced in Southern, Central and parts of Eastern Rajputana States. Lands are being prepared for spring sowings. Pasturage and water are abundant. The condition of agricultural stock is improving. Small pox is prevailing in some places in Marwar. Prices are stationary or falling slightly.

Central India.—During the week the rainfall was partial and reported insufficient in parts of Baghelkhand. Autumn crops are in being weeded and harvested. Lands are being prepared for spring crops. Standing crops are fair to good condition except where they have been damaged by excessive rain. The probable outturn is fair to good. Agricultural stock is generally good except cattle disease is reported in parts of Gwalior, Bhopal, Baghelkhand and the Southern States. Prices are high.

The weekly report on famine in Bundelkhand is as follows :—Distress is not acute. Number on relief works is gradually decreasing. People are reverting to agricultural operations. No wandering or emaciation is reported. Relief measures are adequate. Suspensions of land revenue are being granted. Takavi advances are sufficient. The public health is generally good except that cholera exists in some places. Prices range from 5 to 7¾ seers per rupee, save in Bijawar, Chhatarpur and Alipura where *kodon* is available from 8 to 12 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief in thousands :—works 3·3, gratuitous relief 8·1, total 11·4.

Central Provinces.—During the week the weather has been clear and occasionally cloudy. Saugor, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Narsinghpur, Wardah and Hushangabad were practically rainless. Elsewhere light to moderate showers were received not exceeding 5¾ inches. Preparation of lands for spring crops is in full swing all over the province. The condition of standing crops is generally satisfactory and prospects are favourable but some more rain is required in Jubbulpore, Mandla, Chanda and Buldana. Harvesting of pulses continues and that of rice has begun in places. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle are faring well but disease is reported from parts of eight districts. Fluctuations in prices are unimportant.

Feudatory States :—Prospects of autumn crops are generally good.

The weekly report on famine and scarcity is as follows :—The public health is good except for some cases of cholera and malaria at places. The number of persons on works is slightly up. Gratuitous relief has been closed from end of September except in two districts. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Numbers on works in famine districts were 14,987. Numbers on works in scarcity districts were 6,096. Numbers on gratuitous relief were 11,486. Numbers relieved at subsidised cheap grain shops in Berar were 265.

Bombay.—Good rain fell during the week in the Presidency Proper. More rain is needed in parts of Kaira and Dharwar. Standing crops are flourishing except in parts of Sukkur, Thar Parkar and Nawabshah where they have been slightly damaged by insects. Harvesting of early crops has commenced. Preparations for spring crops have commenced in some places. Fodder supply is sufficient. Green grass is plentiful. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Water is sufficient. Prices of food-grains are high but generally steady.

The weekly report on famine and scarcity is as follows :—Good rain fell during the week in affected districts of East Khandesh Ahmednagar, Poona, Bijapur and Belgaum. The rainfall was general and beneficial to standing crops except in parts of Ahmednagar where they have been damaged by excessive rain. Break is needed in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona for spring sowing. Operations of sowing are in progress in East Khandesh,

Bijapur and Belgaum. Relief works continue in Ahmednagar but will be closed by middle of October. Relief operations ceased in East Khandesh from 30th September. Numbers on relief works on the last day of the week ending 27th September were works 5,000, dependants 3,365. Numbers on gratuitous relief including village servants in affected districts and Kathiawar Agency have increased from 29,881 as reported in last week's telegram to 30,025, Bijapur where rains had held off till latter part of September being responsible for the increase. No increase in mortality and crime is reported. The public health is generally good. Water and fodder supply are adequate and the condition of cattle is generally satisfactory. Prices of food-grains are still high. In other respects the situation is unchanged.

Hyderabad.—During the week the weather was seasonable and favourable. The average rainfall was one inch and 68 cents. Autumn crops are being harvested and early rice crops are doing well. Sowings of spring crops are progressing generally. Cattle disease to some extent is reported in the Nalgonda, Warangal, Adilabad and Karimnagar districts. Prices of grains continue high. *Juar* sells at 3¾ seers per rupee in the Raichur district.

The weekly famine report for week ending the 20th September is as follows:—Situation is not so grave. The rainfall during the week was good and heavy in some taluqas but not well distributed and on the whole was insufficient. Numbers on relief works are stationary. Emaciation is still found in Talingana taluqas. Cheap grain shops continue in Hyderabad city and one in the Warangal district. Land revenue has been suspended in affected parts. Takavi is being advanced for wells and other agricultural purposes. Government Fodder Depots are supplying fodder in affected parts of Mahratwara. Prices of staple grains continue to be high. *Juar* sells at 5¼ seers and rice 3 seers per rupee. Number on relief in thousands for week ending 11th September :—works 36 and gratuitous relief 42, total 7[illegible].

The weekly report on famine for 27th September 1919 is as follows:—The situation is improving. The rainfall during the week was good and general throughout, but more rain is needed for spring and rabi crops. Numbers on relief works are fluctuating. Emaciation has much decreased in Telingana Taluqas. Cheap grain shops continue in Hyderabad city and one in the Warangal district. Land revenue has been suspended in affected parts. Takavi is being advanced for wells and other agricultural purposes. Government Fodder Depôts are supplying fodder in affected parts of Mahratwara. Prices of staple grains continue high. Rice sells at 3¼ seers and *juar* 5¾ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief in thousands for week ending the 18th September—works 29, gratuitous relief 33, total 62.

Mysore.—During the week the rainfall was good. Standing crops are in fair condition. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available. Prices are high and fluctuating. Prospects of season are fair. Weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts.

Coorg.—The week was wet. Transplanting of rice is almost completed. Picking of cardamum and reaping of crops continue. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder for cattle are available. The public health is fair. Prices of food-grains are high.

Madras.—During the week the rainfall was very heavy in Travancore, heavy in Bellary, Malabar and the hills, good in Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Banganapalle, Sandur, Anantapur, South Arcot, central districts of Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad, South Kanara and Cochin and light or fair elsewhere. Standing crops are in fair condition generally but fading or damaged in small areas in Guntur and Ramnad. Harvesting of paddy and dry crops is limited with outturn generally fair. Sowing of second crops is proceeding in West Coast and that of early paddy and dry crops is progressing elsewhere. The condition of cattle is generally good. Water is insufficient except in Ganjam, Godavari, Cuddapah, Chingleput, West Coast and the hills. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of eight districts. Fodder is insufficient in parts of nine districts. Prices are generally steady or falling. Prospects are improving in Kistna and northern parts of Ganjam, and elsewhere they are fair generally.

The weekly report on famine in Ganjam is as follows:—Relief works 28 in Goomsur, 5 in Udayagiri, 32 in Kallikota and Attagada, 3 in Humma, Biridi, Palur and 1 in Ronabha are in progress. Labourers and small agriculturists are mostly affected. People are resorting freely to works and their physical condition is generally fair. Relief measures are adequate. Cloth distribution is being provided by private charity. Prices of rice in Goomsur 4·5 seers, in Udayagiri 4·5 seers, in Kallikota and Attagada 4·8 seers, Chatrapur 4·4 seers and of *ragi* in Kallikotta and Attagada 5 and Chatrapur 6·9 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief works, incomplete figures, were 54,262, gratuitous relief incomplete figures 91,265, total 1,45,527.

J. HULLAH,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 23rd August 1919.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependants of relief workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BRITISH PROVINCES.									
	UNITED PROVINCES.									
	Hardoi	1,009	467,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,351
	Etawah	480	145,000	118	...	2,896	2,896	3,014	...	...
	Sitapur	401	214,557	...	...	...	...	...	...	338
	Banda	2,948	657,237	...	...	4,368	4,368	4,368	...	...
	Cawnpore	244	53,860	...	...	415	415	415	...	...
	Agra	260	73,778	...	...	1,002	1,002	1,002	...	...
	Mirzapur	2,540	177,000	100	...	1,119	1,110	1,219	...	...
	Moradabad	802	488,173	...	...	...	...	...	251	390
	TOTAL UNITED PROVINCES	8,684	2,276,683	218	...	9,800	9,800	10,018	251	2,079
	BIHAR AND ORISSA.									
	Singhbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469	...
	Santal Parganas ...	...	...	320	...	...	...	...	612	14,399
	Ranchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	2,325
	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,352
	Angul	...	...	990	...	...	...	...	1,916	8,678
	Manbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...
	Bhagalpur	...	...	217	...	...	...	...	...	15,154
	TOTAL BIHAR AND ORISSA	...	...	1,527	...	...	...	...	3,81[illegible]	48,811

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.						Grand total on relief.	TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.				Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipts of gratuitous relief.
					Dependants of relief workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BOMBAY.									
	Ahmedabad	3,821	837,809	...	...	...	...	...	1,719	2,462
	Panch Mahals ..	1,606	322,695	...	...	187	137	187	...	3,861
	Ahmednagar	6,613	945,305	13,405	6,910	7,230	14,140	27,545	...	...
	Poona	5,366	1,071,512	4,288	923	4,9.8	5,851	10,239	...	7,677
	Kaira	1,596	691,744	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,983
	Broach	910	126,256	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,060
	East Khandesh ...	569	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	404
	West Khandesh ..	5,439	580,723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijapore	5,707	862,973	...	..	...	...	...	...	4,247
	Belgaum	1,273	283,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,220
	Sholapur	1,316	161,493	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,677
	TOTAL BOMBAY ...	34,219	5,908,610	17,793	7,833	12,345	20,178	37,971	1,719	26,596
	CENTRAL PROVINCES									
	Bhandara	1,5[illegible]9	190,955	...	...	...	...	...	121	...
	Balaghat	1,424	84,630	...	...	...	...	...	108	3,009
	Bilaspur	7,592	1,146,223	...	...	...	...	...	829	1,716
	Betul	3,872	390,386	636	...	...	4,081	4,717	...	...
	Drug	2,629	320,242	...	...	...	...	...	1,850	8,098
	Damoh	2,816	333,047	...	...	...	...	...	60	1,644
	Raipur	9,776	1,324,856	...	...	...	...	...	3,104	1,618
	Jubbulpore	3,912	745,892	5,946	...	...	9,902	15,848	...	...
	Chanda	8,080	69,774	...	...	...	...	...	300	62
	Amraoti	2,701	353,065	...	...	...	...	...	46	130
	Seoni	1,459	154,810	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,354
	Buldana	3,731	609,182	...	...	...	..	...	591	1,090
	Mandla	5,037	405,234	6,132	...	...	8,804	15,236	...	...
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	49,607	6,197,276	13,014	...	...	22,787	35,801	6,564	13,770
	AJMER-MERWARA.									
	Merwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	394
	TOTAL AJMER-MERWARA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	394

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF. Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependants of relief workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST." Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BENGAL.									
	Bankura	2,864	968,741	7,467	...	17,334	17,334	24,801	...	...
	Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45[illegible]	...
	TOTAL BENGAL ...	2,864	968,741	7,467	...	17,334	17,334	24,801	453	...
	MADRAS.									
	Ganjam	1,126	529,000	40,870	29,604	6[illegible],779	92,383	132,753	...	...
	Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	565	861
	TOTAL MADRAS ...	1,126	529,000	40,870	29,604	62,779	92,383	132,753	565	86[illegible]
	CENTRAL INDIA.	NATIVE STATES.								
	Orchha State ...	555	92,858	...	...	189	189	189	...	...
	Datia State	911	125,000	2,025	2,075	2,458	4,533	7,158	...	...
	Samthar State	180	81,908	88	9	33	42	130	...	...
	Panna State	2,164	192,820	418	33	7[illegible]1	7[illegible]4	1,172	...	...
	Charkhari State ...	754·78	12[illegible],530	98	15	406	4[illegible]1	519	...	...
	Ajaigarh " ...	734	79,781	...	...	226	226	226	...	...
	Bijawar " ...	973	125,202	238	7	354	361	649	...	...
	Beoni State ...	121	20,121	...	...	173	173	173	...	...
	Chhatarpur State ...	1,118	166,985	183	...	994	994	1,177	...	...
	Sarila State ..	33·28	6,711	...	...	29	29	29	...	...
	Beri Jagir	32	4,219	129	...	11	11	140	...	...
	Gaurihar Jagir ...	35	4,225	...	...	82	82	82	...	...
	Jigni Jagir	16	3,598	46	...	5	5	5[illegible]	...	...
	Banka Pahari Jagir ...	5	1,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijna Jagir ...	8	1,326	...	...	10	10	10	...	...
	Dhurwai Jagir ...	15	1,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tori Fatehpur Jagir ...	36	6,171	...	12	60	72	72	...	...
	Lugasi Jagir ...	45·38	6,738	22	2	93	95	117	...	...
	Nowgong Cantonment ...	...	7,000	...	...	43	43	43	...	...
	Naigawan Rebai Jagir ...	12·25	2,398	...	...	33	33	33	...	...
	Bilehri Muafi	5	3,000	...	...	72	72	72	...	...
	Álipura Jagir	73	16,146	...	...	112	112	112	...	...
	Garrauli "	80	5,222	...	...	18	18	18	...	...
	Bihat "	16	5,387	...	...	141	141	141	...	...
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES.	7882·64	1,038,128	3,397	2,153	6,263	8,416	12,313	...	...

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependants of relief workers, relieved on works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Total.	Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BOMBAY NATIVE STATES.									
	Kathiawar Agency ...	2,562	217,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,258
	Rewa Kantha (Pandu Mewas, Thana Circle).	91	20,701	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	2,653	238,577	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,258
	Eleven Feudatory States of Orissa.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,573	30,697
	Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,573	30,697
	Hyderabad	24,446	4,190,141	34,609	15,153	20,280	35,433	70,042	...	...
	TOTAL HYDERABAD ...	24,446	4,190,141	34,609	15,153	20,280	35,433	70,042	...	...
	TOTAL OF BRITISH PROVINCES.	96,000	15,970,330	80,389	37,437	102,458	163,182	240,344	12,363	91,911
	TOTAL OF NATIVE STATES	34,981 64	5,466,846	38,506	17,306	26,543	43,849	83,855	7,573	35,955
	GRAND TOTAL OF BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES.	130,981.64	21,437,176	1,18,895	54,743	128,001	207,031	322,699	19,936	127,866

J. HULLAH,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 30th August 1919.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependants of relief workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc	Total.	Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BRITISH PROVINCES.									
	UNITED PROVINCES.									
	Unao (Safipur)... ...	401	214,557	...	...	...	...	...	...	388
	Hardoi	1,009	467,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,348
	Etawah	480	145,000	22	...	2 841	2,841	2,863	...	...
	Banda	2,948	657,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,644
	Cawnpore	244	53,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	407
	Agra	260	73,778	...	...	1 002	1,002	1,002	...	...
	Mirzapur	2,540	177,000	170	...	1,169	1,169	1,339	...	...
	TOTAL UNITED PROVINCES	7,882	1,788,510	192	...	5,012	5,012	5,204	...	5,737
	BIHAR AND ORISSA.									
	Bhagalpur	...	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	14,831
	Santal Parganas ...	...	...	1,235	...	...	...	...	769	14,725
	Ranchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	2,1'0
	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,522
	Hasaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	880
	Angul	...	...	736	...	...	...	...	...	7,858
	Manbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,174	...
	Singhbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	...
	TOTAL BIHAR AND ORISSA	...	...	2,111	...	...	...	...	2,212	50,026

No.	Name of District or State	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.			Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependants of relief workers relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BOMBAY.									
	Ahmedabad	3,921	827,809	...	...	...	...	...	1,150	2,296
	Panch Mahals	1,606	322,695	...	...	...	...	...	...	976
	Ahmednagar	6,613	945,205	12,724	6,649	5,964	12,613	25,355	...	...
	Poona	5,366	1,071,512	3,196	703	4,925	5,628	8,824	...	7,607
	Kaira	1,596	691,744	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,939
	Broach	910	126,356	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,060
	East Khandesh ...	569	125,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	406
	West Khandesh ...	5,439	580,723	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,036
	Bijapore	5,707	862,973	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,126
	Belgaum	1,273	283,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,496
	Sholapur	1,316	161,493	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,602
	TOTAL BOMBAY ...	34,219	3,998,610	15,938	7,352	10,889	18,241	34,179	1,150	25,594
	CENTRAL PROVINCES.									
	Bhandara	1,559	199,955	...	...	...	...	...	144	...
	Balaghat	1,424	84,630	...	...	...	...	...	86	3,068
	Bilaspur	7,592	1,146,223	...	...	...	...	...	787	1,716
	Betul	3,872	390,386	1,044	...	...	3,512	4,556	...	...
	Drug	2,620	320,242	...	...	...	...	...	1,550	3,0[illegible]9
	Damoh	2,816	333,047	...	...	...	...	...	96	1,588
	Raipur	9,776	1,324,856	...	...	...	...	...	2,453	1,618
	Jubbulpore	3,912	745,892	4,302	...	...	8,046	12,348	...	...
	Chanda	3,089	69,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
	Amraoti	2,701	353,065	...	...	...	...	...	199	115
	Seoni	1,459	154,810	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,354
	Buldana	[illegible]	609,182	...	...	...	...	...	598	980
	Mandla	5,057	405,234	7,337	...	...	7,291	14,628	...	...
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	49,607	6,197,29[illegible]	12,683	...	...	18,849	31,532	5,918	13,549
	AJMER-MERWARA.									
	Merwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	387
	TOTAL AJMER-MERWARA...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	387

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.			Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependants of relief workers, relieved on works	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BENGAL.									
	Bankura	2,364	968,741	8,998	...	15,752	15,752	24,750	...	...
	Brahmanbaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	...
	TOTAL BENGAL ...	2,364	968,741	8,998	...	15,752	15,752	24,750	154	...
	MADRAS.									
	Ganjam	1,126	529,000	42,909	29,150	62,366	91,516	134,425	...	...
	Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	3[illegible]9
	TOTAL MADRAS ...	1,126	529,000	42,909	29,150	62,366	91,516	134 425	360	3[illegible]9
	CENTRAL INDIA.	**NATIVE STATES.**								
	Orchha State	555	93,858	...	...	173	173	173	...	...
	Datia State	911	25,000	2,527	1,974	810	2,814	5,341	...	...
	Samthar State ..	180	31,908	88	9	33	42	130	...	...
	Panna State	2,164	192,820	312	33	721	754	1,066	...	...
	Charkhari State ...	754·78	137,530	104	7	276	283	387	...	...
	Ajaigarh State ...	734	79,781	...	...	211	211	211	...	...
	Bijawar State ...	973	125,202	124	4	360	364	488	...	...
	Beoni State	121	20,121	...	...	173	173	173	...	...
	Chhatarpur State ...	1,118	166,985	120	...	871	871	991	...	...
	Sarila State	32·28	6,711	...	...	29	29	29	...	...
	Tori Jagir	32	4,219	129	...	11	11	140	...	...
	Gaurihar Jagir... ...	35	4,225	...	...	82	82	82	...	...
	Jigni Jagir	18	3,598	30	...	5	5	35	...	...
	Banka Pahari Jagir ...	5	1,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijna Jagir	8	1,326	...	...	7	7	7	...	...
	Dhurwai Jagir ...	15	1,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tori Fatehpur Jagir ..	36	6,171	...	...	72	72	72	...	...
	Lugasi Jagir	45·33	6,738	17	2	43	115	131	...	...
	Nowgong Cantonment ...	...	7,000	...	...	43	43	43	...	...
	Naigawan Rebai Jagir ...	12·25	9,398	...	...	22	22	22	...	...
	Bilehri Muafi	5	3,000	...	...	72	72	72	...	...
	Alipura Jagir... ...	73	16,146	...	...	112	112	112	...	...
	Garrauli "	39	5,222	...	...	18	18	18	...	...
	Bihat "	16	5,387	...	...	156	156	156	...	...
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES.	7,882·61	1,038,128	3,451	2,029	4,400	6,429	9,880	...	...

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.						Grand total on relief.	TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.				Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependants of relief workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BOMBAY NATIVE STATES.									
	Kathiawar Agency ...	2,562	217,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,662
	Rewa Kantha (Pandu Mewas Thana Circle).	91	20,70[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES.	2,653	238,577	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,662
	Eleven Feudatory States of Orissa.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,251	31,269
	TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,251	31,269
	Hyderabad	24,446	4,19[illegible],141	[illegible]0,767	14,175	72,515	6,690	117,457	...	...
	TOTAL HYDERABAD ...	24,446	4 190,141	30,767	14,175	72,5[illegible]5	6,690	117,457	...	..
	TOTAL OF BRITISH PROVINCES.	95,298	9,462,157	82,831	36,502	89 463	144,814	[illegible]25,531	9,779	96,545
	TOTAL OF NATIVE STATES	34981 [illegible]4	[illegible],466,[illegible]46	34,218	16,204	76,915	13,119	127,387	6,251	35 9[illegible]1
	GRAND TOTAL OF BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	130,279 64	14,929,003	117,049	52,706	170,984	161 489	357,527	16,030	132,476

J. HULLAH,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 949-151.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE.

Simla, the 2nd October 1919.

RESOLUTION.

Among the many questions which have been brought into prominence by the war that of the possibility of organising and developing the Sugar Industry in India stands high in importance. It is not a new question. It has been considered by the Board of Agriculture in India from time to time, and formed one of the main subjects of discussion at its last meeting at Poona in December 1917, when the necessity for a Bureau of Information on the industry was emphasized. A beginning in this direction has already been made; and Mr. Wynne Sayer of the Indian Agricultural Service was in February last placed on special duty to undertake the collection and co-ordination of all available information regarding the industry. But this is only a beginning and the Government of India realise that much remains to be done if any material expansion of the industry is to be looked for.

2. Regarding the desirability of such expansion there can be no doubt. The food value of sugar is high: the annual consumption has been increasing steadily for many years, and in India no less than elsewhere. Sugar-cane is indigenous in India which until very recent years stood first of all countries in the world in its area under cane and its estimated yield of cane-sugar, and even now ranks second only to Cuba. Yet it is notorious that the yield both of cane and raw sugar per acre and the percentage of available sugar extracted from the cane are undesirably low. While, therefore, India should be in a position, as she was in the past, to produce a surplus of sugar for export, she has in fact had to supplement her own supplies by imports the tendency of which steadily to increase has only been checked by war conditions. The same conditions have also served to emphasize the disadvantages involved in relying upon external sources of supply. The world prices of sugar have risen enormously, with the result that, while imports between 1913-14 and 1917-18 fell in quantity from 900,000 to 500,000 tons approximately, they rose slightly in value from 14·96 to 15·32 crores. The beet sugar industry has been disorganised over extensive areas in Europe and, if India cannot now look to herself to supply her own wants, she is faced with the alternative of either reducing her consumption of sugar, or paying increased amounts to obtain it.

3. But if the desirability of extending the sugar industry in this country is obvious, the difficulties involved are hardly less so. Apart from the difficulties attending the cultivation and manufacture of cane-sugar in all countries, the Indian industry is confronted with problems which are either peculiar to India or exist there in a special degree. The systems of land tenure exhibit great variety and are complicated by the customary laws of inheritance and joint ownership. Again, the bulk of the sugar produced in India is consumed in its crude state as *gur* or jaggery; and this fact has an essential bearing on the prospects of a successful venture for the production of factory sugar in any particular locality. There are indications that the incentive of present prices of sugar is attracting considerable attention to India as a further source of supply; and that the necessary capital and business enterprise would be forthcoming if the whole question both in its agricultural and manufacturing aspects were thoroughly investigated, and the conditions essential to the establishment

of an organised industry authoritatively defined. The Government of India are, therefore, of opinion that the time is opportune for the appointment of a representative Committee to investigate the problem in all its bearings and to advise whether a definite and co-ordinated line of policy can be laid down for the promotion of further development. They have accordingly, with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State, decided to appoint a Committee for this purpose during the coming cold weather, under the presidency of Mr. J. MacKenna, C.I.E., I.C.S., Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, and with the following terms of reference:—

1. to examine the various sugarcane growing tracts of India with a view to determining the nature of the expansion possible in such tracts either by the development of a factory industry or by improvements in the existing indigenous methods;
2. to examine the possibility of consolidating the areas under cane and of the extent to which this is limited by the existing systems of land tenure;
3. to report on the work already done by the Sugar Expert with regard to the breeding and selection of improved varieties of cane and to make suggestions as to the extent and direction in which this work can be further expanded;
4. to examine the present methods of co-ordinating work on sugarcane adopted by the Agricultural Departments working in the various provinces and the efficiency of agricultural practice in vogue in India or recommended by the Agricultural Department;
5. to examine the existing sugar factory industry in India and to advise in what localities and under what conditions a factory industry can be successfully established;
6. to examine the economic and labour conditions now prevalent in the various districts where expansion of the sugar industry is likely and the question of improving railway facilities and other means of transport which may be required with a view to furthering the spread of the industry;
7. to investigate the work that is being done in the introduction of improved small power plants and small power factories;
8. to review the position of India with regard to the world's sugar supply and to formulate recommendations for the improvement of that position;
9. to investigate the conditions under which refined and raw sugar and molasses are imported into India;
10. to examine the effects of controlling such imports by a duty, and, where necessary, grading this duty so as to give preference to sugar grown in British dependencies; and
11. to examine the present conditions governing the manufacture of rum under license from Government and the question of distributing such Government contracts.

The Committee is expected to assemble on October 26th. It will tour to such extent as may be necessary for the local examination of existing conditions, and it will examine witnesses with a view to the thorough consideration of all shades of informed opinion. The Government of India trust that Local Governments and Administrations and their officers will afford the Committee all facilities for the furtherance of its investigations, and will comply with any requests for information or advice which it may address to them.

4. The Government of India are not yet in a position to announce the names of all those who will serve as members of the

the Committee ; but its composition and personnel, in so far as these have already been decided, will be as follows :—

1. Mr. J. MacKenna, C.I.E., I.C.S., Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, *President*.
2. A member of the Indian Civil Service as Vice-President (to be nominated later).
3. The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., Bombay.
4. Sir Frank Carter, Kt., C.I.E., C.B.E., of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company, Calcutta.
5. Sirdar Jogendra Singh, Punjab.
6. Mr. J. W. Macdonald of Messrs. Henry Tate and Sons., Ltd., Sugar Refiners.
7. } Two other experts to be obtained from England (will be announced
8. } later).
9. Mr. Wynne Sayer of the Indian Agricultural Service.

In addition to the above the Committee will co-opt Mr. A. B. Shakespear, C.I.E., of Messrs. Begg Sutherland and Company, Cawnpore, as a member for the period of its tour in the United Provinces, and it is proposed similarly to co-opt a representative of the industry in Southern India. Mr. A. E. Gilliat, I.C.S., will act as Secretary to the Committee.

The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.
The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces.
The Revenue Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.
The Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma.
The Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province.
The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.
The Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.
The Chief Commissioner, Coorg.
The Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

ORDERED that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations, to Mr. J. MacKenna, C.I.E., I.C.S., President of the Sugar Committee and to the members of the Committee and to the Finance, Commerce and Industry and Foreign and Political Departments, and to the Secretary to the Committee, for information

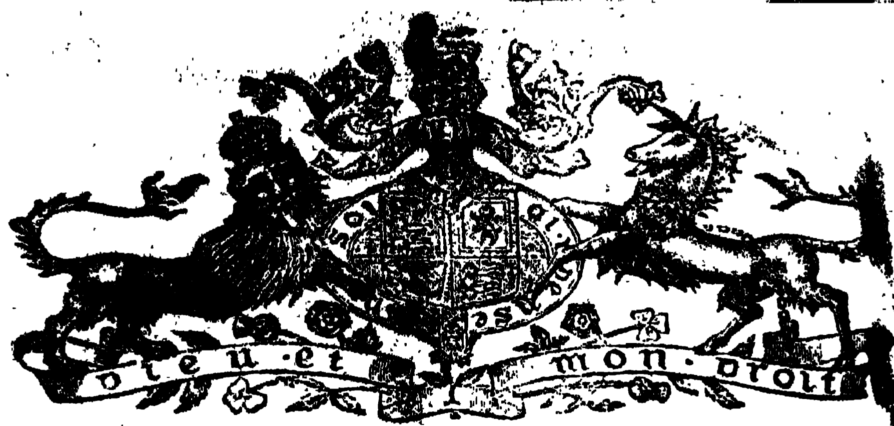
ORDERED also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

J. HULLAH,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th October, 1919.

No. 94.—The following Statutes are published for general information :—

1. TREATY OF PEACE ACT, 1919.

(9 & 10 GEO. 5, CH. 33.)

AN ACT FOR CARRYING INTO EFFECT THE TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY AND CERTAIN OTHER POWERS.

[31st July, 1919.]

WHEREAS, at Versailles, on the twenty-eighth day of June, nineteen hundred and nineteen, a Treaty of Peace (including a protocol annexed thereto), a copy of which has been

laid before each House of Parliament, was signed on behalf of His Majesty, and it is expedient that His Majesty should have power to do all such things as may be proper and expedient for giving effect to the said Treaty:

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Power of His Majesty to give effect to Peace Treaty.

1.—(1) His Majesty may make such appointments, establish such offices, make such Orders in Council, and do such things as appear to him to be necessary for carrying out the said Treaty, and for giving effect to any of the provisions of the said Treaty.

(2) Any Order in Council made under this Act may provide for the imposition, by summary process or otherwise, of penalties in respect of breaches of the provisions thereof, and shall be laid before Parliament as soon as may be after it is made, and shall have effect as if enacted in this Act, but may be varied or revoked by a subsequent Order in Council and shall not be deemed to be a statutory rule within the meaning of section one of the Rules Publication Act, 1893: 56 & 57 Vict. c. 66.

Provided that, if an Address is presented to His Majesty by either House of Parliament within the next twenty-one days on which that House has sat after any Order in Council made under this Act has been laid before it praying that the Order or any part thereof may be annulled, His Majesty in Council may annul the Order or such part thereof, and it shall thenceforth be void, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder.

(3) Any expenses incurred in carrying out the said Treaty shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Treaty of Peace Act, 1919.

2. MERCHANT SHIPPING (WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY) ACT, 1919.

(9 & 10 GEO. 5, CH. 38.)

AN ACT TO MAKE FURTHER PROVISION WITH RESPECT TO WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON SHIPS.

[15th August, 1919.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Wireless telegraphy requirements.

1.—(1) Every seagoing British ship registered in the United Kingdom being a passenger steamer or a ship of sixteen hundred tons gross tonnage or upwards shall be provided with a wireless telegraph installation, and shall maintain a wireless telegraph service which shall be at least sufficient to comply with the rules made for the purpose under this Act, and shall be provided with one or more certified operators and watchers, at least, in accordance with those rules:

Provided that the Board of Trade may exempt from the obligations imposed by this Act any ships or classes of ships if they are of opinion that, having regard to the nature of the voyages on which the ships are engaged, or other circumstances of the case, the provision of a wireless telegraph apparatus is unnecessary or unreasonable.

(2) The Board of Trade, in consultation with the Postmaster-General, shall make rules prescribing the nature of the wireless telegraph installation to be provided, of the services to be maintained, and the number, grade, and qualifications of operators and watchers to be carried:

Provided that no ship shall be required to carry more than one operator unless more than one operator would have been required under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Convention) Act, 1914. 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 50.

(3) If this section is not complied with in the case of any ship, the master or owner of the ship shall be liable in respect of each offence to a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds, and any such offence may be prosecuted summarily, but, if the offence is prosecuted summarily, the fine shall not exceed one hundred pounds.

(4) A surveyor of ships or a wireless telegraphy inspector may inspect any ship for the purpose of seeing that she is properly provided with a wireless telegraph installation and certified operators and watchers in conformity with this Act, and for the purpose of that inspection shall have all the powers of a Board of Trade inspector under the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1916.

If the said surveyor or inspector finds that the ship is not so provided, he shall give to the master or owner notice in writing pointing out the deficiency, and also pointing out what in his opinion is requisite to remedy the same.

Every notice so given shall be communicated in the manner directed by the Board of Trade to the chief officer of customs of any port at which the ship may seek to obtain a clearance or transire, and the ship shall be detained until a certificate under the hand of any such surveyor or inspector is produced to the effect that the ship is properly provided with wireless telegraph installation and certified operators and watchers in conformity with this Act.

(5) The obligations imposed by this Act shall not come into operation while the obligations with respect to wireless telegraphy on ships imposed by the Defence of the Realm Regulations remain in force, but shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, the obligations as to wireless telegraphy imposed by the Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1904, or any Order in Council, or regulations made thereunder, or by the Merchant Shipping (Convention) Act, 1914. 4 Edw. 7, c. 24.

Application to ships not registered in the United Kingdom.

2. The foregoing provisions of this Act shall, as from a date three months after the coming into operation of the obligations imposed by this Act on British ships registered in the United Kingdom, apply to ships other than British ships registered in the United Kingdom while they are within any port in the United Kingdom in like manner as they apply to British ships so registered.

Short title and construction.

3.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Merchant Shipping (Wireless Telegraphy) Act 1919, and the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1916, and this Act may be cited together as the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1919.

(2) This Act shall be construed as one with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and "passenger steamer" shall mean a steamer which carries more than twelve passengers, and "wireless telegraphy inspector" means an officer appointed under section twenty of the Merchant Shipping (Convention) Act, 1914, for the purposes therein mentioned. 57 & 58 Vict., c. 60. 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 50, s. 20.

3. BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE UNIFORM ACT, 1919.

(9 & 10 GEO. 5, CH. 62.)

AN ACT TO MAKE PROVISION WITH RESPECT TO THE BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE UNIFORM.

[19th August, 1919.]

WHEREAS by an Order dated the fourth day of September, nineteen hundred and eighteen His Majesty in Council was pleased to prescribe a uniform to be worn by the British mercantile marine (which uniform, and any other or further uniform which may hereafter be prescribed by Order in Council in connection with the British mercantile marine, is in this Act referred to as the British mercantile marine uniform):

And whereas it is expedient to prohibit the wearing of such uniform by unauthorised persons, and to make such other provisions in relation thereto as are hereinafter contained:

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Prohibition against improper use of uniform.

1.—(1) If any person, not being entitled to wear the British mercantile marine uniform, wears that uniform or any part thereof, or any dress having the appearance or bearing any of the distinctive marks of that uniform, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds, or, if he wears it in such a manner or under such circumstances as to be likely to bring contempt on the uniform, to a fine not exceeding ten pounds or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding one month:

Provided that this section shall not prevent any person from wearing any uniform or dress in the course or for the purposes of a stage play or representation, or a music-hall or circus performance if the uniform is not worn in such a manner or under such circumstances as to bring it into contempt.

(2) If any person entitled to wear the British mercantile marine uniform when aboard a ship in port or on shore appears dressed partly in uniform and partly not in uniform under such circumstances as to be likely to bring contempt on the uniform, or, being entitled to wear the uniform appropriate to a particular rank or position, wears the uniform appropriate to some higher rank or position, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

2. Where the Board of Trade have, whether before or after the passing of this Act, registered under Part II of the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, any design forming part of the British mercantile marine uniform, the Board of Trade shall, notwithstanding anything in section fifty-three of that Act, have a perpetual copyright in the design so long as it remains on the register.

Copyright in distinctive marks of the uniform.

7 Edw. 7, c. 29.

Short title.

3. This Act may be cited as the British Mercantile Marine Uniform Act, 1919.

H. M. SMITH,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 8th October, 1919.

No. 1518.—Mr. S. R. Hignell, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, is placed on special duty in the office of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, with effect from the 1st October 1919, for a period not exceeding ten days.

No. 1528.—The services of Mr. S. R. Hignell, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, officer on special duty in the office of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, with effect from the 11th October 1919.

The 9th October, 1919.

No. 1532.—Mr. B. Otto, a temporary Superintendent in the Home Department, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 17th September 1919.

No. 1535.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Barton, a Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 12th October 1919.

The 10th October, 1919.

No. 1549.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff:—

Mr. H. R. Lynch Blosse of the Indian Civil Service to be Assistant Private Secretary with effect from the 8th September 1919.

JUDICIAL.

The 6th October, 1919.

No. 1404.—In pursuance of sub-section 2 (*i*) of section 101 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. Cap., 61), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. E. Martineau, of the Indian Civil Service, a District and Sessions Judge in the Punjab, to act as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore, with effect from the 6th October 1919, to the 31st March 1920.

MEDICAL.

The 10th October, 1919.

No. 513.—Major R. H. Bott, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., is appointed to be Professor of Surgery, King Edward Medical College, and First Surgeon to the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, substantively *pro tempore* with effect from the 20th August 1919.

POLICE.

The 6th October, 1919.

No. 1185.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Kaye, C.S.I., C.I.E., on special duty under the Government of India in the Home Department, is appointed to officiate as Director, Central Intelligence, with effect from the 13th October 1919, or the subsequent date on which he takes charge of his duties.

The 9th October 1919.

No. 1207.—The services of Mr. P. M. Stewart, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bombay, on special duty under the Government of India in the Home Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the date on which he makes over charge of his duties.

PUBLIC.

The 7th October, 1919.

No. 1949. Mr. A. C. McWatters, C.I.E., I.C.S., assumed charge of his duties as Secretary to the Secretariat Procedure Committee on the afternoon of the 15th September 1919.

W. F. RICE,

Addl. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th October, 1919.

No. 3407-Est. A.—Mr. P. J. G. Pipon, C.I.E., M.C., of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for 5 months and 4 days combined with furlough for 1 month and 26 days under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th June 1919.

The 7th October, 1919.

No. 3418-Est. A.—Captain H. C. Finnis, of the Political Department, is posted as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi, with effect from the 18th September 1919.

No. 3420-Est. A.—Major R. H. Chenevix Trench, O.B.E., of the Political Department, is posted as First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, with effect from the 22nd September 1919.

No. 3423-Est. A.—The Hon'ble Major-General Sir G. O. Roos-Keppel, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., is granted privilege leave for 5 months and 1 day combined with furlough for 1 year 6 months and 27 days, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th September 1919.

No. 3425-Est. A.—The Hon'ble Sir A. H. Grant, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., is appointed to be a Resident of the 1st class and Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 10th September 1919.

No. 3427-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Dew, C.S.I., C.I.E., a Resident of the 2nd Class, is appointed to be a Resident of the 1st Class, and Agent to the Governor General, and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, with effect from the 1st September 1919.

The 8th October, 1919.

No. 3441-Est. A.—Major B. G. S. Clarke, 10th Gurkha Rifles, is appointed Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 16th May 1919, and until further orders.

The 9th October, 1919.

No. 3459-Est. A.—Major W. J. Powell, Indian Medical Service, Staff Surgeon, 4th (Quetta) Division, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the Civil Surgeon, Quetta, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 17th August 1919, and until further orders.

No. 3461-Est. A.—The services of Mr. J. L. Maffey, C.I.E., of the Political Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 1st October 1919.

No. 4485-I.C.—In continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 3490-I.C., dated the 29th October 1918, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to restore to Lala Onkar Pershad, Contractor, Military Works Services, 16th Division, the title of "Rai Sahib."

R. E. HOLLAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 7th October, 1919.

No. 3412-Est. A.—The services of Captain (Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) L. E. Lang, M.C., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 1st October 1919.

No. 3413-Est. A.—Captain L. M. Heath, M.C., 1-19th Punjabis, is placed on special duty under the orders of His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Sistan and Kain, for employment with the Sistan Levy Corps, with effect from the 1st October 1919.

No. 3416-Est. A.—The services of Lieutenant (Temporary Captain) J. H. Davies, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 19th August 1919.

The 8th October, 1919.

No. 3435-Est. A.—Lieutenant (Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) S. H. Slater, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf for a period of one year, with effect from the 23rd March 1919.

The 9th October, 1919.

No. 3457-Est. A.—Lieutenant S. H. Kearsey, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the 4th October 1919.

H. R. C. DOBBS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

Simla, the 30th September, 1919.

No. 2541½-F.—In pursuance of sub-section 2 of section 3 of the Gold (Import) Act, 1917, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rates at which

payment shall be made for gold taken possession of under the provisions of the said Act :—

Class of gold.	Rate.
(1) Gold coins coined at His Majesty's Royal Mint in England or at any Mint established in pursuance of a Proclamation of His Majesty as a branch of His Majesty's Royal Mint.	Rs. 11-0-0 per sovereign.
Provided that such coins have not been called in by any Proclamation made in pursuance of the Coinage Act, 1870, or have not lost weight so as to be of less weight than that for the time being prescribed for like coins by or under the said statute as the least current weight.	
(2) All other gold not included in entry No. 1 ...	Re. 1 for every 9·778 grains troy of fine gold.

2. The notification by the Government of India in the Finance Department No. 2414-F., dated the 16th September 1919, is hereby cancelled.

NOTE 1.—Gold shipped to India on a through bill of lading before the 30th September 1919 will be paid for at the rates hitherto in force.

NOTE 2.—When firms or institutions have arranged to import gold into India and wish to avoid risks from possible variations in the acquisition rate before it is delivered to the Government of India, the Controller of Currency or, in the case of gold delivered at Bombay, the Accountant General, Bombay, will be prepared to contract on behalf of the Government of India to pay for the gold on delivery at the acquisition rate prevailing at the time the gold was purchased for shipment. Firms or institutions wishing to take advantage of this arrangement must declare the fact and date of purchase to the above officers without delay and as soon as they have received intimation thereof. The officer making the contract will take such undertaking as he thinks fit from the firm or institution to ship and deliver gold with all possible expedition for payment at the rate stated.

The India Office is prepared to make a similar arrangement with firms and institutions who find it more convenient to submit in London evidence of their having engaged gold for shipment to India.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
Income-tax.

No. 2551-F.

The 6th October, 1919.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance Department.

The Government of India have from time to time received numerous representations regarding the allowances fixed in the various provinces on account of depreciation under the Income-tax Act. The criticisms levelled at the existing practice have alleged in some cases inadequacy in the rates allowed and, more generally, the hardship involved to various businesses on account of the prevalence of a variety of rates in the different provinces. Early in 1918 Local Governments were requested to submit their recommendations, after consulting expert opinion and Chambers of Commerce, and, apart from the rates which should be allowed in particular cases, their advice was invited on the fundamental question whether depreciation allowances should be calculated on the written down value, as is ordinarily done in the United Kingdom, or upon prime cost. In their replies Local Governments were practically unanimous in recommending that prime cost is for India the most convenient basis of calculation, but in other respects their views showed considerable diversity. The problem has been approached from different standpoints, some calculated depreciation on block, allowing different rates for different industries, while others calculated it on the various classes of plant employed, and this, combined with divergence in local conditions has made their specific proposals in matters of detail by no means uniform.

2. The Government of India after examining the various suggestions put forward by Local Governments prepared a tentative schedule of rates for universal application, harmonising to a considerable extent the diverse proposals which had been made. The problem having thus been focussed it appeared to them desirable to submit it to a more detailed examination, and they therefore requested the Board of Special Referees, appointed under the Excess Profits Duty Act, to take the opportunity of their visits to important commercial centres to consult representative opinion and to frame proposals in the light of the advice which they received. The Board accordingly discussed the question with commercial and industrial representatives in Calcutta, Bombay,

and Cawnpore and found it generally agreed that the normal basis of calculation should be the class of business concerned, and not the classes of plant or machinery employed. In accordance with this view, and with the advice on various details which they received, they have now proposed for the approval of Government a schedule of rates which they consider fair and likely to be acceptable to all concerned. They have, however, suggested that as the representatives consulted had not expert acquaintance with all the industries affected, the schedule which they have prepared might with advantage be published for general information. This suggestion the Government of India have adopted and the schedule is now published as an annexure to this resolution. Any criticisms or suggestions in respect of the rates per cent. proposed in the schedule should be communicated to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, not later than the 1st January 1920.

Ordered that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Schedule.

Percentage allowances for depreciation on buildings, machinery and plant, under Section 9 (2) (vi) of the Income-tax Act, 1918.

Class of plant.	Rate suggested.	REMARKS.
	Percentage on prime cost.	
1. Buildings*:—		
(1) First class substantial buildings of selected materials	2½	*Double these rates may be allowed for buildings used in industries which cause special deterioration, such as chemical works, soap and candle works, paper mills.
(2) Buildings of less substantial construction ...	5	
(3) Purely temporary erections such as wooden structures	10	
2. Machinery and Plant† :—		
General rate	5	
Rates sanctioned for special industries :—		†The special rates for electrical machinery given below may be adopted, at firm's option, for that portion of their machinery.
Flour Mills, Sugar Works, Distilleries, Ice Factories, Aerating Gas Factories, Match Factories.	6¼	
Paper Mills, Ship Building and Engineering Works, Iron and Brass Foundries, Electrical Engineering Works, Motor Car Repairing Works, Galvanising Works, Patent Stone Works, Oil Extraction Factories, Chemical Works, Soap and Candle Works, Lime Works, Saw Mills, Dyeing and Bleaching Works, Furniture and Plant in hotels and boarding houses, Cement Works using rotary kilns.	7½	
Plant used in connection with brick manufacture, optical machinery, glass factories, surgical and dental instruments, Telephone Companies, Collieries.	10	
Sewing machines for canvas or leather	12½	
Motor cars used solely for the purpose of business ...	12½	
Motor taxis, motor lorries, and motor buses ...	20	
3. Electrical Machinery :—		
(a) Batteries	15	
(b) Other electrical machinery, including electrical generators, motors (other than tramway motors), switchgear and instruments, transformers and other stationary plant.	7½	
(c) Underground cables and wires	6	
(d) Overhead cables and wires	2½	
4. Hydro-Electric concerns :—		
Hydraulic works, pipe lines, sluices and all other items not otherwise provided for in this statement.	2½	

5. *Electric tramways—*

Permanent way.—The life of the permanent-way is to be taken as 12, 14, or 16 years according to the traffic thereon. The classification is to be based on the average car mileage per mile of track per annum of the financial year preceding the year of assessment, *viz.* :—

(1) Not exceeding 50,000 car miles per mile of track—16 years.

(2) Over 50,000 and not exceeding 75,000 car miles per mile of track—14 years.

(3) Over 75,000 and not exceeding 125,000 car miles per mile of track—12 years.

(4) Over 125,000 car miles per mile of track—Special consideration.

Where there are special circumstances, such as exceptional gradients and the compulsory use of wood paving, etc., tending to show that the car mileage does not fairly represent the wear and tear of the track, each such case is entitled to special consideration.

Cost of renewals including setts or other paving but excluding concrete foundations should be taken at £4,400 per mile of single track until the general renewal of the track takes place and the allowance for depreciation should be computed at such a sum per annum as will, in the aggregate over the determined life of the permanent-way, be equal to the cost of renewal as above fixed.

Actual expenditure on repairs and maintenance should be charged as working expenses as and when incurred.

Cars and other Rolling Stock.—All maintenance of car bodies should be charged direct to revenue.

Depreciation on the cost of car trucks and electrical motors should be allowed at 7 per cent per annum.

General Plant, Machinery and Tools.—All other plant and machinery, machine tools (as distinct from loose tools, etc., which are renewals out of revenue year by year) should be bulked together and depreciation allowed thereon at the rate of 5 per cent per annum in addition to the cost of repairs.

Class of plant.	Rate suggested.	Remarks.
	Percentage on prime cost.	
6. Mineral Oil Companies :—		
A. Refineries—		
(1) Boilers	10	
(2) Prime movers	5	
(3) Process plant	10	
B. Field operations—		
(1) Boilers	10	
(2) Prime movers	5	
(3) Process plant	7½	

Class of plant.	Rate suggested.	Remarks.
Except for the following items :—	Percentage on prime cost.	
(1) Below ground.—All to be charged to revenue *	...	
(2) Above ground—(a) Portable boilers, drilling tools, well-head tank, rigs, etc.... ...	25	
(b) Storage tanks	10	
(c) Pipe lines—		
(i) Fixed boilers	10	
(ii) Prime movers	7½	
(iii) Pipe line	10	
7. Ships :—		
(1) Ocean—		
(a) Steam	5	
(b) Sail or tug	4	
(2) Inland—		
(a) Steamers (over 120 ft. in length) ...	5	
(b) Steamers including cargo launches (120 ft. in length and under)	6	
(c) Tug boats	7½	
(d) Iron or steel flats, for cargo, etc. ...	5	
(e) Wooden cargo boats up to 50 tons capacity	10	
(f) Wooden cargo boats over 50 tons capacity	7½	

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 8th October, 1919.

No. 1762-F.E.—The period for which Mr. F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., was placed on special duty in the Finance Department Secretariat has been extended up to the 13th October 1919.

No. 1764-F.E.—The privilege leave for 2 months granted to Mr. A. V. V. Aiyar, C.I.E., Assistant Secretary (sub *pro tem.*) to the Government of India in the Finance Department, has been extended up to the 11th October 1919.

The 9th October, 1919.

No. 1774-F.E.—Major H. B. Drake, I.M.S., has been appointed substantively as Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta, with effect from the 7th February 1919, the date of his reversion to the Assay Department.

Dr. W. A. K. Christie has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta, with effect from the same date.

The 10th October, 1919.

No. 1784 F.E.—Mr. F. W. Wilby, Assistant Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, has been granted privilege leave for 6 weeks, with effect from the 22nd September 1919.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.

The 10th October, 1919.

No. 2633-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section (2) of section 18 of the Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919 (X of 1919), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule, namely :—

Where the standard profits of any business of a class specified in the first column of the Schedule hereto annexed are calculated under clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919, at a percentage rate on the capital of the business as existing at the end of the accounting period, such rate shall be that specified in the second column of the said Schedule for the class to which such business belongs. (X of 1919).

Schedule.

No.	Class of Business.	Rate.
1	Cement works	12 per cent.
2	Coal Mines	13 per cent.
3	Iron and Steel works	14 per cent.
4	Tanned hides and skins...	12 per cent.

E. M. COOK,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th October, 1919.

No. 25.—Colonel (Temporary Major-General) Sir S. D'A. Crookshank, K.C.M.G., C.B. C.I.E., M.V.O., D.S.O , R.E., Executive Engineer, United Provinces, Public Works Department, is, on reversion from military duty, attached to the Public Works Department of the Government of India on special duty with effect from the morning of the 7th October 1919, and until further orders.

F. C. ROSE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Simla, the 11th October, 1919.

No. 8268.—The following extract from the Board of Trade Journal, dated the 4th September 1919, is published for general information :—

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

EXPORT SECTION.

EXPORT OF WOOL AND NOILS TOPS AND YARNS.

The Board of Trade (Export Licence Department) announce that applications for Licences to export the following materials to approved destinations will now be considered :—

Carbonised wool.
British-grown wool.

East Indian wool.
Cape wool.
Wools privately imported from the countries of origin.
Australasian wool purchased at Government Sales.
Noils (except fine Crossbred Noils).
Persian wool tops.
Tops of 40's quality and under.
Yarns.
Wool waste.

Exporters should carefully note the following points :—

(a) In applying for Licences for Australasian Wool it is necessary to quote the Lot numbers and the number of the Catalogue of the sale at which the wool was purchased.

(b) Licences for Fine Crossbred Noils and for Tops of over 40's quality are granted only in exceptional circumstances and when specially allocated by the Supply Department.

(c) Delay may be experienced in the issue of Licences for Yarns made wholly or partially of wool, owing to the necessity of limiting, in the interest of home manufacturers, the monthly exports of Yarn to a specific quantity.

This Notice supersedes all previous announcements, and due notice of any future changes in export policy will be given in this Journal.

Applications for export Licences, which must contain full description of the materials to be exported, should be addressed to the Controller, Board of Trade (Export Licence Department), 1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.

No. 8305.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 7822, dated the 27th September 1919 :—

Delete the entry—

(A) Mica.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 11th October, 1919.

No. 8172.—Mr. Mir Muzher-ud-din, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, Madras, with effect from the 16th September 1919, and until further orders.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR—HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER.

The 11th October, 1919.

No. 8181.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following entries shall be deleted from the Schedule appended to the Notification in this Department No. 7822, dated the 27th September 1919, *viz*:—

"(c) Goatskins, raw."
"(A) Goatskins, tanned."
"(A) Hides, buffalo and cow (including calf) raw, partially tanned or tanned."
"(c) Sheepskins, raw."
"(A) Sheepskins, tanned."

TRADE AFTER THE WAR—GENERAL.

The 11th October, 1919.

No. 8288.—Mr. C. M. Harlow, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, is placed on special duty in this Department, with effect from the 1st October 1919.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 8/10th October, 1919.

No. 468.—The Reverend J. D. Gordon, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bombay Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Presidency Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Bengal, during the absence on leave of the Reverend W. Thomson.

The 10th October, 1919.

No. 475.—The services of the Reverend A. M. Nelson, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Murree, are placed at the disposal of the Army Department with effect from the date he relinquishes charge of his duties at Murree.

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 10th October 1919.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.

No. 3026.—The undermentioned are granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank specified while holding the appointments noted :—

To be temporary Brigadier-General.

Inspector-General of Communications.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Hazlehurst, 29th Punjabis. Dated 9th September 1919.

To be temporary Lieutenant-Colonels.

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

Brevet-Major E. T. T. Todd, 121st Pioneers. Dated 9th September 1919.

Assistant Director of Works.

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) A. H. Bell, D.S.O., Royal Engineers. Dated 6th May 1919.

Major B. H. Fox, Royal Engineers. Dated 6th May 1919.

Deputy Chief Engineer.

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) A. S. Evans, Royal Engineers. Dated 16th May 1919.

To be temporary Majors.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) H. G. Marshall, 2-4th Battalion, The Border Regiment. Dated 21st August 1919.

Captain F. R. Coburn, General List. Dated 9th September 1919.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Captain L. M. Heath, M.C., 1st Battalion, 19th Punjabis. Dated 9th August 1919.

Captain C. G. Borrowman, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 1st September 1919.

Special appointment (graded as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General).

Major C. H. Digges-La-Touche, 16th Cavalry. Dated 9th August 1919.

Administrative Commandants (graded as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-Generals).

Captain G W. Hodgen, 1st Battalion, 123rd Outram's Rifles, attached 2nd Battalion, 125th Napier's Rifles. Dated 26th July 1919.

Captain A. B. Craddock, attached 1st Battalion, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry. Dated 21st August 1919.

Assistant Director of Works.

Major E. de L. Young, Royal Engineers. Dated 9th August 1919.

Deputy Assistant Directors of Works.

Captain R. S. Wauchope, Survey Department. Dated 17th July 1919.

Captain R. G. P. Hunter, O.B.E., Royal Engineers. Dated 2nd August 1919.

To be temporary Captains.

Staff Captains.

Lieutenant L. F. Findlay, 1-9th Battalion, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment). Dated 15th July 1919.

Lieutenant R. G. Llewellyn, Indian Army (T.C.). Dated 19th August 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. E. Thomas, 1st Battalion, 26th Punjabis. Dated 30th August 1919.

No. 3027.—Lieutenant J. C. Steele, 2nd Battalion, 5th Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while employed as Senior Assistant Commandant of a Prisoners of War Camp. From 21st May 1919 to 8th June 1919.

No. 3028.—Major J. N. D. Dick-Lauder, 16th Cavalry, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 1st grade. Dated 5th August 1919.

No. 3029.—Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) H. M. Alexander, D.S.O., Supply and Transport Corps, whose promotion to temporary Lieutenant-Colonel while holding the appointment of Assistant Director of Clothing was notified in Army Department Notification No. 1906, dated the 23rd August 1918, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retain that rank, on his appointment as Controller (Clothing) and subsequently as Controller (Textiles) and Military Assistant (Clothing) under the Indian Munitions Board. Dated 15th August 1918 and 8th July 1919.

No. 3030.—Captain George Alexander, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while employed as Assistant Commandant of a Prisoners of War Camp. Dated 15th May 1919.

No. 3031.—Captain (temporary Major) George Alexander, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while employed as Commandant of a Prisoners of War Camp. From 21st May 1919 to 8th June 1919.

No. 3032.—Lieutenant (temporary Captain) F. R. Coburn, General List, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retain his present temporary rank while holding an appointment as Staff Captain. Dated 9th August 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3033.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Herbert Maurice Tulloch, attached 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry. Dated 28th November 1918.

Arthur Maitland Popham Luscombe, attached 2nd Battalion, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment). Dated 3rd July 1919.

David Irvin, attached 2nd Battalion, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers. Dated 7th July 1919.

Vivian Godwin Robert, M.C., attached 1st Battalion, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis. Dated 22nd July 1919.

Francis Charles Beoty, attached 2nd Battalion, 89th Punjabis. Dated 30th August 1919.

Charles Frederick Byrde Pearce, attached 2nd Battalion, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment). Dated 1st September 1919.

Kenneth Hugh Noel, attached 2nd Battalion, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment). Dated 2nd September 1919.

William Belfour Campbell, attached 1st Battalion, 113th Infantry. Dated 4th September 1919.

Charles Dennis Balding, attached 1st Battalion, 113th Infantry. Dated 9th September 1919.

Charles Fleming Aitken, M.C., attached 39th King George's Own Central India Horse Dated 20th September 1919.

Douglas Sween Mackay, attached 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis). Dated 30th September 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

George Creffield, attached 2nd Battalion, 90th Punjabis. Dated 27th July 1919.

George Durrant, attached 2nd Battalion, 34th Sikh Pioneers. Dated 31st July 1919.

Henry Hier Jacob, attached 3rd Battalion, 152nd Punjabis. Dated 24th August 1919.

Andrew Douglas Miller, attached 86th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 28th August 1919.

Osker Kinsman Steveni, attached 1st Battalion, 107th Pioneers.

William David Kenny, attached 4th Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Ernest Richard Lasham Davies, attached 1st Battalion, 8th Rajputs.

Alexander Charles Drought, attached 2nd Battalion, 113th Infantry.

} Dated 31st August 1919.

William Potts, attached 2nd Battalion, 116th Mahrattas. Dated 30th September 1919.

Temporary Second Lieutenants to be temporary Lieutenants.

James Goodwin, attached 120th Rajputana Infantry.
Tom Westlake, attached Supply and Transport Corps.
Reginald George Stokes, attached 2nd Battalion, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.
Francis Russell Clifton, attached 2nd Battalion, 112th Infantry.
} Dated 2nd June 1919.

Richard William Hedley, attached Supply and Transport Corps.
Frederick John Bishop, attached 1st Battalion, 152nd Punjabis.
John Arthur Vincent, attached 2nd Battalion, 89th Punjabis.
Charles Arthur Wells, attached 1st Battalion, 153rd Punjabis.
Sidney Albert Pain, attached 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.
Harold Sage, attached 2nd Battalion, 5th Light Infantry.
Claude Harry Branson, attached 1st Battalion, 113th Infantry.
William Henry White, attached 3rd Battalion, 150th Indian Infantry.
Eric Donald Frost Castle, attached 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Ashley Uden Williamson, attached 2nd Battalion, 153rd Punjabis.
Thomas Herbert Padgham, attached 1st Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
Roland George Kelly, attached 1st Battalion, 33rd Punjabis.
Leonard Bryant, attached Supply and Transport Corps.
Arthur John Green, attached 2nd Battalion, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).
Henry Robinson Swinburn, attached 1st Battalion, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
James Michael O'Reilly, attached 1st Battalion, 81st Pioneers.
Frederick William Pilbeam, attached Military Accounts Department.
Frederick Samuel Simmons, attached 2nd Battalion, 80th Carnatic Infantry.
John Baily, attached 1st Battalion, 11th Gurkha Rifles.
Walter Hays, attached No. 4 British Mountain Artillery Brigade.
Arthur Johnson Williams, attached No. 4 British Mountain Artillery Brigade.
Joseph Norman Peace, attached 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force.)
Sidney Vincent Jones, attached Supply and Transport Corps.
Percy William Silver, attached 2nd Battalion, 89th Punjabis.
} Dated 7th June 1919.

Frederick Atkinson Thirsk, attached 2nd Battalion, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis. Dated 10th July 1919.

William George Loveless, attached 1st Battalion, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Leonard Charles Cruttenden, attached 2nd Battalion, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Thomas James Nankervis, attached 2nd Battalion, 73rd Malabar Infantry.
} Dated 22nd July 1919.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—NORTHERN ARMY.

No. 3034.—Supernumerary Deputy Commissary and Captain Andrew Charles Chisholme, *seconded*, to be Supernumerary Commissary with the rank of Major and to remain *seconded*, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Deputy Commissary and Captain William John Ramsay, *seconded*, to be Commissary with the rank of Major and to remain *seconded*, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Deputy Commissary and Captain John Philip Sydenham, *seconded*, to be Commissary with the rank of Major and to remain *seconded*, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Deputy Commissary and Captain Joseph Henry Allen, *seconded*, to be Commissary with the rank of Major and to remain *seconded*, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Deputy Commissary and Captain Charles Digby, *seconded*, to be Commissary with the rank of Major and to remain *seconded*, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Deputy Commissary and Captain Joseph Jonathan Dickinson to be Commissary with the rank of Major, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant Friend Isaac Williams to be Deputy Commissary with the rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant James Henderson, *seconded*, to be absorbed and to remain *seconded*;

Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant Frederick George Finch to be absorbed;

vice Commissary and Major Alexander Robertson, supernumerary, on attaining the age of 55 years, with effect from the 6th September 1919.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, INDIA.

No. 3035.—Deputy Commissary and Captain Thomas Curley, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Burma, to be Commissary with the rank of Major, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant Frederick William Hart, Educational Department, United Provinces (seconded), to be Deputy Commissary with the rank of Captain, and to remain seconded, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant Richard John Sheridan, Assistant Engineer, Military Works Services, to be Deputy Commissary with the rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

vice Commissary and Major George Farrington, Public Works Department, Burma, retained supernumerary to the establishment after the age of 55 years; with effect from the 13th June 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 3036.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Cavalry Branch.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Harold Gordon Monks. Dated 2nd October 1918.

Charles Oliver Calcott Reilly. Dated 29th September 1919.

Infantry Branch.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

John Riddle Musgrave Hanna. Dated 14th July 1919.

Alfred Victor Cooper. Dated 8th August 1919.

Edward Herbert Brockes. Dated 3rd September 1919.

James Ramsay Davidson, M.C. Dated 8th September 1919.

Edwin Blamey Fox. Dated 22nd September 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Joseph Edward Barty. Dated 1st June 1919.

Frank Hawkins Clarke. Dated 8th June 1919.

George Wilson Putnam. Dated 29th July 1919.

Charles Henry Rees. Dated 13th August 1919.

Herbert Charles Codd. Dated 14th August 1919.

Horace Manson. Dated 28th August 1919.

William Gilbert O'Brien. Dated 31st August 1919.

John Benson Shorthouse Bunch. Dated 2nd September 1919.

Douglas Barlow. Dated 11th September 1919.

Frederick Harold Heppolette.
Thomas Francis Furey.
James Slark.
} Dated 24th September 1919.

Walter Henry Herbert Hitchcock. Dated 26th September 1919.

Albert Henry Dyton. Dated 28th September 1919.

James Wilson. Dated 30th September 1919.

No. 3037.—In Army Department Notification No. 675, dated the 4th April 1919 against the name of Lieutenant William Leslie Morgan, *for* "27th March 1919" *read* "1st October 1918."

No. 3038.—In Army Department Notification No. 2776, dated the 5th September 1919, *delete* the names of the undermentioned officers :—

Second Lieutenant George Creffield.

Second Lieutenant George Durrant.

Second Lieutenant Henry Hier Jacob.

Second Lieutenant Andrew Douglas Miller.

REGULAR FORCES.

No. 3039.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Royal Field Artillery.

Captain (acting Major) L. G. L. Denne relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a battery of Royal Field Artillery. Dated 16th June 1919.

This cancels Army Department Notification No. 2673, dated the 22nd August 1919, in so far as it relates to this officer, who is described therein as Captain (acting Major) L. G. L. Deene.

Captain E. S. Buckley to be acting Major while commanding a battery of Royal Field Artillery. Dated 1st July 1919.

Lieutenant A. A. H. Phillips to be acting Captain while performing the duties of Captain of a battery of Royal Field Artillery. Dated 1st July 1919.

Captain (acting Major) E. S. Buckley relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a battery of Royal Field Artillery. Dated 19th July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. A. H. Phillips relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to perform the duties of Captain of a battery of Royal Field Artillery. Dated 19th July 1919.

Captain E. S. Buckley to be acting Major while commanding a battery of Royal Field Artillery. Dated 7th August 1919.

Lieutenant A. A. H. Phillips to be acting Captain while performing the duties of Captain of a battery of Royal Field Artillery. Dated 7th August 1919.

Captain (acting Major) E. S. Buckley relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a battery of Royal Field Artillery. Dated 12th August 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. A. H. Phillips relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to perform the duties of Captain of a battery of Royal Field Artillery. Dated 12th August 1919.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. C. L. Holman relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to perform the duties of Captain of a battery of Indian Mountain Artillery. Dated 29th June 1919.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The undermentioned to be acting Captains while commanding Engineer Field Parks :—

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) H. Headwards, Royal Engineers. Dated 23rd July. 1919.

Lieutenant O. Jackson, 1st Garrison Battalion, The Worcestershire Regiment, attached. Dated 24th August 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3040.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

2nd Battalion, 67th Punjabis.

Lieutenant A. Oates, D.S.O., Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 8th May 1919.

Lieutenant G. Waight, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 8th May 1919.

104th Wellesley's Rifles.

Captain C. M. S. Manners, D.S.O., to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a battalion, from 22nd December 1915 to 29th April 1916, inclusive.

(Army Department Notification No. 2526, dated the 1st August 1919, so far as it relates to this officer, is cancelled.)

Lieutenant (now Captain) L. B. Syer, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached, to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion, from 14th February 1916 to 30th April 1916.

1st Battalion, 154th Indian Infantry.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) L. S. Smallwood, attached, to be acting Major while temporary second-in-command of a battalion, from 10th July 1919 to 13th July 1919.

(Army Department Notification No. 2932, dated the 26th September 1919, in so far as it relates to Lieutenant Smallwood, is cancelled.)

119th Labour Corps.

Lieutenant E. W. K. Green, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a Labour Corps. Dated 6th September 1919.

IMPERIAL SERVICE SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Captain A. G. Grant, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Major while employed as Senior Special Service Officer of an Imperial Service Sapper and Miner Company. Dated 22nd July 1919.

No. 3041.—Army Department Notification No. 2932, dated the 26th September 1919, in so far as it relates to acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank in the 2nd Battalion, 123rd Outram's Rifles, is cancelled.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

No. 3042.—The undermentioned are granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the acting rank specified, while holding the appointments noted :—

To be acting Lieutenant-Colonel.

Officer Commanding, Combined Field Ambulance.

Major J. D. Richmond, D.S.O., Royal Army Medical Corps. Dated 18th July 1919.

To be acting Majors.

Deputy Assistant Directors of Medical Services.

Captain J. C. Bharucha, Indian Medical Service. Dated 18th May 1919.

Captain E. Phillips, Royal Army Medical Corps. Dated 14th August 1919.

Commanding No. 178 Indian Cavalry Field Ambulance.

Captain John Alexander Sinton, V.C., M.B., from 25th February 1918 to 18th April 1918 and from 30th July 1918 to 12th April 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3043.—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants from the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Harold Arthur Wanebrough-Jones, attached 14th Murray's Jat Lancers. Dated 21st April 1919.

Eric Ralph Lingeman, attached 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse) Dated 22nd April 1919.

Gordon David Hopley, attached 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs. Dated 19th April 1919.

Vivian Carlyon Tweedy, attached 1st Battalion, 19th Punjabis. Dated 27th April 1919.

Percival Henry Biddulph Furley, attached 1st Battalion, 41st Dogras. Dated 22nd April 1919.

John Hartley Richardson, attached 2nd Battalion, 6th Jat Light Infantry. Dated 23rd April 1919.

Henry Woodley Picken, attached 8th Cavalry. Dated 23rd April 1919.

Philip White Parker, attached 1st Battalion, 61st King George's Own Pioneers. Dated 19th April 1919.

Abraham Frederic Elsner Stewart, attached 121st Pioneers. Dated 21st April 1919.

Alan Edgar Belchamber, attached 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs. Dated 19th April 1919.

Cyril Walter Montague Morris, attached 1st Battalion, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs. Dated 22nd April 1919.

Cyril Frederic Wreford, attached 12th Cavalry. Dated 21st April 1919.

Cecil Underhill Coldicott, attached 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 2nd May 1919.

Eric Robert Andrews, attached 1st Battalion, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 28th April 1919.

Francis Wyndham O'Sullivan, attached 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 2nd May 1919.

Brian Baden Powell, attached 1st Battalion, 69th Punjabis. Dated 23rd April 1919.

Arthur Geoffrey Strang, attached 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry. Dated 29th April 1919.

Humphrey Aston Barnes, attached 3rd Battalion, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides Infantry (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's). Dated 22nd April 1919.

Robert Claude Battman Bristow, attached 2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 1st May 1919.

Arthur Eric Croker Poole, attached 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse). Dated 21st April 1919.

David James Corteen Wiseman, attached 1st Battalion, 28th Punjabis. Dated 29th April 1919.

William Alan Hasler, attached 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse). Dated 28th April 1919.

Alfred Robert Luxton, attached 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry. Dated 21st April 1919.

Robert Allen Fenwick Thorp, attached 3rd Skinner's Horse. Dated 18th April 1919.

Leo Domonic Gleeson, attached 1st Battalion, 72nd Punjabis. Dated 22nd April 1919.

Cuthbert Harold Boyd Redham, attached 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles. Dated 29th April 1919.

Henry Leonard Drake, attached 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis). Dated 28th April 1919.

Alan Ernest Baker, attached 1st Battalion, 41st Dogras. Dated 22nd April 1919.

James Francis Robert Forman, attached 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 23rd April 1919.

James Noble Mackay, attached 1st Battalion, 107th Pioneers. Dated 16th April 1919.

Henry Kenneth Tippett, attached 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 29th April 1919.

Reginald Louis Bazalgette, attached 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry. Dated 21st April 1919.

Lance Mount Barlow, attached 1st Battalion, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides Infantry (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's). Dated 22nd April 1919.

Oswald Keith Ernest Jesty, attached 1st Battalion, 11th Rajputs. Dated 24th April 1919.

John Gooch Hurrell, attached 1st Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment). Dated 1st May 1919.

Gerald Francis Xavier Bulfield, attached 2nd Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 23rd April 1919.

Robin William George Stephens, attached 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles). Dated 21st April 1919.

Geoffrey Forbes Skene Keating, attached 40th Pathans. Dated 29th April 1919.

Charles Alfred Vickers, attached 1st Battalion, 70th Burma Rifles. Dated 26th April 1919.

Ralph Joseph Carroll, attached 2nd Battalion, 34th Sikh Pioneers. Dated 29th April 1919.

Geoffrey Paulet French Hills, attached 29th Punjabis. Dated 29th April 1919.

Eugene St. John Birnie, attached 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force). Dated 16th April 1919.

William Stainton-Ellis, attached 2nd Battalion, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 23rd April 1919.

Hugh Leslie Wyndham, attached 12th Cavalry. Dated 21st April 1919.

Alfred Compson Daw, attached 16th Cavalry. Dated 21st April 1919.

Clement Arthur Grey, attached 1st Battalion, 32nd Sikh Pioneers. Dated 30th April 1919.

Arnold Eustace Browne, attached 2nd Battalion, 72nd Punjabis. Dated 19th April 1919.

Arthur William Harry Gascoigne, attached 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles). Dated 29th April 1919.

Evelyn Hey Cobb, attached 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force). Dated 16th April 1919.

Frank Hebden Hoskyn, attached 1st Battalion, 109th Infantry. Dated 20th April 1919.

Henry Ernest Smith, attached 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 28th April 1919.

Rupert Savigny Clemons, attached 4th Cavalry. Dated 23rd April 1919.

Cyril Llewellyn Stuart-William, attached 2nd Battalion, 11th Rajputs. Dated 18th April 1919.

Wilfrid Fraser Harris Herdon, attached 46th Punjabis. Dated 29th April 1919.

George Mattock Brookman Burt, attached 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 28th April 1919.

Leslie Boileau Barton, attached 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 16th April 1919.

Lewis Trelawny Widdicombe, attached 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles. Dated 30th April 1919.

Wentworth Dillon Godfrey, attached 1st Battalion, 112th Infantry. Dated 21st April 1919.

James Henry Crawford, attached 8th Cavalry. Dated 17th May 1919.

Victor Dennistoun Winstanley Anderson, attached 1st Battalion, 19th Punjabis. Dated 27th April 1919.

Arthur George Stewart, attached 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 17th April 1919.

Mervyn Alan Burrett, attached 16th Cavalry. Dated 21st April 1919.

James Exshaw, attached 24th Punjabis. Dated 28th April 1919.

Alexander Haywood Marshall, attached 2nd Battalion, 116th Mahrattas. Dated 22nd April 1919.

John Roberts West, attached 2nd Battalion, 123rd Outram's Rifles. Dated 21st April 1919.

John Francis Grahamsley Howitt, attached 4th Cavalry. Dated 23rd April 1919.

Gerald Leslie Ambrose, attached 1st Battalion, 22nd Punjabis. Dated 16th April 1919.

Hubert Roland Croucher, attached 28th Light Cavalry. Dated 21st April 1919.

Walter Downing, attached 1st Battalion, 23rd Sikh Pioneers. Dated 22nd April 1919.

Arthur William Victor Hendy, attached 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 21st April 1919.

Frederick Osborne Pilkington, attached 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis). Dated 29th April 1919.

Jack Selwyn Jenkins, attached 1st Battalion, 9th Bhopal Infantry. Dated 22nd April 1919.

James Robinson, attached 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 21st April 1919.

John Manby, attached 1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 22nd April 1919.

Clyde Henry Walker, attached 31st Punjabis. Dated 30th April 1919.

Daryl Robert George Peal, attached 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse). Dated 22nd April 1919.

Charles William Gurney Bond, attached 1st Battalion, 28th Punjabis. Dated 29th April 1919.

Dennis Leigh Gale, attached 1st Battalion, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry. Dated 21st April 1919.

Humphrey Walter Gayer, attached 1st Battalion, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs. Dated 19th May 1919.

Henry Charles Lindsay Youngman, attached 108th Infantry. Dated 23rd April 1919.

John Harold Randall, attached 1st Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles. Dated 26th April 1919.

John Vincent Peart, attached 28th Light Cavalry. Dated 21st April 1919.

Harry Richard Hamilton-Cox, attached 38th Dogras. Dated 29th April 1919.

Robert William Davis Gloyne, attached 37th Dogras. Dated 29th April 1919.

Richard McNeill, attached 1st Battalion 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry). Dated 25th April 1919.

Hugh Leslie Gough, attached 1st Battalion, 35th Sikhs. Dated 21st April 1919.

Eric Leslie Kingdom Frost, attached 2nd Battalion, 34th Sikh Pioneers. Dated 29th April 1919.

Philip Critchell Bullock, attached 14th Murray's Jat Lancers. Dated 21st April 1919.

Frederick Charles Bonynge, attached 1st Battalion, 75th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 26th April 1919.

Henry Roberts Dalzell Moore, attached 92nd Punjabis. Dated 22nd April 1919.

Francis Boy Seppings Cosens, attached 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 16th April 1919.

Eric Hearn Reid, attached 1st Battalion, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry). Dated 25th April 1919.

Horace Wilfred Murphey, attached 93rd Burma Infantry. Dated 22nd April 1919.

Richard Burman Hawkes, attached 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse). Dated 28th April 1919.

Geoffrey Herman Garratt, attached 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 22nd April 1919.

Alfred Patterson, attached 45th Rattray's Sikhs. Dated 15th September 1919.

Horace Grosvenor Nettleton Leakey, attached 1st Battalion, 99th Deccan Infantry. Dated 21st April 1919.

Edward Percival Cotton, attached 38th Dogras. Dated 29th April 1919.

Victor Carlton Griffin, attached 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 17th April 1919.

Edward Atholl Forbes, attached 1st Battalion, 22nd Punjabis. Dated 16th April 1919.

Gerard Arthur Ingalton Sanders, attached 1st Battalion, 23rd Sikh Pioneers. Dated 22nd April 1919.

Norman Hector Yeend, attached 1st Battalion, 72nd Punjabis. Dated 22nd April 1919.

Harry Arthur St. George French, attached 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 23rd April 1919.

Leonard McNeill Nolan, attached 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 19th April 1919.

John Long Gaskell Harvey, attached 1st Battalion, 5th Light Infantry. Dated 16th April 1919.

Hugh Brereton Dalrymple-Hay, attached 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse). Dated 22nd April 1919.

Alec Ferrier Watson, attached 1st Battalion, 116th Mahrattas. Dated 23rd April 1919.

Donald Neill O'Connor, attached 1st Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 25th April 1919.

Charles Lyons Mervyn Voules, attached 110th Mahratta Light Infantry. Dated 23rd April 1919.

John Fortescue Briard, attached 1st Battalion, 35th Sikhs. Dated 21st April 1919.

Francis Hamrin Nelson, attached 27th Light Cavalry. Dated 20th April 1919.

Albert Edward Watchorn, attached 1st Battalion, 117th Mahrattas. Dated 23rd April 1919.

Alfred Kelly McGonigal, attached 1st Battalion, 123rd Outram's Rifles. Dated 21st April 1919.

Maurice Patrick Steer, attached 1st Battalion 39th Garhwal Rifles. Dated 20th April 1919.

John Alexander Greenway, attached 17th Cavalry. Dated 21st April 1919.

Francis Arnold Dominic Leo Mathew, attached 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse). Dated 22nd April 1919.

Arthur Hayward Woodhouse, attached 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles. Dated 21st April 1919.

Thomas Geoffrey Hill, attached 114th Mahrattas. Dated 23rd April 1919.

William Cluff Leeper, attached 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse). Dated 22nd April 1919.

Harry Sandys-Pemberton, attached 93rd Burma Infantry. Dated 22nd April 1919.

Kenneth Chalmers Packman, attached 5th Cavalry. Dated 21st April 1919.

Charles Edward Wordsworth Kennedy, attached 1st Battalion, 10th Jats. Dated 20th April 1919.

Jack Doria de Wilton, attached 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles). Dated 21st April 1919.

Charles Frederick Mayne Godtschalk, attached 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse). Dated 22nd April 1919.

David James Armitage Eaton-Richards, attached 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 28th April 1919.

William Benjamin John Sproule, attached 28th Light Cavalry. Dated 2nd August 1919.

Richard de Vere White, attached 5th Cavalry. Dated 21st April 1919.

Cecil Graemie Wilson, attached 2nd Battalion, 21st Punjabis. Dated 22nd April 1919.

Edward Broughton Blackburn, attached 1st Battalion, 117th Mahrattas. Dated 23rd April 1919.

George Harold Patton, attached 1st Battalion, 80th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 25th April 1919.

Wilfred Cecil McMahon Waite, attached 2nd Battalion, 35th Sikhs. Dated 20th April 1919.

Leonard John Pomeroy Tremlett, attached 1st Battalion, 32nd Sikh Pioneers. Dated 30th April 1919.

Walter Stanley Hopping, attached 1st Battalion, 8th Rajputs. Dated 22nd April 1919.

Hugh Cyril Christian, attached 1st Battalion, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 22nd April 1919.

No. 3044.—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

William Gordon Starkey Thompson, attached 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 31st March 1919.

Harold Wilfred Humphrey, attached 9th Hodson's Horse. Dated 31st May 1919.

Douglas Richard St. John Shannon, attached 15th Rattray's Sikhs. Dated 30th March 1919.

Edward Philip Simon Monckton, attached 17th Cavalry. Dated 30th March 1919.

Francis Wykeham Wallace Birch, attached 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles). Dated 31st March 1919.

Frank McCallum, attached 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 31st March 1919.

John Coode, attached 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment). Dated 7th April 1919.

Thomas Victor Harris, attached 1st Battalion, 6th Jat Light Infantry. Dated 7th May 1919.

Ernest Dudley ffrench, attached 1st Battalion, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides Infantry (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's). Dated 2nd April 1919.

Charles Stewart Murray, attached 1st Battalion, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides Infantry (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's). Dated 27th May 1919.

Eustace Howard Weigall, attached 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 30th March 1919.

Albert Robert Pedley, attached 1st Battalion, 30th Punjabis. Dated 29th March 1919.

Godfrey Charles Blakeway, attached 1st Battalion, 35th Sikhs. Dated 30th March 1919.

Patrick Walter Gordon Spence, attached 20th Deccan Horse. Dated 26th May 1919.

Octavius Robert Catel Carey, attached 2nd Battalion, 27th Punjabis. Dated 29th March 1919.

Ralph Lawrenson, attached 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 30th March 1919.

John Francis Fielder Crossley, attached Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's). Dated 30th March 1919.

Herbert Leslie Greener, attached 1st Battalion, 97th Deccan Infantry. Dated 28th March 1919.

Alan Raymond Noel Smith, attached 1st Battalion, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles). Dated 31st March 1919.

John Fredrick Singleton, attached 47th Sikhs. Dated 31st March 1919.

James Braham Cunningham, attached 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs Dated 31st March 1919.

Albert Harley Wright, attached 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles. Dated 1st April 1919.

Archie Carnegy Mercer, attached 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 1st April 1919.

Thomas Kenelm Thomson, attached 1st Battalion 15th Ludhiana Sikhs. Dated 31st March 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 3045.—The following officers are admitted to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Cavalry Branch.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Bryan Wilfred Jaques, 4th Reserve Regiment of Cavalry, attached 8th Cavalry. Dated 13th January 1918, but to rank from the 17th April 1917.

Harry Victor Sutherland-Hawes, General List, attached 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse) Dated 23rd January 1918, but to rank from the 26th September 1917.

William Riddell Turnbull, 4th Reserve Regiment of Cavalry, attached 3rd Skinner's Horse. Dated 18th November 1918, but to rank from the 10th May 1918.

Infantry Branch.

To be Captains.

John Dudley Barker Symonds, The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), attached 1st Battalion, 117th Mahrattas. Dated 7th September 1918, but to rank from the 5th August 1918.

Arthur Michael Robinson, The East Lancashire Regiment, attached 82nd Punjabis. Dated 6th November 1918, but to rank from the 18th October 1918.

To be Lieutenants.

John Vick Thomas, The Royal Engineers, attached 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners. Dated 23rd January 1918, but to rank from the 9th November 1915.

Thomas Moncrieff Lawrie, The Royal Naval Division (R. N. V. R.), attached 2nd Battalion, 5th Light Infantry. Dated 12th October 1918, but to rank from the 22nd November 1917.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Clive Alfred Pellard, General List, attached 1st Battalion, 21st Punjabis. Dated 29th January 1918, but to rank from the 28th November 1917.

John Hubert Craigie, General List, attached 2nd Battalion 42nd Deoli Regiment. Dated 27th August 1918, but to rank from the 29th May 1918.

No. 3046.—In Army Department Notification No. 2876, dated the 19th September 1919, *for* "Douglas Armstrong Strange" *read* "Douglas Armstrong Strang."

No. 3047.—The following officers are admitted to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, on probation, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Cavalry Branch.

To be Lieutenant.

Edward Albert Charles Gosling, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), attached 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis). Dated 7th September 1918, but to rank from the 28th March 1918.

Infantry Branch.

To be Lieutenants.

Douglas Park, The Manchester Regiment, attached 2nd Battalion 18th Infantry. Dated 26th March 1918, but to rank from the 5th August 1915.

George Hugh Rayner, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, attached 29th Punjabis Dated 29th July 1917, but to rank from the 10th July 1916.

John Walter Reynolds, The Welsh Regiment, attached 2nd Battalion, 151st Indian Infantry. Dated 4th December 1917, but to rank from the 26th August 1916.

Harold Warmington Maycock, The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), attached 1st Battalion, 61st King George's Own Pioneers. Dated 14th April 1918, but to rank from the 28th March 1918.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Richard Stanley Eaton, General List, attached 2nd Battalion, 97th Deccan Infantry. Dated 23rd January 1918, but to rank from the 26th September 1917.

Walter Bruce, General List, attached 2nd Battalion, 43rd Erinpura Regiment. Dated 11th April 1918, but to rank from the 28th February 1918.

Arthur Henry Clark, General List, attached 37th Dogras. Dated 27th August 1918, but to rank from the 29th May 1918.

Andrew Thomas Williamson, General List, attached 1st Battalion, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry. Dated 27th August 1918, but to rank from the 29th May 1918.

No. 3048. In Army Department Notification No. 360, dated the 22nd February 1918, against the name of Cyril George Graham, *for* "17th February 1918" *read* "17th January 1918."

No. 3049.—In Army Department Notification No. 2679, dated the 22nd August 1919, *for* "10th December 1918" *read* "12th October 1918."

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 3050.—Captain Khoihroy Kansji Patel, Indian Medical Service, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his temporary commission, with effect from the 20th August 1919.

No. 3051.—Temporary Captain Rudra Datta, Indian Medical Service, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his temporary commission, with effect from the 8th September 1919.

No. 3052.—The date of resignation of temporary Captain Umedram Lalbhai Desai, Indian Medical Service, is the 18th April 1919, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 2440, dated the 18th July 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 3053.—Lieutenant Maurice Dunsterville Graham, attached 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to relinquish his appointment to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers on probation, on reversion to British Service, with effect from 13th September 1919.

RETIREMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—NORTHERN ARMY.

No. 3054.—Supernumerary Commissary and Major Michael Cahill is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st October 1919.

REWARDS.

No. 3055.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction under the provisions of Army Regulations, India, Volume II, paragraph 470, the special promotion of the undermentioned warrant officer in recognition of his services during the present war:—

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—NORTHERN ARMY.

Conductor Lovell Charles Gordon to be Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 6th September 1919.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No. 3056.—The following assistants in the Army Department are appointed temporary Superintendents, 3rd grade, with effect from the 17th September 1919:—

(1) Mr. J. E. G. Kirk.

(2) Mr. A. P. Bates.

(3) *Rai Sahib* J. C. Das Gupta.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 3057.—The services of Major F. S. Lindesay, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3058.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on No. 387 Havildar Lautan Khan, 1st Battalion, 18th Infantry. Dated 1st August 1919.

No. 3059.—The following direct appointment is made :—

1st Battalion, 116th Mahrattas.

Vithoji Ramchandra Bagwe Inamdar to be Jemadar on probation, with effect from the 30th May 1919; to complete the establishment.

No. 3060.—The following promotions are made :—

10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse).

Ressaidar Sarup Singh to be Risaldar; Jemadars Hayat Khan and Matiullah Khan to be Ressaidars, with effect from the 5th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

38th Light Cavalry.

Jemadar Abdul Rahiman Khan to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Shaitan Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 5th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (Frontier Force).

Quartermaster-Havildar Gopal Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 7th May 1919; to complete the establishment.

39th (Reserve) Mountain Battery.

Jemadar Fateh Ali to be Subadar, with effect from the 6th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 1st Brahmans.

Jemadar Ramsuman Tewari to be Subadar; Regimental Quartermaster-Havildar Srigobind Pande and Company Havildar-Major Jadunandan Tewari to be Jemadars, with effect from the 5th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 19th Punjabis.

Havildars Gujar Singh and Massa Singh to be Jemadars, with effect from the 8th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

29th Punjabis.

Jemadar Lachman Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Jagrub Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 5th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Company Havildar-Major Tara Sing Chaudhri to be Jemadar, with effect from the 5th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 76th Punjabis.

Company Quartermaster-Havildar Hari Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 27th August 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 95th Russell's Infantry.

Jemadar Nihal Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 5th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Jemadar Bichant Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 21st May 1919; to complete the establishment.

130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).

Havildar Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 5th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

Combined Labour and Porter Corps Depot, Lucknow.

Pensioners Colour-Havildar Karam Dad to be Jemadar, with effect from the 13th September 1918; Kot-Dafadar Muhammad Yousuf, Dafadar Hayath Beg and Squadron Dafadar-Major Ghulam Jilani to be Jemadars, with effect from the 5th July 1919; Squadron Dafadar-Major Udai Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 18th July 1919; to complete the establishment.

Combined Labour Corps Depot, Jubbulpore.

Havildar Abdul Sattar to be Jemadar, with effect from the 4th October 1918; to complete the establishment.

11th Draught Bullock Corps.

Havildar Suraj Bakhsh Singh (150th Infantry) to be Jemadar, with the acting rank of Ressaidar, with effect from the 31st October 1918; to complete the establishment.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 3061.—The following appointment is made in the Reserve of the Supply and Transport Corps, with effect from the 12th August 1919:—

To be Ressaidar.

Mirza Sharif Ahmed of the Gurdaspore District.

2nd Mule Corps.

No. 3062.—No. 536 Kot-Dafadar Sharaf Din to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment of the 9th Camel Corps; with effect from the 26th December 1916.

Local Transport, Bannu.

No. 3063.—Kot-Dafadar Rahmat-ullah to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment of the 4th Porter Corps; with effect from the 26th July 1916.

55th Silladar Camel Corps.

No. 3064.—Kot-Dafadar Fida Muhamad to be Ressaidar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 26th February 1917.

PROMOTIONS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—GENERAL LIST.

No. 3065.—Sub-Conductor George Frederick Bertram, to be Conductor, *vice* Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant Frederick George Finch absorbed in the grade of Assistant Commissary, with effect from the 6th September 1919.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, INDIA.

No. 3066.—Staff Serjeant Arthur Tom James Moore, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Public Works Department, Bihar and Orissa, to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor (supernumerary Conductor) John Philip Stone, Military Works Services, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 6th May 1919.

No. 3067.—Conductor Joseph Quigley, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Services, is absorbed as Conductor, and

Staff Serjeant Michael Walsh, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Services, to be Sub-Conductor;

vice Conductor Richard Rees, Military Works Services, retained supernumerary to the establishment after the age of 55 years; with effect from the 21st May 1919.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.

United Provinces Horse (1st Southern Regiment).

No. 3068.—Second Lieutenant Herbert Knott, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, is granted the temporary rank of Captain while holding the appointment of Adjutant. Dated 24th March 1917.

JUDICIAL.

No. 3069.—Under paragraphs 52 and 53 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, notice is hereby given:—

First.—That information has been received by me of the death of the officer named and described in the subjoined table.

Secondly.—That there has been received by me, as the surplus of his property, the amount set opposite his name in the same table.

Thirdly.—That all claims by creditors against the property of the deceased are to be lodged with the official referred to in the column of remarks within two calendar months from the date of this notice.

Rank and name.	Corps or Department.	Place of death.	Date of death.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of surplus.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	
Second Lieutenant W. B. Fieldhouse.	Second Battalion, The King's Regiment.	Quetta ...	1st November 1918.	Intestate ...	1,446 15 11	Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.

RETENTIONS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—NORTHERN ARMY.

No. 3070.—Commissary and Major Alexander Robertson is retained in the service after the age of 55 years, with effect from the 6th September 1919, until further orders, and will be borne as supernumerary in his rank and grade

REWARDS.

No. 3071.—The following amendment is made to Army Department notification No. 2185, dated 20th September 1918, under "Awarded the Meritorious Service Medal without annuity :—

For "No. 1319 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Murar Rao Khore Khan, Indian Subordinate Medical Department," *read* "No. 1319 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Murar Rao Khore, Indian Medical Department."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 3072.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Supplement, dated the 26th August 1919, to the London Gazette of the 26th August 1919, pages 10817, 10818, 10821, 10822 and 10823.

War Office,
26th August, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

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HD.-QRS. OF ADMIN. SERVS. & DEPTS.

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Asst. Dir.-Gen. of Transportation (Cl. X).—Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) J. Craik, D.S O., ret., Ind. Army, 25th Mar. 1919, and is granted the rank of Bt.-Col. (Substituted for the notification in the Gazette of 9th May 1919.)

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The undermentioned appts. are made :—

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ATTD. TO HD.-QRS. UNITS.

Comdts.—Hon. Brig.-Gen. M. T. Shewen, ret., Ind. Army, and to be temp. Brig.-Gen. whilst so empld. 5th Apr. 1919.

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MEMORANDA.

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Maj. H. A. Morgan, Ind. Army, to be Local Lt.-Col. (without the pay or allces. of that rank) whilst O. C. Troops. 13th Aug. 1919.

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Lt. (actg. Capt.) C. E. Jefferies, Ind. Army Res. of Off., to be actg. Maj. whilst empld. as a Dist. Irrigation Officer. 29th Mar. 1919.

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2nd Lt. (temp. Capt.) F. Russell to be Lt., and to retain his Staff appt. and tem. rank for duty with Ind. Sig. Serv. 13th Aug. 1918.

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COMMANDS & STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

PERSONAL STAFF.

A.D.C.—Lt. F. A. Davies, Corps of Guides, Ind. Army. 12th Feb. 1919.

Temp. Lt. E. Wright, 3rd Res. Regt. of Cav. 5th May 1919.

GENERAL STAFF.

G.S.O., 2nd Grade.—Maj. N. M. R. Radcliffe-Smith, M.C., 44th Inf., Ind. Army. 1st Apr. 1919.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Cl. X.—Lt. F. R. Hawkes, Ind. Army Res. of Off., and relinquishes the temp. rank of Lt.-Col. 27th Mar. 1919.

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Cl. GG.

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2nd Lt. J. Q. Dorrell, Ind. Army Res. of Off. 15th May 1919.

ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

Brig.-Majs.—Capt J. D. Fulton, M.C , 26th Punjabis, Ind. Army. 1st April 1919.

Staff Capt.—Captain J. S. Lloyd, 2nd Gurkha Rif., Ind. Army. 1st Apr. 1919.

Base Comdt.—Lt. P. B. Bramley, Ind. Army Res. of Off., and relinquishes the temp. rank of Maj. 12th Apr. 1919.

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HD.-QRS. OF ADMIN. SERVS. AND DEPTS.

Asst. Dir. of Supplies and Transport (*Cl: X*).—Bt. Lt.-Col. J. R. Rowan-Robinson D.S.O., S. & T. Corps, Ind. Army. 17th May 1919.

And relinquish the temp. rank of Lt.-Cols. :—

Bt. Lt.-Col. F. C. Hart, D.S.O., S. & T. Corps, Ind. Army. 3rd May 1919.

Maj. C. J. Boyce, D.S.O., O.B.E., S. & T. Corps, Ind. Army. 15th May 1919.

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Dep. Asst. Dir. of Labour (*Cl. BB*).—Lt. T. Bentley, Ind. Army Res. of Off., and relinquishes the temp. rank of Maj 9th May 1919.

Dep. Asst. Dir. of Rly. Traffic (*Cl. BB*).—And relinquish the temp. rank of Maj. :—

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Capt. R. C. Bolster, Ind. Army Res. of Off. 15th May 1919.

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Dep. Asst. Dir. of Local Resources (*Cl. BB*).—Lt. H. G. Stokes, O.B.E., Ind. Army Res. of Off., and relinquishes the temp. rank of Maj. 24th Feb. 1919.

HD.-QRS. FOR EMBARKATION DUTIES.

Asst. Emb. Staff Officer (*Cl. FF*).—Lt. F. W. Wilson, Ind. Army Res. of Off., and relinquishes the temp. rank of Capt. 5th May 1919.

The undermentioned appts. are made :—

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GENERAL STAFF.

G.S.Os., 2nd Grade.—Capt. I. Burn-Murdoch, 32nd Pnrs., Ind. Army, and to be temp. Maj. whilst so empld. 9th May 1919.

A.G.'S AND Q M.G.'S STAFF.

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D. A. A. & Q. M. Gs.—

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Maj. P. A. Maxwell, 3rd Brahmans, Ind. Army, from a D.A.Q.M.G., *vice* Capt. M. Dockrell, 116th Mahrattas, Ind. Army, who relinquishes the temp. rank of Maj. 5th May 1919

D.A.Q.M.G.—Lt. (temp. Capt.) L. G. Owen, Ind. Army Res. of Off., from a Staff Capt., and to be temp. Maj. whilst so empld., *vice* Maj. P. A. Maxwell, 3rd Brahmans, Ind. Army. 5th May 1919.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Cl. FF.—2nd Lt. C. H. Emmett, Ind. Army Res. of Off., and to be temp. Capt. whilst so empld., from 30th Mar. to 29th May 1919.

ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

Staff Capts.—Capt. H. de L. Penfold, 9th Gurkha Rif., Ind. Army, from a G.S.O., 3rd Grade. 1st Apr. 1919.

And to be temp. Capts. whilst so empld. :—

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Lt. H. C. Williams, R.A., *vice* Lt. (temp. Maj.) L. G. Owen, Ind. Army Res. of Off. 5th May 1919.

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Base Comdts. (*Cl. BB*).—Lt. (temp. Capt.) M. E. M. Blackburn, Ind. Army Res. of Off., from a Spec. Appt., Cl. GG., and to retain his temp. rank whilst so empld. 12th Apr. 1919.

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MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned to be temp. Majs., whilst empld. as Political Officers :—

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Lt. (temp. Capt.) E. S. Berry, Ind. Army Res. of Off., from an Asst. Political Officer. 9th Nov. 1918.

* * * * * * * *

Lt. (temp. Capt.) L. N. Brown, Ind. Army Res. of Off., from an Asst. Political Officer. 10th Apr. 1919.

Lt. W. J. Warren, Ind. Army Res. of Off., to be temp. Capt. whilst empld. as Asst. Political Officer. 28th Nov. 1918.

Lt. A. G. Noble, Ind. Army Res. of Off., relinquishes temp. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be empld. as Comdr. of a Base Depot. 1st May 1919.

* * * * * * * *

Second Supplement, dated the 27th August. 1919, to the London Gazette of the 26th August. 1919, pages 10829 and 10835.

War Office,
27th August, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

* * * * * * * *

A. G.'S AND Q.M.G.'S STAFF.
D. A. A. Gs.—Maj. J. E. Hughes, ret. pay, Ind. Army. 10th Apr. 1919.
* * * * * * * *

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.
Cl. II.—
* * * * * * * *

Maj. C. H. Williams, ret. pay, Ind. Army, relinquishes his P. B. appt. 7th Aug. 1919.
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MEMORANDA.
* * * * * * * *

Maj.-Gen. W. E. Jennings, Ind. Med. Serv., is appointed an Hon. Physician to The King, *vice* Maj.-Gen. R. W. S. Lyons, Ind. Med. Serv. 11th Jan. 1919.

Maj.-Gen. W. H. B. Robinson, C.B., Ind. Med Serv., is appointed an Hon. Surgeon to The King, *vice* Col. Hormasjie Edaljie Banatvala, C.S.I., Ind. Med. Serv. 22nd Apr. 1919.
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Supplement, dated the 29th August 1919, to the London Gazette of the 29th August 1919, pages 10957 and 10960.

War Office,
29th August, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.
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GENERAL LIST.
* * * * * * * *

Temp. 2nd Lt. R. F. R. Higgins, from Ind. Army (on prob.), to be temp. 2nd Lt., 20th Jan. 1919, with seniority from 27th Oct. 1917.
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Third Supplement, dated the 30th August 1919, to the London Gazette of the 29th August 1919, page 10978.

War Office,
30th August, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.
The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—
* * * * * * * *

A. G.'s AND Q. M. G.'s STAFF.
A.A.G.—Bt. Lt.-Col. J. Whitehead, D.S.O., 1st Brahmans, Ind. Army. 6th Apr. 1919.
* * * * * * * *

Fourth Supplement, dated the 1st September 1919, to the London Gazette of the 29th August 1919, pages 10987, 10988, 10989, 10991 and 10992.

War Office,
1st September, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned reward for meritorious service in connection with the War. Dated 3rd June 1919 :—

To be Brevet Colonel.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. Wigram, C.B., C.S.I., C.V.O., Ind. Army.

War Office,
1st September, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.
The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—
* * * * * * * *

HD.-QRS. FOR EMBARKATION DUTIES.
Mil. Landing Officer (Cl. BB).—Col. St. G. L. Steele, C.B., Ind. Army. 19th June 1919.
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ROYAL ARMY CHAPLAINS DEPARTMENT.

* * * * * * * *

The Rev. R. J. B. Irwin, D.S.O., M.C., temp. Chapln. to the Forces, 4th Cl., relinquishes his commn. on re-transfer to the Ind. Ecclesiastical Estab., 22nd May 1919, and is appointed Hon. Chapln. to the Forces, 1st Cl.

(Substituted for the notification in the Gazette of 14th June 1919.)

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REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts :—

* * * * * * * *

A. G.'s AND Q.M.G.'s STAFF.

D.A.Q.M.G.—Lt. H. J. Lloyd-Evans, M.C., Ind. Army Res. of Off., and relinquishes the temp. rank of Maj. 5th May 1919.

* * * * * * * *

ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

Brig.-Comdr.—Col. L. N. Younghusband, C.B., C.M.G., Ind. Army, and relinquishes the temp. rank of Brig.-Gen. 2nd June 1919.

Staff Capt.—Capt. E. H. O. Elkington, M.C., 36th Sikhs, Ind. Army. 2nd June 1919.

HD.-QRS. OF ADMIN. SERVS. AND DEPTS.

Dir. of Army Sigs. and Telegraphs (Cl. S).—Bt. Lt.-Col. H. S. E. Franklin, C.M.G., D.S.O., 15th Sikhs, Ind. Army, and relinquishes the temp. rank of Brig.-Gen. 1st May 1919.

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The undermentioned appointments are made :—

PERSONAL STAFF.

A.D.C.—Lt. A. R. Farrow, R.A., *vice* Lt. C. H. Heape, Ind. Army Res. of Off. 4th Apr. 1919.

Lt. G. C. Prophit, attd. 39th Garhwal Rif., Ind. Army. 26th May 1919.

A.G.'s AND Q.M.G.'s STAFF.

D.Q.M.G.—Bt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) C. Rattray, C.B., C.S.I., 20th Inf., Ind. Army, from a D. A. and Q.M.G., and to retain his temp. rank whilst so empld. 8th Mar. 1919.

ATTD. TO HD. QR. UNITS.

Dep. Asst. Prov. Marshals (Cl. FF).—And to be temp. Capts. whilst so empld.:—

* * * * * * * *

Lt. H. Beaumont, Ind. Army Res. of Off., *vice* Lt. C. W. A. Dunning, Ind. Army Res. of Off., who relinquishes the temp. rank of Capt. 27th May 1919.

HD.-QRS. OF ADMIN. SERVS. & DEPTS.

Chief Signal Officer (Cl. X).—Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) P. D. C. Johnston, D.S.O., 8th Rajputs, Ind. Army, from an Asst. Dir. of Sig. Servs., and to retain his temp. rank whilst so empld. 1st May 1919.

Dep. Asst. Dir. of Army Signals (Cl. BB).—Capt. (actg. Maj.) C. J. S. Le Cornu, M.C., 56th Rif., Ind. Army, and to be temp. Maj. whilst so empld. 1st May 1919.

Asst. Dir. of Supplies and Trans. (Cl. X).—Maj. E. H. Lancaster, S. & T. Corps, Ind. Army, from an Asst. Dir. of S. and T., and to be temp. Lt.-Col. whilst so empld. 15th May 1919.

Asst. Dir. of Supplies and Trans. Resources Section (Cl. X).—Bt. Lt.-Col. E. A. Porch, C.I.E., M.C., S. and T. Corps, Ind. Army, from an Asst. Dir. of S. and T. 13th Apr. 1919.

Dep. Asst. Dir. of Labour (Cl. BB).—Capt. T. David, Ind. Army Res. of Off., and to be temp. Maj. whilst so empld. 9th May 1919.

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CAVALRY.

Remt. Serv.—Lt. A. S. Matthewman, 94th Inf., Ind. Army, to be an Asst. Dir. of Remts. and to be temp. Capt. whilst so empld., *vice* Lt. A. J. Bell, Ind. Army Res. of Officers, who relinquishes the temp. rank of Capt. 23rd May 1919.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned to be temp. Capts :—

Whilst empld. as Asst. Political Officers :—

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Lt. A. Chamier, Ind. Army Res. of Off. 1st May 1919.

* * * * * * * *

Lt. L. D. Burns, Ind. Army Res. of Off. relinquishes the temp. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be empld. as a Qr.-Mr. and Adjt. of a Conval. Depôt. 22nd May 1919.

* * * * * * * *

London Gazette, dated the 2nd September, 1919, pages 11002 and 11003.

Air Ministry.

2nd September, 1919.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

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FLYING BRANCH.

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The undermentioned relinquish their commns. on reversion to I.A.R.O. :—
Lt. E. A. Floyer, M.C. 17th Mar. 1919.
Lt. F. C. C. Yeats-Brown. 13th Aug. 1919.

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A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 10th October 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 97.—The Viceroy and Governor-General of India has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 1st October 1919, *vice* Rear Admiral W. Lumsden, C.I.E., C.V.O., Royal Navy (retired) :—

To be an Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

Captain N. F. J. Wilson, C.M.G., C.B.E., Director, Royal Indian Marine.

No. 98.—With reference to Marine Department Notification No. 29, dated the 14th March 1919, the services of Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander G. N. Rowe, Royal Indian Marine, will continue to be at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment with the River Police for a further period of one year, with effect from the 6th November 1919.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 99.—Engineer-Lieutenant J. C. Errington, Royal Indian Marine, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to relinquish his temporary commission in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 20th September 1919.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th October, 1919.

No. 3-T.-18.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, and in pursuance of section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), as locally applied, the Railway Board sanction the following rules made by the Gondal Railway, under sub-section (1), clauses (*f*) and (*g*) of the said section for and to be applicable to the Gondal Railway System, for regulating the terms and conditions on which the Railway Administration will warehouse or retain goods at any station or depot on

the said Railway System, on behalf of the consignee or owner, and for regulating the use of rolling-stock, engines and trains on the said railway by the public :—

GONDAL RAILWAY.

I.—Rules for the Warehousing and Retention of Goods.

WHARFAGE.

1. Wharfage should be calculated :—

(1) Where freight is levied on weight—upon such weight.

(2) Where freight is levied on the vehicle in or on which the goods are carried—upon the carrying capacity of such vehicle.

Circumstances.	Time allowed free.	Commodities.	Rate per maund or part of a maund per day or part of a day in excess of the free time.	REMARKS.
On goods for despatch waiting to be consigned, *i.e.*, consignments brought to station but consignment notes not received.	Closing time of the day.	All descriptions of goods.	1 anna ...	Goods will in all cases be at owner's risk, until a receipt in the prescribed form has been granted, duly signed by an authorised Railway servant.
On goods available for delivery. Consignments not removed.	From time of arrival till closing time of the day following that on which consignments are made available for delivery.	"	1 anna ...	The goods shall be warehoused either under cover or in the open as space may be available.

2. A consignee must take delivery of goods forming part of a consignment whenever they are available for delivery notwithstanding that the remaining goods are short or damaged or have not arrived at their destination or are otherwise not available for delivery and, if the consignee does not take delivery of such goods forming part of a consignment as are available for delivery, they will be subject to wharfage charges if not removed within the time allowed for removal.

ON LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AVAILABLE FOR DELIVERY.

3. For unclaimed booked luggage and parcels, the following warehouse charge will be made if they are not removed from Railway premises within 48 hours from midnight of date of receipt :—

Rate per maund or part of a maund for 24 hours or part of 24 hours.			Minimum charge per package.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
0	2	0	0	2	0

ON CARRIAGES, MOTOR CARS AND PALANQUINS.

4. (*a*) Carriages, motor cars and palanquins left on the Railway premises over the Gondal Railway awaiting removal by consignee will, after the expiration

of 24 hours from the time they are available for delivery, be subject to a wharfage charge of Rs. 2 per carriage or motor car and Re. 1 per palanquin for each subsequent day or part thereof.

(*b*) A similar charge will be levied on all carriages, motor cars, and palanquins left on the Railway premises awaiting despatch order from consignor after the expiration of 24 hours from the time they are brought to the station, but until a Railway receipt is granted, the Railway does not acknowledge any responsibility in respect to such carriages, motor cars or palanquins which must be at owner's risk.

ON BIRDS, POULTRY AND ANIMALS.

5. For birds, poultry and animals, charges may be made as follows, after the expiry of 6 hours from the time they are available for delivery:—

Animal—1 anna per animal per hour or part of an hour.

Poultry—1 anna per head per hour or part of an hour.

Birds in baskets or crates, etc.—1 anna per cubic foot or part of a cubic foot per hour or part of an hour.

These charges to be in addition to any expenses entailed in feeding the birds, animals, etc.

Under any circumstances, live animals should be removed from the Railway premises within 24 hours, from the time of their arrival at destination, failing which they may be disposed of under section 56, clause 2, Railways Act IX of 1890.

NOTICE OF ARRIVAL.

6. The Gondal Railway does not undertake to send notice of arrival of goods and parcels to consignees; and the absence of such notice will not entitle consignees to claim exemption from wharfage or demurrage or storage charges if goods and parcels are not removed within the time allowed. Endeavours will, however, be made at receiving stations to advise consignees, when practicable, of the arrival of their goods and parcels. The cost of advices sent by post will be borne by the Railway.

TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND PARCELS.

7. (*a*) Subject to the exception mentioned in rule (*e*) below, unclaimed goods (parcels and luggage) are kept on hand at the station to which booked for a period of not less than one month, during which time the notice prescribed in section 56, sub-section (1), of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), will be issued if the owner of the goods or person entitled thereto is known.

(*b*) If not taken delivery of within a period of not less than one month after receipt at the station to which invoiced or waybilled, unclaimed goods, luggage and parcels will be sent to the Unclaimed Goods or Lost Property Office and dealt with as laid down in rule (*f*) below.

(*c*) Unclaimed articles will be liable to the wharfage and demurrage charges hereinbefore referred to, as well as to all freight and special expenditure incurred by the Railway on account of their custody and disposal.

(*d*) Where articles such as arms, ammunitions, explosives, intoxicating liquors, opium and its preparations and hemp drugs, the sale of which by unlicensed persons is prohibited by law, are left unclaimed in the possession of the Railway, they will be made over to the Police or Excise authorities for disposal under the laws affecting the article. When not of a dangerous, perishable or offensive character, they will, however, be retained in the possession of the Railway, for the same period as that prescribed for other unclaimed articles.

This rule, in so far as it relates to explosives, is supplemental to, and not in modification of, the rules made under the Indian Explosives Act.

(*e*) Perishable articles, unclaimed or not taken delivery of, will be disposed of by auction at owner's risk and expense by the Station Master of the station at which they may be left after the expiry of 24 hours or earlier if they are, or are likely to become, offensive.

(*f*) Public sales by auction will be held every quarter of the year of all unclaimed or lost property which has remained in the possession of the Railway over six months. At least fifteen days' previous notice of each auction will be given by advertisement in a newspaper.

(*g*) Any surplus proceeds arising out of the sale of lost property or unclaimed consignments after payment of all charges and expenses due to the Railway will be paid to the person or persons thereto entitled.

LOST PROPERTY.

8. (*a*) Lost Property found in Railway vehicles or on Railway premises will, subject to the exception mentioned in paragraph (*e*) above, be sent to the Lost Property Office, after 48 hours and will be dealt with in the same manner as unclaimed booked goods.

(*b*) Applications for the recovery of lost property should be made to the nearest Station Master, and also to the Traffic Superintendent, Jetalsar, marked on the outside cover " Lost Property."

(*c*) A fee of two annas for each article or package will be charged in addition to a storage charge of annas four per month or portion of a month during which it has remained in the possession of the Railway as Lost Property.

CLOAK ROOMS.

9. (*a*) Luggage may be placed for temporary custody in charge of the Station Masters.

(*b*) A Left Luggage ticket will be given to any person depositing luggage or parcels for custody in a cloak room and delivery will be made to any person presenting such receipt ticket, after which all responsibility of the Railway Administration in respect of such luggage or parcels shall absolutely cease and determine. The person presenting the ticket must sign his name on the ticket and enter the date. An Indemnity Bond should be executed by the owner in all cases of loss of Left Luggage receipts.

(*c*) Before a Left Luggage Ticket is given, the Luggage Ticket issued at the forwarding station in the case of luggage received by Railway must be collected.

(*d*) A charge of two annas per package for the first 24 hours or part of 24 hours, and one anna per package for each subsequent 24 hours, or part thereof, will be levied during which, the luggage or parcel remains in the cloak room.

For the purpose of this rule, Sunday, Good Friday and Christmas Day are not considered *dies non*. The charge will be calculated from the time the package is deposited in the cloak room. This time will be marked on the Left Luggage Ticket just below the date.

(*e*) The responsibility of the Railway Administration for articles left in a cloak room shall be that of a bailee under sections 151, 152 and 161 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 (IX of 1872).

Articles deposited in cloak rooms, which are unclaimed will, after a period of one month, be transferred to the Lost Property Office and be dealt with as prescribed in rules for unclaimed packages.

II.—Rules for Regulating the Use of Rolling stock, Engines and Trains.

10. DEMURRAGE.

Circumstances.	Time allowed free.	Rate per ton or part of a ton of carrying capacity per hour or part of an hour in excess of the free time.	REMARKS.
On vehicles ordered and waiting to be loaded by senders, or detained for consignment note or otherwise owing to default of or at the request of the sender.	9 hours of day-light from the time at which the vehicles are placed in position.	Rs A. P. 0 1 0	
On loaded vehicles waiting to be discharged by owners.	9 hours of day-light from the time at which the vehicles are placed in position for unloading.	Same rates as above	The Railway Administration will at its option unload the vehicles and charge the consignee for doing so and will also charge wharfage on the contents under rule. The Railway reserves the right of unloading owner's loads at destination immediately on arrival or within 9 hours of day-light after arrival. In such cases the cost of unloading will be borne by the Railway.

NOTES.—Day-light hours are reckoned as from 6 to 18 o'clock.
Demurrage will be charged for every hour, day or night, in excess of the free time.
Sunday, Christmas Day and Good Friday are not reckoned in charging demurrage.

DEMURRAGE CHARGE ON RESERVED CARRIAGES.

11. When, for the convenience of passengers, reserved carriages are detained at intermediate stations, a charge of 12 annas for an eight-wheeled carriage, 9 annas for a six-wheeled and 6 annas for a four-wheeled carriage per hour or part of an hour will be made.

The same charge applies for detention to carriages ordered by intending passengers and not used from the time the vehicle is available till the time when intimation is received that it is not required.

DEMURRAGE CHARGE FOR ENGINE.

12. A demurrage charge of Rs. 8 per hour or part of an hour on account of engine hire will be made for the extra hours if an engine of a public special train is detained *en route* at the party's request.

III.—Calculation of Charges.

13. In calculating wharfage and demurrage charges, fractions of one anna less than six pies shall be dropped and six pies and over shall be charged as one anna. Where the total amount of demurrage or wharfage due on any consignment is less than two annas, it shall be foregone.

IV.—General.

14. (*a*) In the event of goods requiring to be loaded or unloaded by owners becoming liable to both demurrage and wharfage charges, the Railway Administration may levy both demurrage and wharfage charges for such periods as the goods would be liable to such charges under these rules.

(*b*) If and for so long as the state of the traffic or any sudden emergency makes it necessary and after advertisement in the local newspapers, the rate of demurrage or wharfage may be increased and the free time may be curtailed.

(*c*) Sundays, Christmas Day and Good Friday will be reckoned in charging demurrage on all wagons made available for unloading on those days and stations will also be opened for unloading of wagons on those days so that merchants receiving wagons to their addresses which they are required to unload may do so.

This does not apply in the case of wharfage in which connection the above days will be treated as *dies non* as hithertofore.

(*d*) Explosives or dangerous goods must be removed by the consignee from the receiving station during the 12 hours of day light after arrival; if this condition is not strictly complied with, the Railway administration may return the consignment to the consignor at his risk and expense.

(*e*) Should the wharfage or storage on actual weight exceed the demurrage charge at the wagon rate for the full time, the latter rate will be charged.

(*f*) The Railway Administration have the same lien on goods for demurrage and wharfage, and, if incurred, for unloading, as for freight; and these charges must be paid before the goods are removed.

The 10th October, 1919.

No. 1854-E.-19.—Mr. R. Peel, an officer under the Coal Transportation Officer, is appointed as Coal Certifying Authority, Bombay, with effect from the 1st September 1919.

No. 1865-E.-18.—Mr. A. T. Stowell, Controller of Despatches, Bombay, reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Traffic Manager, North-Western Railway, with effect from the 17th February 1919 when he proceeded on privilege leave.

No. 1865-E.-1-18.—With reference to Railway Board's Notifications No. 1865-E.-18, dated the 26th November 1918 and No. 1865-E.-18, dated the 10th October 1919, Mr. S. D. Manson, Officiating Assistant Secretary, Railway Board, is confirmed in that appointment from the 17th February 1919.

R. McLEAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th October, 1919.

No. E.-175.—Babu Khetra Nath Mazumdar, lately a clerk in the Office of the Controller of Munitions, Bengal Circle, Calcutta, has been dismissed from the public service.

No. E.-294.—Mr. W. C Langer, Deputy Controller (Hardware, Metals and Implements), Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 21st August 1919, under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. E.-1045.—Mr. L. B. Green, Director of Industries and Deputy Controller (Munitions Manufacture), Madras, is appointed Controller of Munitions, Madras Circle, in addition to his existing duties, with effect from the 1st October 1919, in succession to Mr. R. W. Davies, I.C.S.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,
Secretary, Indian Munitions Board.

REGISTERED No. C. 496.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1919.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th March 1919.

On and after 29th March and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Simla, Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Simla and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India."

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 11th October 1919.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The last issue of the Notices of the Patent Office appeared in the "Gazette of India," Part II, dated the 27th September 1919.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

September 22.

4861. Yousoof Bros. *Feed pipe or hose.*
4862. Alphacro Engines Ld. *Improvements in or relating to internal combustion engines.*
4863. S. A. Raghava Aiengar. *Cooker.*
4864. S. D. Master. *Auto-grip non-shift (electric) tram car pole end.*

September 24.

4865. R. A. Thom. *Improvements in or relating to steam superheater pipes or elements and a method of manufacturing the return ends or torpedo ends of such elements and the like.*
4866. G. N. Dey. *Double chamber lock.*
4867. L. J. Martin. *Improved rail fastening.*
4868. Holt Manufacturing Co. *Improvements in and relating to chain-track tractors.*
4869. Holt Manufacturing Co. *Improvements in and relating to chain-tracks for vehicles.*
4870. P. A. H. Mossay and Enclosed Motor Co., Ld. *Improvements in dynamo electric machines.*
4871. J. Wells. *Improvements in tar extractors and scrubbers for gas.*
4872. B. Andrews and W. C. Averill, Jr. *Process and apparatus for treating hydro-carbons.*
4873. F. Handley-Page. *Connections for members of aircraft frames.*
4874. W. A. Brown and F. G. White. *Process for separating hydro-carbons and water.*
4875. A. Arent. *Improvements in or relating to the art of fireproofing and protectively treating materials.*
4876. Owens Bottle Co. *Means for making bottles.*
4877. F. J. J. Gibbons. *Improvements in metal window frames and sashes of the sliding sash type.*
4878. J. M. Larson. *Improved process of storing fish.*
4879. G. Sestini and T. Rondelli. *Improvements in or relating to the "bronzing" or colouring of metallic surfaces.*

September 25.

4880. Electrolytic Zinc Co. of Australasia Proprietary Ld. *Improvements in the roasting of zinc sulphide ores preparatory to leaching.*
4881. Allison Burner Co. *Gas heater attachments for internal combustion engines.*

September 26.

4882. J. H. Morton. *Improvements in and connected with apparatus for drying vegetables and other substances or materials.*
4883. F. G. Jones. *Improvements in or relating to metal seals.*
4884. E. H. W. Weibull. *Improvements in roller bearings.*
4885. E. H. W. Weibull. *Improvements in roller cages for roller bearings with convex rollers.*
4886. F. A. Anderson, M. Deacon, and N. P. W. Brady. *Improvements in or relating to furnaces for distillation of coal, shale and other like substances.*

September 27.

4887. G. F. Rosario. *Electric night sighter.*
4888. J. A. Minnitt and J. A. Lee. *Automatic self-closing tap.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

3840. G. L. Fulton and H. S. Cullen. *An egg substitute and process of making same.*
4361. Lobnitz & Co., Ld. *Improvements in hopper dredges.*

4372. S. Hlaing. *Detachable handle for baskets and the like.*
4404. M. G. Farquhar and A. H. Hill. *Improvements in or relating to automatic fire arms.*
4508. T. Furniss. *Improvements connected with concrete roofing slabs.*
4664. E. Tribe. *Improvements in and connected with pipe joints.*
4665. D. J. O'Leary. *Improvements in travelling rugs and fastenings therefor.*
4666. Aktiebolaget Kvafveindustri. *Improvements in processes for carrying out chemical reactions between gases and solid substances at high temperatures in continuous working.*
4667. Aktiebolaget Kvafveindustri. *Improvements in processes for carrying out chemical reactions in the presence of metals in a finely divided form.*
4668. Clayton & Co. (Huddersfield), Ltd. *Improvements in machines for sweeping roads and other surfaces.*
4670. International Radio Telegraph Co. *Improvements in wireless telegraphy.*
4673. L. J. Martin. *Improved water tap.*
4678. K. S. Sanghani. *Reinforced masonry arching.*
4679. A. J. Marret. *Improvement of the process of tanning and preserving hides and skins.*
4684. P. Fraser. *Improved process of manufacturing lithophone and alkali hydroxide.*
4687. R. L. Datta. *Production of alkali chromates and iodine.*
4688. J. K. Porter and B. R. Emrick. *Improved well pump with stationary hollow plunger.*
4689. A. Gilbert. *Improvements in the manufacture of book files for cards and the like.*
4690. W. S. Young. *New or improved closet seat guard.*
4695. N. P. Roe. *Railway block instrument cancelling key and signal lock.*
4696. H. L. M. J. Benard. *Improvement in electric signal lights for marine or aerial navigation.*
4697. H. L. M. J. Benard. *Improvements in and relating to signal lights for use in aerial navigation.*
4698. H. L. M. J. Benard. *Improvement in signal lights for aerial navigation.*
4704. L. J. Martin. *Improved railway wagon lock.*
4705. H. L. Barraclough. *Improvements in the construction of reinforced concrete-floors.*
4706. W. R. Stewart. *An improved locking device for railway wagon doors.*
4708. B. B. Das. *Float valve.*
4711. H. A. Murtough. *Improved rail chair for use with flat footed rails.*
4713. B. R. Emrick and J. K. Porter. *Improvement on well pump with stationary hollow plunger.*
4718. E. E. Dutt. *A process for the manufacture of sodium carbonate.*
4721. F. C. Griffin. *Improvements in sterilising apparatus.*
4722. W. G. Cook. *Improvements in concrete-slab buildings.*

PATENTS SEALED.

2855. Nobel's Explosives Co., Ld.
3583. McGregor and Mathers.
3635. Tripp.
3876. Waine.
3937. Tripp and McLaren.
4044. Amalgamated Zinc (De Bavay's) Ld.
4065. Chakravarti.
4181. Moir.
4232. Kariappa.
4271. Prasad.
4317. Leun.
4438. Mannell and Rose.
4439. Rowlands.
4440. Lamb.
4441. Jeffries.
4445. Grant.
4446. Grant.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

427 of 1906. Aktiebolaget Gas-Accumulator. (To 31 October 1920.)
374 of 1907. British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ld. (To 27 November 1920.)
186 of 1909. Owen. (To 17 November 1920.)
447 of 1910. General Electric Co. (To 15 November 1920.)
581 of 1910. J. Stone & Co., Ld. and anr. (To 15 February 1921.)
610 of 1910. Dobbie. (To 31 January 1921.)
630 of 1910. J. Stone & Co., Ld. and anr. (To 15 February 1921.)
804 of 1911. Perman. (To 20 December 1920.)
859 of 1911. Perman. (To 22 December 1920.)
787 of 1911. Davis and anr. (To 4 December 1920.)
806 of 1911. Gare. (To 11 December 1920.)
53 of 1912. Dennison. (To 30 January 1921.)
54 of 1912. Gramophone Co., Ld. and anr. (To 30 January 1921.)
549 of 1912. Davidson. (To 14 October 1920.)
559 of 1912. Cook and anr. (To 28 October 1920.)

568 of 1912. Vibrocel Co., Ld. (To 28 October 1920.)
585 of 1912. Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ld. (To 4 November 1920.)
590 of 1912. Babcock and Wilcox, Ld. (To 4 November 1920.)
621 of 1912. Kahn. (To 25 November 1920.)
1191 of 1913. Reuse and anr. (To 15 September 1920.)
1207 of 1913. D'Cunha. (To 22 September 1920.)
1208 of 1913. Davies and anr. (To 24 September 1920.)
1257 of 1913. Holt Manufacturing Co. (To 22 October 1920.)
1275 of 1913. Fiskus des Schutzgebietes Kamerun. (To 30 October 1920.)
1292 of 1913. Hawes and ors. (To 11 November 1920.)
1379 of 1913. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ld. (To 22 December 1920.)
1380 of 1913. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ld. (To 22 December 1920.)
1387 of 1914. Gramophone Co., Ld. (To 2 January 1921.)
1459 of 1914. J. Stone & Co., Ld. (To 10 February 1921.)
1866 of 1914. Musso. (To 9 September 1920.)
1868 of 1914. Musso. (To 14 September 1920.)
1869 of 1914. Musso. (To 14 September 1920.)
1879 of 1914. Lucas. (To 5 October 1920.)
1924 of 1914. O'Donnell. (To 9 November 1920.)
1925 of 1914. Glenn. (To 9 November 1920.)
1932 of 1914. McKee and ors. (To 13 November 1920.)
2327 of 1915. Okada. (To 6 October 1920.)
2331 of 1915. Sheffield and ors. (To 7 October 1920.)
2344 of 1915. Holt Manufacturing Co. (To 25 October 1920.)
2368 of 1915. General Electric Co. (To 9 November 1920.)
2371 of 1915. Minerals Separation Ld. (To 10 November 1920.)
2399 of 1915. Society of Chemical Industry in Basle. (To 7 December 1920.)
2401 of 1915. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ld. (To 8 December 1920.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

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1909.

131. (Brettell and ors.)

1913.

1012. (Thomas Transmission Ld.)

1915.

2184. (Dula.) 2185. (Dula.) 2187. (O'Donnell and anr.) 2188. (Nicholls.) 2190 (Harrison.) 2192. (James and anr.)

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M. Jawala Prashad, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.
*M. S. Barkat Ali, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.

QUETTA—*contd.*
M. Dittu Ram, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Farzand Ali Khan (of Patna), Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M. Syed Hadi Hussain, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M. Syed Aulad Husain, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Abdul Hakim Khan, Nishtar—Shair Manzil (M. W. S., Military District)
M. Jiya Lall, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Ghulam Murtaza Beg, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Ram Kishan, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Haji Ahmad Fakhriey, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Mohd. Sarwar Khan, Mirza, Persian Professor, Government High School, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI—
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, Rawalpindi (winter only).
M. Ghulam Rasul, Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. K. R. Mehta, Regimental Munshi, 1st F. S. Garrison Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry.
M. Bodh Raj, Regimental Munshi (winter only).
†M. Fazl Elahi, C/o Ellahi Buksh & Co., Polo Sports Works, near Massy Gate, Rawalpindi.
M. Mohd. Abdul Khaliq, C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butcher's Street, Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Amir Bukhsh Gyani, M. F., Professor of Oriental Languages, Ihata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

RISALPUR.—M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan, Regimental Munshi, Royal Flying Corps, Risalpur Cantonment.
ROORKEE CITY.—M. Fazl-i-Haq, Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City.
ROHTAK.—M. Mohammad Akeeluddin, Fort, Rohtak.

SIALKOT—
M. Abdul Hamid Khan, Officers' Munshi, Mori Gate, New Street, Sialkot.
M. Ghulam Rasul Syed, Raja Street, Sialkot.

SIMLA.—M. Abdul Latif, Urdu Instructor, C/o M. Mohamed Buksh Sahib, Pleader, Lower Bazar.

SUBATHU—
M. Amar Nath Varma, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Anand Swarup, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Khalil-ur-Rahman, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Miyan Khan Haidari, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
*M. Habib Ullah, Syed, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Mool Chand Saihgal, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.

WELLINGTON—
M. Syed Khurshad Ali, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Wellington.
M. Abdul Majid Sharif Quraishi, Munshi, Cadet College.
S. Aftab Ali, Munshi, Wellington Market Post Office, Victoria Villa.

Qualified Bengali Teachers.

CALCUTTA.—Babu Suresh Chandra Chatterjee, 6, Muktaram Row, Calcutta.
RUNGPUR.—Babu Mukunda Lal Das Gupta, Kakina, District Rungpur.

Qualified Canarese Teacher.

BANGALORE.—M. R. Ry. K. Hanumantha Rao, No. 1, Main Road, Seshadripuram, Bangalore.

Qualified Malayalam Teacher.

ADICHANALLORE.—M. R. Ry. N. Sankara Pillai, First Assistant, H. G. E. School, Adichanallore
KOTTAYAM.—M. R. Ry. A. I. Pothen, Malayalam Munshi, Basel Mission High School, Kottayam.

Qualified Marathi Teachers.

EAST KHANDESH.—Mr. Laxman Narayan Phandis, B.A., C/o Mr. M. N. Phandis, Editor, Kavya Ratnawali, Jalgaon.

POONA CITY—
Mr. Govind Krishna Modak, Sanskrit Teacher, New English School, Poona City.
Mr. D. K. Pathak, 442, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.
Mr. V. L. Deshpande, 641, Budhwar Peth, Poona City.

RATNAGIRI.—M. Waman Vishnu Vaidya, C/o Mr. R. K. Bal, B.A., LL.B., Sub-Judge, Malwan, District Ratnagiri.
SHOLAPUR.—Mr. Vishnu Anant Salgarkar, C/o Mr. Harichand Amichand Shah, Sholapur.

Qualified Punjabi Teacher.

LAHORE.—M. Muhammad Zafar Ali, Student, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

Qualified Tamil Teachers.

MADRAS—
M. R. Ry. K. Raghavachari, Senior Tamil Pandit, Wesleyan Mission Girls' High School, Royapettah.
M. R. Ry. A. M. Satakoparamanuja Acharya, Senior Tamil Pandit, National High School, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.

Qualified Telugu Teachers.

GODAVARI.—M. R. Ry. V. Subba Rao, Stewartpetta, Pithapuram, Godavari District.
NELLORE.—K. Subrahmanya Sarma, Telugu Pandit, A. B. M. Girls' High School, Nellore.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teachers whose names are preceded by a cross (†) are out of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th July 1919.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(Corner of Hare Street and Strand Road, Calcutta.)

Open on { Week-days and Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Sundays and Holidays, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

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J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. QUININE can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards for Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Assam on indents duly countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of their Districts. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. It is never sold to private persons or firms. CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE both in powder and 3¼ grain tablet forms and CINCHONIDINE can be purchased by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the Principal Druggists in Calcutta. QUINOIDINE or *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid* and *Residual Alkaloid* or *Amorphous Cinchona Alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance but private purchasers may use the V. P. P. system*, and are obtainable from the SUPERINTENDENT, JUVENILE JAIL, ALIPORE.

The rates for these drugs from 16th May 1919 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities 60 lbs. and above in one delivery	Rs. 24 per lb.
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. but below 60 lbs. in one delivery	,, 25 ,,
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	,, 26 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. . . . . . . (Only small quantities available when in stock.)	,, 12 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 5 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	,, 6 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs. 6 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	,, 7 ,,
QUINOIDINE in non Tablet form (when in stock) and Residual Alkaloids.	,, 4 ,,

QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 6 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. in one delivery (when in stock) .	,, 7 ,,

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb., 4-lb., and 6¼-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 1-lb., 5-lb. and 10-lb. boxes.
Quinoidine is available in 1-lb. box.
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. box.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.
Local sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

Drugs are sold for cash or by V. P. Post. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

[For ½ lb. 4 As.; ¾ lb. 5 As.; 1 lb. 8 As.; 1½ lb. 11 As.; 2 lbs. 14 As.; 2½ lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3 lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; 4 lbs. Re. 1 As. 7; 4½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 10; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 13; 6 lbs. Rs. 2; 6½ lbs. Rs. 2 As. 3.]

	Rs.	A.	P.
Quinoidine tab: 1 lb. Weg. 3 lbs. Postage	1	1	0
Quinoidine tab: 2 lbs. Weg. 6 lbs. Postage	2	0	0
Quinoidine tab: 3 lbs. Weg. 9 lbs. Postage	3	0	0

***N.B.*—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.**

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 8th October 1919.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th September 1919.

	Total amount of notes in circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England.		In His Majesty's Dominions	In transit between India, England and H. M.'s Dominions.		Silver Bullion held in the U. S. A. and in transit therefrom.		Securities (Purchase Price).		Total.	Remarks.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		13	14	15	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b) (c)	R	
Calcutta	19,89,500	61,58,27,429	61,78,16,929	8,07,58,586	3,60,64,173	14,75,67,255	...	...	1,53,704	91,72,528	...	...	1,98,50,000	17,02,99,946	82,49,92,725	1,28,88,53,917	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 of rupee paper and R7,40,00,000 Indian Treasury Bills.
Cawnpore	...	7,61,91,303	7,61,91,303	6,42,39,935	47,73,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	6,90,13,220	(b) Nominal value—R84,07,35,001.
Lahore	...	12,79,48,031	12,79,48,081	3,14,87,750	1,80,07,574	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,94,95,324	(c) Includes Treasury Bills purchased under section 3, Act XI of 1917 as amended by Act V of 1918 and Act II of 1919.
Bombay	17,67,540	49,10,91,263	49,28,78,503	12,73,14,279	11,56,08,975	1,86,58,542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,15,81,796	
Karachi	...	5,41,88,503	5,41,88,503	1,06,87,966	21,52,598	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,28,40,564	
Madras	11,67,865	22,00,97,729	22,12,65,594	1,76,40,497	43,54,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,19,94,539	
Rangoon	...	12,83,45,495	12,83,45,495	1,13,59,917	34,90,431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,48,50,348	
	49,44,905	1,71,36,89,[illegible]	1,71,86,34,708	34,54,88,930	18,44,51,078	16,62,25,797	...	...	1,53,704	91,72,528	...	...	1,98,50,000	17,02,99,946	82,49,92,725	1,71,86,34,708	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			...	*Deduct*—Amount due on T. Ts. drawn by one Circle on another												...	
Total Circulation R			1,71,86,34,708	Total Reserve R												1,71,86,34,708	

There was no transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 30th September 1919.
There was no gold in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 30th September 1919.

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th October 1919.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up . . .				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,94,00,000	0	0			
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below* .	25,00,000	0	0	1,69,00,000	0	0
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments				25,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,31,38,580	6	5			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,52,95,536	12	5	2,84,34,116	2	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . . .				31,80,35,772	8	3
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .				23,97,912	13	8
Sundries				24,82,985	0	6
RUPEES .				39,07,50,786	4	3

ASSETS.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities . .				6,11,86,719	0	0
Other authorized Investments .				1,39,04,144	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities .				11,20,85,928	0	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				5,70,89,633	12	3
Bills discounted and purchased .				1,98,39,484	12	2
Balances with other Banks .				37,72,811	13	9
Bullion				......		
Dead Stock				28,75,970	14	2
Stamps				14,818	9	0
Sundries				4,30,727	2	8
				27,12,00,188	0	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	5,33,39,907	0	11			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	6,62,10,691	3	3	11,95,50,598	4	2
RUPEES .				39,07,50,786	4	3

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs., value Rs. 3,80,010 0 0
† Do. do do „ 5,21,467 8 0

Rs. 9,01,477 8 0

By the order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 8th October 1919.

C. M. TALLACK,
Chief Accountant.

S. A. H. SITWELL,
offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.

* Percentage 34·03.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 21st March 1917.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Sub-Surveyors.
5. Tracers.
6. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

W. G. WOOD,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

II B 2

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BALUCHISTAN.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 27th September 1919.

No. 8.—Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan that land is required by Government for public purposes, namely:—

Providing Crossing Station at mile 218-5 on Mushkaf-Bolan Railway.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purposes;—

This declaration is made under the provision of Section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under Section 7 of the said Act the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner of the (Bolan Pass and Quetta Nushki) Kalat District is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

SPECIFICATION OF LAND.

District.	Tehsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Boundaries.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
Kalat State .	Bolan .	...	8·21 Acres	*North.*—Cultivated and cultivable land of zamindars. *East.*—Cultivated lands of zamindars. *South.*—Railway line and cultivated land. *West.*—Cultivable land and Railway line.	The plan can be inspected at the office of the Political Agent (Bolan Pass and Quetta Nushki), Kalat District.

J. A. DEALY, Brig.-Genl.,

Secretary to the Hon'ble the A. G. G. and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, P. W. D.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878 (VI of 1878), that on the 14th May 1919, a treasure consisting of two pieces of gold approximately valued at Rs. 40-8-0 was discovered under the ground in S. No. 348 of Tirumanikkuli village of the Cuddalore Taluk, South Arcot district, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office in Cuddalore on the 12th February 1920 in order to have the matter enquired into and determined according to law.

J. C. STODART,
Acting Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE:
The 10th September 1919.

NOTIFICATION.

Chittoor, the 16th September 1919.

No. 3640.—Whereas the tomb of Mary Anne Turner at Venkatagirikota, Chittoor district, is in a state of disrepair, it is hereby notified that the said tomb will be levelled to the ground, the inscribed slab being removed to the Deputy Tahsildar's office at Venkatagirikota, unless within the next six months any person applies to the Collector of Chittoor for permission to repair the said tomb.

A. GALLETTI,
Collector.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR, CHITTOOR,
Dated the 16th September 1919.

NOTICES.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that on or about 6th August 1919 treasure consisting of gold jewels as detailed below valued at Rs. 70 were found by Obula reddi Narasayya while digging the floor of his new house at Chinna Kesampalle Badvel taluk, Cuddapah district.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Cuddapah at his office at Cuddapah on March 2nd, 1920, in view of the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

List of property found.

3 gold kammalu.
Portion of a gold bugada.
17 gold gundlu, all weighing about 3 tolas.

E. S. SRINIVASA,
for Collector.

CUDDAPAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated 29th September 1919.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that the undermentioned articles of treasure were found by (1) Govindaswami Pillai, son of Naga Pillai, residing at Polagam village, Narmilam Taluk and (2) Natesa Pillai, son of Bakshinamurthi Pillai of the same village, both coolies working under a surveyor, while they were digging a pit in S. No. 91-3-Y classed as village site poramboke of the abovesaid village on 23rd February 1919.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TREASURE.

Names of articles.	Approximate value. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Narayanamurthi	12	0	0
2. Amman	3	12	0
3. Do.	4	2	0
4. Adikesavaswami	4	12	0
5. Do. Amman	2	12	0
6. Do. do.	2	12	0
7. Alankarasanam including Tiruvasi	4	0	6
8. Garudan	1	0	0
9. Hanumar	1	0	0
10. Varahamurthi	2	8	0
11. Small Amman	2	0	0
12. Sri Raman	1	0	0
13. Gopalakrishnan	0	8	0
14. Small Kudirai Vahanam	0	6	0
15. Sara vilakku	0	8	0
16. Deepakkal	0	8	0
17. Tripod	0	2	0
18. Do.	0	2	0
19. A bell without a handle	0	2	0
20. Broken deepakkal	0	2	0
21. Broken peedam	0	1	0
22. Broken tripod	0	1	0
23. Do.	0	1	0
24. Do.	0	1	6
25. Do.	0	2	0
26. Handle of a bell	0	1	0
27. Do.	0	1	0
28. Brass cart	0	4	0
29. Broken pieces	0	4	0
	Rs. 45	1	0

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office on the 14th February 1920 in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

J. R. HUGGINS,
Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated 26th September 1919.

IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th October 1919.

No. C.-505.—Mr. L. S. Joseph is appointed Cattle Superintendent, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, with effect from the 25th August 1919.

G. A. D. STUART, I.C.S.,
Offg. Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Raisina, the 1st October 1919.

No 8867-E.—The services of Mr. J. S. Pitkeathly, C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., having been replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, by the Government of India, Army Department, he resumed charge of his appointment as Electrical Engineer, Delhi Province, on the forenoon of the 28th September 1919 and is posted on special duty to the Chief Engineer's Office.

A. M. ROUSE,
Secretary, P. W. D.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st October 1919.

No. 928.—In this Office Notification No. 745, dated the 12th August 1919, granting leave to Mr. R. S. Pearson, Forest Economist, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, *for* "4 months and 25 days combined with furlough for 2 months and 6 days" *read* "4 months and 25 days combined with furlough for one month and six days."

P. H. CLUTTERBUCK,
Offg. Inspector General of Forests.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 25th September 1919.

No. 41.—Captain E. J. C. Hordern, R.I.M., is granted 60 days' special war leave, combined with 10 months' and 1 day's leave on Medical Certificate out of India, with effect from the 16th September 1919.

Bombay, the 29th September 1919.

No. 42.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India on Private Affairs with effect from the date and for the period specified against his name:

Lieutenant J. Cameron, R.I.M., 8 months with effect from 21st September 1919.

C. S. SCOTT,
for Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 30th September 1919.

No. 4648.—The services of Reverend R. S. B. Proby, Senior Chaplain of Quetta, were placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Army Department with effect from the 15th May 1919.

By order,
R. H. CHENEVIX TRENCH, Major,
First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 8th October 1919.

No. 6035-*Home*.—On return from the privilege leave granted under Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 5296-Home, dated 1st September 1919, Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. James, C.I.E., I.M.S., assumed charge of the duties of Chief Medical Officer, Delhi, with effect from the afternoon of the 26th September 1919, relieving Captain T. Sarsfield, R.A.M.C. of the collateral charge.

No. 6041-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned Municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 27th September 1919 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi . .	225,471	163	173	336	118	124	242	2	...	...	136	16	54	1	33	...	40	39	79	77·49	55·81
	Notified Area	3,673	...	3	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	42·47	28·31
	Total .	229,144	163	176	339	120	124	244	2	...	...	138	16	54	1	33	...	41	39	80	76·92	55·37

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 30th September 1919.

No. 1439—979.—This office Notification No. 1548—979, dated the 13th November 1918, published at page 2031 of Part II of the Gazette of India, is hereby cancelled.

The 2nd October 1919.

No. 1451—375.—In partial supersession of this office Notification No. 104-C.-375, dated 17th July 1919, Mr. Mohan Singh Mehta, M.A., is appointed to officiate as 6th Professor, Government College, Ajmer, on Rs. 150 per mensem, the full minimum pay of the post, with effect from the 23rd July 1919, *vice* Mr. P. B. Joshi, 6th Professor, appointed to officiate as 5th Professor.

By order,

A. D. MACPHERSON, Lieut.-Col.,
First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

Abu, the 3rd October 1919.

No. 1462—1552.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 37 of the Indian Factories Act, XII of 1911, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules for the inspection of boilers in factories in Ajmer-Merwara :—

(1) No boiler shall be used unless it is thoroughly examined at least once in every 12 months by a competent Inspector * nominated by the Commissioner.

* This will be the Boiler Maker Foreman or his Assistant.

(2) The Inspector nominated by the Commissioner shall, if he finds the boiler in a satisfactory condition, issue a certificate in the form annexed to these rules stating the permissible working pressure and the period † during which he considers that the boiler may safely be used. No boiler shall be used except in accordance with the terms of such certificate.

† not exceeding the maximum period allowable under rule (1).

Penalty for a breach of these rules may extend to Rs. 200 under section 43, Factories Act.

(3) The owner of a factory desiring a boiler to be inspected shall give not less than 14 days' notice to the Locomotive Superintendent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Ajmer.

(4) The fees chargeable for each inspection shall be calculated according to the following scale :—

	Rs.
Boilers up to 10 H. P.	12
" over 10 " and upto 20 H. P.	20
" " 20 " " " 40 "	30
" " 40 " " " 60 "	35
" " 60 " " " 80 "	40
" " 80 " " " 100 "	45
" " 100 "	50

And in addition thereto the Inspector shall receive an allowance at the rate of Rs. 4 for every night during which he is required to be absent from head-quarters *plus* the amount to be incurred in the hire of a suitable conveyance. The fees and allowance payable shall accompany all applications made under rule (3).

INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1911 [SECTION 18 (4)].

Form Prescribed for report of Examination of Steam Boiler.

Name and address of factory.
Name of occupier.
Description or distinctive number of boiler and type, and also nominal horse power of same.
Age—
The history should be briefly stated, or reference made to record in earlier reports.
Date of last hydraulic test (if any) and pressure applied.
Quality and source of feed water.

1. Boiler—
   (*a*) Was the boiler scaled, prepared and (so far as its construction permits) made accessible, sufficiently for thorough examination and for such tests as may be necessary in order to complete the thorough examination ?
   (*b*) What parts (if any) were inaccessible ?
   (*c*) What examination and tests were made ?
   (*d*) Condition.
   (State any defects materially affecting the permissible working pressure.) } External / Internal.
2. Mountings—
   (*a*) Are there proper mountings, including safety valve, water gauge and steam gauge ?
   (*b*) Are all mountings properly maintained and in good working order ?
   (*c*) Are the water gauges protected ?
3. Permissible working pressure for the ensuing 12 months (subject to any conditions stated in paragraphs 4 and 5) calculated from di-

mensions and from the thickness and other data ascertained by the present examination, due allowance being made for condition of working if usual or exceptionally severe.

Repairs (if any) required, and period within which they should be executed.

Other observations.

I certify that on , I thoroughly examined the boiler above described and that the above is a true report of the result.

Signature____________________

Qualifications____________________

Address____________________

Countersignature of occupier____________________

Date____________________

By order,

H. C. GREENFIELD,

for First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st F. S. Garrison Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment, dated at Colaba, this 4th day of October 1919.

Number, Rank and Name—47832, Private, Trickett, C. J.
Age—23 years 5 months.
Height—5 feet 9 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, dark; hair, black; eyes, dark brown.
Trade—Miner.
Date of Enlistment—25th August 1914.
Place of Enlistment—Not known.
Parish and County in which born—Caphilly, Wales.
Date of Desertion or Absence—12th April 1919.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Deolali.
Over 5 years' service.

L. E. H. HUMFREY, Lieut.-Colonel,

Commanding, 1st F. S. Gn. Bn., South Staffs. Regt.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the Brecknockshire Bn. (S. W. B.), dated at Fort William, Calcutta, this 7th day of October 1919.

Number, Rank and Name—200836, Private, Bodycombe, T.A.
Age—28 years 5 months.
Height—5 feet 3 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; hair, light brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Steelworker.
Date of Enlistment—19th October 1914.
Place of Enlistment—Ystradgyulais.
Parish and County in which born—No record.
Date of Desertion or Absence—3rd October 1919.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Station Hospital, Calcutta.
Marks—None. Is ruptured and wears a truss. Flatfooted. Walks with a swaying motion from side to side.
Under five years' service.

A. B. WIGLEY, Lieut.-Colonel,

Commanding, the Brecknockshire Bn. (S. W. B).

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Garrison Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, dated at Calcutta, this 8th day of October 1919.

Number, Rank and Name—32596, Private, J. Smith.
Age—35 years.
Height—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; hair, dark brown; eyes grey.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment—January 1st, 1915.
Place of Enlistment—York.
Parish and county in which born—Elland, York shire.
Date of Desertion or Absence—October 3rd, 1919.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Calcutta.
Marks—Front of left forearm—Highwayman with a pistol in each hand; back of right forearm—A woman dressed in old French military uniform.
Over four years' service.

J. N. WAUGH, Major,

Commanding, 1st Garrison Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909) :—

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions. Day.	Month.	Year.	Date of the adjudication. Day.	Month.	Year.
481—1919	Maneksha Ardeshir Katpitia	Parsi	Dhobi Talao	Lately cargo supervisor in the employ of H. S. M. Shusatari and Company and now unemployed.	30th	September	1919	30th	September	1919
482—1919	Abdulla Abdul Rehman Memon	Mahomedan	Upper Mahim Bazar Road	Lately shroff and now unemployed	"	"	"	"	"	"
483—1919	Mahomed Jarukhan Shaik	"	Duncan Road	Lately building contractor and now mason	"	"	"	"	"	"
484—1919	Shanker Yeshwant Pophale and Shaligram Gangaji Pophale.	Hindu	Chinchpokly	Clerks in the Bombay Port Trust Railway and the G. I. P. Railway Traffic Department respectively.	1st	October	"	1st	October	"
485—1919	Chhotalal Narotumdas Sha	"	Bhuleshwar	Formerly trading in cloth in partnership with Dharamsy Meghji and now clerk to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw & Co., Solicitors, High Court, Bombay.	"	"	"	"	"	"
486—1919	Edith May Munro, wife of John Robert Munro.	Anglo-Indian	Berkley Place, Byculla	Unemployed	"	"	"	"	"	"
488—1919	Kalyanbhai Mohanlal Javeri	Hindu	Javeri Bazar	Lately Speculator in shares of different Joint Stock Companies, American Cotton & Co., and now unemployed.	"	"	"	2nd	"	"
487—1919	Dharamsy Meghji Thacker	"	Walkeshwar Road	Firstly carrying on business as cloth merchant in partnership with Bhimji Meghji and Morarji Jeram Naranji, secondly in partnership with the said Bhimji Meghji, thirdly in partnership with the said Bhimji Meghji and Gopaldas Tricumji and fourthly in partnership with Makanji Govindji and Chottalal Narotumdas under the name of Dharamsey Meghji and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
489—1919	Osman Ahmed Memon	Mahomedan	Abdul Rehman Street	Lately hosiery merchant in the name of the Empire Hosiery Mart and now unemployed.	2nd	"	"	"	"	"
490—1919	Mahanand Baldeo Babhan	Hindu	Anjirwadi, Mazagon	Lately milk vendor and now unemployed	"	"	"	"	"	"
491—1919	Sultan Amir Shaik	Mahomedan	Madanpura	Mason	"	"	"	"	"	"
492—1919	Navalmal Foolchand Sha	Hindu	Khara Koova	Lately carrying on partnership business with Hansraj Nathaji Punamchand Hemaji, Walchand Tarachand and Bhurmal Tarachand (since deceased) as commission agents and cloth merchants in the name of Bhutaji Bhurmal and now unemployed.	3rd	"	"	3rd	"	"
493—1919	Manilal Parthiraj Sha	"	39-41, Khara Koova	Lately commission agent and speculator in cotton, etc., and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Bombay, this 3rd day of October 1919.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 137 OF 1918.

Rangoon, the September 1919.

In the matter of Bocka Nagaya Maistry, Cooly Maistry, residing at No. 54 in Mogul Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Bocka Nagaya Maistry an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 10th day of September 1919.

CASE No. 81 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 3rd September 1919.

In the matter of Ramsahai, Clerk in Post Office, Rangoon, residing at No. 75C, 39th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Ramsahai an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 26th day of August 1919.

CASE No. 111 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 18th September 1919.

In the matter of Mahadeo Bania, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1919, presented by Mahadeo Bania, Petty Trader, now a Civil Prisoner in the Central Jail, Rangoon, on the 16th day of September 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mahadeo Bania.

CASE No. 113 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 23rd September 1919.

In the matter of Mg. Po Htain, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mg. Po Htain, Trader, residing at No. 36, 51st Street, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of September 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mg. Po Htain.

CASE No. 114 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 24th September 1919.

In the matter of Ramdayal Tewari, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ramdayal Tewari, Milk Seller, residing at No. 52, Ahlone, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of September 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ramdayal Tewari.

CASE No. 115 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 24th September 1919.

In the matter of Pallikalakath Mohamed Kunji, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Pallikalakath Mohamed Kunji, residing at No. 79, Merchant Street, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of September 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Pallikalakath Mohamed Kunji.

CASE No. 116 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 25th September 1919.

In the matter of Maung Ba Sin, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ba Sin, unemployed, residing at No. 71-72, Montgomery Street, Rangoon, on the 25th day of September 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ba Sin.

CASE NO. 117 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 29th September 1919.

In the matter of Mahadeo Rai, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mahadeo Rai, Cartman, now a Civil Prisoner, in the Central Jail, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of September 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 25th day of September 1919 against the said Mahadeo Rai.

CASE NO. 118 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 1st October 1919.

In the matter of Panneera Setha Rama Samy, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Panneera Setha Rama Samy, a Civil Prisoner, in the Central Jail, Rangoon, on the 26th day of September 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 30th day of September 1919 against the said Panneera Setha Rama Samy.

CASE NO. 120 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 3rd October 1919.

In the matter of N. O. Nagoor Ganny, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by N. O. Nagoor Ganny, of No. 52, China Street, Rangoon, on the 3rd day of October 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said N. O. Nagoor Ganny.

CASE NO. 121 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 3rd October 1919.

In the matter of Razak Khan, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Razak Khan, Horse Trainer, of No. 74, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 3rd day of October 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Razak Khan.

E. W. W. XAVIER,
Offg. Registrar.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd October 1919.

No. 1685s-E.-E.—Mr. F. W. Stone, Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, is granted privilege leave for 2 months with effect from the 3rd September 1919.

Simla, the 7th October 1919.

No. 1774s-E.-E.—The following sub. *pro tem.* promotion in the upper subordinate establishment (Engineering Branch) is sanctioned with effect from the date specified :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. R. W. Mathews	Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, 2nd class, officiating.	Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*	1st June 1919.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd October 1919.

No. 1515s-*Ap*.—Khan Sahib Faqir Hussain, Inspector of post offices, Punjab and N.-W. F. Circle, is appointed Reserve Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, Central Circle, on probation for one year with effect from the 1st October 1919.

G. R. CLARKE,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th October 1919.

No. 6184-*T*.—Mr. E. T. Pope, Superintendent of post offices, Traffic, Bengal and Assam Circle, retired from the service of Government with effect from the 25th September 1919.

Calcutta, the 8th October 1919.

No. 6204-*T*.—Mr. J. G. Berrie, Deputy Postmaster-General, Telegraph Traffic, Madras Circle, is granted privilege leave for 6 months combined with furlough for 12 months with effect from the 2nd October 1919.

No. 6210-*T*.—Mr. J. G. Smith, Superintendent of post offices, Traffic, Punjab and N.-W. F. Circle, is granted privilege leave for six months with effect from the 26th September 1919.

G. R. CLARKE,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Descriptive Roll of 2 men, who did not join the Regiment after enlistment by Recruiting Officer, Lucknow Division (on 18th June 1919).

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name and Father's Name.	Height		Age years.	Caste.	Village.	Thana.	Tehsil.	District.	REMARKS.
			Ft.	Inch							
*Nil	Sepoy	Chandan Singh, son of Jailal Singh.	5	4½	22	H. Rajput Thakur (Bais).	Karora .	Karora .	Hamirpur	(U.P.) Hamirpur.	*Not yet given.
*Nil	,,	Kalayan Singh, son of Chilan Singh.	5	5½	24	H. Rajput Chauhan.	Lilapur .	Aligarh .	Aligarh .	(U. P.) Farrukhabad.	

L. M. R. DWANE, Lieut.,

Commanding Depot, 2-150th Infantry,

RAWALPINDI,
30th September 1919.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1919.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Temporary Scrip No. 6303 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Hazura Singh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Scrip and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

HAZURA SINGH, son of BADHAWA JAT,
Shahpur P. S. Raikot P. O. Pakhowal, District Ludhiana.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{1207\ U.\ P.}{F\text{-}1}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920, for Rs. 1,000, originally issued in the name of Ganesh Prasad, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—CHOUDHARI GANESH PRASAD,
Drugs Contractor,
Residence—Mohalla Kaseri Bazar, Jaunpur.

LOST.

Government Promissory Notes Nos. 045247 and 045249, of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922 for Rs. 100 each, originally standing in the name of Krishnarao Madhavrao Deshmukh of Bharam, Taluka Yeola, District Nasik, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—KRISHNARAO MADHAVRAO DESHMUKH,
Residence—Bharam, Taluka Yeola, District Nasik.

Estate Major A. T. Weller, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Alexander Thomas Weller, a Major in His Majesty's Army, who died on 21st December 1918 at Castle Close, Bedford, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 23rd October next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

J. E. VALLANCE.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th September 1919.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 228783 and 228784 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 500 each, originally standing in the name of Nabogopal Bose, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost or stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—NABO GOPAL BOSE,
Residence—18-A., Sitanath Road, P. O. Simla, Calcutta.

LOST.

Note No. 153129 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 2,000 originally standing in the name of not recollected and last endorsed to Haider Ali Khan, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

HAIDER ALI KHAN,
son of HADER RAZA KHAN,
Victoria-Ganj in the house of Ram Bilahra, Lucknow.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{2420\ U.P.}{F.I.}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 100 originally issued in the name of Sheo Narain Lal Sajan Kumar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

MESSRS. SHEO NARAIN LAL SAJAN KUMAR,
Mohalla Chhipitola, Mirzapur, United Provinces.

LOST.

The Allotment Letters Nos. $\frac{414\ R.}{F.\ 1\ \&\ 2}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 4,000 originally issued in the name of my client Manick Chandra Kundu of Kumarkhali District, Nadia, also of No. 6, Joy Mitra Ghat Lane, Calcutta, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letters and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the said proprietor. The Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—AMIYANATH MUKERJI, Attorney-at-Law and Attorney for MANICK CHANDRA KUNDU, the abovenamed proprietor.

Address—5, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

The 24th September 1919.

Estate Colonel E. A. Bruce, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Elliot Armstrong Bruce, a Colonel in His Majesty's Army who died on 29th May 1919 at 3 Newport Terrace, Barnstaple, Devon, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 1st November next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

J. E. VALLANCE.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th September 1919.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{1021\ Bu.}{F.\ 1}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 100 originally issued in the name of Lee Haing, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—MA SO KHAING,

Residence—Kindat, Upper Chindwin, Upper Burma.

REGISTERED No. C. 696,



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 41.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1919.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

INDIAN CUSTOM REVENUE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the six months, April to September, of									
	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Sea Customs—Imports										
Special duties										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	2,31	2,11	2,71	3,16	3,01	2,64	3,98*	2,80*	2,39*	4,94*
Coal, coke, and patent fuel (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	20	7
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	3,87	3,75	4,27	3,98	3,80	2,46	4,22	2,05	2,58	2,54
Spirits and liqueurs	51,43	50,74	49,52	54,33	55,10	48,84	53,53	46,16	47,47	51,04
Wines	2,17	2,30	2,29	2,46	2,18	2,21	2,97	2,02	2,07	2,75
Opium	4	3	3	4	2	3	4	1	1	1
Petroleum	26,72	36,64	34,27	30,37	40,21	33,13	16,74†	20,65†	10,88†	35,42†
Silver—										
Silver bullion and coin	96,95	50,67	63,23	45,76	79,[illegible]9	63,52	11,22	15,56	...	2
,, manufactures (b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,79	1,96	95	62
Sugar, all sorts (c)	26,68	26,49	30,57	39,85	21,67	24,46	53,67‡	50,20‡	75,49‡	49,23‡
Tobacco	13,84	12,30	12,76	14,29	13,09	12,47	24,87	30,68	34,77	41,46
Duty at 2½ per cent										
Machinery (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,95	4,28	4,44	10,06
Metals—Iron and Steel	4,64	4,72	4,96	7,39	6,53	4,70	10,01	8,53	11,24	22,54
Railway plant and rolling stock (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,59	78	1,93	6,50
Other articles	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,17	1,46	1,65	1,71
Duty at 7½ per cent										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar and vinegar) (d)	10,93	10,72	11,99	13,96	11,98	12,94	23,10	20,22	22,62	30,28
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured (e)	8,02	7,51	9,45	7,52	8,54	7,28	18,08	19,34	19,92	29,46
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—										
Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	12,16	12,60	14,02	18,18	15,29	11,51	22,18	17,30	21,37	29,00
Metals, other than Iron and Steel	10,89	10,74	7,96	13,30	14,96	5,61	5,18	6,57	11,82	21,43
Cotton manufactures—										
Piecegoods, grey	28,60	30,18	42,46	44,69	38,36	35,49	29,75	57,98	97,04	64,15
,, white	15,31	17,67	21,61	25,48	20,16	18,26	23,97	54,69	54,40	38,70
,, coloured	19,45	20,06	22,66	23,02	20,71	12,62	24,97	66,93	57,93	28,09
Other goods	3,74	3,69	4,08	6,02	3,42	1,95	4,38	7,41	5,38	6,65
Yarn and textile fabrics (other than cotton manufactures) (f)	17,40	18,74	21,19	23,96	16,10	14,24	30,50	27,15	31,48	32,91
All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured (g)	37,62	37,91	40,64	51,97	42,83	41,92	90,46	79,24	93,32	1,00,40
Miscellaneous (h)	3,33	4,57	6,06	4,25	4,65	3,18	12,08	7,96	13,53	14,88
Total Imports	3,96,40	3,64,07	4,06,78	4,43,18	4,21,50	3,58,46	4,78,47	5,51,96	6,23,78	6,24,86
Sea Customs—Exports										
Hides and skins, raw (i)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,91
Jute (a)—										
Raw	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,91	13,40	29,65	43,69
Manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,78	54,47	68,89	79,93
Rice	52,40	59,43	66,31	56,30	37,95	33,45	38,43	40,66	69,66	13,52
Tea (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,50	13,89	21,63	18,83
Total Exports	52,40	59,43	66,31	56,39	37,95	33,45	90,62	1,22,42	1,89,83	1,67,91
Sea Customs—Miscellaneous (j)	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,70	4,71	4,80§	4,62§
Land Customs (k)	4,89	5,58	6,80	6,56	6,57	6,59	2,52	3,79	2,56	2,77
Excise duty on cotton manufactures	15,93	18,43	20,81	21,73	17,91	16,93	19,17	26,58	59,15	61,99
,, ,, on motor spirit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,70	23,27	20,02
Warehouse and wharf rents (j)	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	18	20
Miscellaneous (j)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,57	1,57	2,55	3,78
GRAND TOTAL	4,69,62	4,47,51	5,00,20	5,27,86	4,83,93	4,15,43	5,96,18	7,24,86	9,06,42	8,86,15
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal — Imports	1,21,49	1,24,59	1,36,11	1,60,42	1,47,29	1,27,91	1,75,03	2,07,68	2,34,84	2,50,44
Bengal — Exports	8,43	10,34	13,56	9,24	5,41	1,91	51,51	81,45	1,22,33	1,53,26
Bihar and Orissa — Imports	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa — Exports	—	—	52	64	13	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay — Imports	1,82,24	1,40,03	1,63,65	1,62,14	1,67,07	1,40,83	1,75,56	1,99,65	2,30,97	2,23,62
Bombay — Exports	92	60	82	99	1,08	1,26	2,95	3,16	4,70	4,15
Sind — Imports	33,95	35,90	39,69	40,70	34,59	31,53	41,94	53,27	61,97	53,87
Sind — Exports	79	88	61	1,60	1,05	1,30	2,26	2,15	1,44	1,16
Madras — Imports	27,43	30,79	31,21	35,74	37,87	27,64	43,44	46,21	48,58	45,65
Madras — Exports	2,96	4,12	3,31	4,23	4,26	6,47	7,20	5,44	5,18	77
Burma — Imports	31,29	32,76	36,12	44,18	34,68	39,55	42,50	45,15	47,47	52,28
Burma — Exports	39,30	43,49	47,29	39,69	26,02	22,51	26,70	30,22	56,28	8,57

(a) Not subject to duty prior to March, 1916
(b) Figures prior to March, 1916, are included with "All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured"
(c) Figures prior to March, 1916, were shown under "General Import Duties" of the old tariff
(d) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 include vinegar
(e) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 are exclusive of raw silk, raw hemp, and raw flax, which are included with "Yarn and textile fabrics"
(f) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 include raw silk, raw hemp, and raw flax, but exclude haberdashery and millinery
(g) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 include haberdashery and millinery and coral
(h) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 represent articles imported by post only
(i) Subject to duty from 11th September, 1919; the figure against this item in the last column represents duty collected during the period from the 11th to the 30th September, 1919
(j) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 are included under "Land Customs"
(k) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 represent the old combined head "Land Customs and miscellaneous"
* Exclude the duty collected on explosives, namely, blasting gun powder, etc., at 7½ per cent *ad valorem*
† Exclude the duty collected on petroleum which has its flashing point at or above 150°F. or 200°F. at 7½ per cent *ad valorem*
‡ Exclude the duty collected on confectionery at 7½ per cent *ad valorem*
§ Include indigo cess

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

B. M. COOK,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India:

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1919.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ASSEMBLED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1915.

(5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.)

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 24th September, 1919.

PRESENT:

His Excellency BARON CHELMSFORD, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., G.C.B.E., Viceroy and Governor General, *presiding*, and 45 Members, of whom 37 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :— 11 A.M.

Article in the Indian Social Reformer and Times of India re increase of salaries.

1. " (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a contributed article in the *Indian Social Reformer* of Bombay of August 17th last, headed 'The Epidemic of Increased Salaries' and to an editorial note thereon in the same issue of that paper headed 'Economy in Public Expenditure' in the course of which it is stated that 'in our opinion the prospects of the success of the Reform Scheme are gravely imperilled by these measures' (increase of salaries) ?

(*b*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the following observations on the same subject in the *Times of India* in its issue of November 1918 :—

'Unless there are radical changes, one effect of this scheme (of Reforms) will be largely to increase the expense of the administration at the top, when any reasoned survey of the Indian administration must show that it is already too expensive at the top and not expensive enough at the bottom. It would not be unfair to describe the Indian administration as one where very large

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha ; Sir William Vincent.*] [24TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

salaries, with very costly additions like migrations to the hills and other heavy expenses are provided for those at the top, whilst in very few cases are those at the bottom paid a living wage. None can study this question without being convinced that the greatest need of the day is economy at the top and greater expenditure at the bottom; unless there is a radical change in our ideas, these inequalities will be perpetuated and extended.'

(*c*) Will Government be pleased to state the names of the various services, the scale of salaries of the members of which has been increased since the publication of the Report of the Public Services Commission, the amount of increase in each grade of the various services so affected for the better and the total additional cost to be incurred as the result of the reorganization schemes already sanctioned ?

(*d*) Which are the services schemes for the reorganization of which are at present under consideration or in contemplation ?

(*e*) Do Government propose to increase the salaries of the members of all the services that are as a rule recruited in Great Britain and Ireland, or is there any one of these which it is not proposed to bring under the salary-increasing reorganization scheme ? "

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

" (*a*) and (*b*) Government have seen the articles referred to.

(*c*) The attention of the Hon'ble Member is drawn to the reply given by the Hon'ble Mr. Howard to the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma on the 12th instant. In the case of most of the services mentioned in that reply grades have now been abolished, and it is therefore impossible to work out the definite comparison of cost asked for.

(*d*) All the services detailed as annexures I to XXIV of the Report of the Public Services Commission are, as the result of that Report, the subject of consideration.

(*e*) There is no general scheme for increase of salaries as suggested in the question. The case of each service is being examined separately as the result of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission. The majority of the cases have been submitted for the orders of the Secretary of State ; and the recommendations made refer not only to those sections of the Imperial Services, which are recruited in the United Kingdom, but also to those sections which are recruited in India, and to the provincial services. The Secretary of State has in a recent answer given in the House of Commons stated that he will deal with all these cases as expeditiously as possible, and the decisions arrived at will be made public as soon as they are communicated to the Government of India. In these circumstances, it is not possible to give any more definite information as to the proposals of the Government of India in the case of each service. "

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

Speech delivered by the Hon'ble Sir Benjamin Robertson in connection with the Afghan War.

2. " Has the attention of Government been drawn to the following passage in the speech of the Hon'ble Sir Benjamin Robertson delivered by him on the 22nd of July last, as the President of the Legislative Council of the Central Provinces :—

' If India would have to pay a heavy bill for the Afghan War, she will only be paying for the agitation against Government which influenced the Amir in his foolish enterprise.'

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[24TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.] [*Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha; Sir William Vincent.*]

(*b*) Have Government in their possession any statement made by the Amir that he was either going to invade India or had done so in view of or because of any 'agitation against Government' by the educated classes of Indians? If so, will Government be pleased to quote the said statement, or to lay it on the table?

(*c*) If the answer be in the negative, do Government propose to inquire from the Hon'ble Sir Benjamin Robertson the basis or justification for the said observations and to embody the same in the reply to this question? If not, will Government be pleased to state their reasons?

(*d*) Do Government propose to discourage agitation by the Indian people for constitutional reforms because the Amir or any other head of a foreign State may be able to make it a pretext for embarking on a 'foolish enterprise'? If not, do Government propose to make a statement to that effect?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied:—

"(*a*) The Government of India have seen a passage, which the Hon'ble Member has not quoted accurately, from the speech referred to.

(*b*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to paragraph 3 of the Home Department Resolution of May 10, 1919.

(*c*) Does not arise.

(*d*) The Government of India do not consider that the question of constitutional reforms is relevant."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked:—

3. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether any instructions have been issued to Magistrates that they are to call for a report from the police and the Criminal Intelligence Department (commonly known as the C. I. D.), concerning any person applying for a declaration regarding either a press or a newspaper or a periodical and are to be guided by that report in deciding the question of declaration and the demand of security?"

Instructions to Magistrates re: declaration and demand of security from newspapers.

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied:—

"The Government of India are not aware of any such instructions.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked:—

4. "Will Government be pleased to lay on the table an up-to-date statement showing:—

Number of newspapers, periodicals and presses dealt with under the Press Act, 1910.

(*a*) the total number of newspapers and periodicals and presses respectively dealt with under the Press Act of 1910;

(*b*) the names of such newspapers, periodicals and presses, together with the names of their printers, keepers, publishers or editors;

(*c*) the place, province and the language in which such papers and periodicals were or are printed, and the place at which the presses were or are located;

(*d*) the nature of the penalty imposed upon each under the said Act giving reasons for the same;

(*e*) the name of newspapers, periodicals and presses which ceased to exist as a result of the action taken; and

(*f*) the names of newspapers, periodicals and presses which could not start at all in consequence of the demand of security or refusal to grant the required declaration?"

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Sir William Vincent; Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.*] [24TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

" The Hon'ble Member's attention is invited to the statements laid on the table on March 12th, 1917. Information for the years 1917-1919 will be collected and presented when ready."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

Papers, journals and periodicals, proscribed by Government.

5. " Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement—

(*a*) showing the names of papers, journals and periodicals the circulation of which has been proscribed in the various provinces from time to time, the date of the order of proscription and the name or designation of the authority which passed the said order, and

(*b*) indicating the papers, journals or periodicals against which the ban still continues in one or more provinces?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

" The Government will cause information regarding the action taken during the past three years to be laid on the table during the Delhi Session. They trust that the Hon'ble Member will be satisfied with this limitation of the range of his inquiry."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

The Seditious Meetings Act.

6. "(*a*) Is the Seditious Meetings Act in force in the Lahore and Amritsar districts of the Punjab?

(*b*) Is it not a fact that both these districts have been completely free from any disturbances for over four months?

(*c*) If so, do Government propose to take any steps in the matter of the withdrawal of the operations of the said Act from these districts? If not, why not?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

" (*a*) and (*b*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*c*) In view of the recent occurrences in these two districts, the Government of the Punjab considers that the unrestricted holding of public meetings might cause excitement and possibly result in disturbances. It does not therefore propose to withdraw the notifications issued under Act X of 1911 at present."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

Deportation of Dr. Ghosh of Peshawar to Burma.

7. "(*a*) Has one Dr. Ghosh of Peshawar been deported to Burma? Have any other persons been deported from Peshawar to Burma? If so, how many and when have they and Dr. Ghosh been deported?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to state the circumstances justifying the deportation of Dr. Ghosh and such other persons? How long is it proposed to keep them so deported?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

" (*a*) Yes. Dr. Ghosh and twelve others were deported from Peshawar to Burma on 13th of May last.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[24TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.] [*Sir William Vincent; Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha; Sir George Barnes.*]

(*b*) The persons deported were persons who had been active in fomenting feeling against Government and were thereby directly or indirectly assisting the King's enemies. They had created a state of excitement in the city and its environs which could not be tolerated when war was in progress on the adjacent frontier and when enemy agents were present and active in the city itself. It is reported that there was a plot for mobs to break out and damage a number of buildings and stores of vital military importance in Peshawar, on hearing that fighting had commenced at Landi Kotal. It was consequently decided to surround the city with a cordon of troops and to arrest certain prominent enemy agents, and at the same time to remove the persons referred to in the question whose activities were a support and encouragement to such agents. The arrests were effected with some difficulty. Arrangements have been made for the immediate release of ten of the thirteen men, and the other three will probably be released shortly."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

8. "(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the following statement in an editorial paragraph headed 'Occasional Notes' in the *Statesman* of September 6th 1919 :—'The past few months have seen a prodigious investment of capital in new industrial ventures, some of them Indian controlled'? Is this statement correct? **Industrial ventures.**

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing, year by year, the names of the joint stock limited liability and private limited liability companies registered in British India during the last two years (August, 1917 to July 1919) or up to such other period for which statistics may be available—the amount of the nominal capital of each and the constitution of the directorate of each as showing whether it is a foreign or an Indian concern?

(*c*) Is it not a fact that by far the larger number of these companies and an overwhelmingly large percentage of the capital subscribed are owned and controlled by natives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland?

(*d*) Have Government in their possession any material tending to show that the announcement made by the Secretary of State for India, on the 20th of August, 1917, as to the gradual establishment of responsible government in this country, has deterred the United Kingdom capitalists from making investments in this country since the date of that declaration? If so, will Government be pleased to state the same or to lay it on the table."

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"(*a*) The only official knowledge which Government possess with regard to the subject-matter of the paragraph in question is contained in the monthly returns of new companies registered, issued by the Department of Statistics, copies* of which I lay on the table.

As regards the second part of the question I lay on the table* monthly returns from August 1917 to July, 1919, issued by the Department of Statistics, which give the names of the Joint Stock companies and Private Limited Liability companies registered during this period, and the amount of the authorised capital of each company. These statistical returns do not show the constitution of the directorates, but a list of directors is in each case filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock companies and is open to the public.

With regard to the third part of the question I invite the Hon'ble Member's attention to the reply given by Sir Thomas Holland on the 21st of March 1919 to a somewhat similar question asked by the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi of Kasimbazar, a copy* of which I lay upon the

*Not included in these Proceedings.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Sir George Barnes; Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha; Sir Arthur Anderson.*] [24TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

table for the Hon'ble Member's convenience. It will be seen from the figures given by Sir Thomas Holland for the six months ending the 31st of January 1919, that it was estimated that out of the 113 companies registered, 65 were promoted by Europeans, 44 by Indians and 3 by Europeans and Indians together. The Government have no reason to think that the relative proportions have varied widely during the last few months.

With regard to the fourth part Government have no reason to believe that the announcement of the 20th August 1917, has deterred capitalists of the United Kingdom from making investments in this country."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

The Bengal and North Western Railway.

9. "(*a*) Is it a fact that there was recently a strike on a fairly large scale by the employees of the Bengal and North Western Railway? If so, will Government be pleased to state the circumstances under which the strike occurred, the reasons urged therefor by the employees, the terms on which the strike was brought to a close and any other matters of public interest connected with the same?

(*b*) Are Government aware that there has been for a long series of years amongst the public of Bihar and of the United Provinces very great dissatisfaction with the working of the Bengal and North Western Railway and that at several sessions of the Provincial Conferences of both the above mentioned provinces, resolutions have been unanimously passed condemning the administration of that railway for the unpunctuality of its train services, the want of adequate passenger accommodation, especially for those travelling in the third class, the absence of proper arrangements for lighting the trains and platforms and supplying water to passengers at stations, and for failing to provide the necessary comforts and conveniences, such as through carriages to even first and second class passengers?

(*c*) If the answer be in the affirmative, what steps, if any, have been taken to bring about an improvement in the working of that line? If the answer be in the negative, do Government propose to institute an inquiry into the accuracy of the complaints enumerated above? If not, why not?

(*d*) Is it a fact that of the large and important lines in this country, the Bengal and North Western is the most cheaply worked and that it pays the highest dividend to its share-holders? Is there any other line of equal length which has paid during the last ten years a higher dividend? If so, which and when?

(*e*) Is it a fact that a large number of shares in the Bengal and North Western Railway are held by a peer or his family? If so, who is that peer, and how many shares does he or his family hold out of the total number?

(*f*) Are Government aware of the popular impression that the Government of India are unable to interfere with the administration of the Bengal and North Western Railway because of the great influence exerted on the Home Government by the said peer or his family? If so, is there any basis for the said impression? If not, do Government propose taking steps to improve the administration of the line? If not, why not?"

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson replied :—

"(*a*) The majority of workshop employees and a portion of the traffic staff of the Bengal and North Western Railway went on strike on the 28th and 31st

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[24TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.] [*Sir Arthur Anderson; Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi; Mr. R. A. Mant.*]

August, respectively. The Agent of the Railway has reported that no previous signs of disaffection had been shown nor had petitions been received from the workshop employees, while in the case of the traffic staff a new scale of pay had been framed and was about to be issued. The traffic staff resumed work from the 1st September and the revised scales of pay are now in force. The workshop staff have now resumed work unconditionally.

In reply to (*b*) and (*c*), individual complaints regarding this line have been received by the Government of India. The question of punctuality is one which receives constant attention, but the railway is a difficult one to work on account of the many junctions which exist on the system, a large proportion of which are foreign, and the consequent liability of through trains to detentions if connections are to be maintained. I may explain for the information of the Hon'ble Member that the railway is inspected on behalf of Government once a year. The Inspector has instructions to report on such matters as directly affect the public, namely, conveniences for third class passengers, waiting rooms, refreshment rooms and so forth, and copies of the reports for the year ending 31st March 1919 are laid on the table. Government take such action on these reports as they may consider necessary in the interests of the travelling public, but if the Hon'ble Member will bring to the notice of the Railway Board any specific cases in which public interests are considered to have been neglected on the Bengal and North Western Railway, they will be carefully investigated.

(*d*) It is not a fact that the percentage of working expenses to gross earnings is lower on the Bengal and North Western Railway than on any other important system, nor are the dividends declared by that company the highest. The ratio of working expenses to gross receipts is lower on the East Indian Railway, while dividends declared by the Southern Punjab Railway are higher than those distributed by the Bengal and North Western Railway. The Southern Punjab is, it is true, worked under special terms by the North Western Railway, but the percentage of gross receipts retained by the working railway is greater than that at which the Bengal and North Western is worked. For complete information as to the relative working costs and net earnings of Railways, I would refer the Hon'ble gentleman to the Administraion Report issued by the Railway Board.

(*e*) and (*f*) Government have no information, nor are they aware that any impression such as that referred to by the Hon'ble Member exists in the public mind. It may be noted that the Bengal and North Western Railway proper has been constructed entirely out of funds provided by the general public, and does not enjoy any guarantee or other financial assistance from Government."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

10. "Will Government make a statement showing, province by province, the progress made in the matter of development of agricultural and other economic resources of the country, in pursuance of the resolutions adopted at the War Conferences held at Delhi and at the different Provincial headquarters ?" Development of agricultural and other resources.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Mant replied :—

" The Hon'ble Member's question can conveniently be dealt with in two parts :—

(*a*) The development of agricultural resources ;

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(*b*) The development of other economic resources.

With regard to (*a*) the detailed information asked for is not in the possession of the Government of India. The failure of last year's monsoon, however, rendered it almost impossible, and the subsequent cessation of hostilities made it unnecessary to develop the agricultural resources of the country with special reference to war needs.

With regard to (*b*), it is impossible to say precisely which of the industrial activities of the Indian Munitions Board, of the Provincial Industries Departments, and of Controllers of Munitions were undertaken in consequence of the War Conferences, and which in pursuance of their pre-existing scheme of work. An account of all these activities is, however, given in the Indian Munitions Board Handbook which explains what has been done to develop India's industrial resources for war purposes; describes some of the general industrial development which has taken place during and on account of the war; and discusses the possibility of further development in future."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

Imperial Customs Service.

11. "(*a*) How many subordinates have been appointed in the Customs Imperial Service by nomination, since 1910?

(*b*) How many of these are Indians? Which posts were they selected from?

(*c*) How many Indians are there at present in the Appraisers' Department of the Calcutta Customs House? What proportion does the number bear to the total strength? Has it come up to the figure laid down by the Secretary of State yet?

(*d*) Were any of these ever promoted to the Imperial Service?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"(*a*) Since 1910, only one officer from the subordinate Customs Services has been permanently appointed to the Imperial Customs Service by nomination.

(*b*) He is not an Indian and was selected from the Bombay Customs Preventive Service.

(*c*) The present strength of appraisers in the Calcutta Custom House is 27, and the Bengal Civil List shows that out of these 8 are Indians. The Secretary of State for India has not laid down any rule regarding the number of Indians to be employed in the Appraisers Department.

(*d*) None of them have ever been permanently promoted to the Imperial Customs Service."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

Admission of Indians into the Appraisers' Department.

12. "Will Government be pleased to state whether the orders of the Secretary of State governing the admission of Indians into the Appraisers' Department of the Calcutta Customs House have any reference to the Preventive Service as well?

(*a*) Is it a fact that the Preventive Service has not been thrown open to Indians?

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[24TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.] [*Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi; Sir George Barnes.*]

(*b*) Have any applications for appointment in that service been received from Indians?

(*c*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state how those applications have been disposed of?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"Rules based on the first Public Services Commission Report, and permitting the appointment of Indians to both the Appraising and Preventive branches of the Customs Service, were framed by the Bengal Government and approved by the Government of India and the Secretary of State in 1891. As regards the latter branch the Bengal Government represented to the Government of India in 1900 that preventive officers were subject to great exposure in all weathers, that the conditions of their service were such that no ordinary native of Bengal would be able to discharge the duties adequately, and that in fact no application from an Indian for appointment in the Preventive Service appeared ever to have been received by the Government of Bengal. The Government of India, while considering that there were practical objections to the appointment of an Indian, save in exceptional circumstances, to be a Preventive Officer, were of opinion that the time had come when the Government of Bengal should try the experiment of appointing more Asiatics to Appraiserships, as in Bombay. In 1909, at the instance of the Secretary of State, the Government of India invited the attention of the Government of Bengal to the above-mentioned orders, and requested them to issue necessary instructions to the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, with a view to the adoption of the principles which were decided on in 1900.

"The Government of India have no information with regard to points (*b*) and (*c*). The control of the Preventive Service rests with the Local Government who make all appointments thereto."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

13. "(*a*) Is it a fact that the Customs Club is housed free in a Government building and that the Superintendent of the Preventive Service is the ex-officio President of the Club? Customs Club.

(*b*) Are Government aware that a rule has recently been passed by this Club rendering Indians ineligible for membership?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"(*a*) In 1916, the Government of Bengal made certain proposals for the construction of quarters for the junior members of the Calcutta Preventive Department subject to the condition that the scheme would not be carried out until financial exigencies permitted and the necessary funds were available. They proposed to provide for a Recreation Room, a Reading Room and a Billiard Room on the premises. The scheme was accepted by the Government of India, but, as far as they are aware, the quarters in question have not yet been constructed.

(*b*) The Government of India have no information on the point."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

14. "(*a*) Is it a fact that the Preventive Officers of the Calcutta Customs House have submitted memorials to the Government of India for an increase Memorial for increase of pay by the Preventive Officers.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi; Sir George Barnes.*] [24TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

in their scale of pay on the ground of their present emoluments being insufficient?

(b) Are Government aware that qualified Indians are available for service as Preventive Officers on the existing scale of pay?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied:—

"(a) No memorial has been received by the Government of India from the Preventive officers of the Calcutta Customs House for an increase in their scale of pay for a number of years past until two days ago, when a memorial was received from them through the Government of Bengal for the substitution of an incremental system of pay for the present graded system, on the grounds that the latter has now become obsolete and that the present rate of pay is no longer sufficient owing to the high cost of living at the present time.

(b) The Government of India are not aware that any qualified Indians are available for service as Preventive Officers on the existing scale of pay. They understand that the question of appointing Indians to this branch of the Custom House has been engaging the attention of the Collector of Customs for a considerable time lately, and that that Officer reports that, though he has interviewed one or two likely candidates, he has not found anyone who could be regarded as suitable for the Service."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked:—

Register of applicants for appointment to the Preventive Service.

15. "(a) Is it a fact that the Superintendent of the Preventive Service keeps a register of applicants for service in the department in which they are divided into two classes:— (a) Educated and (b) Uneducated?

(b) If so, how many of class (b) are now in the Department?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied:—

"The Preventive Service is under the control of the Local Government and the Government of India have no information on the subject."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked:—

Indian Preventive Officers.

16. "(a) How have the non-Indian Preventive Officers worked in the Calcutta Customs House?

(b) How many of these have been dismissed, suspended or compelled to retire during the last twelve months for suspected smuggling or acceptance of bribes?

(c) Are there Indian Preventive Officers in the other ports?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied:—

"The answer is the same as to the previous question, namely, the Preventive Service is under the control of the Local Government and the Government of India have no information on the subject."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[24TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.] [*Mr. W. E. Crum; Mr. R. A. Mant; Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Crum asked :—

17. "With regard to the statement in paragraph 132 of the Report of the Industrial Commission that there is no longer any justification for the expenditure of Indian revenue on the Imperial Institute, will Government be pleased to state :— **Expenditure of Indian Revenue on the Imperial Institute.**

(*a*) what annual grant is paid to the Imperial Institute ;

(*b*) whether they are aware that it is held in certain quarters that the work of the Imperial Institute is of considerable value to merchants ; and

(*c*) whether they will consult Chambers of Commerce before taking action in the matter ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Mant replied :—

"(*a*) An annual grant of £1,300 is paid to the Imperial Institute from Indian revenues, namely :—

	£
(1) a maintenance grant to cover all charges in connection with the Indian Section other than the Scientific and Technical Department of the Institute.	1,000
(2) For the Scientific and Technical Department ...	200
(3) Half the pay of the Indian representative appointed by the Secretary of State on the Managing Committee of the Institute.	100

The institute also enjoys the interest on a special sum of £34,000 contributed by India, which was invested as an Endowment Fund.

(*b*) The Government of India are aware that the Imperial Institute is occasionally consulted by merchants in India, but they anticipate that inquiries on commercial subjects will in future be addressed mainly to the Indian Trade Commissioner in London who has been appointed for the special purpose of giving assistance of this nature.

(*c*) The Government of India are in correspondence with the Secretary of State on the subject of continuing their contributions to the Institute, and they cannot at present give any undertaking on the subject ?"

The Hon'ble Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal asked :—

18. "What is the present financial position of the Indian People's Famine Trust Fund ? How much money from the Fund has been allotted during the present scarcity and famine season and to what provinces, and what were the amounts allotted to each such province." **Indian People's Famine Trust Fund.**

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Mant replied :—

"Owing to the absence on tour of the Honorary Secretary to the Fund I am unable to give an accurate statement of its present financial position, but I lay on the table a statement* showing the assets of the Fund on the 31st

*Not included in these Proceedings.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Mr. R. A. Mant; Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal; Sir George Barnes; Mr. Shafi.*] [24TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

December 1918. On that date the Endowment Fund was Rs. 28,10,000 and the other assets amounted to Rs. 12,89,032-10-3. During the present famine and scarcity the following allotments have been made :—

	Rs.
Bombay	4 lakhs.
United Provinces	3 lakhs.
Central Provinces	1 lakh.
Madras	20,500."

The Hon'ble Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal asked :—

Unclaimed balances in Banks.

19. " (*a*) Is it a fact that there are large unclaimed balances left with the various banks and assurance companies throughout India, that the amounts in most cases have been unclaimed for generations past, and that the amounts have been absorbed by the banks and included in their assets ?

(*b*) Do Government propose to cause a return to be made by the various banks of the balances left with them as unclaimed during the past twelve years and take steps to recover the amounts as having escheated to the Crown and at the same time make legal provision absolving the banks from any future responsibility to claimants once the deposits or claims have been made over to the Government after the statutory period ? "

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"The Government of India have no information regarding the unclaimed balances left with the various banks and assurance companies. The point raised by the Hon'ble Member will, however, receive consideration. "

The Hon'ble Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal asked :—

The Influenza Epidemic.

20. " (*a*) What was the number of deaths in the various provinces during the period of last influenza epidemic ?

(*b*) What sum, if any, was allotted by the Government of India for the relief of distress to the various provinces ?

(*c*) How much money has been spent by the various Local Governments from the provincial funds, and how much by the local bodies from their own resources ?

(*d*) Do the Government of India propose to place at the disposal of the Local Governments substantial grants from their funds and also to instruct the Provincial Governments to help the local bodies to the fullest extent to relieve distress ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi replied :—

" (*a*) The number of deaths from all causes during the period of the influenza epidimic of 1918 is shown province by province and month by month in the statement* which is placed on the table.

(*b*) No application for financial assistance was received from any province, and consequently no allotment was made by the Government of India.

(*c*) The information, as far as available, is to be found in the reports of Sanitary Commissioners. Further information will be requested and the replies, when received, will be laid on the table,

*Vide Appendix A.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[24TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.] [*Mr. Shafi; Sir William Vincent; Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma; Mr. H. F. Howard.*]

(*d*) Expenditure on combating epidemics such as influenza, forms a charge upon provincial revenues. The Government of India are able to assist by the supply of influenza vaccine. The steps which have been taken by the Government of India in this and other matters are explained in a circular letter from the Education Department no. 441, dated 14th July 1919, which was published at the time. It will be seen that Provincial Governments were asked to assist local bodies in the distribution of vaccines. It also appears from the reports of Sanitary Commissioners that during the epidemic of last year Local Governments gave assistance to local bodies. Thus, in the Central Provinces, grants amounting to Rs. 2,00,000 were made for this purpose and in the United Provinces all applications for financial assistance received from local bodies were immediately sanctioned in full."

Printing Presses and Newspapers.

21. "What is the number of the printing presses and newspapers against whom action has been taken (*a*) since the 30th March, 1919, (*b*) since the commencement of the war, and the nature of such action and the amount of security forfeited?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given to a similar request for information made by the Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma asked :—

Rate of exchange in fixing the salaries of Europeans in departments of the Government.

22. "(*a*) Will Government be pleased to state whether in originally fixing the salaries of Europeans in the various departments of Government, the exchange value of the rupee was taken into consideration and, if so, at what rate it was so taken?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to state whether in fixing the increase in the emoluments of Europeans in (*a*) the Indian Civil Service (*b*) the Army and (*c*) the other services, the salaries and allowances and pensions payable were fixed in sterling and then converted into rupees, and, if so, at what exchange rate they were so fixed?"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Howard replied :—

"(*a*) Without a very exhaustive search into old records, it would not be possible to say whether, when salaries of Europeans in the various departments of Government were originally fixed, the exchange value of the rupee was taken into consideration; but the Hon'ble Member will readily recognize that not only would the search be very laborious, but even should it appear that in some cases this was a factor in deciding pay, it would have little bearing on present circumstances, since not only have rates of pay been frequently revised in the interval without reference to this factor, but the purchasing power of the rupee has greatly varied.

(*b*) In no case in which recommendations have been made of recent years for the increase of pay of Europe recruited members of the services has the general principle been followed of fixing salaries or pensions in sterling and subsequently converting them into rupees. Such recommendations as have been made are based on the purchasing power of the rupee in India."

THE PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY (AMENDMENT) BILL; THE INDIAN ARMS (AMENDMENT) BILL; THE INDIAN COINAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL; THE CANTONMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

[*Sir George Lowndes; Sir William Vincent; Mr. H. F. Howard; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.*] [24TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

THE PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

11-24 A.M. **The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes:**—"My Lord, I have the honour to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907."

THE INDIAN ARMS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

11-25 A.M. **The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:**—"My Lord, I move that the Bill further to amend the Indian Arms Act, 1878, be taken into consideration.

"I may take the opportunity of informing the Council, with reference to the remarks made by the Hon'ble Major Sir Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana and the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha on a previous occasion, that we are consulting Local Governments on the specific questions referred to by them."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"My Lord, I move that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN COINAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

11-26 A.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Howard:**—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill further to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, be taken into consideration.

"I need only add to what I said the other day that specimens of the new four and eight-anna nickel coins have now been prepared and are available for any Hon'ble Members to see, who would be interested to do so."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Howard:—"My Lord, I move that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE CANTONMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

11-27 A.M. **His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:**—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill further to amend the Cantonments Act, 1910, be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill be now passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE CINEMATOGRAPH (AMENDMENT) BILL; THE INDIAN COMPANIES RESTRICTION REPEALING BILL; THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

[24TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.] [*Sir William Vincent; Mr. H. F. Howard; Sir George Barnes; The President; Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.*]

THE CINEMATOGRAPH (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"My Lord, I move that the Bill to amend the Cinematograph Act, 1918, be taken into consideration. 11-27 A.M.

"This Bill has been published since I introduced it and I have received no amendments or criticisms from any Members of this Council."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"My Lord, I move that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES RESTRICTION REPEALING BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Howard:—"My Lord, I move that the Bill to remove the restrictions imposed on the withdrawal of capital from the money-market by Companies be taken into consideration." 11-28 A.M.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Howard:—"My Lord, I move that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill further to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Acts, 1859 and 1883, be taken into consideration." 11-29 A.M.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill be now passed."

At this point the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma rose.

The President:—"I am afraid the Hon'ble Member is too late. The Council has assented to the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration."

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes:—"I think my Hon'ble friend is under the impression that we are dealing with the next Bill on the list."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"I am sorry."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE IMPORT AND EXPORT OF GOODS (AMENDMENT) BILL; THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY (FURTHER AMENDMENT) BILL.

[*Sir George Barnes ; Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma ; Mr. H. F. Howard.*] [24TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

THE IMPORT AND EXPORT OF GOODS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

11-30 A.M. **The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes** :—" My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill to extend the operation of, and otherwise to amend, the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916, be taken into consideration."

11-31 A.M. **The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma** :—" My Lord, I earnestly request the Council to take into consideration the question as to whether it would not be well to postpone the consideration of this important Bill to another date. My Lord, I must confess that I had not the Act with me when this Bill was introduced on the last occasion, and I did not realise the importance of the subject at the time. The time at my disposal was so very short, that I could hardly understand the true significance of this Bill. I venture to say that this Bill is one of the most important of the Bills that has been introduced during this Session into this Council, because it enables the Governor General in Council to continue the policy which was in force during the war and which has been allowed to be in force for six months after the war for another period of two years and a half. Under this Act XI of 1916 the Governor General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India prohibit or restrict in any way he may specify in such notification the import or export of all or any goods or any class of goods from or to any country or place or from or to any person or class of persons. This gives very wide powers and affects the commercial community very closely. I know perfectly well that your Excellency's Government can pass an Ordinance, can also come here with its official majority and carry any measure it likes at any time it pleases. But, my Lord, I pray that sufficient time may be given to the public at large, to the agricultural community which would be affected by this Bill, as well as the Commercial community, to consider what the provisions mean and how they would be affected by them. The Bill was introduced, as I said, only last week; it was directed to be published in English. Well it is too late for me to quarrel on that point. But where was the time for the people to consider and understand the true significance of this Bill? I submit that absolutely no opportunity has been given to the public to understand what the significance of this Bill is. Now, under this Bill the Governor General in Council . . . . . .

11-33 A.M. **The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes** :—" May I say one word, my Lord. I understand that the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma's objection is that sufficient time has not been given, and I admit that the time has been very short. The present Act will be in force till the Delhi Session for it remains in force for six months after the end of the war and the official end of the war has not yet arrived. I am willing, therefore, to fall in with the Hon'ble Member's suggestion that the Bill should be postponed till the Delhi Session, if the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma really thinks that any purpose will be served by the postponement."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—" I thank the Hon'ble Sir George Barnes for having consented kindly to postpone the consideration of this Bill till the Delhi Session. I have studied the Bill myself and have formed certain opinions on it; but it is for others than myself that I am speaking, and on their behalf I thank the Hon'ble the Commerce Member for his kindly consenting to postpone this Bill."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY (FURTHER AMENDMENT) BILL.

11-35 A.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Howard** :—" My Lord, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Paper Currency (Amend-

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY (FURTHER AMENDMENT) BILL.

[24TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.] [*Mr. H. F. Howard.*]

ment Act, 1917, and to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1918. The effect of this Bill will be clear to Hon'ble Members from the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Briefly, it proposes to give Government powers firstly to increase their issue of currency notes against securities by 20 crores, raising the maximum from 100 to 120 crores, and, secondly, to hold as part of their paper currency reserve gold acquired by the Secretary of State on their behalf if held in the United States or in transit therefrom to India.

"I wish to say at the outset that it is with great reluctance that the Government have found themselves forced to bring this measure before the Council. I think, however, that I can very shortly convince the Council that they have no other alternative. Briefly, the position is this. During the war we were obliged to meet a very large amount of expenditure by issuing short term debt. That amount of debt has since remained outstanding and has increased. Though I do not pretend that our position is as difficult or critical as it was many times during the war, it has for the past few months been extremely difficult, and in the last week or two it has become absolutely acute, so much so, that the Controller of Currency, who is responsible for the provision of funds at places where they are wanted, is finding it impossible to carry on. I have just referred to our short term debt. The amount of our treasury bills outstanding has for some time past stood at a level of about 50 crores; it dropped a little while the loan was under flotation, but it is now rising again, and we have also been obliged, during the course of the last month or so, to take large ways and means advances from the Presidency Banks; these ways and means advances amount at the present time to Rs. 13 crores. Just to show what sort of difficulty we have to meet, I shall give an account of the position with which we were faced at the commencement of the present month. Our incomings in India were estimated to be no less than 20 crores less than our outgoings, those outgoings including payment of treasury bills amounting to no less than 13 crores. The obvious ways of bridging this gap may be said to be three in number, firstly, by issuing more treasury bills, secondly, by taking further ways and means advances from the Presidency Banks and, thirdly, by securing remittances of gold or silver from the Secretary of State. As regards treasury bills, we have recently increased the rates, and we hope that it may be possible during the current month to cover the September maturities. This, however, is merely postponing the evil day, for most of the fresh bills which we are at the present moment selling are three-month bills which will mature in December. We are thus merely throwing forward our liabilities to a date when matters will probably be still more difficult for us. When the busy trade season comes on and the trade demand for money becomes brisker, there will naturally be more difficulty in meeting these bills.

"Next, as to the advances from the Banks, we took Rs. 8 crores last month and Rs. 5 crores this month; and at present it seems improbable that the Presidency Banks will let us have any more. In fact here again as the busy season goes on, it is more likely that they will have to ask us for repayment of some of the advances already outstanding. The unhappy Finance Department, therefore, is in the position of a juggler who is compelled to spend his life trying to keep a large number of plates in the air at once, none of which he can afford to allow to fall to the ground.

"Turning now to remittances of treasure, the Secretary of State has fortunately been able to secure a substantial amount of gold for us. I need not say anything about silver as, I think, Hon'ble Members are fairly cognizant of the position as regards silver. The Secretary of State has, however, secured a substantial quantity of gold for us and this is, or will shortly be, on the way to India; and we hope we will be able to go on obtaining help in this way. It is for this reason that we are asking Council to allow us to take into account as part of our currency reserve this gold after purchase and while it is in transit. It is of course far less objectionable to issue notes against gold in this way than

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY (FURTHER AMENDMENT) BILL.

[*Mr. H. F. Howard.*] [24TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

against securities. While it is in the reserve it forms the best backing that we can have for our notes, apart from our silver rupees, and, when we come to issue the gold or to sell it, it automatically redeems the notes.

"There is a possible fourth method of course of relieving our position, namely, to reduce the amount of Councils which the Secretary of State is now selling, but I am sure that no Hon'ble Member would in the present circumstances, difficult as the exchange position is, wish us to adopt this course. Later on, the position will, we hope (though our hopes are not always realised), become easier if the recent alterations which the Secretary of State has effected in the gold acquisition rate, and the relaxation which he has made in the control and restrictions exercised over exchange, do operate to stimulate the private import of gold. That will of course reduce the demand on us for meeting the Secretary of State's Council drawings.

"Looking a little further forward, October, November and December are all deficit months. In December, as I have just said, we shall have a very large number of treasury bills to meet. I think that we have already about 15 crores of maturities banked up in that month. Unless, therefore, the Secretary of State is able to help us to bring back our funds from London to India more rapidly than we can at present anticipate, the time will come when we shall obviously not be able to carry on; and we shall in that case therefore be driven to fall back on a further issue of notes issued against our funds held in London which will of course then be held in the Paper Currency Reserve in the form of securities. It is just conceivable indeed that we may be able to carry on by hook or crook for another few weeks or even for a month or two; but it seems inevitable that, before this Council meets at Delhi, we shall be obliged to have recourse to the expedient which is now before the Council. We felt that it would be extremely undesirable, with this obvious necessity impending over us, to defer taking these powers till the adjournment, when we should have necessarily to proceed by Ordinance; and we thought that it was essential that we should place our position frankly before the Council, and ask them to give us the necessary powers now. I should like at this stage to express my regret that we have been obliged as it were to spring the matter on the Council at such short notice and ask them to pass this Bill through at a single sitting; but this necessity has arisen from our very reluctance to have recourse to the step we now propose till the last possible moment, and it is for this reason that we have deferred our appeal to the Council until we were absolutely forced to make it.

"I should like, however, to assure the Council that we have no intention of using these powers prematurely. We shall only use them as we require them bit by bit, for we are as much convinced as any Hon'ble Member here present of the undesirability of increasing unduly our fiduciary issues. I can say at once that we have no intention of indulging in an indefinite issue of currency notes which would endanger the stability of our issues and lead to the risk of suspension of their encashment. During all the anxieties of the war we steadily avoided that calamity, for so it would then have been, and managed to carry on, although, as I think, everybody knows, it was a case more than once of 'touch and go.' Now we can reasonably feel confident that the spectre of inconvertibility has been safely laid. We are in a far stronger position now than at any time during the latter part of the war. I will give some comparative figures, for instance, of the amount of our reserves. At the beginning of July last year, that is, when the reserves had been greatly depleted at an anxious time, our total circulation was 115 crores; against that we held a metallic backing of 36 crores only, that representing a percentage of 31. By the middle of September last, that is to say, practically about a year ago, our circulation was 134 crores and the metallic reserve 48 crores, the percentage having risen to 36. Our total circulation is now 169 crores; against that we hold a metallic reserve of 70 crores, the percentage having

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY (FURTHER AMENDMENT) BILL.

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risen to 41. In other words, during 15 months our metallic reserves have risen two-fold, from 36 to 70 crores. Apart from that, we are at present in a much stronger position as regards encashment in several ways. The unrest and unsettlement of the past years has passed away, the difficulties in respect of our notes have disappeared, and people have got accustomed to them. We also hope that the Secretary of State will now be sending out more gold to help us to build up our reserves, any gold that we are selling being more than set off by this, while our sales of gold should tend to reduce the demand on us for rupees. Last, but not least, of our total reserve at present of 70 crores no less than 32 crores are held in coined rupees, and we have 18½ crores of uncoined bullion, a total of 50 crores of silver, which is far more than our total metallic reserve was a year ago.

" There is, however, another aspect of these possible additions to our currency about which the Council will probably expect me to say something, since this point was raised by Mr. Mant in a debate the other day, namely, their effect on prices. Mr. Sarma, I think, hit the right nail on the head when he expressed the opinion that the real difficulty of our situation in this respect was not merely inflation of currency within India, but consisted in the great inflation of currencies and the serious rise in prices all over the world. With this view I fully agree. To put the matter in the widest way the effect of additions to the currency of an individual country with a world-wide trade is necessarily distributed or dissipated over price levels of the world as a whole. Our additions to the currency have been on a far smaller scale than the additions that have been made elsewhere. This is a very abstruse and technical matter, and I can only touch on the fringe of the technicalities of such a question. Perhaps I can best illustrate India's position by a simile. It is that of a lagoon connected by a channel with the sea. When the tide rises outside the water must flow through the channel into the lagoon, naturally causing its level to rise till it reaches the sea level. This is what would have happened in India in normal conditions. With the balance of trade setting strongly in her favour money must have flowed in in one form or another, whether through the Secretary of State's Council Bills or by the import of gold to be tendered at our currency offices in exchange for internal currency, with the result that internal prices would naturally rise. But in practice there have been restrictions on trade, and control has been exercised in various ways, with the result that the channel into our lagoon has been choked, and the water level inside has not risen as rapidly as the tide outside. We have had at the same time our local deluges, with the result that the water in the lagoon has also been added to by streams flowing down from the land—possibly set off by evaporation, where the circulation has disappeared through the hoarding of rupees. Consequently the level of our lagoon is still below that of the level outside. In other words, our price levels have not risen to the same extent as they have elsewhere.

" There is another very important factor in the price question to which I should like to refer. It is one on which Mr. Mant very rightly laid great stress the other day, it is the effect of higher exchange on prices. Much as we deplore the lack of stability in exchange and its consequences to trade, the increase has had one great counterbalancing advantage. A higher exchange is the best and most important mitigant of higher prices. I thought of pursuing my simile rather further and saying that we have in effect now constructed a lock between the lagoon and the sea, which will now prevent it from continuing to rise with the tide outside. But that would not explain exactly what has occurred, so I had better mix my metaphors and explain that the higher exchange has had the effect of causing a real change of gear between rupee prices and prices in sterling in countries outside.

" I expect some Hon'ble Members to say ' that is all very well, but what is to be the end of it ?' I can only answer that there is no immediate

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and sovereign remedy, but, I think, we may hope that as the air clears and as matters become more normal and there are signs of this, we shall gradually be able to bring back to India our reserves in London and at the same time to fund our temporary debt in India. At the same time, it is essential from the facts of our position, as I have stated there, that we should use every possible measure to conserve our financial resources. I cannot do better than quote Sir James Meston on this subject :—' Coupled with courageous outlay on essentials of progress, a strict economy in all non-essentials will in the near future be more necessary than it has ever been'.

" My Lord, I do not wish to conclude these remarks on a note of pessimism. Difficult as matters undoubtedly are in many ways, we have at any rate the comfort, it may be cold comfort, that we are suffering much less from the financial aftermath of the war than almost any other country. The very difficulties to which our embarrassments have largely been due, namely, those connected with the exchanges, are in a way evidence paradoxically enough of the fundamental soundness of our position. It is more than 50 years since 10 rupees could buy £1 sterling, and generally the pronounced strength of our foreign exchanges itself shows that the purchasing power of the rupee has undergone far less depreciation than is the case with currencies elsewhere, and this fact is a sure index of India's solvency and indeed of her high credit."

" There is just one word of explanation which I would like to offer before I close. This legislation is temporary legislation, because it amends Acts which are in themselves temporary Acts and lapse six months after the termination of the war. We shall of course have later on to reconsider the whole question of our currency reserves and their constitution after we have received and considered the Report of the Committee on Exchange and Currency."

11-53 A.M. **The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma** :—" My Lord, we have listened to a very clear and lucid exposition of the whole position, and we must convey the obligations of the commercial community to the Government for making the situation clear. I am not a pessimist. We have struggled through the war, and I am sure we shall struggle hereafter also successfully. But, my Lord, I feel that we shall not be doing our duty to the Government of India or to His Majesty's Government if we do not clearly say that our interests must be considered to be of paramount importance, and that this tinkering cannot go on very much longer, as it would involve a poor country like India in manifold difficulties. My Lord, at the Delhi Session we were looking very hopefully to the statement of the Hon'ble the Finance Member for stability in our currency. The Hon'ble Sir James Meston hoped that it might be possible even to reduce the note issue. In paragraph 75 of his speech the Hon'ble Sir James Meston said :—' The second task before us is some contraction of the Paper Currency. Four years ago, the effective circulation of Notes was under 60 crores : to-day it is close on 150 crores'. Then he went on describing the various evils. ' Some of us would probably like to go further, and reduce the Outstanding Note circulation until we hear no more of forced discounts in the country-side and their hardships on the people ; but it is not easy to see how this adjustment can be effected until silver comes out of hoards and resumes its duty as a circulating medium. '

" From this speech we had at any rate some hope that the Note issue will not be added to, but we have been grievously disappointed. From 150 crores the Note issue has gone up to 169 crores in the space of about five or six months. Well, I do not say that the Government enter into this Note issuing process with an easy heart. But, my Lord, what is the real position ? We find large funds belonging to us locked up in London. We find that our exports are much in excess of our imports, and consequently large sums of money are due to us from the outside world. In the ordinary course of things it is met by our imports of bullion and we can only get the value in the form of gold or silver.

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because we take it that all merchandise are included under the head of 'Imports.' Now gold and silver we cannot get in the normal course of trade, because the interests of other countries will not permit of this normal channel to be used for the purpose of equalising the trade balance between India and other countries of the world. Well, then, Council Bills have to be paid. That means to say the export merchants, the agriculturists who export their produce, have to be paid either in silver coin or in Notes. Silver is also very highly priced. The net result is we multiply our currency both by way of increasing the metallic currency if possible as well as the Note Issue. We are thankful to the Government of India for so far trying to back up every Note issued by metal. That is sound and safe, but there is no going away from the fact that for every rupee we are coining, we are also issuing from the press one-rupee Notes, that is, we are increasing the Note circulation by two-fold. My Lord, there is one danger, namely, if we cannot go on multiplying silver, which is itself a danger, we go on multiplying the Notes, *i.e.*, we have to issue Note Currency in the absence of silver. That is a great danger ahead. I am afraid that even during the flotation of the recent loans printing presses were placed at the disposal of the Presidency Banks for getting the notes and the loans back from this, and I am very glad to see that the Hon'ble Mr. Howard recognises that it is very dangerous to go on like that. But what is the sequel ? We are now asked to give our consent to the issue of 20 crores of rupee notes against British Treasury Bills. That means to say, not a penny worth of gold or silver need come into India to reduce the trade balance, I mean the Bills which would issue, they are in themselves good, but here we have to manufacture notes to the value of 20 crores of rupees and give them to the public to meet the demands of exports or imports. That is an extremely unsatisfactory state of things, and, I think, we shall have to tell His Majesty's Government and the Secretary of State representing our interests that they should not be allowed to go on one minute longer like this. The normal channels must be opened to the Indian public just as they are to other countries. The normal imports of gold must be the only channel.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. Howard said that it is recognised every where that to a certain extent prices of foodstuffs would rise if the currency be increased. That is acknowledged every where. Of course, its exact ratio cannot be told, but it has that effect if things are allowed to go on as at present. In a poor country like India, her commercial interests and the interests of the poor people demand that we should not add to our Note Issue or currency any longer. I therefore implore the Government to do its level best to impress upon His Majesty's Government to safeguard the interests of Indian trade and Indian agriculture which are supreme in this matter, that the normal channels should be allowed to be utilised for the purposes of reducing the Note Issue, and that we cannot afford to lock up more money in England for the purpose of multiplying our notes here and pay the people with these Notes.

"With regard to the second aspect of the question, of course the thing is not so bad. Of course, we have gold to back our Note Issue, but, I think, my remarks with regard to the increase of currency will apply to this question also. I therefore hope that it would not be considered by His Majesty's Government that the Indian public do not feel keenly this apparent neglect of our interests. I sympathise with their difficulties, but at the same time we as a poor people cannot afford to ignore our interests any longer and now that the war is over, I hope there will be no addition to this Note Issue, and that the Hon'ble Mr. Howard will find it possible not to issue Notes to the value of 20 crores of rupees as he proposes."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Crum :—"My Lord, I should like first to congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. Howard on the extremely lucid exposition he 12 P.M.

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has given us of the currency position and the necessity for the present amendment, and there is no question about it that the Council must support this amendment whole-heartedly. At the same time, the position is such that I do not think it should be allowed to pass entirely without comment. Mr. Howard has told us that since July 1918 the note circulation has risen from 115 to 169 crores, and of course since pre-war days I fancy it has nearly trebled. There is a very satisfactory feature, however, of this rise since July 1918, and that is that, whereas the note circulation has risen by 54 crores, out of that 44 crores has been backed by precious metal, and the increase in security backing is only 10 crores.

"Now, my Lord, there is one point about this redundancy of currency which I do not think has been brought out, and that is that, as prices rise, so currency also must increase, and when it is said that the increase of currency in India affects the prices and thereby increases prices, it must also be borne in mind that the increase of prices outside India demand in India a great increase of currency. And therefore I do not think that we can entirely blame the Government of India for the increase of currency, because to a certain extent that is necessary.

"Then, my Lord, we have got the point that whereas before the war the treasury and other balances held in the United Kingdom were only £30 millions, they have now gone up to something over £100 millions; and by issuing Councils, as the Hon'ble Member has pointed out, which are absolutely necessary for the trade of the country, we only increase that balance on the wrong side. Well it is very necessary, and I agree with Mr. Sarma in that, that this balance should be righted as soon as possible, and I do think there is a feeling that the Secretary of State has not quite used the opportunities that he might have, both in buying silver at certain times and in buying gold. I think when the Hon'ble Mr. Howard was in Calcutta the other day the opinion was expressed in certain quarters that the Secretary of State perhaps might have looked forward to the busy season of August, September, October, when money is always wanted for export here, and that a considerable time ago he might have foreseen the possible rise in silver and bought silver. At the same time, though I understand that he is now doing everything he can to buy gold and get gold from any quarter from which it is available, I think there is a feeling that he has to some extent missed his market with regard to gold. And I would on behalf of the commercial community, very strongly urge on the Government of India that they should do everything in their power to persuade the Secretary of State to increase his purchases of gold, and as soon as possible to transfer that balance which is in England over to this side."

12-5 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Howard**:—"My Lord, I would like to make one or two remarks with reference to what has fallen from Mr. Sarma and Mr. Crum. The first point which I wish to mention is, the very technical one which Mr. Crum has raised, and incidentally Mr. Sarma has also raised, as to the relation between cause and effect of currency and prices. This question is always, from the nature of it, extremely difficult to answer. It is as troublesome as the old puzzle whether the first hen came out of an egg, or the process was initiated by the first hen laying an egg. But I rather intended to imply by my lagoon simile very much what Mr. Crum said, namely, that, though our successive additions to currency no doubt do cause prices to rise or facilitate their rising, they are to some extent necessitated by the rise which has taken place in prices. Let us just place before ourselves for a moment what would happen if we refrained from making such additions. It is possible that the effect of this might be temporarily to keep down prices. But what would the result of that be? The first person it would hit would be the agriculturist whom Mr. Sarma said he was anxious to help. Transactions in his produce

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would become impossible. Again, business and industries would be hampered and unemployment and discontent would follow. I do not think I need go beyond India for an example of this. I do not know whether Mr. Crum can remember as far back as 1900 or 1901. I am not certain of the exact year. That was a time about seven or eight years after the closing of the mints when large amounts of gold were being imported into India. The Government of India had thought at that time that they were not going to have to coin rupees at any rate for a considerable time. As a result of this, this gold was tendered, on arrival in India, to the Government of India at their currency offices and mints and the hungry exporter wanted rupees in return. There were no rupees, and the condition of business at that time I believe, until Government could buy silver and put more rupees into circulation, was very grave indeed. The fact is that in all these cases currency is really the flux which makes capital fluid. Unless there is enough currency, business becomes difficult and impracticable. I saw curiously enough only a day or two ago in the papers another very striking instance of this kind—where an increase in currency *followed* a rise in prices—in the case of Siam. There was a great external demand for Siam's rice, but prices of rice in Siam had risen very considerably. The cultivators wanted to sell, but they would only sell at a certain price; and as a result, in order to get out the rice at that price, it was necessary to double the note issue in a very short period of about three months. I have forgotten what the figures were; they were expressed in *tikals*, I think, a currency with which I am not very familiar.

"I should like to add a few words about what Mr. Crum said about the possibility of our bringing back our funds from London. In this matter we are rather between the devil and the deep sea. We are asked on one hand to help trade by selling Councils—we have had several piteous appeals to sell more Councils,—and, on the other hand, we are asked to move our funds back to India. The effect of selling Councils is to take our funds home. But the Secretary of State is fully conscious of the necessity of doing what he can do to help us by acquisition of the precious metals. But even without the Secretary of State in the market the price of silver has, during the last two or three months, gone up from the low fifties and even during the last day or two has crept up to 62 pence an ounce. What would have happened if the Secretary of State had been buying large quantities of silver? I can only answer Mr. Crum by asking a question myself. As regards gold, the Secretary of State is fully alive to the importance of securing gold. It is possible he might have secured certain consignments to which Mr. Crum referred, about £5 millions which are popularly believed to have gone to Japan and South America; but after all gold was practically unprocurable till about three months ago. The United States had a prohibition on its export. The Bank of England had contracts with mines within the Empire, and they would not let gold go. The Secretary of State could not get hold of it if he had wanted to. Now he has been able to make a start—I believe he has got about five millions so far—and, I hope, he will be able shortly to get considerably more."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Howard:—"My Lord, I introduce the Bill and I also move your Excellency to suspend the Rules of Business to admit of the Bill being taken into consideration."

The President:—"I suspend the Rules of Business."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Howard:—"My Lord, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

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The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Howard:—"My Lord, I move that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDEMNITY BILL—(*contd.*)

12-13 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:**—"My Lord, I move that the Bill to indemnify officers of Government and other persons in respect of certain acts done under martial law, and to provide for other matters in connection therewith, be taken into consideration.

"The main principles of this Bill have been fully debated only a few days ago, and it would be idle for me now to waste the time of the Council by covering the same ground again. Such details as have been criticised by Hon'ble Members are the subject of amendments which are before the Council, and I need not address Council in regard to them at present."

12-14 P.M. **The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:**—"My Lord I beg to propose that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. This is a very important Bill, my Lord, it involves very important questions of law, and, I submit, it is not a measure which should be hurried through the Council without its provisions being examined in a Select Committee. I suggest, my Lord, that the Select Committee should consist of the Hon'ble the Law Member, the Hon'ble the Home Member, the Hon'ble Sir Edward Maclagan, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma, the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Kasimbazar, the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha, the Hon'ble Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia, the Hon'ble Mr. Crum and myself. There will be no harm, my Lord, if the Bill is delayed a little while; its provisions are so important that they ought to be examined in Select Committee. I therefore move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Members whose names I have mentioned . . . .

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"Do I understand that the Hon'ble Member is moving an amendment to the motion?"

The President:—"Is the Hon'ble Member moving an amendment to the motion which is on the paper?"

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord I have put forward what I had to say, I do not wish to add to or subtract from it."

The President:—"What I want the Hon'ble Member to give me a clear answer to is this. Is the Hon'ble Member putting forward an amendment to the motion which is on the paper?"

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord, I do not know whether I should call it a technical amendment. I am endeavouring on the motion before us to put forward the proposal that I have put forward, for the consideration of this Council. If a technical amendment is needed, my Lord, I will say that it is a technical amendment, but, I submit, that it is not necessary that there should be an amendment. On a motion made by the Hon'ble the Home Member, I am entitled to put forward the view I have done for the consideration of the Council."

The President:—"The Hon'ble Member is perfectly within his rights to oppose a motion which is before the Council, but if the Hon'ble Member wishes to move an amendment, he must move it now. I take it from the Hon'ble Member that he is opposing the motion and not moving an amendment."

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The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" My Lord, if an amendment is the only proposition which is before the Council on a question like this, I put it forward as an amendment."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—" Then, my Lord, I take objection to the motion, on the ground that I have had no notice of the amendment."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" I submit, my Lord, that the Rules do not require notice. I beg your Excellency to refer to the Rules."

The President :—" Will the Hon'ble Member refer me to the rule under which there is no necessity to give notice in the case of an amendment such as he proposes ? "

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" I think, your Excellency, that the Member who objects should show under what rule it is necessary. If the Hon'ble the Secretary of the Council will send me a copy of the Rules, I will refer your Excellency to it."

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes :—" May I suggest that the practice here is, when we have got a motion before the Council, your Lordship as President has only that one motion to put to the Council. It is only if an amendment is moved to it, that your Excellency can put another motion to the Council. At present there is only the one motion before the Council."

The President :—" It is true that, under rule 28, when a Bill is taken into consideration by the Council, any Member may propose an amendment of such a Bill of which three days' notice should be given. What the Hon'ble Member suggests is not an amendment of the Bill, and, I think, he is in order and the Hon'ble Member can move the amendment as he proposes. Do I understand the Hon'ble Member has moved the amendment ? "

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" My Lord, I beg to move the amendment which I have placed before the Council."

The motion was put and negatived.

Then the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—" My Lord, I move as an amendment— 12-22 P.M.

' That in the preamble of the Bill for the words ' it has been necessary for the purpose of maintaining or restoring order to resort to martial law ' the words ' martial law has been enforced' be substituted. '

" During the debate on this Bill it was apparent from the speeches of many Hon'ble Members that the recital in the preamble was interpreted by them as a quasi-admission that this Legislative Council accepted the view that the declaration of martial law was necessary ; among other Members, my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Sinha, drew particular attention to this point. I then said that we would consider the question of amending the preamble, and the present amendment is proposed to give effect to that intention and to make it abundantly clear that there is nothing in the Bill which can in any way be interpreted

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as meaning that this Council has ratified or admitted the necessity for the enforcement of martial law.

" The amendment as proposed merely makes a statement of absolute fact, which no one can controvert, that martial law was enforced. "

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—" I think, my Lord, the 2nd* and 3rd* amendments on the list would fall to the ground having regard to the acceptance of the first."

The President :—" That is so. No. 4† goes as well. "

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha :—"My Lord, the amendment I propose is . . . . .

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—" My Lord, may I suggest that, with your Lordship's permission the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha should take up this amendment, which is really a consequential one, along with a subsequent amendment of his. "

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha :—" I shall do so with your Lordship's leave. I propose that—

' In the second clause of the preamble the word 'certain' be inserted between the words 'indemnify' and 'officers'

and I also propose . . . . .

The President :—" I think if the Hon'ble Member would postpone this until he comes to the clause, it will be more convenient to take it on the clause. "

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha :—"I shall do so, my Lord. I now propose that in the same clause 2 of the preamble the words 'purporting to have been ordered or done' be omitted. The reasons for the proposal are these. Acts which are either done or ordered to be done for the purpose of maintaining or restoring order are acts which we can all understand. But it is difficult to understand acts to which the words in the preamble refer, namely, acts 'purporting to have been ordered or done'. As this might cause some confusion without any substantial object being gained, so far as I know, I propose that these words be omitted."

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes :—" My Lord, the Government are not prepared to accept this amendment. The words are perfectly innocent in themselves, and they appear in most of the indemnity clauses, which so often find a place in our Acts. The object is to avoid any dispute as to whether an act was actually done for a particular purpose or only intended so to be done though it may not have effected that purpose. Assuming that there is any question as to whether any act was done in good faith and in the belief (we shall come to that point later) that it was necessary for a particular purpose,

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The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—

* 2. That for the first paragraph of the preamble the following be substituted, namely :—

'Whereas for the purpose of suppressing the recent disorders in certain districts of the Punjab and in other parts of India, and restoring order therein martial law has been resorted to';

3. 'That the words 'maintaining or' in paragraph 1 of the preamble be omitted.'

† **The Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya** :—

4. 'That in the first clause of the preamble, the words 'maintaining or' be omitted.'

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its justification ought not to depend upon whether as a matter of fact the purpose was attained; if it was intended to attain that purpose, the act ought to be covered by the Indemnity. When we come to the question of good faith, Hon'ble Members have got many amendments on the paper, and they may possibly succeed in striking out the words in that clause; if so then it might be reasonable to omit these words; but we could not omit them at the present stage. I am quite willing, my Lord, to defer a vote on this amendment until we have done with the 'good faith' amendments, if my Hon'ble friend thinks there is any chance of their being carried; but I do not think there is any great chance of that."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:—"As to the question of any chance of our amendments being carried, I have not the slightest hope at all; I would not defer consideration on that account."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord, I beg to move 'that in the second clause of the preamble, the words 'maintaining or' be omitted. My Lord, it is an abnormal position to my mind for which no support is found in the ancient Statutes of Parliament, though it may be found in some of the more recent enactments in some of the Colonies, that you should resort to martial law for maintaining order. Maintenance of order should be secured by the ordinary police assisted, when it may be necessary, by the military troops. I therefore submit that these two words 'maintaining or' should be omitted from the second clause of the preamble."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"My Lord, I submit that it is essential that these words 'maintaining or' should be retained. It will be obvious to Members of this Council that once martial law is declared, or enforced, officers of the Government have not only to suppress active disorder, but they have to maintain order as well. For instance, my Lord, supposing there was a disorderly mob about to collect for some improper purpose, it would in such circumstances obviously be necessary for the military commander to issue orders prohibiting the assembly, and, if necessary, prevent such assembly by force. Otherwise indeed his position would be an impossible one; he would have to wait until mischief was begun and then begin to suppress it. It will be clear to the Council therefore, I hope, that the retention of these words is absolutely necessary."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"My Lord, I think that the Hon'ble the Home Member might reconsider this question. His objection to Mr. Malaviya's amendment is, that during the suppression of a disorder, order has to be maintained; it can only be maintained under martial law, and consequently the words 'maintaining or' would be thoroughly appropriate, because there would otherwise be no one to maintain order during that period.

"What is mentioned here is 'or for the purposes, the general purposes of maintaining or restoring order.' That raises a large question, namely, whether in future where disorders are to be suppressed martial law can continue for the general purpose of maintaining order, if the officers charged with the duty of suppressing disorders should be indemnified under this Act in respect of acts done after the disorders had been suppressed. My submission is that this would lead to the acceptance by the Legislature of the principle that martial law can be resorted to by the Government for the purpose of maintaining order although they had suppressed disorders, and that any person who uses extreme measures

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thereafter for maintaining order should be protected. The ordinary law is that the civil arm must meet all contingencies and maintain order once violent armed rebellion is suppressed. My submission is that we in this legislative assembly should not accept any other principle. I do not want to raise this question merely for an argumentative purpose. I submit that this Act will be quoted as a precedent. It may be open to a future Government, whenever a riot cannot be quelled, to have recourse to martial law. The police and the magistracy have the right to invite the co-operation of he military for the purpose of quelling a riot and all necessary force can be used, but the civil power and the military assisting it have to take cognisance of the fact that if unnecessary force be used the officers would be liable to punishment. I do not think there have been any cases where the officers in such circumstances have been protected by an Indemnity Act. I will quote a passage from Dicey showing that protection lasts only as long as the necessity lasts for suppressing disorder, but no longer. This is what Dicey says :—

'Martial law in the sense in which the expression is here used, means the power, right or duty of the Crown and its servants, or, in other words, the Government, to maintain public order, or in technical language the King's peace at whatever cost of blood or property may be in strictness necessary for that purpose. Hence martial law comes into existence in times of invasion or insurrection where and in so far as the King's peace cannot be maintained by ordinary means, and owes its existence to urgent and paramount necessity. The point to be borne in mind is, that the power to exercise martial law which is not ill described by an expression known to the American Courts, namely, that of 'War power' as it originates in so it is limited by the necessity of the case. The only principle on which the law of England tolerates what is called martial law is necessity, its introduction can only be justified by necessity, its continuance requires precisely the same justification of necessity and if it survives the necessity on which alone it rests for a single minute it becomes instantly a mere exercise of lawless violence.'

There are a number of other passages :—

'Such legal right or duty always lasts so long and so long only as the circumstances exist which necessitate the use of force.'

"My submission is that the Government would be right in asking for the protection of their officers during the suppression of the rebellion and for the purpose of maintaining order during that period, but they cannot ask and they should not ask this Council for the acceptance of this novel principle that whenever order cannot be maintained by the police and the military force is used, its officers should be indemnified. I therefore submit that the words 'maintaining or' should be omitted in the second preamble."

12-38 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes** :—" My Lord, as I pointed out the other day, martial law steps in when the ordinary civil courts are unable, I use the words deliberately, to maintain order or to suppress disorder. The Hon'ble Pandit and the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma have suggested that the insertion of the word 'maintaining' created a new doctrine without a precedent. It is, if I may say so, nothing of the sort. It is inconceivable to me that Mr. Sarma should say this after reading the passage he did from Dicey. Let me read it again :—

'Hence martial law comes into existence in times of invasion or insurrection when, where, and in so far as the King's peace cannot be maintained by the ordinary means.'

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" What page ?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes :—" My Lord, I decline to be interrupted by the Hon'ble Pandit. When the ordinary courts cannot

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maintain order or suppress disorder, you must have martial law. The maintenance of order is one of the definite objects with which martial law is put into force. The Hon'ble Pandit also said that there was no precedent for this, and yet during the past few days I have lent him and every Member of this Council who has asked for them, the South Africa Acts which are the latest examples of martial law and Indemnifying Acts. In each one of them you find that martial law was used for maintaining order. I will not trouble the Council with many extracts, I will read the first that comes to hand. Section 1 of the Act of 1900 says—my Hon'ble friend will find the same in them all—

'All acts, matters and things whatsoever in good faith advised, commanded, ordered directed or done, as necessary for the suppression of hostilities or the establishment and maintenance of good order and government.'

It is the same in most of the older Acts. We are introducing nothing new, nothing without precedent."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"My Lord, the Hon'ble the Law Member quotes a sentence from Dicey in which he says that where order cannot be maintained by the civil courts martial law steps in. That is very different from saying that that sentence gives support to the proposition he advances. Our point is that you do not find this authority in the Acts of Parliament. You had some authority in the three Acts of Parliament but, my Lord, these three Acts of South Africa ought not to be a model as against the Acts of Parliament. I should like the Hon'ble the Law Member to quote any Act of Parliament in which for the purposes of maintaining order martial law has been justified. Then, my Lord, I gave a certain authority which the Hon'ble the Law Member will not disregard . . . .

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes :—"My Lord, may I interrupt ?"

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"My Lord, I object."

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes :—"Very well. The Hon'ble Member does not want it. It is there."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"The Hon'ble the Law Member was afraid to let me have the page of his quotation, which is the smallest courtesy that any Member of this Council is entitled to. We are coming to bad ways."

The President :—"I quite agree. Will the Hon'ble Member proceed."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"Thank you, my Lord.

"Now, the Earl of Halsbury in Vol. VI of the Laws of England says :—'The Crown may not issue commissions in time of peace to try civilians by martial law : but when a state of actual war, or of insurrection, riot, or rebellion amounting to war exists, the Crown and its officers may use the amount of force necessary in the circumstances to restore order, and this use of force is sometimes termed martial law. When once this state of actual war exists, the Civil Courts have no authority to call in question the actions of the military authorities ; but the powers of the military authorities cease and those of the Civil Courts are resumed *ipso facto* with the termination of the disorder.'

"I submit, my Lord, that this is an authority which the Hon'ble the Law Member cannot disregard or make light of, and it is entirely in support of the

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proposition which I have put before the Council, namely, that the words 'maintaining or' should be omitted from the second clause of the preamble."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—" My Lord, I beg to move that in paragraph 2 of the preamble the words 'in a reasonable belief that they were necessary' be omitted.

"My Lord, as far as I can see, the words used in all the enactments dealing with Acts to indemnify officers are 'done in good faith as necessary for the said purpose.' I have not been able to come across these additional words 'in a reasonable belief that they were necessary.' On that ground alone I might ask the Council to follow the precedents set to us by the Legislature of various countries and drop the words 'in a reasonable belief that they were necessary', because they would lead to an inquiry of a somewhat elaborate character on which no safe conclusions can be come to. But I have a greater objection, and it is this. As the Bill stands, the person who comes into the Court to seek redress will have to show two things, first of all, the act of which he complains was not done in good faith, and, secondly, that it was not done in a reasonable belief that the act was necessary for the purpose. I would first like to ask the Hon'ble the Law Member to explain clearly for what purpose these additional words have been used, and how they would not be covered by the same words 'good faith,' and if some additional meaning is sought to be imported, what that additional meaning is. But as they stand, my difficulty is, the person aggrieved will have to prove two things instead of one thing which generally he is asked to do by almost every Legislature. Then with regard to the words 'reasonable belief.' Supposing a person has to show that an officer did not believe that an act was necessary, I think it is almost impossible for him to prove it. But you may say that the words 'reasonable belief and in good faith' are there. There, my Lord, comes in the difficulty. Supposing in a particular community there is a belief entertained that particular measures, however wrong they may be from the moral standpoint, are necessary for achieving a certain end. Now, taking the moral atmosphere of Germany, for instance, it was considered by all alike, professors, philosophers of law, philosophers of morality, by military men and in fact by all classes, that certain measures which were condemned by the rest of humanity as non-civilized methods could be employed. Well, if you are to judge a German officer labouring under that impresston, could not these words 'reasonable belief' protect him, because he believed that they were necessary, the atmosphere in which he moved led him to believe that they were necessary also. Therefore, if you are to judge him by that standard; certainly he ought to be protected. Similarly, supposing the atmosphere in the Punjab in those days was such that the several gentlemen who were responsible felt that there must be a deviation, a departure from standards which are generally considered to be humane and civilized. I need hardly allude to the Salaaming order and several other orders that were passed to which allusion has already been made, because it will only tend to embitter feelings and do no good. There are certain orders which cannot be justified by any standard of morality. Now supposing the officers, having regard to the mental atmosphere surrounding them believed that those acts were necessary and reasonable, my Lord, will they be protected ? I submit an elaborate inquiry of that description might be opened, I will not say would be opened, but might be opened, if the various theories on which States like India are held and can be held in subjection are to be brought before the law Courts. Therefore there is no precedent for it, it might lead to various difficulties, and I therefore earnestly request that these words be omitted."

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The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes :—" My Lord, I regret I am unable either to omit these words or to explain any more clearly to my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma than I did on the last occasion what the real intention and object of the words are. We had a clear admission of the propriety of this clause in his previous speech when he asked us to adopt the actual wording of the South Africa Acts which the Hon'ble Pandit so violently disputed.

" I explained last time that the words ' in a reasonable belief that the acts were necessary ' are only a translation from the wording of the South Africa Acts; we could of course use the actual words of the South Africa Acts, that is, acts 'done as necessary.' I think this means ' done as being necessary,' that is, the acts were so done because the men who did them believed that they were necessary. We do not stop there. We say ' reasonably believed ' that they were necessary. We only propose to indemnify men who had a reasonable belief that their acts were necessary. I am sure the Council will accept this as at all events a fair translation of the words which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma would have preferred to have in the Bill.

" Then he talked about the mental atmosphere being immaterial. He forgot, I am sure, the quotation which I read from the speech of perhaps one of the greatest Lord Chancellors in the House of Lords. I quoted it at some length and I do not propose to read it again,—it is here and my Hon'ble friend can see it if he wishes to. Lord Thurlow says that you must take into account the mental atmosphere, that you must consider the circumstances under which a man had to make up his mind as to what he should do in an extreme emergency, and if he made up his mind reasonably, you should not consider *ex post facto* whether the acts he did were necessary. The real test should be whether he had a reasonable belief at the time that they were necessary, and did them in good faith. If Hon'ble Members are going to insert amendments like this in an Act which is intended to protect officers who did their duty in good faith under very trying circumstances, I say an Indemnity Act from this Council is not worth having."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"My Lord I beg to propose that— 12-5

'In the second paragraph of the preamble for the words ' and in a reasonable belief that they were necessary for the said purposes,' the following be substituted :—

'necessarily and properly, in furtherance and execution of the objects for which martial law was proclaimed as aforesaid.'

" My Lord, I have taken this clause from an Act of the laws of St. Vincent, Act No. 189 of 1862. After indemnifying certain officers against acts done by them during the prevalence of martial law, the Act proceeds—' provided always an indemnity hereby granted is granted on this supposition and condition that all such acts, matters and things shall have been done or shall be done *bona fide* necessarily and properly in furtherance and execution of the objects for which martial law was proclaimed as aforesaid.'

" Now, my Lord, I think that this is a much more reasonable provision to adopt than the one that stands at present in the Bill. Here you say that a man should have acted *bona fide*, that is in good faith, and necessarily and properly. That would include a consideration of what humanity demands. That will include also that the thing should have been done, and a reasonable belief will be implied in the phraseology I have suggested. He must act reasonably in finding out that it was necessary and in a proper way.

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I hope this amendment at least may find acceptance at the hands of Government."

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes:—"If I heard the Hon'ble Member aright he said he had taken these words from an Act of St. Vincent. That is no doubt out of compliment to the Hon'ble Member who is in charge of the Bill. I can see no other reason for his having done so. The Act of St. Vincent goes back to 1862, that is getting on to 60 years ago now, whereas we have tried to follow a more recent model. I have nothing really to add to what I said on the last amendment. The point is this, as I tried to explain, that we do not want in this Bill to make the test whether things were or were not in fact necessary. The fact that they were unnecessary, judged *ex post facto*, is not the test for indemnity in the case of acts done under these very difficult circumstances. What we have got to find is, whether they were reasonably believed to be necessary at the time, taking into account the conditions under which the men who did them had to act. We are not going to examine them on an *ex post facto* basis, or consider, looking back now when all is over, we think they were really necessary or not. That is not my idea of an Indemnity Act. I regret Government is not able to accept this amendment."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord, we have had some novel arguments, but the most novel argument I have heard to-day is the argument of the Law Member that a thing is to be rejected because it is ancient. I fear much will have to be put aside in favour of modern ideas as to what should or should not be done. I take it that the fact that a thing is ancient is rather a recommendation. At any rate I am prepared that the matter should be considered on its merits. Let us consider which is better, the provision which is now being proposed by the Government, the paraphrase of the words 'done as necessary' of the Acts of South Africa, or the language of the enactment from which I have borrowed my phraseology, namely, that the indemnity shall be granted upon this supposition that all such acts matters or things shall be done *bona fide*, that is in good faith of course, 'necessarily and properly in furtherance and execution of the objects for which martial law was proclaimed as aforesaid.'

"If this phraseology is adopted, where it would be reasonable to extend indemnity it would be extended, but it would cut off a lot of other acts which may not have been done properly and which may not have been necessary. The Hon'ble the Law Member would not allow any discussion of the question whether certain acts were necessary or not by the phraseology which he has chosen to adopt. How is a man to know what the belief of a particular individual was when he was acting? If you put it on the ground that he should show whether the thing was necessary, that he should show that it was proper, then you are on solid ground, but you are in the regions of vagueness and uncertainty in putting in the phraseology that a thing should be done in a reasonable belief. I therefore hope that unless the Government can find some more substantial argument against my proposition than that it is somewhat ancient as compared to the provisions in the South Africa Acts, they will reconsider the position. This will mean a great change in the outlook of those who may be concerned with such cases. If you retain the phraseology 'in good faith and in a reasonable belief,' you make it a very difficult thing, if not a practical impossibility for the plaintiff to establish a case for damage against a person who may have injured or repressed him. He may come into the box and swear that he reasonably believed that this was necessary and that would be an obstacle. The Act even saves him the necessity of swearing even to that, because the third section of the Act says that that will be presumed if a certificate has been obtained by a Secretary to Government. I therefore

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think we are carrying things too far if putting the provision in the present form, and if you accept my suggestion and substitute the words 'necessarily and properly in furtherance and execution of the objects for which martial law was proclaimed;' you would leave a fair chance to plaintiffs to have the justice to which they may be entitled. I therefore press this amendment on the consideration of the Government."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—"My Lord, may I again suggest that the Hon'ble Member should take up this amendment* with his amendment No. 32. I would suggest, with your Lordship's permission, that it would be more convenient to the Council. The present is a consequential amendment on the later one."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—"I have no objection to that; even if No. 32 is rejected it comes to the same thing."

The President :—"No. 10 *will stand over."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha :—"My Lord, I move that—'

'In clause 2 for the words 'any officer of Government whether Civil or Military,' the words 'any police officer of or below the rank of Assistant or Deputy Superintendent of Police and any soldier or non-commissioned officer of His Majesty's Army acting under the orders of their superior officers' be substituted.'

"My Lord, the reason for this amendment is obvious. In the course of his opening speech the Hon'ble the Home Member insisted repeatedly that if this Indemnity Act was not passed, it would be putting in a very serious predicament a large number of soldiers and inferior officers who had taken part in carrying out the orders of their superior officers. I, therefore, propose to limit this class by giving a definition of the officers concerned, as to who the officers will be who will be indemnified by this Act, for all acts done by them. As regards the superior officers, they will be under the common law protected for all acts done in good faith. But if it can be established that certain acts were done by them, or ordered by them not in good faith, if they committed an atrocity or something that should not be done, the law will not protect them. For this reason I propose my amendment."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—"I think when I explain to the Council what the effect of this amendment would be, every Member of this Council, every reasonable Member, including the Hon'ble mover, will be convinced that it really is an impossible amendment for acceptance. Reading the amendment, it will be seen that it would limit the protection afforded by the Bill to the case of police officers and soldiers. Now many other officers besides police officers have been engaged in the suppression of the disorders, officers both civil and military.

"I am, for instance, informed that *tehsildars* and other revenue officers have been so used. There was also an Indian Sub-divisional Officer at Kasur and there was an Indian Deputy Commissioner in one district besides European Deputy Commissioners in other districts whose services were similarly used, and there is really no reason why the protection which is given to police officers should be refused to officers of this class. Then, again, in the case even of police officers, why is an Assistant or a Deputy Superintendent of Police to be exonerated for acts done in good faith, while a Superintendent of Police is not to receive the same protection? Is that fair, is that reasonable? Is there any reason for

* **The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma :**—10 'That to paragraph 3 of the preamble the following be added 'in certain cases and subject to the limitations specified herein below.'

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instance why Mr. Heron, Superintendent of Police in one of the districts, whose name I have heard quoted —I do not happen to know him myself—if he has acted *bona fide* and in the reasonable belief that his action was necessary, should not receive the protection of this Act? Is there any reason why a subaltern or commissioned officer of the Army who has had to take part in quelling these disorders and who would be excluded by this amendment, should not receive the benefit of the Act? I am sure, if he thinks over the effect of his proposal, that the Hon'ble Member will withdraw his amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:—"I desire to say in reply that the reason why I framed the amendment in this way was that I considered that those officers who may be held to have initiated a certain policy should not receive the protection of the Indemnity Act unless of course, they can show that their acts were done in good faith. That was the only principle on which I framed my amendment. I have nothing further to say."

The motion was put and negatived.

The President:—"With the rejection of that amendment the amendment to be moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha, No. 5* on the paper, with regard to the preamble, will, of course, drop."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:—"My Lord, I move—

'That in clause 2 for the words 'person acting under the orders of any such officer' the words 'person acting under the orders of any Magistrate, police officer not below the rank of Deputy or Assistant Superintendent of Police, and any commissioned officer of His Majesty's Army' be substituted—

The reason for this amendment is that otherwise the private individual, for whose benefit this clause is intended, might plead that he did a certain act under the orders of a *chaukidar* or a constable. That would be certainly carrying, I would not say the joke too far, but the point too far, and, therefore, I have brought in these words to give some substance to the proposition that the officer concerned must be one of a certain standing and not anybody or everybody. On this ground I move my amendment."

1-5 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:**—"This is an amendment of much the same character as the last one: the acceptance of it would involve this consequence, that any person acting under the orders of, say, an Inspector of Police—and I believe an Inspector of Police was actually the senior officer present at one place, Tarn Taran, though I have not verified this point—any person acting under the orders of an Inspector of Police would not be protected, however properly he had acted, however *bona fide* his action might have been. Again, there were many places in which non-commissioned officers of the Army were placed in positions of great responsibility. Is the man who obeyed, *bona fide*, the orders of such an officer not to be protected, if he has acted properly? Was it his duty to ascertain the badges or rank of an officer giving the orders or to inquire of a Police officer 'What are you exactly? Are you an Inspector of Police or an Assistant Superintendent?' I do not think that this amendment will commend itself for one moment to this Council. And I again suggest to the Hon'ble Member that, instead of putting an amendment of this character to the vote, he should exercise a wise discretion and withdraw it."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:—"There is nothing to withdraw, the result will be the same. It will be defeated."

The motion was put and negatived.

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* That in second clause of the preamble the word 'certain' be inserted between the words 'indemnify' and 'officer'. *Vide* page 1334 *ante*.

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The Honble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha: "This* is practically the same as the last amendment which I moved (No. 12) and, as that was not accepted, it is no good pressing this."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:- "My Lord, I beg to withdraw my amendment †."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:—"My Lord, I move 'that in clause 2 after the words 'British India' the words 'where martial law was established' be inserted.

"My Lord, I do hope that the Hon'ble the Home Member will see his way to accept this amendment, because it will bring the preamble into consonance with the section. The preamble very properly lays down:—'

'Whereas owing to the recent disorders in certain districts in the Punjab and other parts of India, martial law has been enforced.'

In section 2 no such limitation is placed and the very general and wide words 'British India' are used. It might lead to some serious difficulty if this Act were applied in other places than the districts of the Punjab or certain other places specified in the preamble. Therefore, I think, the Government might see their way to accept my amendment that the words 'British India' should be limited by the words 'where martial law was established.'"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"My Lord, I submit this is an unsound amendment. The use of words 'martial law was established' implies in some way that a proclamation of martial law or some formal action of that kind is necessary before martial law is enforced. That is however not the fact. A proclamation of martial law is only the means by which the fact of martial law being in force is made known to the public, I presume that the Hon'ble Member meant by the words 'martial law was established' that martial law had been proclaimed."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:—"I mean exactly what the Hon'ble Member meant by changing the preamble himself from the words 'it has been necessary for the purpose of maintaining order to resort to martial law' into the words 'martial law has been enforced.' If he will accept the same words in this clause, I shall be quite happy to withdraw the words of my amendment 'where martial law was established."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"Very well, my Lord. I am informed by my Hon'ble Colleague the Law Member that the use of the words 'where martial law was enforced' is not open to objection, and I am prepared to accept the amendment as modified."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:—"I am very grateful to the Hon'ble the Home Member."

The amended motion was put and agreed to.

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* 13. 'That in clause 2 the words 'or purporting to have been ordered or done' be omitted.
† 'That in clause 2 the words 'maintaining or' be omitted.'

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[*Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.*] [24TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—"My Lord, I beg to move 'that in clause 2 for the words 'the 30th of March 1919' the words 'the proclamation of martial law therein' be substituted.'

"Then the clause will run :—

'No suit or other legal proceeding whatsoever, whether civil or criminal, shall lie in any court of law against any officer of Government, whether civil or military, or against any other person acting under the orders of any such officer for or on account of or in respect of any act, matter or thing ordered or done or purporting to have been ordered or done for the purpose of maintaining or restoring order in any part of British India where martial law was enforced on or after the proclamation of martial law therein, etc.'

"This is an important amendment. From the opening words of the Hon'ble the Home Member when speaking to the previous amendment, I can see in a way what the object of putting this particular date, the 30th of March 1919, is. Now, my Lord, we are here on a very important question as to whether this Indemnity Bill is to cover acts done when the civil power was in authority, but merely asked the military to aid it in suppressing disorder as it is entitled to do under the Criminal Procedure Code, or whether it is to be restricted to acts done by officers after the proclamation of martial law.

"In the former event we come to this that it is open to the executive Government to enable its officers, civil and military, to do whatever may be done during the operation of martial law even prior to the proclamation of martial law, when civil courts are sitting and in full assumption of authority and indemnifying them thereafter. My Lord, I submit that is a very dangerous doctrine to lay down. It would be extremely mischievous if the civil authorities or the military authorities who assist them, during the time of peace when the civil authorities are in full direction of the maintenance of order, are to consider themselves as entitled to protection for their acts which are legally indefensible. It would lead to very grave consequences if officers, civil and military, were to be under that impression, or if any indulgence should be shown to the executive Government by protecting their officers in respect of acts which cannot be justified under the ordinary law of the land. I know there are certain passages which can be quoted in support of the position that martial law is after all a technical term for military law, which enforces order when there is grave necessity even though there may be no proclamation, and that proclamation might possibly be construed by constitutional writers as being intended for the protection of the public not to violate certain orders. But, my Lord, we sitting here as a Legislature, and knowing full well that the people have no real voice in the Government, should not allow the executive of the land to take such wide powers or allow executive officers in the country to believe that they can seek protection even for absolutely unjustifiable acts on theoretical grounds. I submit, therefore, that the definition of martial law put forward by constitutional writers tentatively should not be relied upon by the Government as justifying the insertion of the words '30th March 1919.' My Lord, this is a very important question, for the simple reason that martial law was confined chiefly to the province of the Punjab, though, I believe, it was in force in the Bombay presidency for a day or two and never in Delhi at all. It is admitted that before the 10th of April there was no collision between the military, the civil authorities and the people. Consequently, I cannot understand the reason for the insertion of the date 30th March. Martial law was proclaimed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council only on the 14th; it might have been intended to be proclaimed a little earlier, but the earliest date was the 14th April 1919, so far as I can see. It is just prior to that period that various acts of a highly unjustifiable character according to the people were committed. I need hardly allude to the Jallianwala Bagh incident, the belly crawling incident or the aeroplane incident. Those were acts for which the civil and military authorities would have to justify themselves before the ordinary courts in the land in the usual way. To raise

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a presumption in those cases would be, my Lord, a violent confiscation of the rights of the subject. It may be that those officers can justify themselves before the Committee of Inquiry or before a judicial tribunal; but for us, my Lord, to raise a presumption in their favour on our present information, as this Bill proposes to do, would be absolutely unjustifiable and a travesty of justice. I think, on the other hand, as to the persons who have issued these orders, who have exercised those acts in a transparently high-handed character absolutely—I do not want to prejudge matters one way or the other, but as things stand we have to go upon certain facts—I submit to enable those officers to reap the benefit of these provisions would be to ask the people to believe that the executive Government would do anything to protect its officers whatever may be their high-handedness, and however unjustifiable may be the acts. I hope and pray that the Government will have some regard for public sentiment and re-establish itself in the confidence of the people by showing clearly that it is immaterial how high the officer may be and that justice would be done. We were told that it was under the authority of the civil power that aeroplanes were used in Gujranwala, and that the incidents which occurred on the 13th April at Amritsar, were after the civil power acknowledged its inability to enforce order. Consequently, I think, it ought to be open to the judicial tribunals to go into the question as to whether by the constitutional law of the United Kingdom or India it is open to the civil power to employ aeroplanes under such circumstances or under any circumstances. My Lord, to take protection for all those acts which have been condemned in England even during the time of the war, would, I think, be going too far even in India. I hope, therefore, that the protection will be really given only in respect of acts done after martial law had been proclaimed and not a minute before. Let those officers, if any, be brought either by the Government or by the public before the judicial tribunals in the ordinary course. It is perfectly open to them to show that they acted in good faith and in a reasonable belief that they were only maintaining or restoring order and justice, that the civil power had asked them and that the civil power was justified in asking them to do so. That is a question of fact, as has been proved by constitutional writers, which has to be determined by the judicial courts, namely, the justification of any particular act done in a state of war is ultimately examinable in the ordinary courts. But in the absence of an Indemnity Act the law goes so far as to say that the justification of any act * * * * *

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is a question which can be brought up in a civil court. When the law is so stringent in the absence of an Indemnity Act, we ought to be very careful as to how far we interfere with the common law of the land and the statutory law of the land which lays down the policy for civil and military officers. There are the Criminal Procedure Code and the Indian Penal Code; there are various other penal laws which show clearly the limits within which officers should act during peace time, during the time the civil arm is supreme. No one will venture to say that the civil arm was not supreme before the proclamations. I therefore submit that the Council will see their way to accept my amendment which follows logically and as a natural consequence the acceptance of the principle that an Indemnity Bill follows the enforcement of martial law. The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent has told us in the beginning of his introductory speech in substance as follows 'Martial law has been proclaimed, people have acted on the faith of that; we have proclaimed on the 14th April or some such date that support will be given to every civil and military officer in enforcing order; and acting on the strength of that proclamation we are keeping our good faith with the officers who acted, and here are Hon'ble Members opposing us.' My Lord, I am not referring at all to what has been done after that promise was held out. But that promise was made only on or after the 14th April. There is another point also. Various acts committed prior to the proclamation of martial law would come within the purview of this Act, if 30th March be taken into consideration. Even taking

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the theory that martial law really means law which the military would enforce when the civil arm is weak or unable to maintain order, even assuming that, my submission is that these proclamations were issued for the purpose of giving notice to the people. Even taking that doctrine, my submission is that the 30th March is absolutely unjustifiable, and I hope Government will be able to accept this amendment."

·32 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent.**—"My Lord, the Hon'ble Member now proposes that the period prescribed in this clause for the protection of officers should begin from the proclamation of martial law. If Hon'ble Members will look down the list of amendments they will see, however, that he proposes that the termination of the period during which protection should be given should be the 23rd April, a date long before our notification withdrawing martial law was issued. The date of commencement is to be postponed and the last day up to which protection is to be given is to be antedated. But, my Lord, I want to pass to very much broader objections than this to the amendment. It is one of a series of amendments intended to whittle down the whole effect of this Act. General principles were discussed in great detail in this Council lately, and there was a general consensus of opinion that the principle of the Bill should be accepted; I think there were only three or four Hon'ble members who did not take that view. In such circumstances, it is a very common move to say, 'well, if we have to pass the Bill let us make it ineffective by a succession of amendments.' and the present is one of the amendments intended to effect that object. My Lord, our view is that the whole of these disturbances are one connected whole; that they began with the disturbances of the 30th March at Delhi, and from that date onwards, from time to time, it was necessary to enforce martial law in different places. There was no definite proclamation of martial law in some places at all, nor is any proclamation the essence of the matter. The real question is, when was martial law actually enforced? The Hon'ble Member is aware of the weakness of his position when he said that various quotations would be made to prove that he was incorrect. I have a number of authorities on the point here. I will cite one, a quotation from the Law Quarterly Journal: Mr. Erle Richards. Lord Justice. 'A proclamation is not in any sense essential to the exercise of these powers; it is a convenient notification to the inhabitants that the Commander has assumed control of the district but in no way affects the legality or illegality of his action.' Then I will read a joint opinion by the Attorney General and the Solicitor General in regard to certain disturbances which arose in Canada. 'In any district in which by reason of armed bodies of inhabitants being engaged in insurrection the ordinary course of the law cannot be maintained, we are of opinion that the Governor may, even without any proclamation, proceed to put down the rebellion by force of arms'.

"There are numerous other authorities on the same question, and the law is perfectly clear. In fact, I am not aware that martial law was at any time proclaimed in the Bombay Presidency. If it was I have not seen any notification, I speak subject to correction. If that is so the effect would be if the Hon'ble Member's amendment were accepted, that the officers of Government in Bombay in those places in which martial law was enforced would not get any protection at all under the Bill. There were also certain districts in the Punjab in which the military authorities had to take over control when the civil authorities were not able to cope with the situation, and where martial law was enforced long before it was formally proclaimed by the Government of India. Thus, in Amritsar, the local military authorities in order to preserve peace, had to take over the situation long before or at any rate some time before martial law was proclaimed. The Hon'ble Member went on to say 'why were the ordinary laws, the Criminal Precedure Code and the Indian Penal Code not utilized?' 'Why did these gentlemen not look up these laws and act according to them?' That, my Lord, is exactly the position that I said in the opening debate was impossible. When there is serious disorder which the civil authorities are entirely unable to deal with, an insurrection against the King, is the officer

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who has to quell it to run and look up the Criminal Procedure Code or the Indian Penal Code, to discover if there is a section that will protect him before he takes effective action ? Such a position is absurd.

" For these reasons, my Lord, it is impossible for the Government to accept the date of the proclamation of martial law as the date from which this clause of the Bill is to protect officers for *bona fide* action."

[At this stage the Council adjourned for Lunch till 3 P.M.]

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" My Lord, the position taken up by the Hon'ble the Home Member does not come on some of us as a surprise. Hitherto we understood that an Indemnifying Bill was to be introduced in the areas where martial law had been proclaimed and because martial law had been proclaimed. But now the position taken up by the Hon'ble the Home Member is that a proclamation of martial law is not essential, and that if the military take charge of a place where there has been a disturbance, that is sufficient to bring the area in which this happened within the operation of this Bill. My Lord, it is a dangerous extension. It is meant to cover cases which could not be justified without such extension, and it is a great wrong to those who suffered in those areas where martial law had not been proclaimed. 3 P.M.

" My Lord, it is hopeless to expect that the Government will go back upon the position taken up by the Hon'ble the Home Member, but we feel that we must enter our protest against this departure. The Hon'ble the Home Member complained that the series of amendments which have been put forward by some of us had only one object, namely, to whittle down the Bill. My Lord, when we cannot entirely prevent the passing of the Bill the next best thing that we can do, is to minimise the evil which its provisions contain to safeguard the interests of the public as much as we can, and to object to as many provisions as are clearly objectionable, and to endeavour to put in as many safeguards as we may be able to press upon the consideration of the Government. I do not think the complaint that has been made by the Hon'ble the Home Member is justified. I hope that if the Government cannot see their way to accept this amendment, they will at any rate recognise that we have reason on our side, and that they have the votes on their side."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—" My Lord, we still hope that the Hon'ble the Home Member will confine the operation of the Bill to areas where martial law had been proclaimed. The Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya has also referred to the very great danger of extending it to areas where the civil arm was exercising its jurisdiction, although the civil officers had to call in the aid of the military for the purposes of enforcing order, it being thought that the police were not able to cope with the evil. There seems to me, my Lord, another great danger, and that is this. It means that any Local Government without coming up here under the provisions of section 71 of the Government of India Act for the purpose of asking the Government of India to frame regulations for their presidencies when the ordinary law is not sufficient for the purpose, can, by virtue of the doctrine now enunciated practically extend martial law to any area within their jurisdiction the moment they feel that the civil power is temporarily unable to cope with disorder in any town or village. I think that was never intended by the constitution. Section 71 of the Government of India Act says ' that the Local Government of any part of British India to which this section for the time being applies may propose to the Governor General in Council to draft any regulation for the peace and good government of that part with reasons for the proposed regulations.' The Government may or may not accept this proposal ; that is quite a different matter. Here Hon'ble Members will see that the Punjab Government approached the Government of India . . . . 3-2 P.M.

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes :—" My Lord, I must protest again at the Hon'ble Member solemnly quoting from the Regulation section of 3-5 P.M.

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the Government of India Act which only applies to certain territories like the North-West Frontier. It has no application whatever to the Punjab, to Bombay, to Bengal or to any of the major Provinces."

3-6 P.M. **The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:**—"There was a power, I know, by which the Presidency Governments were also empowered by Statute to approach the Government of India for aid where they felt the ordinary law was insufficient. My argument does not cease to have any force even if section 71 is inapplicable to this particular case. My argument is that whether the Regulation applies to this case or not, the new doctrine that martial law can be enforced by a Governor or the head of a province and people can be handed over to the tender mercies of the military who can frame new laws, new penalties and do anything they like the moment they feel that law and order cannot be temporarily coped with with the aid of the civil force alone, is entirely a wrong doctrine. My point was that the law takes note of these difficulties where the civil arm is insufficient and makes it an incumbent duty upon the military officers to help the civil. But in all these cases prior to the actual proclamation of martial law the civil power would be responsible and the ordinary law would guide the courts in deciding the legality of the actions of men who have acted during that period. Now the constitutional writers who refer to the fundamental basis of martial law merely refer to the common basis of the power of the Crown to enforce order whether martial law is proclaimed or not. They simply say that necessity is the basis of martial law. Ordinarily, therefore, even without the proclamation of martial law the civil power has got jurisdiction to arm itself for certain purposes to quell disorders, but only so much force as is necessary should be employed. Therefore the fact that there is a common basis for the two does not, I submit, empower the executive Government to treat the two as exactly parallel and ask that the civil or the military officers who had exercised jurisdiction are entitled to seek the protection of an Indemnifying Act even before the proclamation of martial law. I would only suggest, if there be any difficulty about the fixing of dates, the words 'the enforcement of martial law' may be used so as to cover any difficulty, but I do not think that the real point would be met. But I throw out this suggestion to the Hon'ble the Home Member, because on a previous occasion instead of the words 'proclamation of martial law' he accepted the words 'enforcement of martial law'. Of course whether the words 'enforcement of martial law' would cover a particular case will be dealt with by the Tribunals when the cases come up."

The motion was put and negatived.

3-10 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:**—"My Lord, I move 'that in clause 2 for the words 'the commencement of this Act' the words 'the 26th of August 1919' be substituted.'

"My Lord, when I moved for leave to introduce this Bill, this clause which extended the period during which special protection was afforded to our officers up to the commencement of the Act, was the subject of justifiable criticism. Since then I have again looked up the dates on which martial law was actually proclaimed and the dates on which it was withdrawn in the different areas. The dates on which it was proclaimed vary from the 13th April to, I think, the 22nd of April. The dates on which it was withdrawn vary from the 28th May to the 28th of August. I ought to explain, however, that after the 11th of June martial law was enforced only in railway lands in the Punjab, and that it was enforced there only by reason of the military requirements during the Afghan campaign. It was then obviously of paramount importance that military operations for the transport of troops and munitions should not be impeded by any disorders on the railway or by any interruption of communications.

"The areas of the Punjab in which martial law was at the time in force were disturbed areas, and there was considerable risk of communications being

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interrupted if we relaxed military control of the railways : for that reason martial law was continued in the railway areas only up to midnight of the 25th of August this year, and that date has therefore been fixed upon now as a convenient date up to which the special protection afforded to our officers should be extended. "

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—" If this amendment is accepted my amendments entirely fall to the ground, because the amendments I have suggested, are that the operation of this Bill should be confined to the 23rd of April. The reason why I suggested the 23rd of April was that, as far as I could gather from the Press Communiqués which were quoted in the book 'Punjab Disturbances,' the disturbances ceased on that date. I see that there was real trouble with regard to railway and telegraph communications, wires being cut and so on, until about the 21st of April. I pointed out on a previous occasion that both the Communiqués of April 22nd and May 2nd showed that the Province had quieted down, although it may be as a matte rof precaution the military were there to see that no further disturbances broke out. The following Communiqué was issued :—' Lahore April 22nd, situation well in hand and reports of the districts contain no disturbing items except cutting of telegraph wires near Chakki bridge, Kangra District.' 3-12 P.M.

" And then a Communiqué of May 2nd gives a list of all the occurrences with reference to the cutting of wires and the derailment of trains and so on, and as far as I could gather, the period that this covers is up to about the 21st of April. Later on the Communique states :—'The injury which has occurred since 21st April, but the operation of martial law had by that date already begun to have their effect and subsequent interruptions were comparatively few.'

" I shall proceed on the basis that martial law had this effect, even assuming for argument's sake that there were a few interruptions later on.

" I have stated already the fact that martial law can be legally enforced only so long as there was necessity therefor and not one moment longer. It would be a usurpation of absolute power, an exercise of lawless law, if it is kept one moment longer. I realise that you may have to keep the force active in order to guard against a future recurrence of events, but my submission is that that would have to be done under the ordinary law of the land, and martial law proper would cease to have operation the moment the disturbances are quelled, and that is a very important doctrine to maintain in a country like India, because the executive are not really controlled by the Legislature, and it is necessary that they should be chary of any attempt to keep these lawless laws in operation one minute more than is absolutely necessary. I submit that any action that might have been taken by the Government subsequent to that should be considered as having been done under the ordinary law of the land, that is under the civil power, and should not be brought within the jurisdiction of the military courts. It is only for that purpose that I have brought in this amendment that martial law should, as martial law, be considered to have ceased on the 23rd of April for the purposes of this Bill."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—" I am glad at last to obtain an admission from the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma that up to the 23rd of April there was serious disorder, because for some time in this Council a definite attempt was made to make out that nothing occurred at all but a little local rioting which was not of a serious character . . . . . 3-16 P.M.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—" May I say I did not agree with the question ; I assume it was so. "

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The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—" The Hon'ble Member may now use the word ' assume. ' What he did do was to admit the fact and it is a great advance on previous statements. The Hon'ble Member went on to suggest that, at any rate, this violent form of disorder had ceased on the 23rd April. But, my Lord, I drew attention just now to the position of the Hon'ble Member in this matter. He did not wish clause (2) to take effect from the date on which the disorder began. Then he said ' No, you must stick to the date of your proclamation.' But when it is a question of determining the period during which protection by the Act should be afforded, he will not take the date on which the notification withdrawing martial law was issued. He says, ' No, you must come back to the actual facts, irrespective of the date on which martial law was withdrawn. And I maintain there was no disorder after the 23rd.' Well I suggest to the Council that this is not reasonable. Responsibility for declaring martial law rested with the Government of India, acting on the advice of the Local Government, and I read to this Council the telegram upon which we acted. The position then of our officers was this, they were aware that martial law was in force ; they were therefore acting under orders. Provided that they acted *bona fide* and in a reasonable belief that their action was necessary, are they to be deprived of protection because Members of this Council may say the Government continued martial law too long, or are they not entitled to plead ' We were acting on the orders of the Government as set out in notifications which had been issued in the Gazette ' ? I want the Council, however, again to remember that we do not claim the protection of those men if they have acted *mala fide* or improperly ; it is *bona fide* action taken in a reasonable belief that it was necessary alone that is protected. Now is it much to ask the Council to protect such men for such action during a period while the Government of India themselves rightly or wrongly declared that martial law was necessary ? That is the point that I want to make to the Council. My Lord, it is often assumed that directly the military authorities have quelled the open disorder and disturbances with which they are called to deal, they must at once abrogate their authority to the civil authorities. I do not know how far that is good constitutional law, but there is good authority for the proposition that the actual presence of violent disorder is not essential to the continuance of martial law, and this has been laid down by no less an authority than Pollock, when he says ' that the absence of visible disorder and the continued sittings of the court even are not conclusive evidence of the state of peace.' There is a another well known case on the point from India in which, although the courts had been open for six months and the Privy Council held that the seizure of property by the military authorities on the plea that martial law was in force, was perfectly justifiable because the war had not at the time ceased. Further, as a matter of common sense, the fact is that once you have established martial law to quell an open insurrection, it would be the height of folly, and, I think, Hon'ble Members of this Council will agree with me, it would really be the height of folly to abrogate it unless you have some reason to believe that the civil authorities could control the situation if martial law was removed. If you thought that the position was such that the military authorities would have immediately to be called in again, it would be idle to stop martial law or make over control to the civil authority. Such conduct would be doubly unwise on an occasion like the present when we were at war with a power on the frontier in close proximity to the Punjab. The date I propose for insertion in the clause, the 26th of August 1919, is actually the date on which the last notification withdrawing martial law was issued by the Government, and that is the reason for fixing that date in the Bill."

(After the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent had finished speaking, the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya rose.)

The President :—" Order, order. The Hon'ble Member has replied."

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The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"I was going to ask your Lordship whether I was entitled to speak, because the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma . . . . ."

The President :—"You should have taken the opportunity of speaking immediately after the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma.

"If this amendment of Sir William Vincent's is carried, it will involve the rejection of all *amendments down to amendment No. 22."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"My Lord, I beg to move— 3-22 P.M.

'That in clause 2 for the words 'provided that such officer or person has acted in good faith and in a reasonable belief that his action was necessary for the said purposes' the following be substituted :—

'Provided always, that the indemnity hereby granted is granted upon this supposition and condition, that all such acts, matters and things shall have been done *bona fide*, necessarily and properly, and without needless severity, in furtherance and extension of the objects for which martial law was proclaimed as aforesaid.'

"My Lord, in speaking to a similar amendment earlier in the debate, I drew attention to the fact that I have taken the language of this amendment from the Act of St. Vincent. My Lord, in this particular amendment I have introduced four words which are not to be found there, namely, 'and without needless severity'. I submit, my Lord, that it is desirable that we should substitute the amendment which I propose, in order that it might be possible for those who have suffered to have redress of their grievances. This is a measure which is being passed without the report of the Committee of Inquiry which has been appointed being laid before this Council. That imposes upon this Council the duty of more closely examining the provisions of the Bill. My Lord, if the Bill is passed as the section stands, I submit it will be very difficult for any person who has been damaged or injured by the operation of martial law to obtain a redress of his grievances, and in support of the view which I have submitted to the Council, I would invite attention to the debate that took

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The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma :—

18. 'That in clause 2 for the words 'and before the commencement of this Act' the words 'up to the 23rd April 1919' be substitued.'

The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma :—

19. '*If amendment No. 18 be rejected.* That for the words 'and before the commencement of this Act,' the words 'until the suppression of the disorders' be substituted.'

The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma :—

20. '*If amendment Nos. 18 and 19 be rejected.* That in clause 2 for the words 'and before the commencement of this Act' the words 'during the continuance thereof' be substituted.'

The Hon'ble Mr. Sinha :—

21. 'That in clause 2 for the words from 'on or after the 30th March' to 'this Act.' the words 'during the period when martial law was in force' be substituted.'

The Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya :—

22. 'That in clause 2 for the words "on or after the 30th of March, and before the commencement of this Act," the words 'during the continuance of martial law' be substituted.'

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place in the House of Lords in 1818. An Indemnity Bill was to be introduced there, but before it was introduced a Committee of Inquiry had been appointed and had reported. In introducing the Bill the Duke of Montrose claimed that it was a corollary from that which had preceded it, namely, the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and he urged that an Indemnity Bill was a necessary consequence of the suspension of that Act. This is the view which has been urged by the Hon'ble the Home Member and the Hon'ble the Law Member. We have been told repeatedly that an Indemnity Bill was an inevitable consequence to the introduction of martial law. Here, my Lord, what the Premier said on the discussion which was raised by Lord Lansdowne was that—

'after such a report as that presented to Their Lordships by the Committee, a Bill of Indemnity seemed to follow as a measure due in justice to those who had been entrusted with the difficult task of carrying the act of suspension into execution.'

And he said :—

'The Government were anxious to lay all the information with respect to their conduct before the Committee of the two Houses of Parliament in order that they might know how they exercised the powers entrusted to them generally and particularly, and judge from that how far they were entitled to such protection as they now came forward to apply for. They did not ask for it as a necessary consequence of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, but on the ground of the belief expressed by the Committee that the powers committed by Parliament to their discretion had not been abused. That and that alone was the ground upon which they stood before Parliament and the country. The Bill did not follow as a matter of course. The conduct of Ministers had been referred to a Committee. From the report of the Committee it appeared that all the detentions which took place under the suspension were fully warranted by circumstances and if Their Lordships had any confidence in that report, they must in justice and in fairness grant the protection the Bill now proposed.'

"Now, my Lord, let us see how these remarks have a bearing upon the proposal before us. Here martial law was proclaimed at a time somewhere between the 13th and 15th of April. This was continued up to the 26th of August. There have been many protests, many representations to Government, that the continuance, at any rate, of martial law was not justified, and it was on that ground that one of your Hon'ble Colleagues laid down the reins of his office. Now, my Lord, the Government have recognised the wisdom, the justice, of appointing a Committee of Inquiry to consider how far these matters, these complaints, were justified or well-founded. That Committee of Inquiry has not yet met. The complaints, the allegations, to which I drew attention are to be laid before that Committee and that Committee has to make its report. Assuming the Committee come to the conclusion that the introduction of martial law was justified, the next question for them to consider and answer would be whether its continuance was justified, and, if so, up to what period of time, because every detention of every single individual—and I understand the number is over 1,000 of those who are at present in jails . . . . .

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—"My Lord, may I rise to a point of order, to inquire whether this is relevant to the particular amendment before the Council ?"

The President (to the Hon'ble Pandit) :—"Will you show me how it is relevant ?"

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"In this way, my Lord, very easily. It is relevant to show that the language used in this section should be as I suggest, namely, that only acts done *bona fide*, necessarily and properly, and without needless severity, should be indemnified. The object of my remarks is to show to your Lordship that it is yet a question for the Committee to consider whether the continuance of martial law and the detention of so many prisoners who have been detained in jail was necessary,

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whether it was proper and whether it was carried out without undue severity during the period up to which this martial law existed . . . . .

(The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent here rose again.)

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" May I finish my remarks ; I am explaining the reasons why my speech is relevant to the amendment . . . .

The President :—" I hope you will give me some better reasons, because, at present, I am not satisfied."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" I am giving my reasons. It is for you, my Lord, to judge whether they are right or wrong. What I submit is that there are numerous persons who have been detained and who are undergoing imprisonment. In the case of many of these persons they desire to bring suits to test the validity of the detentions. If the indemnity is granted in the general terms in which it is proposed in the Bill before us, it will be a very difficult thing for them to have a chance of proving their case. If the words which I suggest are substituted, namely, that it is only those acts which have been done *bona fide*, necessarily and without needless severity, that it is only such acts which will be indemnified, then, I submit, they will have a better chance of having redress of their grievances. That is the reason of my amendment . . . . . .

The President :—" If you confine your remarks to the matters and things that have been done *bona fide*, necessarily and properly, and without needless severity, you will be in order, but you will not be in order if you travel outside the discussion of those words."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" Thank you, my Lord ; I shall so confine myself.

" My Lord, from the statements laid on the table by the Hon'ble the Home Member the other day in answer to some of my questions, the Council will have seen what a large number of persons has been kept in imprisonment, and I submit that for them it will be easier to prove that certain acts were not done *bona fide*, necessarily and properly and without needless severity than it would be for them to prove that certain acts were done in good faith in a reasonable belief that those acts were necessary. For these reasons, I commend this amendment to the consideration of the Council."

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes :—" My Lord, this amendment has really been discussed over and over again ; and I have explained why we use the words 'acts done in good faith and in a reasonable belief that they were necessary.' It is no good my explaining them any more. If I explained the intention fifty times, the Hon'ble Pandit would not understand. There is no one so deaf as he who will not hear. The Hon'ble Pandit again cited the Act of St. Vincent, which is, I think, going back to an ancient and, if I may say so, an insignificant precedent. If the Hon'ble Pandit prefers the British Statutes, let us by all means go back to the precedent of 1780 under which all acts which were done for the suppression of rebellion were to be validated. That is the formula adopted there. If the Hon'ble Pandit thinks that it has the sanction of time, I am quite willing to follow it. We have tried to put before the Council a more modern formula and a reasonable limitation of both validation and indemnity by the clause proposed in this Bill. If the Council thinks otherwise by all means let us go back to the beginning; not to the St. Vincent Act, which is hardly a worthy precedent for this Council to copy—let us go back to the British Statutes of the end of the 18th century. I have explained over and over again why I personally prefer the drafting 3-32 P.M.

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which has been adopted in this Bill, and, I think, it is clear why the Hon'ble Pandit objects to it. I submit the Council should not do anything of the sort."

The motion was put and negatived.

3-34 P.M. **The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:**—"My Lord, I move that in clause 2 for the concluding words 'it is hereby discharged' the words 'the provisions of this Act shall apply thereto' be substituted.'

It is a formal amendment which I have moved that if there be any proceeding already pending, it should be open to the plaintiff or prosecutor to show that the officer did not act in good faith and in a reasonable belief, and I do not think the Hon'ble Member intends that an action should be dismissed without giving the party an opportunity. 'If any such proceeding has been instituted before the passing of this Act' are, I think, very wide terms; and that is the reason why I have brought forward this amendment. It is a mere formal amendment."

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes:—"My Lord, again, I am afraid, Government are unable to accept this amendment. The plain and simple words are 'it is hereby discharged'; those are the words which have been used in the Acts which we have copied—the South Africa Acts and others. The Council may also be interested to know the wording proposed in the Indemnity Act which is either now before Parliament or will very shortly be. It is a general Indemnity Act practically for the whole Empire in respect of things done during the war. The actual words which we have adopted are to be found in this the most recent piece of drafting available. The words there used are: 'If any such proceeding has been instituted, whether before or after the passing of the Act, it shall be discharged and made void.' We only go as far as 'discharged'; we do not think it necessary to put in the words 'made void.' I am not discussing the merits of the clause, I am only pointing out that we have followed the most modern form available."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"My Lord, if the Hon'ble the Law Member had told me that if there be any proceeding instituted it would be governed by the provisions of this Bill and that the party would be entitled to show that the officer acted in bad faith or without reasonable belief, I would have been content. There is no use telling me that there are other Acts in which similar words were employed and that we are only following the modern drafting. The question is as to what by the use of this very wide language is intended. I do not think that it was the object to have all actions discussed apart from their merits, and therefore I brought in this amendment."

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes:—"My Lord, may I give the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma the fullest assurance that that is the intention. It is, I think, clear that that is the meaning of the words and nothing more."

The motion was put and negatived.

The President:—"The next three amendments are identical. The first is to be moved by Mr. Sarma, the second* by Mr. Malaviya and the third* by Mr. Sinha. The fate of the three will be decided upon the first."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"My Lord, I move that in clause 3, the words from 'and all action' to the end of the clause be

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* **The Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya:**—
26. 'That in clause 3 the words from 'and all action' to the end of the clause be omitted.'
The Hon'ble Mr. Sinha:—
27. 'That in clause 3 the words from 'and all action taken' to the end of the clause be omitted.'

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omitted.' I did not intend to move this amendment if my amendment about 'reasonable belief' and about limiting the operation of this Bill to the period covered by the martial law proclamations had been accepted, because I realised that during that period this presumption in respect of acts done by officers ought to be raised, namely, that they had acted in good faith, and it would be for the other party to show that the acts were not done in good faith, and all the precedents are in favour of that proposition. I need not go over the ground again covering the period before the actual proclamations and after the actual necessity, according to some others, had ceased. We cover the incidents in Amritsar and Gujranwala and other places which we feel justified in the extension of this presumption in favour of the officers. Those are the grounds upon which I rely for asking that these words should be deleted from this clause."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"My Lord, I will add only a few words and two opinions to what has been said by Mr. Sarma in support of this amendment. We urge that the words which we have indicated should be omitted so that the onus of proof will not be thrown upon the plaintiff or complainant, to prove that the person who assailed his honour or his liberty did not act in good faith and reasonable belief. Now, my Lord, this is in conformity with the Statutes of Parliament and the English opinion. I will cite two weighty opinions on this question.

"When the matter was being discussed in the House of Commons Mr. John Stuart Mill said :—

'There may be a public necessity in the case of rebellion requiring that certain acts not justified by the ordinary law of the country should be done, but these acts should be acts of suppression and not of punishment. Now a point which has not been noticed and to which I attach the highest importance is this—that in a case of public necessity those who act upon it, and do under the supposed necessity that which they would not ordinarily be justified in doing should be amenable to the laws of their country for so doing. As in the case of killing any person in self-defence so in the case of putting any person to death in defence of the country, the person who does it ought to have the onus thrown upon him of satisfying the ordinary tribunals of the country that the necessity existed.

'What therefore we say does not exist, and ought not to exist, and which if it does not exist we should do our utmost to put an end to, is the idea that any proceeding such as a declaration of martial law, can or ought to exempt those who act upon it from amenability to the laws of the country. We contend that the law of necessity, of which nobody denies the existence, would justify the executive in doing these things, if no such thing as martial law had ever been heard of, and that by using the term martial law you ought not to be able to get rid of all responsibility. We demand that the officers of Government of this country should not be able to escape or get out of the region and jurisdiction of the law; but, that whatever they do, if it be against the law, they should be compelled to justify. They must show the necessity which existed, not to the satisfaction of a court-martial merely, but of the regular tribunals of the country.'

"Now, my Lord, I submit that this weighty opinion should have some value with the Government of India. This was the opinion of a philosopher, a statesman and a legislator. Let me quote to Council the opinion of a Judge, Chief Justice Cockburn. In discussing an Indemnity Act he laid down in no equivocal terms that 'it should be confined to acts honestly done in the suppression of existing rebellion and under the pressure of the most urgent necessity. The present indemnity is confined to acts done in order to suppress the insurrection and rebellion and the plea contains consequently the necessary averments that the grievances complained of were committed during the continuance of the rebellion and were used for its suppression and were reasonably and in good faith considered by the defendant to be necessary for the purpose; and it will be incumbent on the defendant to make good these averments in order to support his plea.'

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"My Lord, the Bill before us would make it incumbent upon the defendant to support his plea and on the plaintiff the necessity of proving that the defendant had not acted in good faith and in the reasonable belief that his action was necessary for suppressing disorders. I submit that this is without justification and it is a pity to my mind that the Hon'ble the Law Member should have gone to the Legislature of South Africa for the clause which he has inserted in the Bill. I submit that we should adhere to the views expressed by John Stuart Mill and by Chief Justice Cockburn of leaving the onus on the person on whom it naturally and reasonably lies. Who can give evidence? The man who pleads good faith. Who can say he had a reasonable belief in a particular thing? The man who had that belief. Thus you are asking another man whom this person has assaulted or injured to give proof of the non-existence of good faith; of the non-existence of a reasonable belief. You are putting the cart before the horse; you are doing an injustice to those men who are seeking redress. I will quote the words of Lord Holland in a debate in 1818 regarding the suppression of disorder—

'After having mangled the limbs of a man without trial and without proof of guilt it was a horrible crime to deny him redress by passing an Act to protect his prosecutor.'

"The Government, my Lord, are throwing upon the plaintiff the burden of proving what it is not reasonable possibly for him to do."

8-46 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha**:—"I should like to add a word in support of this amendment. I think it will be hard on the plaintiff or the prosecutor to have to prove his case, if the clause stands as it is. The Hon'ble the Law Member said the other day that in ordinary criminal cases the burden of proof is cast on the prosecutor. This is certainly true. But he will agree with me when I say that in criminal cases the prosecutor is discharged from responsibility when he has made out a *prima facie* case. When an accused person is put on his defence then the onus is shifted to him and he must then bring his conduct within the purview of any exception of the law. Similarly, I submit that to hold the plaintiff responsible to prove not only the want of good faith but also of the reasonableness of belief in the mind of the defendant would be certainly to place upon him a burden that he cannot possibly discharge."

8-47 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi**:—"My Lord the amendment moved by my Hon'ble friends, everyone of whom belongs to the legal profession, raises a question of law of considerable importance and, with your permission, I propose to deal with it from the strictly legal point of view. At the very outset I wish to emphasize the fact that, in order to arrive at a correct conclusion with reference to this question, it is essential for Hon'ble Members to bear in mind what clause 3 exactly enacts. Now, even a cursory analysis of this clause will make it clear that it can be divided into two parts. The first portion of this clause relates to the evidential character of the Secretary's certificate in connection with the first issue in such cases, *i.e.*, whether the action was performed under the orders of an officer of the Government. With reference to this portion of the clause, no Hon'ble Member has raised any objection whatever, and I take it that this portion of the clause is acceptable to everyone of them. The clause then proceeds:—'and all action taken for the aforesaid purposes shall be deemed to have been taken in good faith and in reasonable belief that it was necessary therefor unless the contrary is proved'. In other words, the onus of proof of absence of good faith and of a reasonable belief will be on the plaintiff or prosecutor, as the case may be. This being so, the question arises whether the position which embodied in this clause is a novel one, incapable of being supported either by general principles or by precedent, or is it a position

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which is justified by general principles as well as by authority. Now, my Lord, in the very remarkable address delivered by him the other day when the Hon'ble the Law Member made a comprehensive survey of the constitutional aspect of martial law, he cited precedent after precedent from various countries within the British Empire from which it was perfectly clear that whenever and wherever martial law had been introduced, it had invariably been followed by an Indemnity Act. Hon'ble Members will remember that he cited the corresponding clauses in these Indemnity Acts in order to show that in seeking to enact clause 3 we were not making any new departure whatever. In ordinary circumstances a reference to that speech would have been quite sufficient to meet the situation, but on this occasion I propose, with your Excellency's permission, to go a little further in order to establish three propositions. The first of these propositions is that the position which is enacted in the second portion of this clause is one which already finds place in more than one of the Acts which have been passed by the Indian Legislature ; the second is that it is in perfect consonance with the statutory rules of evidence as obtaining in this country, and the third proposition is that it is justified by judicial authority. Now, turning to the first proposition, as far back as the year 1850, an Act was passed by the Indian Legislature in order to protect Judicial officers in respect of acts which may have been done without jurisdiction but in good faith, Act No. XVIII of 1850. To section 1 of that Act I beg your Excellency's permission to refer. This is what is laid down—

' No Judge, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Collector or other person acting judicially shall be liable to be sued in any Civil Court for any act done or ordered to be done by him in the discharge of his judicial duty whether or not within the limits of his jurisdiction ; provided that he at the time in good faith believed himself to have jurisdiction to do or order the act complained of. '

" Now, my Lord, in a leading case on this section their Lordships of the Privy Council in a judgment reported in 2, Moore's Indian Appeals, at page 293, laid down the following principle. I am afraid I must correct myself. This rule was not based on this particular section, but was based on the corresponding section in 21, Geo. III, cap. 70, sec. 24. Their Lordships held that the section protecting the Provincial Magistrates in India from actions for any wrong or injury done by them in the exercise of their judicial offices does not confer unlimited protection, but places them on the same footing as those in English Courts by a similar jurisdiction and only gives them an exemption from liability when acting *bonâ fide* in cases in which they have mistakenly acted without jurisdiction. Trespass will not lie against a judge for acting judicially but without jurisdiction unless he knew or had the means of knowing of the effect of jurisdiction, but now mark what follows 'and it lies upon the plaintiff in every such case to prove that fact. '

" Now, my Lord, the Hon'ble Pandit thought it was very extraordinary that the onus of proving the absence of good faith should be placed upon a plaintiff in a case such as this. Your Lordship will see that this is exactly what their Lordships of the Privy Council laid down in this ruling, *i.e.*, that it will be for the plaintiff to prove that the Magistrate acted otherwise than in good faith in cases of this description.

" Turning now to section 43 of the Police Act, No. V of 1861, it enacts as follows :—

' When any action of prosecution shall be brought or any proceedings held against any police officer for any act done by him in such capacity, it shall be lawful for him to plead that such act was done by him under the authority of a warrant issued by a Magistrate. Such plea shall be proved by the production of the warrant directing, and puroporting to be signed by such Magistrate and the defendant shall thereupon be entitled to a decree in his favour.'

" That is to say, under this enactment the mere production of the warrant directing the police officer to do a certain thing will entitle him to a verdict in his favour and a suit against him shall be dismissed.

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"Now, your Lordship will see that the provision which I have just read out is analogous to the first part of clause 3, and if we had stopped at the end of the first part, we would have been perfectly justified in doing so, because there is the precedent of the Police Act in its favour; but in the present enactment, we do not stop there; we go on to say that the act must have been done in good faith and so on. Therefore, it is perfectly clear that the present Act is justified by the precedent of the Police Act also.

"Turning, my Lord, to the Statutory Rules of Evidence as obtaining in India, it seems to me that it is unquestionable that the onus of proof as laid down in the clause under discussion is in perfect consonance with the provisions of the Evidence Act. Let me in this connection invite the attention of the Council to two facts. The proceedings instituted by the person against whom action has been taken will either be criminal or civil. Now in criminal cases, it is one of the fundamental principles of criminal administration in all civilised countries, that the accused must be presumed to be innocent until his guilt is established by the prosecutor so that the onus of proof lies in every criminal case on the prosecutor to establish the guilt of the accused. No authority is required for this A. B. C. of Criminal Law, but if the Hon'ble Pandit who, I believe, has given up practice for a large number of years, requires an authority, I will only mention section 101 of the Indian Evidence Act and invite his attention to illustration A below that section:—

'A desires a court to give judgment that B shall be punished for a crime which A says B has committed the crime. And the onus of proof lies on the prosecutor.'

"Now, my Lord, turning to cases of civil proceedings, sec. 102 of the Indian Evidence Act enacts as follows:—

'The burden of proof in a suit or proceeding lies on that person who would fail if no evidence at all were given on either side.'

That is the general principle laid down in the Indian Evidence Act regarding the question of onus of proof. Now if in a civil suit a plaintiff were to come into court and ask for damages against the defendant officer of Government on the ground of certain action done by that officer, it is obvious that if no evidence were produced on either side, it is the plaintiff who must fail; his suit would naturally be dismissed if no evidence is produced on either side. And may I remind my three learned friends that this question is really concluded by authority. The case which, under these circumstances, will be instituted will be of the class of cases which are characterised as suits for damages for malicious prosecutions. It has been laid down by their Lordships of the Privy Council and by all the High Courts that even in cases where an accused person has been discharged or acquitted, whether in the Original Court or on appeal, when that person, in his own turn, comes into a civil court and asks for damages for malicious prosecution as against the prosecutor, he must, in spite of his discharge by the Criminal Court, establish three propositions. Firstly, that he was innocent of the crime with which he was charged, secondly, that the prosecution was malicious, and thirdly, and this is the most important point to which I wish to invite the attention of the Council, it is for the plaintiff to prove absence of reasonable and proper cause on the part of the defendant. That rule is obviously analogous to the rule which is embodied in the proposed clause. I need not cite in support of this position a long string of authorities which can be cited. It is sufficient for me to invite attention to only two leading authorities on this position. The Privy Council judgment in Indian Law Reports 25, Bombay, 322, Judgment by Lord MacNaughton, and the Calcutta High Court Judgment reported in Indian Law Reports, 28, Cal. 591, Judgment of Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice.

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Therefore, my Lord, I submit that, on the ground of judicial authority, on the ground of precedent, on the ground of statutory rules of evidence, the onus is rightly placed on the plaintiff or the prosecutor in this clause when he comes into court either claiming damages or charging the accused person with an offence under the criminal law of the land, and, I submit, therefore that the principle of onus laid down in this clause is not only not extraordinary, but is the rule which already prevails, and in consequence, we are not enacting anything new."

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes :—"My Lord, this is not an amendment which Government can accept, and I am in some difficulty in dealing with it. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma told the Council that he was willing to accept the position that it should be assumed that acts were done in good faith and were necessary until the contrary is proved in all cases of what I would call statutory law. But my Hon'ble friend would not apply the same rule to cases under non-statutory martial law. I am in a difficulty as to this, as I do not understand his differentiation between the two. Then came the Hon'ble Pandit who would not accept it at all. This is a case in which I am afraid the St. Vincent Act did not help the Hon'ble Pandit, and therefore we did not hear anything about it. The Hon'ble Pandit's argument was based on a passage which, I think, he quoted from a newspaper called the 'Servant of India' referring to an argument by Chief Justice Cockburn, not as a Judge, I understand, but in a discussion on some Indemnity Bill of which the Hon'ble Member did not give us any particulars. As far as I know, an Indemnity Bill on the lines of Lord Cockburn's argument was never passed by Parliament . . . . 4-3 P.M.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"It was as a Judge that that remark was made by Lord Cockburn."

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes :—"I can carry it no further than the narrative in the 'Servant of India' which I have before me. It refers to a remark by Lord Cockburn in discussing an Indemnity Bill. I know no more about it, nor, I think, does the Hon'ble Pandit . . . .

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"May I mention that it will be found in 4 Queen's Bench Division, which is where I think that case was reported ?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes :—"Again I say that, so far as I know, such an Indemnity Bill was never passed by Parliament. It was apparently a suggestion by an eminent authority as to what should be put into an Indemnity Bill, but the suggestion does not appear to have been carried into effect.

"I think the Council may be interested to hear a relevant clause of the general Indemnity Bill which is, I believe, now before Parliament.

"The clause provides, as our Bill does, for certificates that acts were done under authority and goes on to say that 'any such act, matter or thing done by or under the authority of such person shall be deemed to have been done in good faith unless the contrary is proved.'

"That is one of the terms of the Imperial Bill now before Parliament, and our clause follows it very closely."

The Hon'ble Mr Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—"My Lord, my Hon'ble friend Mr. Shafi has obliged us by discoursing upon the rules of evidence and upon the previous history of enactments with regard to the onus of proof. I do not think anybody here need be told that the plaintiff or the 4-5 P.M.

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prosecutor ought ordinarily to prove his case, that the actions of the accused or defendant infringe upon some legal right, some rule of law. That he has to do. But these general dicta are a little beside the point. What we are now concerned with here is that admittedly certain actions are in violation of the ordinary law of the land. Admitting that, the question is whether we are to give protection to officers violating the law on the ground that their acts are to be presumed to have been done in good faith for the purpose of carrying out the objects of martial law. That is the real point. Therefore, in the absence of an Indemnity Bill like this, the onus would really lie upon the person pleading good faith in defence. I will only quote one passage—'A person who under martial law imprisons or kills British subjects in India must, if he is to escape imprisonment, justify his conduct by proving its necessity.'

"Here what we say is, though as a matter of fact the act may not be necessary, we shall presume that the officer believed it to be necessary, and therefore we shall exempt him from punishment. Therefore I do not see how Mr. Shafi's remarks will help us. The question is are we as a Legislature to raise this presumption in favour of all acts, only some or in favour of no acts? I took an intermediate position. It was necessary under the circumstances in which this Bill was brought in for Hon'ble Members to contend really that, in the absence of a clear proof of necessity, the onus should not be on the plaintiff, but even to an intermediate position objection has been taken by the Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes: here we have two classes of cases; one class, in which martial law has been proclaimed and in respect of which there is some doubt. Then we have another to which the ordinary law should be applied and to protect which would be a violation of the constitution. Having regard to the facts which have been so far disclosed it would be a travesty of justice to presume good faith and reasonable belief, in favour of certain officers in respect of some of the incidents which occurred before the 14th and the 16th of April 1919. I suggested that therefore no presumption should be raised in respect of acts done before the proclamation of martial law, and after the necessity therefore had ceased in the eye of the law. Of course here we are not arguing before Judges on the question of presumptions and technicalities, we are arguing whether the course suggested by the Government is expedient; whether it is politically right, whether it would not be a dangerous precedent, when we know as a matter of fact that those presumptions are not justifiable in many cases as far as our present information goes."

The motion was put and negatived.

4-10 P.M. **The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :**—"My Lord, I move that after the words 'and all action taken' in clause 3 the following be inserted:—'after the proclamation of martial law therein and during the continuance thereof.' I have really stated all my reasons with reference to this point in dealing with the previous amendment. I shall therefore not weary the Council by repeating them. I respectfully submit that a distinction must be drawn between acts committed before the proclamation of martial law and after its proclamation, and, I think, there would be grave disaffection felt by the public if Government should try to shield acts which *primâ facie* must be assumed to be guilty."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—"My Lord, I have really nothing to add to what I have already said on this subject. I have explained that martial law was enforced before it was formally proclaimed in certain areas."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"My Lord, I beg to move 'that in clause 3 for the words from 'and all action' to the end of the clause the following be substituted :—

'and that every act, matter and thing shall be presumed to have been done, *boná fide*, necessarily and properly, until the contrary shall be made to appear by the party complaining.' "

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The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes :—"I think there is nothing more to be said on this point, and I shall not weary the Council by repeating my arguments."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—"My Lord, a similar amendment has been thrown out by the Council, and there is no use in pressing this.* I beg to withdraw it." 4-13 P.M.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—"My Lord, I ask for the omission of clause 4. Clause 4 runs thus :—

'Every person confined under and by virtue of any sentence passed by a court or other authority constituted or appointed under martial law and acting in a judicial capacity shall be deemed to have been lawfully confined and shall continue liable to confinement until the expiration of such sentence, or until released by the Governor General in Council or otherwise discharged by lawful authority.'

"Of course this is partly governed by clause 6, which says :—

"Nothing in this Act shall—

(*a*) apply to any sentence passed or punishment inflicted by or under the orders of any Commission appointed under the Martial Law Ordinance, 1919, or

(*b*) be deemed to bar a full and unqualified exercise of His Majesty's pleasure in receiving or rejecting appeals to His Majesty in Council or to affect any question or matter to be decided therein.'

"Therefore, one class of cases really goes out, namely, those that are covered by the judgments of the Commissions appointed under the Martial Law Ordinances. I dealt at some length before with my objections to this part of the Bill and I shall not repeat them again. I shall try to summarise the various points on which I based my argument in asking the Council not to accept these convictions and sentences as being right and as deserving of confirmation. The point that was made by the Hon'ble the Home Member for bringing in a clause of this description was that, *primâ facie*, these sentences might, after martial law ceased, be considered to be *ultra vires* and without jurisdiction. That therefore many persons might have to be released, and, inasmuch as inconvenient results would follow, an enactment of this description is absolutely necessary in the interests of peace and order. Well, the answer to that is two-fold. First of all, you might bring up those offenders who the Government think are really guilty and deserving of further detention before the ordinary courts. The only question would be one of expense. They may be re-arrested, and put in jail pending trial, and the interests of peace and order would not suffer in the slightest degree. The only question would be as to whether public time and public money would not be wasted by pursuing such a course. Put shortly the point is whether, on the balance of convenience, we are to confirm these convictions following precedents, or, having regard to the special methods employed in the Punjab, we should insist upon the Government bringing up the cases again wholly or partially. Hon'ble Members will see that I have got another amendment to the effect, that, at any rate in cases not covered by the Indian Penal Code or any special or local law this clause should not be applied. The objections, my Lord, are these. Assume that there was a necessity for martial law. According to many of us that necessity began, if at all, on the 14th or 16th and ceased about the

* 'That in clause 3 the words 'in a reasonable belief' be omitted.'

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23rd. If the above view be correct, it was wrong both on principle and the dictates of sound policy for the Government to have established tribunals or passed any Ordinance on the 21st for the purpose of dealing with the disturbances. The questions as to the interpretation and validity of these Ordinances, Nos. I and IV, how far they are applicable and as to whether they are applicable in cases governed by the Bengal Regulation only, are really before the Privy Council, but I submit on the question before the Legislature we are not hampered by considerations which might restrict the action of the Privy Council or of any duly constituted authority. The question, my Lord, is, was there any reason for the ordinary courts of the land not trying these offenders, and if special tribunals were rightly established, their not trying the offenders with the ordinary procedure observed, at any rate after the 21st.? If Hon'ble Members turn to the statement of trials by summary courts and area officers in the districts of Lahore, Amritsar, Gujranwala, Gujrat and Lyallpur, Hon'ble Members will find that most if not all of these convictions were late in April, and in May, June, July, and on later dates. It may be argued that martial law cannot be said to be in force when the ordinary courts are sitting for administering the law, and all writers have held that that is one of the criteria. The judicial tribunals in the Punjab were administering justice ordinarily without any interference, I take it, after the 21st. If they were administering the law after the 21st or the 23rd, was there any necessity for depriving the citizens of the Punjab of the protection of the procedure which was guaranteed to them by the Legislature deliberately in enacting the Criminal Procedure Code and other laws ? My submission therefore is that there was a violation of the fundamental principle of jurisprudence and violation of the protection given by the Legislature, when courts were constituted which could set at naught the ordinary procedure. This is my first and strong objection to our ratifying these convictions. Of course, if there was a state of war, if it was absolutely impossible for any court to sit and try cases, then certainly it would have been foolish on my part to say that the strict procedure of the Criminal Procedure Code should be adhered to. Necessity knows no law, and if the ordinary law courts cannot administer the law, there is no use of complaining that they did not. But here that was not the state of things. The courts were sitting, the courts were administering justice; there was absolutely nothing, therefore, to justify the depriving the citizens of the protection of the ordinary procedure. It is true that courts of three Judges have been appointed, but the ordinary right of appeal has been taken away. That is my second objection.

"There is a third objection, my Lord, and that is this. As things stand, in some cases the evidence was not clearly recorded; in other cases there are no clear judgments, so that it is absolutely impossible in a large number of cases—I will not say in all—for the Legislative Council, the Government or any Judges who may be appointed to consider as to whether these decisions were rightly come to. There can be no scrutiny, and therefore I submit as a matter of principle that there should be no confirmation of these sentences.

"Then, my Lord, there is another ground, and a stronger one. These martial law officers have issued various regulations the enforcement of which might or might not be justifiable during actual rebellion or the suppression thereof. But, I submit, it would not do for the Legislature sitting here deliberately to confirm sentences under martial law orders based on principles opposed to the ordinary notions of civilisation. The number of regulations apart from notices framed by these various officers and prescribing penalties was, I think, 15. Regulation 16 runs thus :—'Any person who contravenes any of the foregoing regulations shall be liable to trial by an officer authorised to dispose of an offence summarily under martial law, and such officer may sentence the offender to imprisonment,

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rigorous or simple, which may extend to two years or to fine not exceeding one thousand rupees or with both . . and may also inflict whipping in addition to or in lieu of any other punishment which he is empowered to inflict.' I need hardly say that failure to salaam a European, discourtesy to a European officer and such like things had been made offences either by notice or by regulation. Therefore the point is that if by clause 3 you confirm the conviction—I know it has been confined only to cases where persons have been confined—if you confirm the conviction you necessarily ratify the legality of a provision of this description which could inflict the punishment of whipping and other punishments upon any person guilty of any infraction of martial law. We are grateful to the Hon'ble the Home Member for confining clause 3 to cases of imprisoned persons, but I would ask him to see whether we are not, as a matter of fact, in confirming the validity of these convictions, really ratifying Regulation 16 covering them all and convictions passed under regulations which cannot, I think, be ratified by any Legislature. It may be that some of the regulations are perfectly unobjectionable ; but here the officers in command went and multiplied martial law offences, created offences which were not known to the law of the land, and under a comprehensive code of punishments a person can be whipped and imprisoned for any offence and in confirming the rule which inflicts the penalty you validate that rule ; that is my real difficulty. When the question of the amendment of the Army Act was under the consideration of this Council, I sought to move an amendment that that punishment of whipping should be abolished. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was so good as to sympathise with the object of my amendment . . . . .

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes :—" I rise to a point of order. I ask whether these remarks have anything to do with the clause of the Bill to which the Hon'ble Member has moved an amendment ? It does not deal with convictions or the nature of the punishment ; it only confirms sentences of confinement and nothing else." 1-2? P.M.

The Hon'ble, Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—" That is my real difficulty and I think that is no sufficient answer to my question. I find that in case No. 159 a person was thrashed and he was also remanded. . . .

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—" May I explain, my Lord, that this clause has nothing whatever to do with any sentence of whipping at all ? I submit that the Hon'ble Member is out of order in attempting to create prejudice by bringing up this question of whipping."

The President :—" The Hon'ble Member must confine himself to the clause which he asks this Council to delete."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—" No one would be more glad if it were possible . . . . .

The President :—" It is certainly possible."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—" I shall then treat it as possible, because I take it that both the Hon'ble the Law Member and the Home Member do not want to uphold the legality of that rule. It may be legal or it may be illegal, that was just the point I was driving at. My real difficulty was that you would be indirectly ratifying that rule inasmuch as there were cases in which persons were remanded to custody and the punishment of whipping to which I was alluding is provided for in the general penal clause. I know that any observation made by any Hon'ble Member in the course of the discussion would be absolutely irrelevant for the purpose of interpreting the Act

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when it comes up before the law courts; but I do not think that there is much use carrying the discussion further on this point.

"Then, my Lord, apart from that clause I would ask this Council to bear in mind that various offences had been created, such as selling above controlled rates foodstuffs, milk, etc., and so on, punishable in the same manner, and the preamble (paragraph 3) was not limited in its operation as is clause 4 of the Bill. Of course it may be said that the operative part of an act is the thing that matters, and it is a perfectly sound argument; but I know the preamble is sometimes used in interpreting an Act. The preamble says—

'Whereas certain persons have been convicted by courts and other authorities constituted or appointed under martial law, and it is expedient to confirm and provide for the continuance of sentences passed by such courts or authorities.'

"It is very general; and therefore there is danger in wide interpretation of this clause and Regulation 16. I am glad to be told at any rate that no such use would be made of it and that it was not intended to cover that part of the Regulation which provides for the punishment of whipping, etc. I shall proceed, my Lord, on that assumption. Then the question is as to the various offences not known to the law which had been created by these martial law orders, and the various terms of imprisonment ranging up to two years, etc., inflicted under these. My submission is, would it be right for us as a Legislature to confirm these convictions without knowing more, especially when we know as a matter of fact that all the materials are not before anybody on which the rightness and appropriateness of the decisions may be examined. I therefore submit that this clause should be eliminated, and the ordinary procedure should be resorted to."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—"My Lord, I hope Hon'ble Members will not conclude from what the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma has said that this clause involves the admission of the principles to which he has referred. It does not. He referred, for instance, to the sentences of whipping awarded by the military authorities for certain offences. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of such a form of punishment, every Member who reads the clause which is now under discussion will see that there is no reference in it to whipping at all, and that it does not justify such sentences. I suggest further that the introduction of the racial question and the mention of this form of punishment were made in order to create a prejudice in the minds of the Council. I can conceive of no other reason for the mention of these matters. My Lord, I have already in my opening speech explained to the best of my ability why we cannot accept this amendment. When martial law is introduced in a particular area, it is clearly necessary for the military authorities to have some means of enforcing their orders, of punishing summarily and speedily crimes directly connected with the disturbances and breaches of military regulations. I think that is a proposition that will be evident to everybody, and as a matter of fact, I believe that when martial law is enforced the normal procedure is to constitute some form of summary courts; if indeed such courts were not constituted, there would be no authority whatever which could enforce obedience of martial law regulations. Otherwise if the offender were sent to the Civil Courts they would say 'this is not an offence under the civil law or one of which we can take any cognizance whatever.' Many of the men sentenced by these summary courts were, as I explained to the Council before, convicted of very heinous crimes, such offences as arson, the possession of stolen property, the destruction of railway lines, etc. I am very anxious not to repeat what I have said already. A large number, about 90 per cent I believe,—but I will not guarantee that statement—were tried before 1st class Magistrates whose business it is normally to try similar offences. I have already given an undertaking to this Council, further,—and I have already

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addressed the Punjab Government on the subject—that we will have the sentences of all these men revised by two High Court Judges. Further, those who have been convicted of offences which are really a violation of military regulations only, will be released by Government, provided that the facts found by the Court are not such as to justify a conviction for an offence punishable under the ordinary law. I do not know if I make myself quite clear. There are a certain number of offenders who have been definitely convicted under various sections of the Indian Penal Code. There is another class of offenders who have been convicted of breaches of military regulations. In some of the latter cases the facts found would justify the conviction of these men under the ordinary criminal law. We have cases, for instance, of extortion; one man was convicted of extorting money from a townsman on threat of giving certain information to the Police. This is a conviction that might well have been had under section 384. There is another case of indecent assault on a woman in which the conviction was recorded as a breach of military regulations; then we have cases of injuries done to railways and telegraphs. In such cases although the convictions have been recorded as breaches of military regulations, these records will only be revised in the ordinary way. Where, however, the offence consists of violation of military regulations and the facts found do not constitute an offence under the ordinary law, it is the intention of the Government—I gave the undertaking before and I give it again—to release the men immediately. I hope that will go some way towards meeting Mr. Sarma. But the amendment he proposes goes a great deal further than this, and would mean that none of these sentences of imprisonment should be validated at all. My Lord, I do not know how the military Commander can do his duty without these sentences. If anybody is whipped a large section of the public at once protests :' what a scandal, what a barbarous thing ?'

" What then is to be done with these offenders if they are not to be imprisoned or whipped ? Fining would not meet the circumstances of many cases. I have explained that Summary Courts were absolutely necessary and that proceedings in the ordinary courts would in cases in which speedy measures were necessary be an impossibility. Wherever martial law has been in force it has been the practice to constitute these courts, and it has been the practice to validate the sentences and the normal procedure to go very much further than the Bill which we have under consideration. Here, for instance, is the South Africa Act of 1915 which has been constantly quoted. It runs :—

'The several courts martial and military and special tribunals constituted and convened by or on behalf of the Government or its officers during the period aforesaid for the trial and punishment of persons guilty of treasonable, seditious or rebellious conduct or of persons subject to military law shall be deemed to have been constituted in accordance with law, and the several sentences ......are hereby confirmed.'

And goes on :—

'Every person confined in any prison, gaol, lockup, or in any other place whatsoever under and by virtue of any such sentence aforesaid shall continue liable to be confined therein.'

The same provisions will be found in both the older South Africa Acts. In one of them there is a definite reference to offences which really consist of a breach of military regulations, the very class of offences to which the Hon'ble Member made a reference. Similarly, the Imperial Bill, which has now been quoted, says :—

'Any sentence passed, judgment given or order made by any military court (other than a court-martial constituted in pursuance of any Statute) in connection with the present war or by any court established for the administration of justice within any territory in the occupation of any of His Majesty's forces during such occupation or after such occupation has determined until the Court has been abolished or superseded by such lawfully constituted authority as may hereafter be established for the administration of such territory shall be deemed to be and always to have been valid.'

In asking the Council to adopt this clause we are not therefore departing from the normal procedure. It was, however, suggested in another part of the

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argument of the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma, if I understood him aright, the point raised was that the ordinary courts were sitting and it was therefore improper to resort to summary courts— . . . .

4-40 P.M. **The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :**—"You could for the sake of the convenience of the administration multiply the officers, but the procedure would be the ordinary one."

4-41 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :**—"That is much the same thing, but in any case wherever military courts of this character have been constituted, it has been the universal practice, I think, to adopt a summary form of procedure. In fact this is obviously necessary if justice is to be administered quickly. In many cases where martial law has been established in the past, we know also that the Civil Courts have sat for the trial of ordinary offences concurrently with Military Courts specially constituted for the trial of offences connected with these disturbances. Finally, before I sit down, I want to point out two results of the adoption of this amendment. One is that Government would have to release a very large number of criminals, dangerous criminals, on to the country. That would be extremely unwise; and the second result would be that Council would deliberately put the Government in this position, that they would be liable to actions for wrongful imprisonment brought by a number of men who have done their best to destroy the safety of the State in a time of grave peril. That, I hope, this Council will not agree to."

4-43 P.M. **The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :**—" My Lord, I am thankful to the Hon'ble the Home Member for his promise to release persons who were merely guilty of infraction of martial law regulations, and whose cases could not have been brought up under the criminal laws of the land. I think the people must be satisfied with that promise. But, my Lord, with regard to the question as to what effect it would have on public peace if a large number of people are released, I have already answered that; they may be brought before the ordinary courts. With regard to the cases of imprisonment, I still submit there is absolutely no information whatsoever as to why the ordinary courts were not allowed to proceed or the ordinary procedure was not followed, beyond the answer that military officers could not have done it. My reply to it, my Lord, is, that the courts specially constituted to try offences only on the ground of necessity might have followed the regular forms and should have followed the form in a time of peace when there was actually no rebellion. In the interests, my Lord, of persons who may have wrongly suffered as well as of the future, I think I must press this amendment."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—" My Lord, having regard to the promise we have received, I shall not press the other two* amendments on the agenda, and I beg leave to withdraw them. "

The motions were by leave withdrawn.

4-45 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha :**—"My Lord, I propose ' that to clause 5 the following be added :—

'Such assessment by the said Judicial Officer shall be made pursuant to an inquiry conducted in the manner, so far as possible, laid down for the trial of suits in the Code of Civil Procedure'.

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* **The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma :—**

32. '*That if amendment No. 31 be rejected* the words ' and shall continue liable to confinement until the expiration of such sentence or until released by the Governor General in Council or otherwise discharged by lawful authority ' in class 4 be omitted.'

33. ' That to clause 4 the following be added :—

' Provided that no person shall continue liable to confinement after the date of commencement of this Act unless he shall have been convicted and sentenced for some offence under the Indian Penal Code or some special or local law in force before the establishment of martial law.'

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'An appeal shall lie to the High Court against such order of assessment in the manner provided for appeals from orders in the Code of Civil Procedure, the order passed by the High Court being final.'

"My Lord, this amendment does not touch at all even the fringe of the substantive provisions of the Bill. It only provides a machinery for the assessment being made, and as there is no provision of that character in this Bill, I think, my Lord, this amendment might be adopted with a view to provide a machinery for the purpose."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—"My Lord, the intention of the clause is to provide a summary remedy for persons who might consider themselves aggrieved owing to their properties having been commandeered by the military authorities. The Bill does not, as I understand, prevent a regular suit from being brought. Our intention is merely to provide a convenient remedy for the assessment of damages, and any one may seek redress in a law court. In those circumstances, if any person wishes to go to a law court and have a full trial, he may do so, but we do not think that it is desirable to prescribe the lengthy procedure of the Civil Court for an officer of the kind proposed. We do not either think it necessary to allow an appeal from proceedings of this character."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha :—"My Lord, with regard to that part of the question which refers to appeals, I am prepared to withdraw it. But I think there should be some procedure laid down, and I have added the words 'so far as possible'. I do not, therefore, insist upon the trial being conducted in strict accordance with the Civil Procedure Code. I am prepared to withdraw the second clause about the appeal, to which the Hon'ble the Home Member objects."

The motion was put and negatived.

The President :—"I should have stated after Mr. Sarma withdrew his amendments just now, that amendment* No. 10 which stood on the agenda until these amendments were disposed of was of course dropped. It is consequential."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—"My Lord, may I point out that the same position arises with regard to an amendment of Mr. Sinha also ?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—"My Lord, I submit that this should be accepted, because it refers to certain cases only. It refers to certain cases and subject to certain limitations only, and those words I would like to be added to paragraph 3 of the preamble."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—"If the Hon'ble Member wishes to move the amendment, I have no objection."

The President :—(To Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma) "You move No. 10."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—"I think that will clear the position."

The President :—"Yes, Mr. Sarma is moving his amendment No. 10 which was held up until the other two amendments 32 and 33† were disposed of."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—"My Lord, the Act deals with only certain cases, and it imposes certain limitations. Clause 4 deals with the cases only of persons who are actually confined in prison, and in order to bring it into conformity with the other provisions, I propose that to paragraph 3 of the preamble the words 'in certain cases and subject to the limitations specified herein below' be added. I therefore hope that this amendment will be accepted." 4-49 P.M.

*10. 'That to paragraph 3 of the preamble the following be added 'in certain cases and subject to the limitations specified herein below'

† *Vide* page 1366 of these Proceedings.

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The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"My Lord, I may say at once that we have no objection whatever to the introduction of the words suggested by the Hon'ble Member if the insertion will please him, but they really do not make any difference in the effect of the Bill. As it will apparently gratify the Hon'ble Member, I am prepared to accept an amendment, substituting the words 'certain sentences' for the words 'sentences.'"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadar B. N. Sarma:—"It is not a matter for gratification, my Lord, but it is a question of some importance, and I am glad that the Hon'ble the Home Member has accepted a modified form of my amendment."

The amended motion was put and agreed to.

4-51 P.M. **The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:**—"My Lord, I beg to move 'that in clause 6, sub-clause (*b*) be omitted and the said sub-clause be inserted as a new clause 7, and that to the said new clause 7 the following be added:—

'And any order made by His Majesty in Council on any appeal presented by any individual or individuals against any conviction or sentence passed by any tribunal constituted under martial law and acting in a judicial capacity or by Commissioners appointed under the Martial Law Ordinance, 1919, as to the legality, propriety or correctness of any conviction or sentence may be taken advantage of by any other person convicted by the tribunals or Commissioners aforementioned though he may not have appealed against his conviction or sentence to His Majesty in Council, if the grounds upon which any order of His Majesty in Council is based are common to or govern the case of such other persons, and the Governor General in Council shall be bound to act upon the reasons underlying the said order of His Majesty in Council in all cases governed by such order; and the High Court of Judicature established in the Province shall on an application made to that Court for that purpose decide whether any particular case is governed by the rule laid down or reasons underlying any order of His Majesty in Council.'

"My Lord, the object of my amendment should be obvious to everybody who has followed the debates during the last few days over the Punjab affairs. There is a large number of persons who have been arrested, detained, tried, convicted and are undergoing sentences. A few of these have appealed to His Majesty's Privy Council. An appeal to His Majesty in Privy Council is not an easy affair; it involves much expenditure, much local help, and everybody is not in a position to do so. Even if the public do extend their help to some persons, as I am thankful to say help has been extended to a number of persons to have their cases brought before His Majesty in Privy Council, but the number of such cases will, I fear, be small. There will still be a large number of persons who will not be able to approach the Privy Council. The cases that have been tried, many of them might probably rest upon some common ground. At any rate it is expected that the decision of His Majesty in Council about certain points will govern a number of cases, and the object of my amendment is that, where His Majesty in Council has considered the case and has expressed an opinion upon the matters involved in it, the benefit of that decision should be secured to such other persons who may have been tried by these martial law commissioners or summary courts and who may not have taken their case to the Privy Council. My Lord, I hope that this will commend itself to the Government because it would be anomalous and deplorable that when His Majesty in Council has expressed an opinion upon points which affect the cases of other persons, they should not have the benefit of that decision. I do not think the Government would wish to contemplate that situation. I venture to think that in this matter, at any rate, the Government will be in sympathy with my amendment. The second clause which I have added, clause 7, lays down, in order to make assurance doubly sure, that the Governor General in Council should be bound by the decision of their Lordships in the Privy Council in such cases and that they should be bound, on receipt of the orders of His Majesty in Council in any particular case to take action on all such cases as may be affected by it. But, my Lord, we are all human and there is no knowing whether a decision of the Government of India will satisfy the persons whose

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right or interests may be involved, and for that reason, as an assurance that everybody will have a chance of having the matter properly considered and decided, I have suggested that the High Court of Judicature established in the province should, on application made to that Court for that purpose, decide whether a particular case is governed by the rules laid down or the orders of His Majesty in Council. I hope the proposal will commend itself to Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha :—" I should like to say one word, my Lord, in support of this proposal, which seems to me a very reasonable one. Otherwise, there will be great hardship entailed on a large number of people who cannot appeal to His Majesty in Council. Therefore, people here should be given the benefit of a Privy Council Judgment, if they move the High Court on the ground that the facts and circumstances in their cases are similar to those of the cases before the Privy Council, and obtain a favourable order therefrom." 4-56 P.M.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—" My Lord, I have a similar amendment against my name. It is obviously just that if the grounds of decision upon which the Privy Council set aside a conviction are common, it should apply to similar cases, and the Government or the High Court should set aside those convictions and sentences also. Of course if the grounds on which the Privy Council set aside these convictions are of a technical character, and not based upon the merits, there is nothing to prevent the Government from bringing up the offenders before the regular courts for trial. Therefore the ground of convenience should not be for keeping those men in confinement, even though their cases may be really governed by the decision of the Privy Council."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—" My Lord, if Hon'ble Members will again read clause 6 of the Bill they will see that nothing in the Bill can affect trials by commissions. Sub-clause (*a*) of this clause runs as follows : 'Nothing in this Act shall apply to any sentence passed or punishment inflicted by or under the orders of any Commission appointed under the Martial Law Ordinance, 1919.' 4-59 P.M.

" If Hon'ble Members will now turn to the amendment which is proposed in clause 6 by Mr. Malaviya, they will see that an important part of his amendment is entirely inconsistent with the sub-clause which I have just read. You cannot in one sub-clause of a Bill say that nothing in this Act shall affect trials before the Commissions, and in the next sub-clause go on to provide for such convictions and sentences. I do not know if I have made myself clear, but it seems to me that, as a matter of drafting and of principle, this is impossible. We are particularly anxious, and have been most careful throughout this Bill, to avoid any reference to these Commissions appointed under the Martial Law Ordinance, because we know that certain sentences from them are before the Privy Council on appeal, and that it would be manifestly improper . . . . .

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" My Lord, I do not want to stick to the actual wording of the amendment. If the Hon'ble Member will put it in a different form which will be acceptable, I shall be quite agreeable."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—"I am aware of the habit of the Hon'ble Member of putting a motion in an impossible form and then asking me at the last moment to put it into proper form. Well, I cannot do it at this juncture; he should have thought of this before. But I shall be able, I hope, to some extent at any rate, to meet the object which he has in view. I was for the moment trying to point out to the Council that it would be entirely inconsistent with the rest of the Bill if this amendment, as it is worded, was passed by the Council, and I cannot possibly undertake at a moment's notice to

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alter the amendment into a form in which it could be accepted. I have already accepted one amendment from Mr. Sinha to-day, and I am not at all sure that I was wise in doing so . . . .

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha :—"I can assure the Hon'ble Member he was."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—"It may however meet the Hon'ble Member and others here if I explain that if there is a decision by the Privy Council in any appeal before them and any appellant is acquitted on grounds which affect the conviction of other persons who have not appealed, we shall certainly examine the cases, and if we are satisfied that the reasons set out in the Privy Council's judgment apply to any cases of the persons under confinement here, we shall give effect to the principles enunciated by the Privy Council. It follows necessarily, that if the men who have appealed to the Privy Council are acquitted on grounds which would apply to other cases, those who have not appealed will receive the benefit of the decision. But I want the Council to remember that the position of the persons to whom this Bill applies is entirely different from the position of persons tried by the Commissions. These men were tried by summary courts appointed by the military authorities. The proclamation of martial law is a statutory authority vested in the Governor General in Council, I believe, and it seems to me that the validity of the sentences of summary courts depends upon entirely different grounds from those which form the basis of the decisions of the Commissions. It is however quite possible that I may be wrong in this matter and, should the judgments of the Privy Council be decided on grounds which would indicate that the trial of these persons by summary courts was not justified, then certainly we shall have to take action to meet the decision of the Privy Council. I hope that this undertaking will meet, to some extent the wishes of the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"Will the Government accept the last provision that 'the High Court of Judicature established in the province shall on an application made to that Court for that purpose decide whether any particular case is governed by the rule laid down or reasons underlying any order of His Majesty in Council?'"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—"I did not deal with that point by error. I ought to have done so. I am afraid the Government cannot accept this proposal. They do not intend to allow any appeal to the High Court from summary convictions by a military court. That is an entire negation of the principles on which martial law is administered. But I have given an undertaking as to the intentions of Government in this matter, and if we do not carry it out, there are many opportunities by which Hon'ble Members of this Council or any one else can make it incumbent on us to fulfil our undertaking."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"My Lord, my amendment does not suggest that the High Court should hear appeals from the decisions of summary courts. All that I ask is that 'the High Court of Judicature established in the province shall on an application made to that Court for that purpose decide whether any particular case is governed by the rule laid down or reasons underlying any order of His Majesty in Council'. I wish the High Court to be empowered to deal with this on an application made to them, and I think that Government might see their way to accept this much.

"My Lord, as to the assurance given by the Hon'ble the Home Member, I am thankful for it. It is satisfactory, so far as it goes, and I hope that the public may not, as I fear the public may, have reason to regret that what should have been incorporated in the Bill was merely accepted as an assurance,

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and be disappointed again as they have been in the past. Your Lordship will remember, the Council will remember, that, in the matter of the Press Act, certain assurances were given about it, but the public have had to complain that they were not carried out. Therefore, I propose this for the consideration of the Government when I suggest that the wording of clause 6 might be modified. I was under the impression that the Hon'ble the Home Member had thought of some changes in the wording which he might accept. Well, my Lord, the Bill is not to be referred to a Select Committee. The difficulty of drafting becomes very great and, in view of that difficulty, I am not surprised that the wording leaves much to be desired. But the principle of it being accepted, as the statement of the Hon'ble the Home Member shows, I hope the Government will accept the amendment as it stands."

The motion was put and negatived.

The President :—The rejection of that amendment will also dispose of Mr. Sarma's amendment* No. 37.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha : - " My Lord, I move 5
is that in sub-clause (*c*) of clause 6 for the words ' against any person ' the words ' against any officer of Government, Civil or Military, or any other person.'

" My Lord, the only reason for this is that the Hon'ble the Home Member explained that the Government wanted to reserve to themselves the right of proceeding against any officer, if that was necessary for the ends of justice This amendment is intended to make that point clear."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—" My Lord, if there was anything in the amendment I should be very pleased to accept it, but it is really entirely unnecessary. It is the first time that I have ever heard that the word ' person ' does not include an officer of Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha :—" I wanted to be quite sure of that."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—"That is the advice I have received from the drafting Department."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha :—" I beg to withdraw it, my Lord."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma : —" My Lord, I beg 5
to move the following amendment, ' that the following new clause be inserted as clause 7 : —

' This Act shall be in force till the Committee appointed by the Governor General in Council to inquire into the recent disorders makes its report and for a period of three months thereafter.'

" My Lord, I gave notice of this amendment to provide against a certain contingency. Unfortunately that contingency has occurred. If my amendment that the Bill should be confined to what took place after the proclamation of martial law and during its continuance had been accepted, there might not have been very much necessity for this amendment. I shall not repeat the reasons which I have already urged for the acceptance of this amendment

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The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma : –

* 37. ' At the end of clause 6 add a new clause :—

' Any person convicted and sentenced by a Court or other authority constituted or appointed under martial law and acting in a judicial capacity, including commission issued under the Martial Ordinances of 1919 shall have the benefit of any order in Council regarding the legality, propriety or correctness of any conviction or sentence in an analogous case or cases in so far as the grounds of such order or decision may be applicable to him.

On application by any person convicted and sentenced as hereinbefore referred to, the High Court of the Province concerned shall determine whether the case of the applicant is governed by the decision of the Privy Council and pass such orders as it may deem fit.'

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now. All that I shall say is that we meet all the objects which the Government have in view by accepting this clause. The Government asked 'are our officers to have the sword hanging over their heads until this inquiry is over'? We have given them protection ; nobody can institute any suit against them. We have also provided for the legality of all convictions and sentences during a long period. But if the Committee of Inquiry should furnish ample grounds on various questions, as to the necessity for martial law being proclaimed or as to the conduct of particular persons, high or low, before martial law was proclaimed or after it was proclaimed, it may be necessary both for the Government as well as for this Legislature to consider the question as to what protection should be afforded to those officers and to meet those contingencies. We have thrown the onus in all cases alike upon the prosecutor or the plaintiff, as the case may be. It may be that the Government or the Legislature would ask for a revision especially on the facts being ascertained by a public court of inquiry of the kind mentioned. Therefore, I submit, there are ample grounds for meeting the wishes of the people by accepting a clause of this description. We protect the officers of the Government, we provide for the legality of these trials to a certain extent, but, at the same time, the Government have appointed a Committee of Inquiry at the request of the people. That Committee of Inquiry would go necessarily into the kind of measures which were adopted by the martial law officers or others for the purpose of suppressing these disturbances, and, I think, a report of that description would help the solution of the difficulty. If may be that the inquiry will show there was absolutely no necessity for it, and in that case everybody would be satisfied that the action of the Government was right. I hope, therefore, that this amendment may meet with some luck."

5-12 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent** :—" My Lord, there are more cogent reasons against accepting this amendment than arguments of mere convenience It is true that many of us would be averse from going through all this troublesome discussion on the Bill again three or four months later ; but the real objections to this amendment are more deeply-rooted, and, I myself am rather surprised that a gentleman who is a professional lawyer, as I understand, should have failed to realise that this passage of the Bill has absolutely no connection with the work of the Committee. The one principle upon which we have insisted and which has been accepted by this Council is, that the Report of this Committee is an administrative matter ; the Committee will inquire into the conduct of officers from an administrative point of view ; their report will in any case only be considered by Government in deciding what the action of the administrative authorities is to be. This Bill deals with the question of legal liability of officers and others, and has nothing to do with the report of the Committee. Let us assume for one moment that the committee reported that a man was liable to censure or should be punished. Can it be supposed for one moment that that would affect his legal liability that the report can be put in as evidence ? Nothing of the kind. The two subjects are entirely distinct ; the one deals with the administrative aspect of the action taken, and the other with the legal aspect of any case gone into by the Courts. It was for that reason that my Hon'ble friend, Sardar Sundar Singh, asked me whether, if the report of the Committee indicates that certain persons are liable to be censured, the Government would act on the report irrespective of the Bill, and I was able to give him an assurance that the passing of this Bill will not make any difference to that question at all.

"There is a further objection to the amendment, one of root principle, which has been discussed *ad nauseam* in this Council ; it is this, that if the amendment were accepted our unfortunate officers would only obtain exemption from suit for a few months, and at the end of that time they would again become liable to suits (having had a short interregnum of peace), although they have acted *ex-hypothesi* properly and *bona fide*. A very similar question we discussed in the opening debate, and if this amendment is pressed to a division, I really do not believe that the Hon'ble Member will now receive more than one vote in support of his proposal."

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

[24TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.] [*Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.*]

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—"My Lord, the Hon'ble the Home Member's arguments may be extremely convincing to him, and to several others, but I may assure him that the matter does not admit of such a summary disposal. I never for a moment thought that the report of the committee would be evidence in any judicial tribunal, or that that would necessarily completely govern the action either of the Government or of the Legislature. All that I said was that it would enable us to enact an Indemnity Bill that is suited to the occasion, which would satisfy the requirements of justice as well as the legitimate wishes of the people, while affording protection to those who really deserve it. We have had to proceed on assumptions to a very large extent in enacting this Bill. Ordinarily an Act of Indemnity would only follow martial law only if there was necessity for the enforcement of martial law. If an Indemnity Bill be not passed the questions whether there was necessity for the enforcement of martial law, whether there was a state of war, are questions of fact which would be adjudicated upon in a court of law. Therefore, we consented to the amendment moved by the Hon'ble the Home Member, because we felt that there were cogent reasons for an interim Act of this description. If there really was no necessity, then the question would stand upon the same footing as when the civil power takes the assistance of the military authorities for the purpose of protecting law and order. Of course, if the Legislature should still feel inclined to protect those officers even under those circumstances, it may do so; but it would not have much of a precedent in its favour. Therefore, my Lord, the decision of the Inquiry Committee would not be final and conclusive, but would help both the Government and the Legislature in arriving at sounder conclusions on questions of presumption, on questions of fact, than they are in a position to do at present, when everything must be taken for granted one way or the other. Take, for instance, the actions about which so much reference has been made, on the 13th and 14th April. We are asked to presume good faith and reasonable belief. Would it not be more satisfactory to have the explanations of the officers themselves, to have the evidence before us that they were justified in doing what they did? If they were justified, then by all means protect them by a legislative enactment. Therefore, my Lord, it is not without very sound reasons that I have brought forward this amendment. What is the cry outside? What is the legitimate cry? It is that the Government have been hurrying through a Bill simply to protect their officers, many of whom do not deserve it. It may be that the Government should do something to protect their officers before they can quite make up their minds as to what they should ultimately do. But my submission is that that should only be temporary, and they should not ask the Council as they have asked, by means of a majority, to raise certain presumptions in the way they are doing; the Council might not have done it if they had the facts more clearly. That is the reason why I ask that this Bill should be of a suspensory character, and I have behind me the opinion of very eminent men outside the Council who have been connected with the administration. There is no necessity of giving any names; but they are people who are not likely to take irrational views of things. Therefore, here is no question for professional lawyer or non-professional men. Nobody could fall into the error that this committee's report would be evidence in any court of law, or that we should necessarily act upon it. All that I said and say still is that we would have better material upon which we can proceed before enacting a measure of this description, which is sure to create dissatisfaction everywhere and which has already created dissatisfaction." 5-15 P.M.

The motion was put and negatived.

The Council then adjourned till Thursday, the 25th September, 1919, at 11 A.M.

SIMLA:
The 7th October, 1919.

H. M. SMITH,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

Appendix A.

[Referred to in answer to question No 20.]

Total number of deaths from all causes from June to December 1918.

Province.	June.	July.	August.	September	October.	November.	December.
Delhi	1,592	1,395	1,021	1,130	9,936	13,669	2,169
Bengal	83,336	102,324	88,070	110,461	170,880	264,177	330,427
Bihar and Orissa	147,137	139.985	106,092	114,735	174,192	328,387	347,438
Assam	13,878	14,343	16,792	18,542	30,320	63,890	58,999
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	224,099	172,567	141,015	128,424	288,616	1,043,747	816,428
Punjab	50,522	40,101	33,576	37,206	269,224	661,027	134,831
North-West Frontier Province	3,837	3,330	3,822	3,956	21,188	70,484	13,960
Central Provinces and Berar	33,842	36,886	45,738	49,358	273,842	603,424	168,945
Madras Presidency	90,802	95,420	90,514	102,846	330,146	339,614	194,626
Coorg	447	363	344	365	766	2,644	893
Bombay Presidency*	41,182	44,892	50,859	105,408	684,518	318,845	93,945
Burma ... { Lower	12,043	14,406	15,508	13,744	37,816	49,454	36,677
Burma ... { Upper	8,506	10,398	12,121	15,787	17,758	23,539	21,850
Ajmer-Merwara	892	793	1,055	1,832	11,446	21,459	3,538
Total ...	712,115	677,703	606,537	708,854	2,320,648	3,804,860	2,224,726

* Bombay figures compiled from monthly mortality returns, the Provincial Sanitary report not having been received.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ASSEMBLED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1915. (5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.)

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 25th September, 1919.

PRESENT:

His Excellency BARON CHELMSFORD, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., G.C.B.E. Viceroy and Governor General, *presiding*, and 47 Members, of whom 39 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

1. "Do Government propose to place before His Majesty's Government an expression of the views and sentiments of His Majesty's Mussulman subjects in India in the matter of the reconstitution of the Turkish Empire attendant upon the conclusion of peace?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member's attention is drawn to the following passage from His Excellency the President's speech of 3rd September :—

'I have throughout done all in my power to ensure full representation of their feelings. Not only have the Government of India placed the views of Muslim India with strong emphasis before His Majesty's Government, our delegates voiced those views before the Peace Conference, and that nothing might be left undone to lend weight to their evidence, it was reinforced by three Muslims of distinction who had been specially delegated to attend the Peace Conference with them. Muslim India may, therefore, rest assured that its feelings have been given the fullest representation possible.'

From this the Hon'ble Member will see that the Government of India have done everything within their power to secure that the views of Indian Muhammadans should be given all possible consideration, and I can assure the Hon'ble Member that they will continue to do so."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha ; Sir George Barnes.*] [27TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

Filling of vacancies in the cadre of Superintendents of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service.

2. " (*a*) Have the vacancies that have occurred in the cadre of the Superintendents of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service during the last five years been filled up by promotion of officers in the lower grades? How many such vacancies have occurred, and how many have been so filled up? If all the vacancies have not been so filled up, will Government state the reason therefor?

(*b*) What measures, if any, have been taken to give effect to the recommendations of the Public Services Commission regarding the increase of salaries of the Superintendents of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service? If no steps have been taken so far, will Government be pleased to state the reason for the delay?

(*c*) Have the recommendations of the Commission in respect of the increase of salaries been carried out in the Postal and Telegraph Departments to any extent? If so, in respect of which particular offices, and why for these alone so far?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

" (*a*) The vacancies that have occurred in the cadre of the Superintendents of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service during the last five years have been filled up both by the promotion of officers in the lower grades and by direct recruitment of qualified persons not already in the service of the Department. Direct recruits usually join the Department as probationary Superintendents, and in a few cases as reserve Superintendents. There were 59 vacancies during the period in question, of which 37 have been filled up by promotion of departmental subordinates, 20 by probationary Superintendents, and 2 by reserve Superintendents.

For the appointment of Superintendent of Post Offices it has always been the practice to fill up half the vacancies by the promotion of officials from the subordinate ranks, leaving half for persons not already in the service of the Department. The work of a Superintendent requires activity of mind and body, and the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India considered that a certain proportion of direct recruitment was necessary in order to secure a sufficient leaven of younger men. They suggested that an even higher rate of direct recruitment should be adopted, if experience of the working of the existing arrangement continued to prove satisfactory. It will be seen, however, from the figures given in the preceding paragraph that there has been in recent years a preponderance of promoted subordinates in the Superintendent's grade, but this is largely due to the fact that a number of promotions were given to officials who did good service in the Field.

(*b*) A despatch containing the views of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Public Services Commission regarding the increase of salaries of the Superintendents of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service and of other officers of the Department was forwarded to the Secretary of State on 11th June 1919, and his orders on the subject are awaited.

(*c*) As already stated the orders of the Secretary of State on the recommendations of the Public Services Commission have not yet been received. For this reason the Commission's recommendations have not yet been carried out in respect of any officers of the Posts and Telegraphs Department."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

Action taken against newspapers under the Defence of India Act.

3. " Will Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of presses and newspapers, respectively, against which action has been taken under the Defence of India Act since its enactment up to date?

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[25TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.] [*Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha ; Sir William Vincent ; Sir Arthur Anderson.*]

(*b*) the nature of the action taken against each, giving reasons for the same and naming the press or the newspaper, the language and the place in which the latter was or is still published, and in the case of a press the place at which it was kept, as also the names of the keeper and publisher of the press, the editor of the newspaper and the date of the order?

(*c*) whether any of these presses and newspapers—and if so, which—existed prior to 1910, and whether they were able to continue or had to stop as a result of the action taken?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"The information asked for will be collected and a Statement will, if possible, be laid on the table at the next Session of Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

4. "(*a*) Is it a fact that a punitive police have been lately imposed on the people of Peshawar? Punitive police at Peshawar.

(*b*) If so, was it because of any riots or disturbances that took place in that city, and, if so, what was their nature or character?

(*c*) If the answer to part (*b*) be in the negative, will Government be pleased to state the circumstances justifying the imposition of the punitive police?

(*d*) What is the total amount of annual cost for which the people of Peshawar will be liable on account of the maintenance of the said punitive police? and

(*e*) What is the period for which the punitive force has been imposed?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) and (*c*) During April and May Peshawar city was the focus of seditious intrigues in connection with Afghan designs upon India and the agitation against the Rowlatt Act. A Committee of Union and Progress was formed which attempted to set up a revolutionary administration and attacks were planned upon the Cantonments and the Jail. The whole city was in a dangerous state and serious disturbances were narrowly averted.

(*d*) 1½ lakhs of rupees.

(*e*) 3 years."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

5. "(*a*) Is it a fact that there have been several serious accidents on the Railways in India during the current year? If so, how many, at what places and on which lines? Accidents on Railways during the current year.

(*b*) What are the circumstances under which they occurred and the loss of life and the number of persons injured in each?

(*c*) Have Government taken any steps to minimise the chances of such accidents? If so, what? If not, do they propose to do so? If not, why not?"

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson replied :—

"As regards (*a*) and (*b*) of the Hon'ble Member's question a statement* is placed on the table giving particulars of serious accidents involving loss of life

* *Vide* Appendix A.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Sir Arthur Anderson ; Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha ; Sir William Vincent ; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya ; Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.*] [25TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

or injury to passengers which have occurred during the current year and the circumstances attending each case.

(*c*) The circumstances of all serious accidents are carefully investigated by a Committee of Inquiry and by the Senior Government Inspectors of Railways, with the object of ascertaining the exact cause of each accident, and making recommendations for the adoption of any measures which they consider would prevent a recurrence.

The reports and recommendations of these committees and of the Government Inspectors are seen and dealt with by the Railway Board."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

Names of officers deputed to England and their allowances, etc.

6. "Will the Government be pleased to state (*a*) the names of officers who are at present on special duty in Europe, (*b*) the objects of their deputation, (*c*) the date from and the period for which they have been deputed, (*d*) the special allowance, if any, which each of them is receiving in addition to his emoluments, and (*e*) the additional cost likely to be incurred on their account for these allowances and for their passages to and back from Europe?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"A statement* giving the information required by the Hon'ble Member is laid on the table. It does not include the names of Messrs. A. C. Chatterjee, C.I.E., I.C.S., and J. D. Engel, Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, who have been sent by the Government of India to the International Labour Conference at Washington as Government representative and Government Adviser, respectively."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya asked :—

Number of persons arrested in connection with the recent Punjab disturbances.

7. "With reference to the answer given by the Hon'ble the Home Member to a supplementary question put by me to question No. 40, at the meeting of the 10th September, 1919, will Government be pleased to ask the Punjab Government for information as to the number of persons arrested in connection with the recent disturbances in the Punjab and to supply the information to this Council?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"The Punjab Government has been asked to supply the required information, but it has not yet been received."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma asked :—

Release of Darsi Chenchiah.

8. "Have any orders to release Darsi Chenchiah, Nellore, Madras Presidency, been passed? If no such orders have been passed, do Government propose to favourably consider his petition for release and the petitions of his family?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"No orders for the release of Darsi Chenchiah have yet been passed. His case is now under consideration."

*Not included in these Proceedings.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[25TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.] [*Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi; Sir George Barnes.*]

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma asked :—

9. " What are the war bonuses and increases in emoluments, pay, batta, allowances and pensions granted since the commencement of the war, to British officers and soldiers, Indian officers and sepoys in the Indian Army, and the total cost to the treasury, under each head ? " War Bonuses.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied :—

" A statement* is placed upon the table. It is believed to be complete and gives in detail the various concessions, both permanent and temporary, which have been sanctioned for the Indian Officer and the Indian Sepoy of the Indian Army since the commencement of the war. From an examination of this statement it will be seen that a large number of the items are of such a nature that it is impossible to maintain separate accounts of their cost, and it would be equally impossible to frame any reliable estimate. In the case of British Officers and soldiers no similar consolidated statement of concessions has hitherto been drawn up, and the preparation of such a statement would involve an expenditure of time and labour which would be incommensurate with the results obtainable. Further, as in the case of Indian personnel, the war accounts have not been maintained in such a form as to render it possible to state the cost of the concessions under the heads indicated in the Hon'ble Member's question.

If the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma could make it convenient to meet either the Army Secretary or the Financial Adviser, we should be glad to explain in greater detail than is permissible within the limits of a reply to a question in Council the practical obstacles which stand in the way of giving the information in the form in which the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma requires it. And we should be glad also to give such information as may be available on any individual point which the Hon'ble Member has specially in mind."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

10. " (*a*) Is it a fact that a memorial praying for the grant of house-rent allowances was lately submitted by men in the local scale of the Indian Telegraph Department ? If so with what result ? Emoluments of local and general service men of the Indian Telegraph Department.

(*b*) Do Government propose to consider their prayer favourably ?

(*c*) Is it a fact that in the recent revision the initial pay of the local scale has been increased only by 43 per cent, while that of the general scale has been increased by 50 per cent ? If so, why so ?

(*d*) Is it a fact that, while the training, nature of work and duties are almost the same for both the local and general service men, their emoluments differ very greatly ? If so, do Government propose to consider the question of re-adjusting the emoluments of the local service men more equitably ? "

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

" (*a*) and (*b*) Memorials praying for the grant of house-rent allowances were submitted by men in the local scale of the Indian Telegraph Department in March 1918, but it was not found possible to grant the allowances.

In my reply to a question by the Hon'ble Member on the 20th February 1918, I pointed out that the reasons for giving free quarters or house-rent allowances to the General Scale telegraphists are that these men are liable for

* Not included in these Proceedings.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Sir George Barnes; Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi.*] [25TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

service throughout India. They may therefore be transferred to distant provinces, and are thus called upon to dismantle and to set up house again at short notice, usually in expensive places. Local Service men, on the other hand, remain within a restricted area, and many of them stay in one place for years together; they are thus able to settle down and obtain permanent quarters more cheaply, or to live with their relatives or friends.

(*c*) The fact stated by the Hon'ble Member in the first part of this question is correct. The initial pay of both the services has been increased in order to attract recruits who would be capable of rising to the more important charges now open to telegraph subordinates. A statement* is laid on the table showing the new rates of pay of telegraphists in the General and Local Services respectively, the increases which took effect from the 1st January 1919, and the percentage of increase for each year of service. The statement shows that except for the first three years of service the percentage of increase was greater in the case of the Local than of the General Service. In regard to the first three years of service, it was felt that the old rates of pay for the General Service were relatively inferior to those for the Local Service, considering that men in the General Service are liable to be transferred to any part of India and Burma.

(*d*) From the reply given above it will be seen that the difference of pay between the two Services is not based on the nature of their work and qualifications. The General Service men receive a higher rate of pay because they are liable to be transferred to any part of India or Burma, while the Local Service men are not sent beyond the limits of their province. The Government of India do not propose to consider the question of a re-adjustment of pay."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

Indians in departmental telegraph offices.

11. " (*a*) Has sanction been accorded by the Secretary of State to the proposals for increasing the proportion of Indians to be employed in departmental telegraph offices, referred to by Sir George Barnes in reply to questions Nos. 15 and 20 of the 20th February, 1918?

(*b*) If so, what action has since been taken in pursuance thereof?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

" The answer to the part marked (*a*) is yes.

In reply to part marked (*b*) Since the receipt of the Secretary of State's sanction, 467 candidates have been recruited for the signalling establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, of whom 204 belong to the General Service and 263 to the Local Service. 217 of the total number were Indians and 250 non-Indians, inclusive of 43 women telegraphists recruited for the Local Service."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

Control of prices of cotton cloth.

12. " What action has been taken in the different provinces for controlling the prices of cotton cloth or for steadying the cloth market?"

* *Vide* Appendix B.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[25TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.] [*Sir George Barnes; Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi.*]

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

" Standard and other cloth has been supplied by the Controller of Cotton Cloth to the following Provinces in quantities which are shown in the reply to the Hon'ble Member's next question :—

The provinces are :—The United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Assam, Central Provinces, Bombay, Baluchistan, Bengal, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi.

It has been sold at controlled rates in these Provinces. The Government of Bihar and Orissa also made very large purchases of imported cloth in November last when the market was at its lowest point. In October last, the Government of Bengal decided to license wholesale transactions in cloth in Calcutta and appointed a Cotton Advisory Committee which issued some 1,700 licenses and whose operations brought about a heavy fall in the price of cloth."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

13. " (*a*) What quantities of standard cloth have been procured by the different Provincial Governments during each month since the passing of the Cotton Cloth Act? Standard cloth.

(*b*) At what rates have these been sold and how do such rates compare with those at which the cheapest varieties of cloth (other than standard cloth) of equivalent size were at the same time available in the market ?

(*c*) What are the various agencies for the sale of standard cloth ? "

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied:—

" In answer to (*a*) details showing the quantities of cloth supplied to the various Provinces monthly since the passing of the Cotton Cloth Act are not available. Although the Act was passed in October last, its provisions were not put formally into operation until February. Before that date a considerable amount of standard and other cloth was obtained by the Controller of Cotton Cloth on a voluntary basis. The statement* laid on the table shows the amount of cloth obtained both before and after the provisions of the Act were put into formal operation. From that statement it will be seen that the total quantity of cloth obtained upto date by the Controller of Cotton Cloth and supplied to various Provinces is 10,716 bales, amounting to very nearly twenty million yards.

In answer to (*b*) a statement* showing the prices paid to the mills for the two orders placed with them is laid on the table. Detailed information regarding the prices at which the cloth of the two allocations was sold in the different provinces has been called for. The prices of the ordinary lines of cloth vary so greatly in the different provinces and even in different parts of the same province, that no satisfactory comparison of the price of standard cloth with that of ordinary cloth is possible.

In reply to (*c*) in Bihar and Orissa, the bulk of the cloth has been disposed of by the staff of the Provincial Controller of Cotton Cloth and by the District officials. A considerable quantity has also been sold through the agency of the local Post offices. In the United Provinces, the cloth was sold at the outset by licensed wholesale and retail dealers. This arrangement was found not entirely satisfactory, and arrangements have recently been made under which the stocks of cloth on hand will be taken over by District Boards and similar agencies. In the Punjab, the greater part of the cloth has been

* *Vide* Appendix C.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Sir George Barnes ; Maharaja Sir Manindra Chanda Nandi.*] [25TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

disposed of by Co-operative Societies, and in the Central Provinces by District Boards and Municipalities. In the remaining Provinces, the most usual agency has been that of Government officials."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

Failure on the part of Local Governments to take in sufficient supply of standardised cloth.

14. " Did any of the Provincial Governments fail to take sufficient advantage of the Cotton Cloth Act for the supply of standard cloth ? If so, which are those Governments and what are the reasons for such failure ? "

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

" The Government are not aware that any of the Provincial Governments failed to take sufficient advantage of the Cotton Cloth Act for the supply of standard cloth."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

Supply of standard cloth by the Government of Bengal and other Local Governments.

15. " (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a speech delivered by Sir Edward Gait at a meeting of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council held on the 29th last, in course of which reference was made to the large saving effected to the people by the adoption of certain measures for the supply of cheap cloth ?

(*b*) Has the attention of Government also been drawn to a discussion in the Bengal Legislative Council on the 10th February, 1919, in connection with a resolution recommending that in connection with high price of cloth steps should be taken in Bengal on the lines adopted by the Government of Bihar and Orissa ?

(*c*) Did Sir Henry Wheeler in the course of the said discussion mention certain considerations as justifying the Local Government in holding their hands in the matter, and did he apprehend the possible danger of upsetting the market by the supply of standard cloth ?

(*d*) If so, have Government any information (*i*) as to how far such considerations hold good at the present moment in Bengal ; and (*ii*) as to how far such apprehension has been realised, if at all, by the Government of Bihar and Orissa or any other Local Government that has undertaken the supply of standard cloth ? "

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

" In answer to the parts marked (*a*) (*b*) and (*c*), the answer is yes.

In answer to (*d*) the question should be put in the Legislative Councils of the Local Governments concerned. "

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

Price of standardised cloth in comparison with cheap varieties.

16. " How does the price of standard cloth compare with the average retail price of other cloth of the cheapest varieties of equivalent size at present available in the market in the different provinces ? "

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[25TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.] [*Sir George Barnes*; *Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi.*]

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the reply which I have given him in relation to question No. 13. At the time the first order for standard cloth was placed with the mills, the price fixed for it was about seven or eight annas a pound lower than the wholesale price of ordinary cloth then prevailing. Prices fell immediately standard cloth was placed on the market, and the fact that it has been on sale has undoubtedly kept the price of ordinary cloth down. The latter has fluctuated considerably during the last few months, but there is every reason to believe that, throughout the operations, the price of standard cloth has been appreciably below that of ordinary cloth of similar or even inferior quality. Prices have recently fallen heavily in Bombay and the margin between the price of standard cloth which was based on the price of cotton at the time it was manufactured and the price of ordinary cloth is now very small."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

17. "Have Government any information as to the present stocks of cloth in the different provinces, and how far these are sufficient for their respective needs ?" **Stocks of cloth.**

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"The Government of India have no detailed information on this subject."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

18. "Are Government aware that the high prices of cloth have very much aggravated the present distress ? If so, do the Government of India propose to direct Local Governments to take prompt action under the Cotton Cloth Act ?" **Action suggested under the Cotton Cloth Act.**

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"Government consider that, owing to the operation of the Cotton Cloth Act and other causes, the price of cloth is not now so high as to cause distress. It will be seen from the replies to previous questions put by the Hon'ble Member that Local Governments have freely taken advantage of the provisions of the Act, and it may be mentioned that the Governments of the United Provinces and of Bihar and Orissa, in which the shortage of cloth was originally most acute, have still large stocks of standard cloth on hand."

The Hon'ble Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal asked :—

19. "(*a*) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the total amount of money raised as subscriptions, donations and grants by the Imperial Indian Relief and other War Relief Funds, respectively, since 4th August, 1914, up to 31st March, 1919, or up to any date for which the complete figures are available ? **Imperial Indian Relief and other War Relief Funds.**

(*b*) What amount has so far been spent and on what different objects of relief ? Will Government be pleased to state the amounts respectively spent on British soldiers and officers and Indian soldiers and officers ?

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal; Mr. H. F. Howard.*] [25TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

(*c*) What is the actual balance now left with the various funds, and how do Government propose to control the future administration of these funds ? ".

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Howard replied :—

" (*a*) It is assumed that the Hon'ble Member's question relates only to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, the Bombay War and Relief Fund and the Madras War Fund, as these are the only Funds directly connected with War Relief. A statement* giving the information required by the Hon'ble Member with regard to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund is laid on the table. The other two Funds referred to above are purely local, and, beyond the printed reports which have been issued to the public, the Government of India have no information as to their proceedings.

(*b*) The information required by the Hon'ble Member is given in detail in the statement above referred to.

(*c*) The balance in the hand of the Central Fund on 30th June, 1919 amounted (in round figures) to Rs. 1,14,28,000 which will be utilized in the distribution of *post bellum* relief. Relief will, it is hoped, shortly be distributed to the various classes who have suffered through the war, and a scheme has been drawn up which aims at assisting each class and, so far as possible, each member of that class, according to their degree of necessity. The intention is to help—

(*a*) Indian officers, non-commissioned officers and men and followers who have been invalided out of the army on account of wounds or injuries received in the war and the widows and dependants of those who have fallen;

(*b*) The widows and dependants in straitened circumstances of British officers of the Indian Army and the Indian Army Reserve and the members of certain other European services.

It has been decided that expenditure on this *post bellum* distribution of relief to European and Indian classes should be in the proportion of 1 : 3. The amount which, it is hoped, will be available for the purpose is estimated roughly at Rs. 128 lakhs. It is proposed that any balance remaining after this distribution in the hands of the Central Committee should be amalgamated with a permanent Fund which is being established, the details of which have not yet been completely settled, and which will be utilised for the relief of any cases of necessity arising primarily from the recent war, and subject to this from any future war in India.

The balance in the hand of the provincial branches on the 31st January 1919 amounted to about Rs. 6,75,500. Any amount remaining after the interim distribution of relief has been closed will be utilised in connection with the *post bellum* scheme."

The Hon'ble Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal asked :—

Disposal of bodies of Indian soldiers and erection of monuments.

20. " (*a*) Will Government be pleased to state how the dead bodies of Indian soldiers killed in the various theatres of the war were disposed of ?

(*b*) Is it not a fact that in the case of British soldiers and officers killed in the war monuments or tombs have been or are proposed to be erected ? What action do Government propose to take in the case of Hindu and Muhammadan officers and soldiers so killed ? "

* *Vide* Appendix D.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[25TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.] [*His Excellency the Commander in-Chief; Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar; Sir William Vincent.*]

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied :—

"As regards (*a*) the bodies of Indian Soldiers who were killed in action or died in various theatres of war were in most cases interred near the places where they fell.

As regards (*b*) the question of the erection of memorials to British and Indian soldiers is being dealt with by the Imperial Graves Commission in London, upon which India is represented by two specially selected representatives, namely, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani and Sahibzada Aftab Khan.

Designs of monuments of an appropriate character to mark the graves of Hindu, Sikh and Mussalman soldiers respectively have been prepared and sent home. The Government of India have also offered to defray the cost of a general monument to be erected in each theatre of war, to commemorate the achievements of the units, British and Indian, forming part of the Expeditionary Force despatched from India overseas.

In addition to the memorials I have mentioned, it is proposed to erect village memorials in special cases, specimens of which have been placed for inspection by the Hon'ble Members at the entrance to the Council Chamber."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar asked :—

21. " (1) Is it a fact—

(*a*) that one Pandit Arjunlall Sethi, B.A., a Jain resident of Jaipur, was arrested in connection with the Delhi Conspiracy case in March, 1914, at Indore, where he was then working as the Honorary Principal of the Tilak Chand Jain High School ? **Arrest of Pandit Arjunlall Sethi.**

(*b*) that he has since then been detained in solitary confinement, and is at present in the Government Jail at Vellore Fort, Madras ;

(*c*) that he was informed in December last, that he would be released if he agreed—

(*i*) not to adopt the profession of a teacher,

(*ii*) not to reside within the Jaipur territory ; and

(*iii*) not to deliver public lectures ;

(*d*) that he agreed to the above conditions ; and

(*e*) that no final orders in his case have yet been communicated to him ?

(2) Will Government be pleased to make a statement regarding the case ? "

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"(*a*) The person named was arrested in March 1914 on account of his suspected complicity in the Delhi Conspiracy case and the Nimej murder, in which a Sadhu and his servant were brutally murdered.

(*b*) On 5th December 1914 he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment by the Jaipur Durbar, who found him guilty of being concerned in political conspiracies, and of having been a danger to the public peace and being likely to be so in future. It was found impossible to keep him in adequate confinement in Jaipur, where he was likely to be a focus of intrigue and disaffection, and the Jaipur Durbar asked in 1917 for his confinement elsewhere. The Governor General in Council being satisfied that his confinement was necessary in the interests of the State, decided to issue a warrant under Regulation III of 1818, and Arjunlall Sethi has since been detained in the Vellore Central jail.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal; Mr. H. F. Howard.*] [25TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

(c) What is the actual balance now left with the various funds, and how do Government propose to control the future administration of these funds?".

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Howard replied :—

" (a) It is assumed that the Hon'ble Member's question relates only to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, the Bombay War and Relief Fund and the Madras War Fund, as these are the only Funds directly connected with War Relief. A statement* giving the information required by the Hon'ble Member with regard to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund is laid on the table. The other two Funds referred to above are purely local, and, beyond the printed reports which have been issued to the public, the Government of India have no information as to their proceedings.

(b) The information required by the Hon'ble Member is given in detail in the statement above referred to.

(c) The balance in the hand of the Central Fund on 30th June, 1919 amounted (in round figures) to Rs. 1,14,28,000 which will be utilized in the distribution of *post bellum* relief. Relief will, it is hoped, shortly be distributed to the various classes who have suffered through the war, and a scheme has been drawn up which aims at assisting each class and, so far as possible, each member of that class, according to their degree of necessity. The intention is to help—

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[*Sir William Vincent.*] [25TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

He is not in solitary confinement, and his son is allowed to live with him. He is allowed books and the other privileges ordinarily given to State Prisoners. He has admitted that he is well treated and that he has no complaints to make.

(*c*) Government have informed Arjunlall Sethi that they are prepared to release him provided—

(*i*) he agrees not to return to Jaipur State without first obtaining the permission of the Durbar; and

(*ii*) that, while resident in British territory, some restrictions are placed on his movements; these will be as little irksome as possible and will be removed when it is found that his behaviour is satisfactory.

(*d*) and (*e*) Arjunlall Sethi has agreed to the above conditions and Government are now considering, in communication with his relatives, where and with whom he should be permitted to reside, as the proposals so far received have not been satisfactory."

THE INDEMNITY BILL.—(*concld.*)

11-26 A.M. **The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :**—"My Lord, I move that the Bill to indemnify officers of Government and other persons in respect of certain acts done under martial law, and to provide for other matters in connection therewith, be passed, as amended by this Council. I think most Members of this Council are relieved at the conclusion of a somewhat long and troublesome debate, and I will not detain them long. The discussion of the Bill has necessarily involved references to subjects of considerable delicacy, upon which there is great feeling on the part of many Members of this Council, but nevertheless the Council may congratulate itself, on the whole, on the self-restraint that has been manifested in the course of the debate. There was however great feeling, as I said, on both sides, and despite obvious efforts at times, it has manifested itself to a considerable degree. Nor can there be any doubt that both Europeans and Indians are deeply moved by the recent occurrences. I am glad that in spite of all this nothing has prevented the Council from arriving at a perfectly just appreciation of the requirements of the case, and that Members have recognised, generally speaking, that this Bill is a necessary measure which deals with principles, and not with individual actions. It is for that reason I believe that the Bill, which I have had the honour to move before the Council, has met with such general approval, and as I am speaking on it, I think that the Council might like to know the views of one who has taken a great interest, both in these disorders and in the measures which have been taken to suppress them. I refer to Mr. Gandhi. There are different opinions about this gentleman. Some look on him as a dangerous crank with an extraordinary amount of that Scotch quality a good conceit of himself. There are others, persons whose opinion is equally entitled to great weight, who believe him to be a man of saint-like character, selfless disposition and almost superhuman insight. Mr. Montagu himself in a recent debate described him as a man of the highest motives and the finest character, a man whom his worst enemy, if he has any enemies (he is very lucky if he has not) would agree is of the most disinterested ambitions it is possible to conceive. Well, my Lord, it is probable that a correct estimate of the character of Mr. Gandhi would lie between these various extremes, but I hope that the Council will not in any way acquire the impression that in offering these observations I am seeking to convey my own opinion about him, or the opinion of the Government. An expression of opinion would be improper. At the same time, there are certain characteristics in Mr. Gandhi which all will admit. He is not in any way predisposed to favour the policy of Government. That is certain. He has also got what is not very often

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found in this country, the full courage of his convictions. If he thinks anything he never hesitates to tell either the Government or any one else what his views are, and for that reason, I think, it would interest the Council to hear what a leading Indian of this position and character thinks about the Bill. So far as the question of indemnity is concerned, Mr. Gandhi would go very much further than we have done. He does not refer at all to *bona fide* or reasonable belief. He assumes these, and says—'I would therefore say that rather than complain that the Bill has been prematurely brought in, we should give our best attention to the provisions of the Bill. Thus, for instance, we would allow a provision to the effect that such officers as may have given orders of firing shall not be criminally triable for murder or civilly liable for damages.' Then he goes on to say that such officers where in fault should be dealt with administratively.

"Members of this Council will see that our Bill does not go nearly as far as that. In a later letter in which he answers various persons who have attacked the Bill he writes as follows:—I am quoting from 'Young India' of the 20th September, a paper which, I believe, is now controlled by Mr. Gandhi.

'I must respectfully dissent from the view that such a Bill can only be properly passed after a Commission has reported. I venture to submit that the Bill as published is almost harmless and it is a Bill we shall be bound to pass as it is even after the Commission has reported.'

"My Lord, that opinion, take it for what it is worth, I think, supports the view which the Government has put forward throughout this debate. The Hon'ble Mr. Madan Mohan Malaviya has repeatedly referred to Mr. Gandhi as an authority of the very greatest weight, to whose views the deepest consideration is due. Well, my Lord, may we hope that on this occasion he will concur in the views of the authority whom he so much reveres. At any rate, I put it to the Council that these letters are of interest and that they support the conclusions which we have always advocated in this Council, that this Bill is a necessary and harmless measure which in no way forestalls the report of the Commission."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord, I regret I must oppose the motion that the Bill as amended be passed. I do so with all the responsibility which I feel rests upon me as an elected Member of this Council, and I do so after having heard the words of my esteemed friend Mr. Gandhi, to which reference has been made by the Hon'ble the Home Member. 11-32 A.M.

"My Lord, the Bill has to be considered on its merits. Opinions for and against it have no doubt to be weighed, and the opinion of Mr. Gandhi is entitled to weight. I am glad that the Hon'ble the Home Member has paid a compliment to Mr. Gandhi and advised us to pay great heed to his opinion. I hope, after reading this opinion of Mr. Gandhi, he will advise the Government of India, in the first instance, not to delay cancelling the order which they have maintained against Mr. Gandhi for the last many months, confining him to the Bombay Presidency, and, secondly, I hope the Hon'ble the Home Member will advise the Punjab Government and the Delhi Administration to follow suit. My Lord, that should be the least evidence of the sincerity of the appreciation of the Hon'ble the Home Member of Mr. Gandhi's position.

"Coming to the question before us, I attach, as I have said, great weight to the opinion of Mr. Gandhi; but there is a higher authority to which I have to bow, and that is the conscience that sits within me; and that conscience tells me that the Bill ought not to be passed as it stands.

"Now, my Lord, I will make my position very clear, and as briefly as I can. Your Lordship and the Council know, the whole country knows, that the Bill as it was drafted rested on the preamble wherein it was stated:—

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'Whereas owing to the recent disorders in certain districts in the Punjab and in other parts of India, it has been necessary for the purpose of maintaining or restoring order to resort to martial law.'

"My Lord, that phraseology was in conformity with well-established precedents. But our complaint was that the phrase, 'as it has been necessary,' used in this preamble was not sufficient, and that the larger phraseology of the English Statutes, to which I drew attention, should have been employed. I did not refer to 1 William and Mary to which the Hon'ble the Law Member took us back, but, as he did refer to it, so far as I remember, I may say that the phraseology used therein also supports my contention. The preamble to that Act said:—

'Whereas about the time of His Majesty's enterprize divers Lords and Gentlemen well affected to their country did act as Lieutenants, etc., though not authorised thereunto, and did apprehend and put in custody criminal and suspected persons, and did seize horses, etc., in which proceedings some force or violence, or defect of form was unavoidable which in a time of peace would not have been warrantable, and divers matters and things have been done, *all of which were allowable and necessary in regard of the exigencies of public affairs and ought to be justified*, and the parties thereto indemnified, be it enacted therefore,' etc.

Mark the language 'all of which were allowable and necessary in regard of the exigencies of public affairs and ought to be justified.'

"That was, my Lord, in 1689. I will omit the intermediate Statutes and I will come to the Statutes of 1715 in which, as I reminded the Council, it was recited in the preamble, which is the most important part of an Indemnity Bill, that the Acts which that Statute sought to justify were done during the rebellion 'in order to preserve our present happy establishment and the peace of this Kingdom and to suppress and put an end to the said rebellion.' Here, my Lord, I will say parenthetically that I regret I was wrong in saying that there was no authority for the use of the words 'maintaining or' in the Bill in the earlier Statutes of the English Parliament. My friend the Hon'ble the Law Member was right and I was wrong. But, my Lord, the language that was used was employed to show that the maintenance of peace was necessary, because there had been a rebellion or an insurrection or riots amounting to war. Now, my Lord in the Statute of 1715, after reciting the acts which had been done, it was said that whereas 'certain persons had for the purposes aforesaid, namely, in order to preserve our present happy establishment and the peace of this Kingdom and to suppress and put an end to the said rebellion, did divers acts which could not be justified by the strict forms of law, and yet were necessary, and so much for the service of the publick that they ought to be justified by Act of Parliament, and the persons by whom they were transacted ought to be indemnified, it should therefore be enacted,' etc. My Lord, my complaint was that while the draft of the Bill did use words in the preamble to show that the acts which it was sought to indemnify officers against were *necessary*, *i.e.*, that it was necessary to resort to martial law, the advisers of the Government had not seen fit to incorporate the next clause of these earlier Acts, that is, the one which said, that, besides being necessary, the acts were also 'so much for the service of the public that they ought to be justified by Act of Parliament.' My Lord, I need not refer to the other Statutes, namely, to those of 1745 and 1780, this is the phraseology that has been used in both of them. Now, my Lord, not only in the English Statutes but in the South African Statutes also, to which the Hon'ble the Law Member seems to have taken a great fancy, the language used was acts 'done as necessary for the suppression of hostility in or the maintenance of good or order government, or the public safety of this Colony.' That was in Act VI of 1900, when the Boer War was going on. So also in Act IV of 1902 the language used was 'done as necessary for the suppression of hostilities or the establishment and maintenance of good order and government, in or for the public safety of this Colony.' It will be clear, therefore, my Lord, that the keystone upon which the edifice of an Indemnity Bill rests in all these Statutes, whether of the English Parliament

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[25TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.] [*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya ; Sir George Lowndes.*]

or of South Africa, has been the declaration by the Legislature that the acts which were done and which it was sought to justify and indemnify officers against, were acts necessary for the suppression of disorders or for the preservation of the public peace. Not only that, but the English Statutes go further and say that those acts should also have been so much for the service of the public that they ought to be justified by Act of Parliament.

" This view is supported by the opinions of some distinguished Members of the House of Lords in the debate of 1818 and by the opinion of John Stuart Mill, to which I invited attention yesterday. Now, my Lord, the position taken up by the Government in the Bill as it was introduced was that it was necessary to introduce martial law for restoring or maintaining order. What have the Government done ? The Government have now taken out the words 'It has been necessary for the purpose of maintaining or restoring order to resort to martial law,' and have substituted therefor 'martial law has been enforced'. I say the Law Member and the Home Member have cut the ground from under their feet, and they have no legs to stand upon in this Council and ask that the Indemnity Bill should be passed. I should like the Hon'ble the Law Member, who is a very learned man and whose researches in law and history must be deep, to tell me of any instance where an Indemnity Bill has been put on the Statute-book of any country without its Parliament or legislative body being satisfied that the acts which had been done were necessary, just and proper . . . .

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes :—" Does the Hon'ble Pandit really want me to tell him ? "

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" I shall feel thankful to the Hon'ble the Law Member if he will do so."

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes :—" Will the Hon'ble Pandit look at the St. Vincent Act that he is so much in love with ? "

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" I thank the Hon'ble the Law Member. The St. Vincent Act said : 'acts which had been done *bona fide*, necessarily and properly for the suppression of rebellion. The language used there is clear . . . .

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes : —" The Hon'ble Pandit must refer to the preamble ; he is not reading from it now."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" You have to take the preamble and the body of the Bill together. However, my Lord, without spending more time to look up that Act of St. Vincent—I have found the preamble of the amending Act, but the original Act I am not able to lay my hands upon just at this moment—I will say that I am glad to find a change in the attitude of the Hon'ble the Law Member towards the Act of St. Vincent. It was but yesterday that he held up that Act to ridicule, and to-day he cites it as an authority for the attitude now taken up by Government. What have things come to, my Lord ? What a fall, what a sad fall ? My Lord, if this is the position, I say the Government have to justify the introduction of this measure, and I submit that they have left no justification whatever for it now. My Lord, the whole situation has been altered by the modification which the Government have introduced ; and I submit that on this ground alone, without raising any other point, I am entitled to ask that the Council should not pass this Bill. I submit that the Government have to go further than what the preamble as it now stands lays down. It is not enough to say that, whereas martial law had been enforced, certain acts done during the course of martial law should be justified and indemnified. It is not enough to say that. You must consider what

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the acts were ; and has it been shown that the acts done were such as ought to be justified and indemnified against ? The other day I referred at some length to the many allegations on the part of the people who have suffered, that it was not necessary to introduce martial law. I have referred to many opinions expressed, and I will quote one more to-day. At the end of the debate the Hon'ble the Home Member read to the Council a telegram which the Government of India had received from the Punjab Government on the 13th April last asking that martial law should be introduced in Lahore, Amritsar and certain other parts of the Punjab. Now, my Lord, that telegram stated that certain unhappy events had happened on the 10th April at Amritsar and Lahore, and that two Europeans had been killed at Kasur on the 12th. My Lord, I submit that that telegram did not state the whole truth. It stated only a part of the truth, and did not supply all the material that was necessary in order to enable a sound judgment to be formed as to whether martial law should or should not be introduced. My Lord, as a matter of fact, we have indisputable evidence that on the evening of the 10th April after the temporary stir and disturbance and the firing on certain persons on the Upper Mall and at Anarkali Bazar, everything was quiet in Lahore. The then Lieutenant-Governor was entertained at the Government House at a party that evening only a little after that time, and the Lahore correspondent of the 'Pioneer,' whose identity must be known, I think, to the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson, writing on the 20th of April (his letter was published in the 'Pioneer' of April 25th) said as follows :—

'As a matter of fact when that evening was over (namely, the evening of the 10th April) no real anxiety remained. No real anxiety remained though he adds—'although of course the rioters were still exercising their sway and on the Friday, Saturday and Sunday business and ordinary administration was practically at a standstill.'

My Lord, I am sure the identity of this writer cannot be an unfathomable mystery to the officers of Government, and writing on the 20th April, this writer stated as a matter of fact that when that evening of the 10th April was over, there was no real anxiety left. That was the state of things in Lahore; and we have had in the official Communiqués and the 'Civil and Military Gazette' publications that after 5-30 P.M., there was quiet in Amritsar on the 10th of April. I submit, therefore, my Lord, that the telegram upon which the Hon'ble the Home Member has relied was not sufficient to justify the introduction of martial law. Nor did he say anything else to justify the introduction of martial law in Lahore and Amritsar and in several other parts of the Punjab. We have, on the other hand, allegations put forward after some inquiry which show that there was nothing to justify the introduction of martial law. It is one thing to call in the aid of the military to suppress disorder, and quite another thing to introduce martial law. There was trouble at Lahore, there was trouble at Amritsar and in certain other places. The civil authorities rightly called in the aid of the military when they thought that their forces might not be sufficient to quell the disturbances. That has been done on numerous occasions without martial law being introduced; that will be done and ought to be done when necessary. As the Hon'ble the Law Member told us in his exposition of the law, where the civil authority finds itself unable to cope with disturbances or to quell them, it is justified in calling in the aid of the military; and where both acting together fail to establish order or to quell the rebellion, it is then that the civil authority would be justified in handing over their charge to the military. Now, I submit that the events which have been stated show that the first stage was reached, and that the second stage was not reached. That is to say, the civil authorities with the help of the military had restored quiet in Lahore and in Amritsar and in some other places, for instance, at Kasur, and that they succeeded in restoring quiet. And that therefore it was not necessary to resort to the next step, namely, to make over charge of the towns and the population to the will of the military officers.

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" My Lord, of the many allegations that I put forward in support of my opposition to the Bill, an attempt has been made to controvert only some and to qualify a few others. A partial attempt has been made to offer an explanation of some of the allegations of people who have suffered or of the relations of people who have suffered. Many have remained unanswered. As I said on the first day, the Government have not taken the opportunity which I offered to them of stating the facts of which they must have a better knowledge than other people. But the Government having refused to state the facts for the information of the Council, I submit, my Lord, I am entitled to assume the correctness of the allegations implied in my questions for the purposes of this debate. Council will remember that I did not profess to have any personal knowledge of the martial law incidents. I put forward these allegations on the authority of partial investigation by myself and my friends. I put forward these allegations as they were vouched for by respectable persons in whose veracity and honour I have confidence. If any of the statements are incorrect no one will be more happy than myself to be corrected. No one can be more sorry than I will be if statements in regard to which I may have been mistaken or misinformed remain uncontradicted. I therefore welcome any criticism which would throw light on the facts brought forward if they are incorrect, and I should be thankful to any gentleman who supplied correct information. But what has been the case here ? Let me examine some of the statements made by way of criticism of, or reply to, what I said. I will deal with the speeches of the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey, Mr. Thompson, General Havelock Hudson and Sir George Lowndes.

" My Lord, in the admirable statement which Mr. Hailey made on behalf of the Government, he wanted us to believe that the state of things in Lahore and in Amritsar and in other places in the Punjab, where martial law was introduced, was so horrible that Government could not but resort to martial law. He told us that the Rowlatt Act agitation had created an atmosphere that was surcharged with danger. He said that the Satyagraha movement had come in and spread in the Punjab. But, my Lord, the Rowlatt Act agitation was not confined to the cities of Lahore and Amritsar. The Hon'ble Mr. Hailey is well aware, even better than I am, that there was agitation against the Rowlatt Act throughout the Punjab. He is also aware, I presume, that the Satyagraha movement had spread to all parts of the Punjab ; that, generally speaking, the 6th of April was observed as a Satyagraha day throughout the Punjab. He is aware that in none of these other numerous districts of the Punjab did the agitation against the Rowlatt Act or the Satyagraha movement lead to any stir or to any insurrectionary or rebellious movement. He is aware that there was no trouble whatever in any of these places. And no trouble arose in these places, for instance, in Jullundur and all the other districts of that division, because the authorities did not interfere intemperately, but interfered sympathetically with the movement. They wisely said ' let the people give vent to their feelings regarding the Rowlatt Act ; let them observe the Satyagraha day as they like.' Here, in Simla, Mr. Tollinton, the Deputy Commissioner, expressed sympathy with the attitude of the people in observing the Satyagraha day. On the day following they resumed their business in the ordinary way. I could name several other Punjab officials who acted in the same way ; but perhaps I had better not. I am sure the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey, being Additional Secretary to the Punjab, Government, must know that in many districts of the Punjab, where the Rowlatt Act agitation and the Satyagraha movement were as strong as in any other place, there was no trouble. I contend therefore that the circumstance to which the trouble owed its origin was the blazing indiscretion of the Punjab Government as it was then constituted, in having deported two such public men as Dr. Satya Pal and Dr. Kitchlew. That was the root of the trouble.

" I need not repeat the sequence of events here. I submit that for a proper consideration of the question that is now before the Council, it is neces-

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sary for the Government to show that there was a clear necessity for the introduction of martial law. But it is not enough to show that the introduction of martial law was necessary. It may have been necessary, let us assume for argument's sake that it was necessary to introduce martial law in certain places at a certain time ; the Government have to go further and to show that it was necessary to introduce it at midnight on the 15th of April ; the Government have to show that it was necessary to introduce it in other parts of the Punjab and to maintain it up to the periods up to which it was maintained. I submit that this has not been shown by the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey. But I will not deal with the rest of Mr. Hailey's remarks, as I wish to compress my speech as much as possible. While Mr. Hailey has shown that these were anxious times in the Punjab and that the Government had to exercise vigilance, he has not shown that the situation was such that a sober-headed sympathetic Governor could not have managed it, without resorting to martial law and inflicting the many indignities and humiliations that were inflicted on the loyal people of the Punjab. In contrast to this, I drew attention to what happened at Ahmedabad. Nobody on the official side has referred to it. Perhaps because it could not be referred to except to support what I have said. Trouble arose in Ahmedabad also, but it was completely got over in two days' time by the Government of Bombay allowing Mr. Gandhi to go to Ahmedabad and advise the people. A similar course could have been pursued at Lahore and Amritsar, and, if it was found necessary to introduce martial law, it should have been got rid of at the outside within four days or six days or a week. It was certainly not necessary to expose respectable people to all the indignities and humiliations to which they were exposed, and to keep up this state of things for the inordinate period of time for which it was kept up.

" I will next deal with the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson. Mr. Thompson was the Chief Secretary to the Government of Sir Michael O'Dwyer while martial law was enforced. I can quite understand that he feels he is personally on trial, and I can therefore excuse him for importing a great deal of the personal element and unnecessary heat into the statements he put before the Council. But, my Lord, when we calmly examine his statements what do they come to ? As I said before I am never discomfited if any statement made by me in the Council or elsewhere should be found to be inaccurate. Therefore, I repeat that, if Mr. Thompson only gave me correct information in regard to incidents which I have mentioned, I should have whole-heartedly thanked him, however poignant might be my regret that I should have made an incorrect statement. Mr. Thompson said that I had said that in the Badshahi mosque meeting a C. I. D. Inspector, Ali Gauhar, had made certain remarks which had caused resentment to the persons assembled there.

" He told us that he had the file of the case before him, and that nowhere had it been stated in it that such a statement as I had made had been made, namely, that this Inspector had made certain remarks or said something which excited the people assembled there. For the benefit of Mr. Thompson and the Council, I beg to draw attention to the statement made on solemn affirmation by Inspector Ali Gauhar Khan, Criminal Investigation Department, himself in trial No. 1 of 1919 before the Martial Law Commission. He there stated :—
' We were in plain clothes in the mosque. There were several thousands of people in the mosque awaiting the people who were to address the meeting. Abdul Hai told me that he recognised me as a C I. D. man, as my department had had him imprisoned for three months and put on security for three years. When I denied that I was a C. I. D. official, Abdul Hai went towards the pulpit and addressed the crowd saying ' the C. I. D. police had always been intruding in our meetings,' etc.

" Now the man was a C. I. D. official, and only when he denied it, Abdul Hai went to the pulpit and addressed the crowd saying that the C. I. D. police were always intruding in their meetings, etc.

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"Now, my Lord, I am sure that Mr. Thompson would feel that my statement that the C. I. D. Inspector had made certain remarks which were resented by some persons at the meeting, was not altogether incorrect.

"I take the next point made by Mr. Thompson, that relates to the incident regarding hand-cuffing in Amritsar. Mr. Thompson wanted the Council to believe that so far as he knew nobody had been hand-cuffed there. I hope I am repeating his words correctly. Speaking with reference to the hardships to which Indians had been subjected, he also spoke of the not dissimilar inconveniences to which certain European ladies and children who had been sent to the Fort had been subjected. Now, my Lord, I would place before the Council a statement on the subject, which I have in my hands of a Barrister-at-Law who says: 'On the 21st morning I myself with Sheikh Mahomed Amin, pleader, his son and brother were taken to the Rambagh in a well guarded *bund gari* and from thence ordered to be taken to the Fort. We four were there put in a cell hand-cuffed two together. In a corner of the cell was a little heap of parched gram and a bucket of water. In the afternoon we were taken out and marched in a file with a large number of Kashmiri coolies and others to the open square inside the Fort, all hand-cuffed, two together. There we had to march round and round with European ladies and gentlemen watching the show.' I suppose this was one of the inconveniences to which the European ladies and gentlemen were exposed in the Fort.

"Now, my Lord, I will take the next point. I referred to several cases of flogging. Mr. Thompson picked up one case and said, 'Oh, they were school boys; the Head Master had asked the Military to help him in maintaining discipline amongst students by flogging some.' He overlooks the fact that even that would not justify the flogging of the students by the Military people. And he has not a word to say regarding the many other cases of flogging which are mentioned in the statement which was laid on the table by the Hon'ble the Home Member in reply to a question which I put on the subject.

"Mr. Thompson next referred to Mr. Manohar Lal's case. My Lord, I had said in regard to Mr. Manohar Lal's case that his wife and children had been turned out and were obliged to live in one of the outhouses used as servants' quarters until the bungalow had been searched about a week later. I did not state the exact period, because I did not know it. Mr. Thompson in referring to it grew very angry, and said that the wife and children of this gentleman were allowed, so far as he was aware, to return to the bungalow the next day. Now, my Lord, I have ascertained the exact facts from Mr. Manohar Lal and from others who knew it. Mr. Manohar Lal's house was locked on the 18th. His wife, an invalid lady, was turned out of the house at once. She was compelled to live in one of the outhouses on the whole of the 18th, the whole of the 19th and until late in the evening of the 20th, until the search of the house had been completed. She had not any bedding to lie upon with her, she was not allowed to take anything out of the house. Her friends sent her bedding and food, and thus she lived in an outhouse in her invalid condition for three days. Now, my Lord, if my statement that it was about a week later that they were allowed to return to the house was incorrect, Mr. Thompson, in his capacity as Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, should have told us what the exact period was and not fulminated that this was a very serious discrepancy.

"My Lord, I should not leave Mr. Manohar Lal's case without drawing your Excellency's attention to certain other remarks Mr. Thompson made about it. He said Mr. Manohar Lal was a Trustee of the 'Tribune', and as such he was wont to take some interest in the paper and Mr. Thompson wanted the Council to think that that was a sufficient justification for the action that had been taken against him. I am not surprised, my Lord, that this view was put

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forward by Mr. Thompson, because in the letter, dated the 20th April which appeared in the 'Pioneer' to which I have referred before, I find it stated :—

'Manohar Lal, the Trustee of the 'Tribune' represents one of those cases which make one despair of educating on western lines. He gained a scholarship to England and at the 'Varsity' gained a brilliant reputation for economics. On his return to India, however, he failed to maintain the promise of his academic career, and while he has always posed as an authority on education, he has done very little practically to utilise his own talents to their full extent.'

"My Lord, it is sad to find that with the writer of the letter in the 'Pioneer,' Mr. Thompson thinks that the mere fact of Mr. Manohar Lal's being a trustee of the 'Tribune' was sufficient to put this distinguished scholar, not less distinguished than Mr. Thompson, to all the indignities, humiliation and suffering to which he and his wife were exposed !

"The next point I will deal with is the treatment of respectable citizens in Gujranwalla. Mr. Thompson read what I thought was a letter from Colonel O'Brien giving his version of the affair. My Lord, he seemed, so far as I could make out, to question the correctness of the statement that a Hindu and a Mussalman were handcuffed together by deliberate design. He said that was accidental. My Lord, I refuse to take that statement as correct. I will quote from the correspondent of the 'Pioneer' on this subject, also from a letter published in the paper of the 25th April. He said :—

'The outbreak in Gujranwala had almost a comic opera termination. Colonel O'Brien had handed over charge to Mirza Sultan Ahmed and was in Lahore when the news came in. He immediately hurried back to his former district, and after the immediate suppression of the riot he arrested eleven leaders (including one Mangal Sen, a local financial genius) marched them in procession through the city, accompanied by a detachment of the 2-6th Royal Sussex and headed by two City Fathers—a Hindu and Mussalman respectively—who under orders shouted out to their constituents not to misbehave themselves by acts of violence. This spectacle, says the learned and large-hearted correspondent of the 'Pioneer', 'this spectacle of Hindu-Mussalman unity must have been almost as impressive as the sight of Munshi Ram preaching in the Jumma Masjid at Delhi.'

I leave the Council to judge from this quotation what were the feelings of the men whom Mr. Thompson represents, in relation to this incident, and I ask the Council not to accept the statement read out by Mr. Thompson that it was merely by accident that a Hindu and a Mussalman were handcuffed together and marched in the disgraceful manner in which they were.

"My Lord, Mr. Thompson's next point related to my reference to trials in a summary way. I have said that in certain cases notes of evidence had not been recorded. I did not say that in all cases notes had not been recorded. Mr. Thompson showed that he had before him several pages of notes of evidence in certain cases. That may be ; I never said there were no notes of evidence taken in any case. What I did say was, that it had been alleged that notes of evidence had not been recorded in a certain number of cases. I also placed before the Council certified copies of judgments in two cases, in one of which I pointed out that even the offence with which the accused was charged was not mentioned. That was a case tried by Mr. Hoyle on the 26th of May, 1919. Mr. Thompson had not a word to say about it.

"My Lord, the next incident to which I referred and to which Mr. Thompson also animadverted, was the Ramnagar case, where it is alleged that the King's effigy was burnt. Mr. Thompson failed to grasp my point and did not represent me correctly. My complaint was that here was a case in which respectable, probably the most respectable, Hindu citizens of Ramnagar, were charged with having burned the King's effigy. Their position and status in society, their wealth and status, made it impossible for me to believe, and should make it impossible to be believed, that they

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would be guilty of such foolish and wicked mischief. Their complaint was that they had not had a public inquiry which they wanted. They had not had a regular inquiry, and they urged that if they had a regular inquiry, if they had an opportunity of appeal to a higher court, the facts would have been sifted and their innocence would have been established. They urged that the case was a trumped up one, without any foundation, and that they were entitled to have the matter regularly tried. There was no martial law necessity for trying this matter in a summary way before any martial law tribunal, and my complaint was that by having been put before a martial law summary court for trial on such a charge, they were deprived of the opportunity they should have had to establish their innocence, and that they have been unjustly dealt with.

"My Lord, I must also say a word about the Lyallpur *bhusa* case. It has been said that at Lyallpur Rs. 60,000 worth of *bhusa* was set fire to by incendiaries. If this was so, it was of course a very serious mischief. But was it so? I hold in my hand a copy of an Order passed by the District Magistrate of Lyallpur on an inquiry relating to this affair. Government had evidently asked him to report under section 15-A. of the Police Act what compensation should be fixed upon for the burning of this *bhusa*. The case was taken up by Mr. G. F. deMontmorency, and the conclusion which he arrived at was, that the burning of the *bhusa* was not the result of incendiarism, committed by any of those who were believed to have taken part in the rioting, but that it was probably due to an accident. At any rate, he was unable to find that it was the act of any of those who were suspected of it. This is what he says:—

'The *bhusa* appears to have gone on fire between 8-15 P.M. and 8-45 P.M. The flare was noticed by the picket at about 8-40. . . . A few people from the factories, a few members of the Municipal Staff and the Storekeeper alluded to above were the only persons on the spot when I arrived. There was no information of any crowd having visited the stacks or of any single person having been seen near the stacks. The absence of the chaukidar seems to have been due to laziness, and not to have been arranged or premeditated. Neither patrol nor picket saw anything suspicious in the vicinity of the goodsyard. . . . A very exhaustive police inquiry was made; no trace of anything bearing on the burning of the *bhusa* came out. There were some approvers in the Lyallpur cases who were associates and in the secrets of those who were convicted in the Lyallpur disorders. None of these however had any information to give in regard to the burning of *bhusa* which does not seem to have formed part of the plans of their associates.

'There was a strong suspicion at the time that this was the work of an incendiary because—

(1) similar acts had occurred elsewhere in connection with the disorders;

(2) a plot to burn *bhusa* had been alleged to exist at Toba Tek Singh;

(3) the fact that goods had been moved from the goodsyard the day before.

'The police inquiry has failed to connect the burning of this *bhusa* with the act of any incendiary or with any riot or rioters. Those convicted in jail in Lyallpur disorders were questioned by me. They have now after conviction no object in concealing what they know and have given information on a number of other points, but none of them have any information to give about the *bhusa*.

'I have examined the theory of whether it was the act of some villager or villagers, but no clue has been obtained.'

The learned District Magistrate says that there had been several fires since April last due to cinders from chimneys, but he is not certain that this was due to that. In conclusion he says:—'I have been unable to find anything except suspicion to point to this injury having arisen from riot and unlawful assembly within the area. I am therefore unable to make the assessment contemplated in section 15A (2) (c) of the Police Act.' So much for the burning of the *bhusa*. I hope that my Hon'ble friend will revise his opinion about this incident also.

"I will now come to the question of the number of deaths caused by the firing in Jallianwalla Bagh. Mr. Thompson warned the Council against accepting

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the statement communicated to me on the day I spoke last on the subject that 530 deaths had been traced and that 192 persons had been found to have been wounded. With reference to the number of deaths, he told the Council that the Government had issued a proclamation to ascertain their number, and that the number which had been reported was 291. He further told us that the Government of the Punjab had adopted every means in their power to ascertain the number of deaths in question. He said :—

'A proclamation was made in Amritsar and the surrounding villages inviting all persons who had any information regarding the names of those who had met with death. Instructions were issued to the local authorities there to encourage men to come forward and give the information they possessed. Every possible step was taken in that direction. The result of the inquiry was that the total number of casualties amounted to 291, and any further number suggested by anybody must be taken with great discretion.'

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Thompson :—"Suspicion was the word I used, my Lord."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"He used the words 'great suspicion'; very well. But, my Lord, what are the actual facts ? I have in my hand a letter which has been published by Mr. V. N. Tiwari, Honorary Secretary of the Seva Samiti, who has been working for some time in connection with the distribution of relief in Amritsar. He writes :—

'The number of killed so far known to us comes up to 530 including 60 who could not be traced and, unknown and unclaimed, were cremated by certain philanthropic gentlemen.'

"Now, my Lord, the representatives of the Seva Samiti went to Amritsar to distribute relief, and we set an inquiry on foot to find out who were the persons who had been killed or wounded in order to decide whom to give succour, and it was thus that we found out, by sending men round, the number of persons who had met with death or had been wounded. Our Secretary writes :—

'I have had to make from the day I came here strenuous efforts to ascertain the number of killed and wounded at the Jallianwalla Bagh. The method pursued by our volunteers has been to go from house to house in the city of Amritsar, ascertaining the names not only of the killed, but also of the wounded. I further arranged to send out volunteers to visit every single village in the districts of Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Sialkot and Lahore, so that we might give relief to their dependants in case of want. We are also advertising in the Urdu and Gurmukhi papers of the Punjab asking people to communicate to the office the names and addresses of the killed and wounded.'

It is thus, my Lord, that the number, 530, was obtained. It was not an imaginary number. It was a number obtained with at least as much care, if not much greater care, as the number reported to the authorities at Amritsar. But, my Lord, to give the authorities at Amritsar their due, I do not think they have anywhere stated that they have received the last information about the number of deaths caused. So far as I remember, I think they said that up to the date on which they sent the information to the Government of India, the number of deaths reported was 291, and, I think, it was so stated in the statement which was laid on the table. The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson need not, therefore, have asked the Council to receive the number, I stated 'with great suspicion.' Receive it with caution always, but you should not refuse to believe that a larger number of deaths may have occurred simply because the official sources have told you that the number was 291. I do not wish to add even one to the number of deaths that has been caused. I cannot. The number has to be found out. Let us combine to find out the truth and let us stand by the truth.

"Lastly, I will refer to the incident of the corpse in the Jallianwalla Bagh well. Here the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson excelled himself. Referring to my statement, he questioned its correctness and held it up as a test by which any

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allegations placed by me before the Council or the country should be judged. My Lord, I am compelled therefore for his benefit, as well as for the information of the Council, to refer to this unfortunate incident at some length. My Lord, my esteemed friends, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Swami Shraddanand and myself, accompanied by several other gentlemen, went to the Jallianwala Bagh, to see the locality where the massacre of so many of our fellow-men had occurred. When we were there we looked into this well, and one of my friends noticed that there was what looked like a corpse in the well. A stone was thrown at it; the thing turned up and we saw it, and the stench was so great that we all moved back from the well. When we returned home, it struck me and one of my friends, that we should bring this fact to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, merely from the point of view of the sanitation of the locality. There was absolutely no political meaning in my letter to the Chairman of the Municipal Board, and there was no point to be made against the Government, assuming, which would be a wicked assumption, that we were anxious to find out facts against the Government, with the desire of *budnaming* the Government. My Lord, as the fact of a corpse being in the well had come to our notice, we thought that, as a matter of humanity to the people who were living around, we should draw the attention of the authorities to it. I therefore wrote this letter to the Chairman of the Municipal Board :—

'I beg to draw your attention to the fact that there are still one or more corpses in the big well situate in the Jallianwala Bagh in a very advanced stage of decomposition. I visited the Bagh yesterday in the company of some friends, and we saw a corpse giving out an unbearable stench floating in the water. There are inhabited houses in the close vicinity of the well and, unless it is thoroughly cleansed and disinfected immediately, the health of the neighbourhood will suffer seriously.'

This letter was dated the 30th of June. On the 8th of July, I got a reply from the President of the Municipal Committee in which he said :—

'In reply to your letter of 30th June 1919 reporting the existence of corpses in a well in Bagh Jalianwala, I have the honour to say that the well was thoroughly dragged by divers in the presence of the Police and ten competent witnesses. No corpses or skeletons were found, the only things discovered were some pieces of cloth and an earthen pot.

'The well has been disused for some time, which doubtless accounts for the odour you noticed.'

"My Lord, I have to move about a good deal and could not reply to this letter till late in August, and then both my friend Pandit Motilal and I sent a letter to the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar. In his letter my friend Pandit Motilal said :—

'The report made by his subordinates, I have no hesitation in saying, is a wholly perverted and false account of the incident.

'The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and myself in company with other gentlemen of unimpeachable veracity have actually seen clearly and unmistakeably with our own eyes a dead human body in the well and no police *camouflage* will alter the fact. They may as well try to make out that no human lives were lost in the Jallianwala Bagh on the fateful afternoon of the 13th April.

'It is not my business to inquire by what legerdemain the putrid corpse came to be substituted by 'the loot from the National Bank,' and the only reason why I am troubling you with this letter is that you have by writing to me for information about bribery in the Police of Amritsar evinced a desire to take the people into your confidence, a desire which is highly valued by all public men in India. This incident will, however, show what use the underlings in office make of an honest endeavour on the part of the public to bring facts to the notice of the authorities, and how ready the latter are to accept the garbled accounts of their subordinates in preference to authentic statements of facts made by persons of the position and standing of the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. It also affords a sad commentary on the possibility of the much-talked-of co-operation between officials and non-officials.'

"My Lord, I supplemented this with a short letter, I said :

'Pandit Motilal Nehru has now told you what he and I in the company of several gentlemen actually saw in the well at the Jallianwala Bagh, and the fact that some pieces of cloth

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and an earthen pot were found when 'the well was thoroughly dragged by divers in the presence of the Police and ten competent witnesses' some days later seems to me wholly immaterial. That there was at least one corpse in the well when we visited it on the 29th June last can admit of no possible doubt, and no length of disuse of the well can account for what we saw with our own eyes. I may add that our sense of smell is sufficiently developed to distinguish between the exhalations from a decomposing corpse and the odour of a disused well.'

"My Lord, the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar acknowledged this letter thus:—

'I thank you for your letter of August 20th. Whatever may be the true facts of the case I think I could convince you, if you could spare time on one of your visits to Amritsar to see me, that my predecessor had as good reasons for supposing you were mistaken as to what you saw in the well as he had for thinking you were correct.'

This was a letter from a gentleman to another gentleman.

"Now, my Lord, I think the facts are sufficiently clear and I need not dilate upon them Will anybody tell me that it is impossible that the corpse which we saw had been taken out of the well before the ten competent witnesses had been summoned by the police to make a report such as was made? I leave it to every reasonable man to judge it for himself.

"Now, my Lord, I will not spend any more time upon the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson. I will only say this. He is a junior member of this Council; I am a senior member of this Council, perhaps the most senior. My Lord, the traditions of this Council have been, the old traditions of this Council are, that we treat every member who enters our brotherhood as a gentleman. I hope the Hon'ble Mr Thompson will not compel us to depart from those traditions.

"I hope that now that I have told him the facts he will behave as a gentleman and withdraw the unworthy remarks with which he offended the dignity of this Council.

"My Lord, I will next deal with the remarks of General Sir Havelock Hudson *re*: the incidents at the Jallianwala Bagh. My Lord, it is painful to me to have to refer to these incidents. I have not known in my reading of history anything more distressing to think of than those incidents. The General has tried to give an explanation. He has not controverted the facts, he has tried to give an explanation according to the facts supplied to him. I do not impute any personal misstatement to the General. He is an honourable soldier. He has spoken according to the brief supplied to him by those who were in a position to do so, or whose duty it was to do so. But judging from the allegations which have been made to me, allegations made in many cases by persons who were actually in the Jallianwala Bagh when this tragedy occurred, I am sorry to have to say that several of the statements supplied to the General are incorrect. My Lord, the General described to us, as far as he could, the state of mind in which the military officer, who was asked to co-operate with the civil authorities, would find himself. He said: 'When the military officer had reached the place his first care would be to dispose of his troops with a view to the protection of life and property: his second would be to warn the populace as to the result if it became necessary to resort to force in suppressing any attempt at rioting. These are the steps which were in fact taken by the Officer Commanding at Amritsar. On the 11th and 12th, he reorganised his troops and on the 12th he marched a column round and through the city in order that a display of force might have its effect on the minds of the populace.' Then, my Lord, the General said that a proclamation was issued on the evening of the 12th, and on the morning of the 13th April, the Officer Commanding marched a body of troops through all the main streets of the city and announced by beat of drum his intention of using force should occasion arise. The people were permitted to collect in order to hear the proclamations. He then went on to say: 'While the troops were still in the city, information reached the Officer Commanding at about 12 o'clock that in

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spite of his proclamation a big meeting of rebels would be held at the Jallianwala Bagh at 4-30 in the afternoon.' Now, my Lord, a meeting was no doubt held, but were the men who assembled there rebels? It is a violation of truth to say that they were. I am not saying that the General has said it; he is repeating, I take it, what has been put into him. But I say, my Lord, it is an untruth to say that the men who were assembled at the Jallianwala Bagh,—unarmed, inoffensive men, children of tender years and aged men, and the rest of them—that they were rebels. They showed nothing to justify the accusation that they were rebels. But let me proceed. The Officer Commanding received information at about 12 noon that a meeting would be held at 4-30. What did he do, my Lord? General Hudson says: 'As this place had been used before for meetings, and as large assemblies had been addressed by the heads of the agitators on the 29th March and 30th March and the 2nd April, and as a dense mass meeting had assembled here on the 6th during the *hartal* and had listened to speeches intended to bring Government into hatred and contempt, it would thus have been clear to the officer in command that he might expect deliberate defiance of his orders.' Why should any such silly thing have been clear to the officer in command? Because certain meetings had been held in this place, because certain speeches had been delivered on another occasion, and because all that had been done peacefully and without giving rise to any violence or disorder, should not the officer in command have concluded that the meeting of the people which was to assemble would disperse as peacefully as similar meetings had done before? What was there to justify the view that he should expect a deliberate defiance of his orders? Even if he did come to such a conclusion, was it not his duty to see that sufficient warning was given to the people that if they did not disperse they would be shot at? No such warning was given. I submit, my Lord, that was a great, a most sinful and criminal dereliction of duty. And what does the General say happened? The Officer Commanding at Amritsar had to decide about midday on the 13th April how he would act if the projected meeting took place in direct defiance of his authority. I say that the first thing that he ought to have done when he heard of the projected meeting was to communicate by beat of drum to the people that the meeting was prohibited, and that if they assembled in defiance of his order they would be dispersed by force. It is said that there was a proclamation made in some parts of Amritsar. The people allege, those who live there told me that the proclamation was not made in all parts of the city, but only in certain parts, and that people in the other parts did not hear of it at all or they would not have gone to expose themselves to a risk of their lives.

"The next thing, my Lord, that the General has been made to put forward is equally unsatisfactory. He has said: 'The Officer Commanding at Amritsar had to decide about midday on the 13th April how he would act if the projected meeting took place in direct defiance of his authority. After making dispositions for the safety of his command, he found that he had but a small striking force at his disposal. Realising the gravity of the situation the Officer Commanding this small force (of 50 rifles and forty men armed with kukries only and two armoured cars), marched this force straight to the Jallianwala Bagh, leaving the armoured cars behind owing to the narrowness of streets. On reaching the Bagh his force was confronted by a vast assembly, some thousands strong, who were being harangued by a man who was standing on a raised platform.' Now, my Lord, was this force of 50 rifles and 40 men armed with kukries only such a despicable force as the general would have us believe? Was this force with all the munition it had at its disposal—I am told on the authority of a high official that 1,700, service bullets were used there, another version being that 2800 had been used—such a despicable force that it could not face a few thousands of men who were utterly unarmed? Could it by any justification be said that this force was confronted by a force of some thousands strong, as one force is confronted

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by another force ? I submit not. The General went on to say : 'Realising the danger it was clearly the duty of the officer to disperse this unlawful assembly.' Very well, I will agree it was; then this duty could have been performed by simply proclaiming to the people that if they did not disperse they would be fired on. My Lord, I referred the other day to the Riot Act passed, I think, in the reign of George I. In that Act it is provided that after a proclamation has been read to a riotous assembly to disperse, an hour must elapse from the time of reading the proclamation, before the assembly should be fired on. That was a humane provision. Do not wait for an hour, if you think you must not ; but most certainly you must make sure that the people have heard the proclamation and understood what the situation is ; and if they continue to remain where they were then fire on them, but still not in a way to kill them but to impress them with the danger to which they are exposed and to make them run away from the place. But what was the course followed here ? The General said : 'Realising the danger to his small force, unless he took immediate action, and being aware of the inadequacy of the measures taken to restore order on the 10th of April, he (the Officer Commanding) ordered fire to be opened. The crowd was dispersed and the force withdrew.'

" My Lord, what a chapter of woe is concealed between these two sentences. The people were fired on. They began to run for their lives to all the corners of the Jallianwala Bagh ; and they were shot at even when they were flying. I have seen the place, and people have told me that there were heaps of corpses piled one on the top of another. The people fried to climb over the walls to save themselves from the fire. They were not allowed to escape. I am told that there was a wall of corpses raised at more than one place in the Jallianwala Bagh. I have seen a narrow lane, not wider than five feet, into which the people ran for their lives and were there shot at. I have seen a receptacle there which it was said was filled with the blood of those men who were killed or wounded. Was it necessary for dispersing the assembly, to shoot at people who were running for their lives ? When the Officer Commanding had seen that the persons assembled were running away for their lives, was it necessary to continue the firing ? Should he not have stopped it at least then ? It is well known to the military authorities, and to General Hudson, that a number of men had stretched themselves on the ground to escape being shot. One of these men told me that, while he was lying so stretched on the ground, two shots passed over him and that the third hit him in the leg and has maimed him for life. Should not these facts have been disclosed by General Hudson when he was speaking on behalf of the Government, and should not some explanation be offered for them ? My Lord, it was a most unjustifiable massacre of men which was made in the Jallianwala Bagh in the name of dispersing the assembly there. General Hudson spoke of this assembly as an organised rebellion. I do not know what to say about it. It is inexpressibly sad to hear any such expression used of men who had not the remotest idea of rebelling against the King. I have told the Council that there was one man in the assembly with a child of 7 months in his arms. There were a number of boys there of ages ranging from 12 to 18. I have seen some of the young men who were injured ; I have talked to them. They did not go to the meeting with any idea of organised rebellion ; they had no such idea. If they had any such idea they would have gone there armed at least with *lathis* ; they were entirely unarmed, innocent and helpless, and yet they were fired on. I will not attempt to characterise the whole sad affair. My feelings are too deep to permit of my doing so.

" I will now refer to the incident of people having been made to crawl on their hands and knees. I was shocked at the ripple of laughter which passed through some parts of the Council when it was told that several men had undertaken to do this voluntarily. I should like to know whether any Member of this Council would like to voluntarily perform that process in this

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room. I will say nothing more about it. But before I leave Amritsar, I should say a word about the stopping of the electric lights and the supply of water. As a sort of explanation, I could not regard it as a justification. It was said that there was a fear that the people were going to attack the water pump station. But it was not said that there was any attack really made. It was also said that there was a rumour afloat in the city that the water had been poisoned, and so it was considered prudent to stop the supply. But the water was not stopped in the civil station, and if such a rumour had got about, should it not have been left to die of itself? Could not the residents of the city have been left to discard any such rumour, if they had heard it? Was it not the best way to kill the rumour to let the people have the water to quench their thirst and be happy? I say this is the feeblest, flimsiest explanation that was ever offered. And then what about the electric light? Was any poison introduced in it? Why was it then cut off? I have never heard such flimsy arguments used in this Council ever before. I will now come to the Gujranwala incidents. I think I have made it clear that I have no complaint personally against General Hudson. I take it that he merely put forward the case which those who were responsible for supplying him with his brief, put in his hands. But I must point out that no case has been made out for the use of the aeroplane in Gujranwala. It was said at the time in the 'Civil and Military Gazette' that 'the crowds were giving up the contest' *i e.*, were dispersing when the aeroplanes arrived from Lahore. Now, if the crowds had begun to disperse when the aeroplanes arrived, where was the necessity for using them? Where was the necessity for inflicting several casualties by bombs and machine guns? Where was the necessity of throwing bombs at places a mile and a half or two miles from the railway goods shed which had been set fire to? Where was the necessity of dropping bombs from aeroplanes in the villages of Gharjak, Bhagwanpur and Dhulla? The picture given of Gujranwala by General Hudson would make one think that there was a condition of war there. The difficulties of aiming from aeroplanes were brought into requisition and offered as some sort of explanation. Were there any sort of anti-aircraft machines at work at Gujranwala that the aeroplanes had to fly at great height and so missed their aims? I have been told that the bombs were dropped from no great height—perhaps from 100 feet at the outside. Would a bomb dropped from a height of 50, 60, or 100 feet fall half a mile or a mile away from the place where the object aimed at existed? The village Gharjak which I visited must be over a mile from the place where the crowd was assembled. I was told that there were some small children playing in the field where the bomb was dropped. It was mere luck that they were not hurt. I have seen the Khalsa Boarding House at Gujranwala; it is, I think, about a mile from the town proper. I have seen where a bomb fell in that institution. It was lucky that 160 students of the boarding house had just gone out then of the hostel to see the aeroplanes, or some of them might have been done to death. I saw the injuries done to the walls by the missiles. In Dhulla, a woman and a child were killed. Was this, I ask, my Lord, necessary for maintaining or restoring order at Gujranwala? I submit not. As regards the plea for the soldier which General Hudson put forward with such pathos, I will deal with it later on. I have not less regard for a soldier's life than General Hudson has; but things have to be seen in their true proportion. We have to see clearly what the duties and responsibilities of soldiers, as well as of civilians, are to the civil population at a time of disorder.

"I shall now deal with the speech of the Hon'ble the Law Member. He ridiculed the opposition to the Bill.

"He held up the Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal Singh to ridicule and said that the speech which he delivered in this Council the other day was not written by him, but by some one else for him. My Lord, this statement was untrue, and it was a gratuitous insult offered to Raja Sir Rampal Singh. I knew that Raja Sir Rampal Singh is able to write his own speeches and does

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write his own speeches ; and I wired to him asking him to come up here to be able to reply to the charge, but the Hon'ble Member evidently got my wire rather late. So he has wired to me : 'Wire too late cannot reach in time. Lowndes' attack unjustifiable and groundless ; speech was written by me, contained my views, Government is wrong.'

"Now, my Lord, the next gentleman to be attacked was Mr. Sinha. If he had made a speech which met with the approval of the Hon'ble the Law Member, he would have had the honour of being quoted as Mrs. Besant, Mr. Horniman, Mr. Sastri and Mr. Gandhi have been quoted. But he had the misfortune to express opinions which were not acceptable to the Hon'ble the Law Member at the time, and my Lord, Mr. Sinha also came in for unjust criticism. So did my friend Mr. Chanda. I will not speak of myself, for I take the criticisms of some Hon'ble Members on the Government side in a very calm and considerate manner. I know that it is a very unpleasant thing to speak the truth and even more unpleasant to hear the truth on occasions. But I try to put forward the truth according to my light. Perhaps I err sometimes in doing so. Perhaps I err more than others. If so, I am sorry for it ; but I put forward what I believe to be the truth whole-heartedly, and I shall continue to do so regardless of any frowns or criticisms from Government benches. The learned Law Member referred to us as gentlemen who came from remote places —he said one came from his palace or fortress in Oudh—I do not exactly remember the exact words he used . . . . .

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha :—"From the fastnesses of Oudh."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"Yes, from the fastnesses of Oudh ; another from Assam ; a third from Bihar ; and a fourth came from Allahabad, and he said that not a single Punjab Member had asked that the Bill should not be proceeded with. My Lord, you do a wrong to the people of the Punjab in not giving them an opportunity to elect their own representatives. You nominate such men as you like, and then you turn back upon them and say that the Members who are sitting here from the Punjab do not say that the Bill should not be proceeded with. I mean no disrespect to the Punjab members ; but if you yourself shut the popular voice out of this Council, should you turn back and make use of that fact as an argument in support of your measures ? Is this fair, my Lord ? I say it is not. I know perhaps one Member from the Punjab is elected. But how many elected Members have you given to the Punjab ? Let the people have the opportunity of returning those in whom they have confidence, and you will hear their opinions as freely expressed here as you hear the opinions of the people of the other provinces. My Lord, the Hon'ble the Law Member went on to quote Mrs. Besant, and Mr. Horniman,—and when he had not the courtesy of putting a 'Mr.' before his name,—and he or Mr. Hailey quoted Mr. Sastri. My Lord, I am sorry for the Hon'ble the Law Member that he should have to rely in support of the Bill before the Council on expressions of opinion by Mr. Horniman in his paper when the sad events of the Punjab were fresh and when it had not been investigated what the facts were ;—when the Punjab Government supported by the Government of India would not allow the real facts of the situation to leak out from the Punjab, when people were taken aback by what had happened, but had had no time and opportunity to investigate the facts. Mrs. Besant stood in the same position. I am sure if the facts were known as they are known now, neither Mrs. Besant nor Mr. Horniman, nor Mr. Sastri would adhere to the opinions which they had expressed ; the opinions they would now express would be very much modified in the light of the facts which have been published.

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"Then, my Lord, my friend the Law Member went a little further, and speaking with the air of a Dogberry dressed in a little brief authority, he spoke of us contemptuously as self-constituted Commissioners who went from Allahabad to the Punjab. Now, my Lord, let me tell the Hon'ble Member that we are not self-constituted Commissioners. The Congress, the last Congress, was attended at Delhi by nearly 5,400 delegates from all parts of India. According to a prescribed procedure it regularly appoints every year an All-India Congress Committee as its executive. This All-India Congress Committee is representative of all sections of the people. In view of the recent events in the Punjab, this Committee met and considered the situation, and appointed a sub-committee,—of which I have the honour to be *ex-officio* President and my esteemed friend the Hon'ble Pandit Motilal Nehru a member, and of which several other distinguished Congressmen are members,—to arrange to help in the inquiry which the Government had said was going to be conducted. Now, my Lord, having been so commissioned, not by ourselves, but by a very respectable body, from whom it is an honour to take a commission, we did spend some time in the Punjab. We investigated the facts; we visited the places where these sad events had happened; we saw with regret the signs of the fires that had been set to houses and Churches; we saw also with regret and pain the signs of the killing that had been resorted to in the Jallianwala Bagh; and we heard distressing accounts of other deaths which had been caused. My Lord, we did not publish any expression of our personal opinions on the situation until we had visited these places and made inquiries. What was the next step I took? My Lord, I sent to the Government the result of my investigations, and the investigations of my colleagues, in the shape of a number of questions, and asked them to give us information on the various allegations that had been made to us.

"We thus placed the Government in the best position we could to know the facts, and if they did not know them, to inquire into them. And now that the Bill before us is being pressed by Government, I feel it my duty to oppose the Bill on the ground that these allegations should be inquired into by the Committee that has been appointed before the Bill is passed. I have said in distinct terms more than once, as the report of my speech by the official reporters will show, that the facts have to be sifted. Let them be sifted by the Committee of Inquiry which you have appointed, and when we know what the facts are, then will be the time for the Government and the Council to sit down together and weigh what are the acts which should be justified by this Council; what are the acts among those which some people had unfortunately, in the performance of their duty, to commit, and against which they should be indemnified. That is the reason why I oppose the Bill. I have during these six weeks met a number of men of the Punjab, both among those who are enjoying their freedom as we do, and those who have unfortunately been deprived of their freedom and are shut up in His Majesty's jails. I have met a number of such people and ascertained facts first-hand from them, some of the facts from the lips of the men who are condemned to death and are passing anxious days to know what will happen to them. I have not put forward these facts lightly; I feel it my duty to bring these facts to the notice of Government. Even if I had not a commission from the Congress Committee, I should have been proud and thankful to God to have gone forward to the Punjab, as a self-constituted commissioner, to find out the wrongs that had been done to my fellow-men and to bring those wrongs to light. My Lord, I owe a duty to my fellow-men. When atrocities were perpetrated in Belgium, who constituted the Commission over which Lord Bryce presided? Did the Belgian Government constitute that Commission? No, so far as I remember, it was the then Premier of England who asked Lord Bryce and others to visit Belgium and to report upon the wrongs which it was said had been perpetrated. If the Government of India did not take the steps which they were bound in duty and in honour to take; if the Punjab Government did not take the steps

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which they were bound in honour and in duty to His Majesty the King-Emperor and the people to take, to ascertain the facts and to seek to have the proper remedies adopted, it was no sin on my part, nor on the part of my friend Pandit Moti Lal Nehru or my other fellow-workers, to go to the Punjab and to make such a sacrifice of our time and other advantages as was demanded by the situation in the cause of humanity. Now, my Lord, I appeal to all my friends, to all my friends, official as well as non-official, to look at the whole question in a fair manner. Speeches cannot explain away things. Let us combine to find out the facts. I have heard some very brilliant speeches made in this Council on these unhappy incidents; I heard these speeches applauded, loudly applauded, by those whose points of view coincided with those of the speakers. My Lord, I have been reminded of a few lines from Milton (quoted by a writer on the atrocities in Belgium), in which he draws a terrible imagery when he says of Nature:

> ' Only with speeches fair
> She woos the gentle air
> To hide her guilty front with innocent snow,
> And on her naked shame
> Pollute with sinful blame
> The saintly veil of maiden white to throw;
> Confounded that her Maker's eyes
> Should look so near upon her foul deformities.'

"My Lord, I fear that even now some of my Hon'ble friends on the Government benches do not realise the enormity of the things that have been done. I appeal to them not to think of disposing of these by speeches, but to look closely into the facts, and if the truth be where the people allege it is, to accept the truth. George Herbert is one of your holiest of divines. He has been described as 'groaning and growing towards heaven.' He has beautifully expressed this sentiment, of which I make a present to my friends; not by way of taunt, the occasion is too serious for it; but in all humility and sincerity. Let the officers of Government and ourselves, putting aside all small feeling of jealousy, all small feeling of racial bias, let the officers of Government and ourselves combine to find out the truth. Let the truth be established in order that justice may be done. George Herbert says:—

> 'If truth be with thy friend, be with them both,
> Share in the Conquest, and confess a troth'

"If the truth is with my friends, who have put the opposite side, I say, my Lord, solemnly and deliberately, I shall bow to them and be grateful to them for establishing it. But if the truth be on the other side, for God's sake, for the sake of our fellow-men, for the sake of truth and justice, for the good name of the British Government, let it be found and established, and let the Council be then asked to determine what acts ought to be justified and indemnified.

"My Lord, there is only one other aspect of the question to which I have to draw attention. I am sorry I have not the strength in me at this moment to say all that I wish to say; but I cannot conclude—I shall not be doing my duty to this Council and to His Majesty, to whom I owe allegiance, if I were to conclude without making one more earnest and final effort to prevent the Government from committing the great mistake which they are going to commit if they accept this Bill. Among the arguments advanced by the Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes, one was that an Indemnity Bill was a necessity. Your Lordship also was advised to say in your opening speech that, whatever the result of the inquiry, we were bound to protect our officers. My Lord, with great respect I beg to differ from that view. It is not correct to say that, whatever may be the result of the inquiry, an Indemnity Bill must be passed. As Lord Alverstone said in a debate in 1818 in the House of Lords—from which I quoted yesterday—'a legislative assembly has to be satisfied whether the acts

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done were necessary and proper before it would indemnify those that committed those acts.'

"Now, my Lord, the rights of man do not depend upon any particular charter or constitution. 'The sacred rights of man,' as Alexander Hamilton has well put it, 'are not to be searched for in old parchments and musty records; they are written as with a sunbeam in the whole volume of human nature by the hand of Divinity itself and can never be erased by mortal power.' Among these is the right to protection of life and liberty. Every single individual, however humble he may be, can claim this right of his Government. His Majesty's Government have also promised this right to every individual among his subjects. Now, my Lord, if a man has been injured, if one has been deprived of his life or limb, or liberty or honour, he or his relations have a right to seek a redress of the wrong done. If you want that a person who has suffered loss of life, limb, liberty or honour should not be able to seek any redress against that loss, you must put it on some footing which will be understood and appreciated by him. Parliament can excuse certain acts. The community, the public at large whom the Parliament or the Council represents, can take note of the events which happened, and of the circumstances in which they happened, and can say, that though certain wrongs were done, yet in view of the situation, in view of the greatest good of the greatest number, those regrettable wrongs shall be excused. The individual acquiesces in that decision, he waives his right to sue his oppressor or assailant or those who injured him. That is done with the implied consent of the person who is vitally interested in the matter. Here you are asking us to assent to a Bill which seeks to justify acts which still require investigation, to indemnify officers against acts, the legality, the propriety, the humanity, of which is still under consideration, still to be investigated. I submit, my Lord, it is an utterly wrong procedure that you are following. The keystone of an Indemnity Bill, as I have submitted, is that the introduction of martial law should have been necessary and for the benefit of the public. You have taken away that keystone and yet you want to pass the Bill. My Lord, it is not right to do so. Let me here quote to the Council the opinion of Sir James Macintosh cited at page 541 of Dicey's 'Law of the Constitution.' He says :—

> 'The only principle on which the law of England tolerates what is called Martial Law is necessity ; its continuance requires precisely the same justification of necessity ; and if it survives the necessity on which alone it exists for a single minute, it becomes instantly a mere exercise of lawless violence. When foreign invasion or Civil War renders it impossible for Courts of Law to sit, or to enforce the execution of their judgments, it becomes necessary to find some rude substitute for them, and to employ for that purpose the Military, which is the only remaining Force in the community. While the laws are silenced by the noise of arms, the rulers of the Armed Force must punish, as equitably as they can, those crimes which threaten their own safety and that of society ; *but no longer.*'

"My Lord, martial law was introduced at midnight between the 15th and 16th of April. This Bill seeks to justify and validate acts which were done before that date. It also seeks to justify and validate acts done during all the long period during which martial law was maintained. I submit, my Lord, there is no justification for the Council to pass such a Bill, to accept such a measure.

"My Lord, the Law Member dealt with many side-issues in his long and learned speech, but he did not reply to the main points raised by me, points which have become very much stronger by the alteration made by the Government in the preamble of the Bill. I submit, therefore, that the Government are not justified in proceeding with the Bill. I may here say that the learned Law Member told the Council that the conviction in the case of Fitzgerald to

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which I had referred had been quashed. I find on page 819, in column 820, of 27 State Trials of 1820 the following paragraph :—

'An application was made on the part of Fitzgerald in the Court of Exchequer to set aside the verdict obtained against him by Mr. Wright which was dismissed with full costs.'

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes :—" May I explain that that is the passage I quoted from, and it appears to me to be direct authority for the statement that the conviction was quashed ?"

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" Here is the authority."

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes :—" The Hon'ble Member knows English. As I read the passage 'which' refers to the last substantive before it."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" I will again read the passage and leave it to my Hon'ble friend who knows English better than I do to say what it means :—

'An application was made on the part of Fitzgerald in the Court of Exchequer to set aside the verdict obtained against him by Mr. Wright which was dismissed with full costs.'

" Now, my Lord, I will not detain the Council longer. I think what I have said is sufficient to show that the Council ought not to accept the motion of the Hon'ble the Home Member unless it is satisfied of the essential fact that there was an open rebellion, and that it was necessary to introduce martial law. This question remains to be determined by the Committee of Inquiry and therefore the Bill is premature.

" My Lord, the learned Law Member and the Hon'ble the Home Member spoke vehemently of the duty of protecting soldiers, policemen and other officers who had acted under the orders of Government. They urged that these at least should not suffer for any error of the Government of India. I submit that this is an entirely fallacious argument, opposed to the basic principles of the constitution. It is a well-settled principle that no order of a superior officer can protect or ought to protect a subordinate in his commission of any illegal act. If a subordinate receives an order to do any illegal thing or act from his superior, it is his duty to disobey it. Even the King cannot give an order to do an illegal thing. In support of this view I would draw attention to a passage in Dicey at page 283. He says :—

'The legal dogma, as old at least as the time of Edward the Fourth, that, if any man arrest another without lawful warrant, even by the King's command, he shall not be excused, but shall be liable to an action for false imprisonment, is not a special limitation imposed upon the royal prerogative, but the application to acts done under royal orders of that principle of individual responsibility which runs through the whole law of torts.'

"My Lord, the Governor General cannot claim to exercise a higher right than His Majesty the King does, and in the case of a King, I may remind the Council that the promise given by Charles I to Strafford that 'not a hair of your head shall be touched by Parliament' was insufficient to protect that bureaucrat from the just anger of Parliament. The argument that the Council is bound in honour to protect its officers has also no force. The Council never made a promise to anybody to protect him. If the Executive made a promise, every officer ought to know the limitations on the power of the Executive, and I hope that one of the results of these deplorable incidents will be that soldiers and public officers will have learnt their duty to the people. If any officers of Government have acted in excess of their authority or without humanity, they ought to take their trial and answer a charge on that account. The Hon'ble the Law Member and the Hon'ble the Home Member specially mentioned the cases of soldiers called

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upon to protect the lives and property of civilians, and said that if indemnity was not granted to them the soldiers would refuse in future to act. My Lord, I do not think that any such evil result will follow. I think the result that will follow will be a salutary one for the soldiers and for the Civilians as well. The argument is an entirely fallacious one. Soldiers have a right like other citizens to repel force by force and to take all proper steps to protect life and property. But if soldiers 'were to kill men unarmed, unresisting, and disfigure, maim or cut down women and children, if unresisting men were cut down, whether by troops or not, it would be murder, for which the parties are liable to be tried by the laws of the country.' I refer my Hon'ble friend, the Law Member, to the case of R. *vs.* Burdett, 4 B. and Al. 323 at p. 327, where the Judgment of Bayley, J. from which I have quoted is given.

"But it is said that soldiers must obey orders given by their military officers on pain of being court-martialled. Here also the law is quite clear. Soldiers are bound to obey orders, but not illegal orders, orders which are manifestly and obviously illegal such as the order to fire at Jallianwala Bagh was. I shall again refer to Dicey who puts this view very clearly. He says at p. 299 :—

'A soldier is bound to obey any lawful order which he receives from his military superior. But a soldier cannot any more than a civilian avoid responsibility for breach of the law by pleading that he broke the law in *bonâ fide* obedience to the orders' (say) of the Commander-in-Chief. 'Hence the position of a soldier is in theory and may be in practice a difficult one. He may, as it has been well said, be liable to be shot by a Court-martial if he disobeys an order, and to be hanged by a judge and jury if he obeys it. His situation and the line of his duty may be seen by considering how soldiers ought to act on such occasions.'

"Now I will not quote further, though what follows is very important and throws valuable light upon the question raised by the Hon'ble the Law Member. The whole law has been very well summarised by Dicey at p. 302 of his valuable book. He says :—

'The hardship of a soldier's position resulting from this inconvenience is much diminished by the power of the Crown to nullify the effect of an unjust conviction by means of a pardon. While, however, a soldier runs no substantial risk of punishment for obedience to orders which a man of common sense may honestly believe to involve no breach of law, he can under no circumstances escape the chance of his military conduct becoming the subject of inquiry before a civil tribunal, and cannot avoid liability on the ground of obedience to superior orders for any act which a man of ordinary sense must have known to be a crime.'

"I submit, my Lord, this places the legal aspect of the case in a thoroughly clear light. I will refer to only one other passage from a judgment of Mr. Justice Stephen which is found at p. 301 of Dicey's book, and which seems to me to be very apposite. It is this :—

'Soldiers might reasonably think that their officer had good grounds for ordering them to fire into a disorderly crowd which to them might not appear to be at that moment engaged in acts of dangerous violence, but soldiers could hardly suppose that their officer could have any good grounds for ordering them to fire a volley down a crowded street when no disturbance of any kind was either in progress or apprehended. The doctrine that a soldier is bound under all circumstances whatever to obey his superior officer would be fatal to military discipline itself, for it would justify the private in shooting the Colonel by the orders of the Captain, or in deserting to the enemy on the field of battle on the order of his immediate superior. I think it is not less monstrous to suppose that superior orders would justify a soldier in the massacre of unoffending civilians in time of peace or in the exercise of inhuman cruelties such as the slaughter of women and children, during a rebellion.'

"I submit, therefore, with confidence, that the view put forward by the Hon'ble the Law Member is not the correct view of the law, and I submit that both on grounds of fact and law this Bill is premature. Let, my Lord, the Government and the country wait therefore for the result of the inquiry which the Secretary of State and your Excellency's Government have agreed to institute. On the results of that inquiry being known, let the matter be

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placed before this Council for further consideration, and let everybody concerned rest assured that every man will render all the reasonable support which ought to be given to soldiers and other public officers who have discharged their duty properly. I once more most earnestly request your Excellency not to proceed with this Bill and to let it stand over till the next Session in Delhi."

[At this stage the Council adjourned for Lunch till 3 P.M.]

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Thompson:—" I should be grateful, my Lord, to the Hon'ble Member for having given me such an easy task to deal with. If it is true that there are people from whom abuse is a compliment, I should thank the Hon'ble Member for the compliments he has showered on me. But I feel I do not deserve them. The heat with which he credited me was non-existent and many of the statements which he put into my mouth I never made.

" The first case that the Hon'ble Member dealt with was that of the Inspector who was assaulted in the Badshahi mosque at Lahore. He prefaced his remarks by telling us that he had sent in certain questions and that, as Government did not give him an answer to those questions, he felt justified in stating these questions to the Council in the form of facts. I should like to have heard from the Hon'ble Member, if he had been in his seat, whether the allegation against the Inspector was ever submitted in the form of a question. If it was, all I can say is that, to the best of my recollection, I have never seen it. I do not propose to deal with the quotation which he read out from the evidence of Inspector Ali Gauhar, because the ripple of laughter which went round the Council when the Hon'ble Member read it showed me that I had already a verdict in my favour. The Hon'ble Member played his trump card and found he had revoked.

" The next case he dealt with was that of the persons confined in the racquet court at Amritsar. As regards this I gave the facts as they were supplied to me. How far that explanation satisfies the Hon'ble Member or the Council is another question, but I pointed out, as the Council will remember, that if these gentlemen were subjected to hardships, there were European women and children suffering not dissimilar hardships within a very few yards of the place where they were confined.

" The next case to which the Hon'ble Pandit passed was that of the schoolboys who were flogged at Kasur. He complained, if I understood him aright, that I did not deal with many other cases of flogging. He left it to be inferred that a reference to these other cases had been contained in the question which had been disallowed and which he afterwards stated to the Council in the form of a narrative. I will read that question to the Council—' Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that several schoolboys at Kasur were flogged and, if so, state their names, ages, and the number of stripes administered in each case and the offences for which they were punished.' I told him that three pupils of the Municipal Boarding School were caned and three of the Islamia school. This was done by way of school discipline. At the request of the Head Master, military aid had been invoked ' to deal with continuous insubordination on the part of the boys '. I am reading from the explanation submitted by the Sub-divisional Officer. That explained what had happened in the case of the schoolboys who had been caned at the request of the Head Master. I went on to say that two other schoolboys were sent by the Commission for summary trial and received three strokes of the cane after trial by the martial law officer. I ask the Council what other explanation I could give. So far as I am aware that explanation covers the cases of flogging of schoolboys at Kasur, and it was with the flogging of schoolboys at Kasur that the question put by the Hon'ble Member dealt.

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"Then, my Lord, the Pandit went on to the case of Mr. Manohar Lal. He tells us, if I understood him aright, that Mr. Manohar Lal's house was locked up for several days and that his family were compelled to live in outhouses. The facts as I understand them and as I have received them from the officers at Lahore who are familiar with the case are that Mr. Manohar Lal was arrested on the 18th April. On the evening of that day, I think, the house was shut up by the Police. When they got there, they found his family moving into outhouses, thereby indicating that they had already received instructions from Mr. Manohar Lal as to what they were to do. The house was searched on the morning of the 19th and at 1 o'clock that day his family were permitted to return to the house.

"Then, my Lord, we come to the case of Gujranwala. On this as well as other cases, the Pandit quoted certain extracts from accounts which appeared in the *Civil and Military Gazette* and he appeared to be under the impression that there was something official about them. Hon'ble Members will recollect that at an early stage in the proceedings the Pandit quoted from a publication entitled 'Punjab disturbances' which was issued by the *Civil and Military Gazette* in respect of which he definitely alleged that the publication was one which was published under the authority of the Punjab Government. I corrected him, and he pretended not to be satisfied with my explanation, but I note he did not venture to quote it as a Government publication again. My Lord, as far as I can recall, the only connection that the Punjab Government had with the publication was to protest against the inclusion of certain of its contents. The Pandit read certain extracts from one of these articles which had appeared in the *Civil and Military Gazette* on what happened at Gujranwala. The Council will remember that in his original speech he stated that respectable persons were chained together and were marched to the city two by two, headed by a Hindu and a Muhammadan 'with a view to ridicule Hindu and Muhammadan unity as was stated by Colonel O'Brien.' Now, my Lord, the passage which he quoted from the article after describing how persons had been marched through the city went on to say that this spectacle of Hindu and Muhammadan unity must have been most impressive. Would not anybody reading that article come to the conclusion that that was merely a comment of the writer? I do not see what justification the Pandit had for reading into the action of Colonel O'Brien, who was in charge of the arrests at Gujranwala, the sentiments supplied by the writer of the article in the *Civil and Military Gazette.*

"As regards the Ramnagar case I have nothing more to say. The Pandit gave no answer to the criticism which I passed on what he said at the time. All he had to offer us was the *a priori* argument that because these people were respectable they could never have taken part in such disreputable performances.

"The Hon'ble Pandit also attributed to me, if I understood him aright, certain remarks regarding the burning of a *bhusa* stack at Lyallpur. To the best of my belief, my Lord, I never touched on the incident of the burning of a *bhusa* stack at Lyallpur. I knew perfectly well what the facts were, and the Pandit, so far as I remember, asked no question about it. It is possible, I think, that it was Mr. Hailey who in another connection mentioned the case of burning a *bhusa* stack at Lyallpur, but as I do not remember exactly in what connection he mentioned it, I am unable to say how far, from the point of view of the Pandit, that mention was justified.

"I now come, my Lord, to the case of the Jallianwala Bagh at Amritsar. The Pandit told us that he received a letter from a Mr. Tiwari, stating that 531 persons had been killed including 60 who had not been traced. He did not tell us how he came to include persons who had not been traced, but he said that 531 were killed.

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"Now, my Lord, since I spoke on last Friday, another fact has come to my notice which makes it more probable perhaps than before that the details that we have got regarding the number of persons who were killed in Amritsar are very near the mark. I was informed only a few days ago by a very old resident of Amritsar that for every cemetery and every burning ground in Amritsar, there are sub-registrars who write down particulars of every corpse which is brought for disposal. Those returns are submitted to the Registrar and through him to the Health Officer. So that whether people report deaths or not there is this additional check, supplied by the cemeteries and burning grounds. I still claim, my Lord, that any deaths which were reported, which are considerably in excess of the number which we admit, namely 291, must be received with grave suspicion. I did not claim, and I do not claim now, that we know or ever shall know, the exact number of persons who were killed. But what I do say is, that the information that we have supplied is far and away the best information which is at present available, and that if the people who are collecting information for the Pandit have done their duty in responding to the invitation which was conveyed to them to give us any information which they might possess as to the number of persons who had been killed—I say that if they have done their duty—then our figures are as nearly complete as I or the Pandit can make them.

"As regards the corpse which the Pandit says he saw in the well, really the incident is hardly worth dealing with. But one thing is certain, and that is, that if there was a corpse down the well when the Pandit visited the place at the end of June, it was not the corpse of anybody who had been killed on the 13th of April. It is established by expert evidence that after 2½ months in the hot weather a corpse would be a mere collection of bones at the bottom of a well—so that as evidence of anything which had been in there from the time when the firing took place on April the 13th, there is nothing in it at all. But it does seem to me that when the Pandit wrote to the Municipal Committee saying that there were 'still' one or more corpses down the well, it was perfectly obvious that what he was doing was trying to create horror or pity in the minds of his hearers in connection with the incident of the Jallianwala Bagh. I leave the matter to the Council, but that conclusion appears to me to be irrefutable.

"The Pandit again talked of the desire for co-operation between officials and non-officials in connection with these disturbances. I have already given you one instance in which we had invited the co-operation of those who were collecting information in regard to the number of deaths in Jallianwala Bagh. The Pandit's assertion that the number of deaths is nearly double what we found after issuing that invitation, is a strange comment on the degree of co-operation which has been offered by non-officials. I will give the Council another instance. There were, as the Pandit no doubt knows, a large number of serious allegations against the honesty of the police at Amritsar. It was said that many of them had made large sums. The Lieutenant-Governor was anxious that these allegations should be probed to the bottom, and instructions were issued that the local authorities should invite the co-operation of the Pandit and Pundit Motilal Nehru in finding out whether there was anything in them. Letters were written and the answers we received gave us no information at all. Whether any further answers have been sent since the two which I saw, I cannot say; but the first letters that were received gave us no information at all . . . .

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"I have seen no letter of the kind mentioned ; nor has my friend Pundit Motilal Nehru received anything as far as I know."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Thompson :—"The Hon'ble Member is certainly in a better position than I am to say whether he received a letter or not, but I understood a letter was sent to him and to Pundit Motilal Nehru who was working in close co-operation with him, and the answer that was

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received was one which gave us no assistance at all. Whether a separate letter was sent to the Pandit or not seems to me to be really immaterial.

"The last specific allegation that the Pandit made was in regard to the cutting off of the electric lights and water-supply at Amritsar by order of the General Officer Commanding. It was not really for me to justify the action taken by the military authorities. But I gave the Council what I believed to be the facts, and here again it is for the Council to say whether they are satisfied with the explanation or not. But what I said, on the information supplied to me, was that on the 10th of April—I give it in rather greater detail—on the 10th of April two out of the three feeders which give energy to the city were damaged by the mob about 1 P.M. Later on at 2-30 P.M. the mob entered the power-house and stopped the whole plant. At 7 P.M. the one remaining feeder was started. On the 11th the mob prevented a mistri from mending the two damaged feeders. That evening the power was cut off the city altogether by order of the General Officer Commanding, and remained off till the 19th. In regard to the water-supply, I mentioned the story that the supply had been poisoned. But the water was turned on again early on the 11th after having been cut off on the evening of the 10th, and it was again cut off later on the 11th and remained off till the 14th. Those were the facts and that is the explanation. How far it is a justification it is for the Council to say. That completes, my Lord, the examination of the cases with which the Pandit has dealt.

"He then went on to give me a severe rebuke for transgressing, as he said, the traditions of this Council. I think if the Hon'ble Member had been familiar with the lighter forms of English literature and especially with the literature of the comic stage, he would have avoided the 'you're no gentleman' retort. It is a retort which usually comes from a housemaid caught out in an embarrassing situation. It is hardly worthy of the dignity of this Council.

"Towards the close of his speech the Hon'ble Member quoted us some lines from Milton. It is quite in keeping, my Lord, with human nature for a disappointed man to seek refuge in great literature. His attack has failed all along the line, and I sympathise with him in his disappointment. Let me give him another quotation from the same poem which, I think, perhaps describes his situation with some appropriateness :—

'The old Dragon under ground
In straiter limits bound,
Not half so far casts his usurped sway,
And wroth to see his kingdom fail,
Swinges the scaly horror of his folded tail.'

"My Lord, the lashing of the Pandit's tail is the measure of his disappointment.

"My Lord, I have nothing more to say. But with regard to what the Pandit has said about me, what I will say is this. What this Council values above all else, and what I trust it will always value is straightforwardness and simplicity of character. And I hope that, senior or junior, there will never be a lack of Members in this Council who will be ready to protest against perversions of truth and to stamp misrepresentations for what they are."

The Hon'ble Major Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan :—"My Lord, allow me to congratulate the Hon'ble the Home Member on the skill with which he has piloted the ship of the Indemnity Bill through the storm of discussion, no doubt, with the help of the high-skilled Legal Engineer, the Law 5-21 P.M.

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Member and cleverly manœuvring it has saved it from the three pests, *i.e.*, mine, torpedo and submarine, with not less than 38 attempts by them.

"After the complete victory of the Right the other day the course of events was so changed that nearly all had joined the victorious camp except those whose business naturally it was not to do so and had to stick on, through thick and thin, to the opposite camp so as to justify themselves to be called 'public men.'

"Apart from few irreconcilables the majority of the population forming 90 per cent. of the Punjab would welcome the Bill and thank the Government for so many gracious acts done during the period. The Martial Law Commission of the Judges of the High Court and some other experienced men were provided to administer justice for the heinous crimes instead of first or second class Magistrates which was a great improvement on the ordinary machinery of justice. They acquitted large numbers of people who were guilty and convicted only those against whom there was sufficient evidence. The extraordinary kindness shown by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in commuting the sentences and their further reduction by your Excellency's Government has caused further satisfaction.

"Though in ordinary circumstances things would have ended here, it is gratifying that two Judges have been appointed to investigate into the cases in order to minutely sift the various facts over again which may be called an 'unprecedented kindness. In case the Privy Council accepts the appeals of the wealthier men who have approached it, the announcement by the Government that all the poorer accused will get the benefit of the above under the same circumstances is another thing of far-reaching importance. The Government has also kindly given assurances that no one appearing before the Committee will be liable to be molested by any authority or police, and their promise that all those will be released whose cases do not fall under the ordinary law, has further helped the accused. And last but not the least the grant of not only the one Indian member which was asked for but also the appointment of another Indian member in the shape of an Englishman. We call him Indian as his community has got vested rights in the country the welfare of which, I am sure, is the nearest to his heart.

"I think by all the above the Government has gone to an extent that no Government in History would have done so far for the breakers of law and order. I hope when all the above is finished, it will result in wholesale clemency except for some such whose release will amount to letting loose wolves in the flocks of sheep.

"My Lord, those of us who have been saved from a great catastrophe pray that Government will take precautions that such a thing may never recur, because if it again does so there is danger of its coming in a more complete form. This time those responsible for the Egyptian and Indian troubles and foreign invasion not being in possession of cables and having no proper communication have come one after the other and suppressed in detail but at some next time such may not be the case.

"I also hope that some battalions of Sappers and Pioneers will be trained to work as engine drivers and guards, etc., as this time the wholesale strike of the Railway employees was only just averted. Had it occurred as it was arranged transport of reinforcements, food-stuff and other provisions to the Frontier would have been greatly hampered.

"My Lord, there is a section which believes that this our august assembly was to an extent directly or indirectly responsible for the recent troubles by their utterances. One of the leading arguments of the Council in defence of some of the accused was that their inflammatory speeches for which they were being punished and which roused the public feelings for the acts committed did not go half the way as some of those delivered in your Excellency's presence,

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and people wonder whether there is any regulation which could be put in force to moderate such language and, if there is such, what is the cause that this remedy is not applied when certain portions of certain speeches reach the extent of creating hatred among the classes and go a long way to bring the Government established by law into contempt. I think all the above is being governed by the ordinary law of the land.

"The defence of a public prosecutor against the argument of Mr. Hussan Imam that such speeches in the Council were meant for a responsible class, while those of the accused were for the ordinary public, is a poor argument and falls to the ground as the next day a speech here is public property and the extremist papers, like one or two of those we have got in our province, intensify them by their comments on them.

"I have only put forward this as an appeal on behalf of the general rural public of the Province so that such happenings may not recur and the lives of the innocent people, English as well as Indians may not be lost as well as those at the Frontier either in action, or through epidemics.

"My Lord, all the arguments used to-day have been already put forward on the day when the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya first spoke on this Bill, and though he does not believe in what the other people say, the others have the same right to say that they do not believe in the allegations that he has put forward. For instance, the Gujranwala case was discussed the other day. The railway line was broken and the police and other people at Gujranwala were absolutely helpless till the evening. If troops were sent from Lahore, it is such a long distance, that they could not possibly have reached that day, nor could they come by train, as, I have already said, the railway line was broken. There was no other possible way to help the authorities at Gujranwala that day except by aeroplane. I hear the people were in the act of opening the prison and letting out all the prisoners when the aeroplanes arrived.

"About Lahore, it is said, my Lord, that everything was quiet. I wish my Hon'ble friend the Pandit Sahib was there at the time. Just as he has seen certain things and believes in them, I think he should also believe in us who saw that the conditions were such that if the military were not there, there would have been many other acts committed.

"As the military were there and suppressed the disturbance, we cannot say there was nothing. Of course nothing happened or could have happened because there was force to suppress it, but it was only that force which kept things quiet.

"With these few remarks, I hope the Bill will be passed."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha :—"My Lord, I hope this unequal struggle between the official members and the non-official members of this Council will soon be over ; for my part, I find it rather too trying for my nerves. The debate has been going on now for three or four days, and almost everything which could be said for or against the measure has been put forward by the advocates of the respective sides. It seems that at the end of the discussion we are as far off from coming to an agreement as we were when the Bill was introduced.

"The motion before the Council now is that the Bill be passed. Under ordinary circumstances I should have held it unjustifiable at this late hour to prolong the agony by making any lengthy observations, but the matter, my Lord, is of such great and grave importance, that I do not think I shall be justified in recording my vote without giving, howsoever briefly, my reasons for the action which I propose to take. When the Bill was introduced and leave was sought for its introduction, some of us felt compelled to oppose that. What has happened since then that the Hon'ble Member should feel justified

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in asking us to-day to give our assent to the Bill? We tried to improve the Bill to the best of our lights by sending in 38 amendments. Far from feeling grateful to us for trying to improve his Bill, the Hon'ble the Home Member, with that emotional Celtic temperament to which I referred the other day, actually charged us with trying to whittle down the Bill. That, my Lord, was the unkindest cut of all. When we come here to assist him with our experience, with our guidance, those are the thanks which we get in this Council. Now, lest your Lordship and the Council may think that in dilating at some length on the difficulties and the misfortunes of Indian non-official members of this Council, who have to oppose official views, I am at all exaggerating, I shall, with your Lordship's leave, read out two or three sentences, not from an Indian paper, moderate or extremist, but from a well-known Anglo-Indian paper of Calcutta, called 'Looker-on'. This is what the writer in 'Looker-on' says of our most piteous condition :—'I am always struck by the pathetic aspect of the incident when an Indian Councillor gets up on his hind legs'—those are his words, not mine—'and debates a motion eloquently and cheerfully, knowing all the while that the division which he has succeeded in forcing must go against him. It requires a certain amount of assurance, not to say spiritual pluck'—the words are 'spiritual pluck' not 'spirituous pluck'—'to do, as many Indian debaters do, without giving an unedifying exhibition of temper, spleen and despair'.

"Now, my Lord, under those circumstances, I am particularly grateful, speaking for myself, that of the 38 amendments which were moved by us, the Hon'ble the Home Member was graciously pleased to accept one of mine. Afterwards, he made an observation, however, which deprived his action of its little grace, that he was not sure that he had been wise in accepting my amendment. I ventured to assure him then and there that this was the wisest act he had done, if not in his life, at least in the course of this debate. I am also grateful to him, my Lord, particularly, for accepting my suggestion in my opening speech and amending the words of the preamble by dropping the words 'that it was necessary to declare martial law' and putting in the words 'where martial law was enforced'. My Lord, did he suspect then that the Hon'ble Pandit would take advantage of that to build his argument on that, because he had withdrawn from that position of there being the necessity for martial law being declared, therefore the whole Bill must fall through? Well, my Lord, grateful as I am for these two acceptances on his part, I do not think that the rejection of our 37 amendments justifies him in asking me to give my moral assent to the Bill.

"My Lord, I shall, with your Lordship's leave, refer to one or two observations which have been made by official members in the course of the discussion. I shall first say a word about the incursion of the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi. I confess I do not understand what on earth made him intervene in this debate. I thought he was the Education Member, concerned with the carrying out of educational policy, with certain sanitary matters and possibly also with ecclesiastical affairs, but of this last I am not sure. What he has got to do with the declaration of martial law and an Indemnity Bill, I cannot for the life of me understand. I suppose he was most anxious to support the Government. I believe some of us, when we cross the floor from this side to that, undergo some sudden changes in our views and sentiments, and I dare say that is what made him support the Government. He did so, however, by reading out section 101 of the Evidence Act and sundry old reports of Privy Council cases, and he tried to teach us the A. B. C. of the law of evidence. He said it was surprising that we, lawyers in this Council, did not even know what he called the A. B. C. of that law and he tried to explain it to us as best he could. I was gratified, however, that he did not go on to the D. E. F. and the X. Y. Z., as, otherwise, we might have been here all night. He laid down the proposition that what appears in clause 3 of the Indemnity Bill in regard to the rule of evidence and the burden of proof is a most elementary principle to

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be found in all the laws and the prophets. Now, if that be so, and the Hon'ble Member's argument be sound, what is the good of having that specifically provided for in this Indemnity Bill at all ? If that is the Common Law, if that is the Statute Law, if that is the Privy Council ruling, I suppose any court would act up to it without there being a specific provision. As, however, the Hon'ble the Law Member has taken particular care to put in that provision here, I have a suspicion that it is not after all such a small thing, a mere A. B. C. as the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi was anxious to make out.

" My Lord, I shall, with your Lordship's leave, refer to one or two observations of the Hon'ble the Law Member. I most gratefully acknowledge that, during the debates in this Council, he has been exceptionally kind and encouraging to me, and he has never said a word about me of which I need make any grievance. My friend the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya thought that I had been rather severely handled by the Hon'ble the Law Member on the last occasion ; but in a debate, as in love and war, I think all is fair, and I make no grievance of that. But he did make one or two observations, not in regard to me personally, but in regard to certain matters, which I think need a reply. May I say that it seemed to me rather an ungracious act on the part of the Hon'ble the Law Member to have made certain adverse comments, in the absence of the Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal Singh, about his speech, the more so as the Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal Singh had made that speech not on the motion about the Indemnity Bill, but on a previous occasion in regard to the constitution of the Punjab Inquiry Committee ? However, I felt gratified at this reference and the gratification was due to the fact that I did want that some official member of this Council should protest against speeches supposed to be written by friends, because I have a shrewd suspicion that as often as not the speeches made by some non-official members in the Council supporting Government are written by friends. Therefore, I am grateful to the Hon'ble the Law Member for raising the point ; and, in future, when a suspicion crosses his mind that some speech on the Government side by a non-official member may have been written for him by a ' friend,' I hope he will not forget to take that fact into consideration in assessing the value of the speech.

" Now, my Lord, I was also amused, as one who is a lawyer by profession, to see the lengths to which some of us, even members of your Excellency's Executive Council, are driven in a debate when harassed from pillar to post, as happened to the Hon'ble the Law Member yesterday. When the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya quoted once or twice from an Act of St. Vincent, the Hon'ble the Law Member pooh-poohed it, as if to refer to an Act of St. Vincent was something like *lese majesté* to Sir William Vincent ; but to-day he himself, in reply to the Hon'ble Pandit, referred to the same Act, which he repudiated yesterday as something insignificant and worthless. That is all, my Lord, which I have to say in regard to the observations of the Hon'ble the Law Member.

" I shall now say something, my Lord, about the Hon'ble the Home Member's observation. I think it is but fair to say that his speeches in this Council on this rather controversial measure have been, on the whole, very conciliatory, indeed ; and so far as I am personally concerned, I have got no grievance to make against the wording or the spirit of them. But I take exception not to his manner but to his matter. I confess I was very agreeably surprised this morning to hear him quote, of all persons, the great Indian leader, Mr. Gandhi. This was in the same strain in which the Hon'ble the Law Member quoted Mrs. Besant and Mr. Horniman—I do not know if he quoted Mr. Tilak ; perhaps he did not. Well, Mr. Gandhi is certainly a gentleman whose observations are entitled ordinarily to the very greatest respect. But the Hon'ble the Home Member tries to make much of Mr. Gandhi's observations as in this particular instance they suit his purpose. It is, I presume, from

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Young India that he quoted this morning. Is he aware that in *Young India* Mr. Gandhi has been writing week in, week out, on the Punjab situation, taking up the case of each particular person convicted, and saying in terms absolutely unequivocal that there has been a great travesty of justice and that all these persons have been put to very great inconvenience and trouble by the arbitrary conduct of the officials? I only desire to say that I hope that these observations also of Mr. Gandhi will carry equal weight with the Hon'ble the Home Member when he comes to deal with the cases of these persons.

"Now, my Lord, there is one thing more I would like to say. In my opening speech on this Bill, I said that the Indian view was that, whereas Government were fully justified in resorting to effective measures for putting down the riot or disturbance or rebellion, call it what you like, the steps taken for that purpose went far beyond the requirements of the situation, and that in the name of putting down the disturbances and maintaining or restoring order, measures were carried out which were oppressive and tyrannical. This, I said, was the Indian view. I sedulously refused to go, my Lord, into the facts of the case, and I assured you that I had kept an open mind on the subject. But I find that my friend, Mr. Malaviya, on the one side, and Mr. Hailey and Mr. Thompson and General Hudson on the other, have put forward in this Council different versions of the facts. I am now in a better position to make up my mind as to the facts, after having heard both sides. I listened very carefully, my Lord, to the statements of fact of these gentlemen, both on the last occasion and to-day; and making every allowance for an inherent, unconscious bias in my own mind as an Indian, I have tried to place myself in a detached position, and I venture to say that leaving aside every statement of the Hon'ble Pandit and accepting as gospel truth the statements made by the official members in this Council,—Mr. Hailey, Mr. Thompson and General Hudson—there is, to my mind, a clear admission made by these gentlemen that things were done which, to use the mildest language, should not have been done. I shall not say one single word about the observations of Mr. Malaviya. I shall take it that they are incorrect and inaccurate. Let us, however, take the statements made here before your Lordship and this Council by Mr. Hailey, Mr. Thompson and General Hudson as the truth. I shall not traverse the ground in detail; but I shall take one or two instances and the explanations which the official members have offered to this Council. I hope every member of this Council will consider the matter apart from any ideas of race or nationality. Has Mr. Thompson's explanation satisfied the Council that the arrest of Mr. Manohar Lal, a Barrister-at-Law, late Minto Professor of Economics in Calcutta, a distinguished scholar, a favourite pupil of Professor Marshall of Cambridge, and his detention for, I believe, nearly a month, and then his being discharged without being brought to trial, was a right course to adopt? Mr Thompson said Mr. Manohar Lal was a trustee of the *Tribune*, and it was supposed that as a resident trustee in Lahore he had taken an active part in inspiring the writings in that paper. Well, now, I will ask 'Is it fair, is it right that because a man happens to be a resident trustee of a newspaper, assuming even that it is seditious, when once the editor has been brought to trial, the editor who alone was responsible before law, the trustee should be arrested and placed in detention for a month and then let go without any case being started against him?' I venture to submit, my Lord, any question of race or nationality apart, that that is not the way of treating a British subject. I am glad that Sir Michael O'Dwyer did not go beyond arresting the resident trustee and did not order the arrest of the readers of the paper as well, because in that case I might have been arrested too as one of them. I am glad that he drew the line at the resident trustee and did not extend his order to the readers of the paper. I say that just to show, my Lord, that the explanation offered by Mr. Thompson does not satisfy me at all and I have given my reasons therefor.

"I shall now take an instance from the statement of General Hudson. Fortunately in his case I am in a better position, because I find that the *Civil*

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and Military Gazette has published what it calls 'the full text' of his speech. From this full text, I shall take up one point, namely the unfortunate assault on Miss Sherwood and the orders passed in consequence thereof. General Sir Havelock Hudson admitted 'the issue by the officer in command at Amritsar of orders that any persons who wished to pass the scene of the assault on Miss Sherwood should be made to crawl on their hands and knees': as 'something was required to strike the imagination.' He continued 'It is easy to criticize the orders issued by the officer in command at Amritsar, but the circumstances were altogether exceptional and the punishment though humiliating was not such as to cause danger to life or physical hurt.' And he then added; 'No compulsion was brought to bear on any individual to submit to the order. The order remained in force for a period of five days. There is good reason for the belief that except for the party of prisoners already mentioned, those who were subject to the order came voluntarily to submit to it for the sake of notoriety or martyrdom.' That is the explanation that the Hon'ble General Hudson gave. The facts are not denied. The Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya, who among his many virtues does not unfortunately possess the saving grace of humour, complained to the Council in tones of bitter anguish that when that was said by General Hudson a titter of laughter went round the Council. I should think that but for the restraining influence exercised by your Lordship's presence the Council would have indulged in a loud guffaw. Who could, my Lord, accept with equanimity the statement that human beings preferred to crawl on their hands and knees to obtain 'notoriety or martyrdom'? This was ordered, General Hudson said, to strike the imagination . . . .

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir Havelock Hudson:—"I think the passage which was referred to as raising a loud guffaw was not that quoted by the Hon'ble Member. It was the one that the men went on their hands and knees that raised the titter."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:—"There was something about hands and knees."

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir Havelock Hudson:—"The person went three times on his hands and knees."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:—"My contention is that if this explanation did not evoke a loud guffaw, it should have done so. Now, my Lord, speaking seriously, I venture to ask the Council whether it is right to defend this action, whether His Majesty's Indian subjects should be made to crawl on their hands and knees because some other persons had been guilty of committing some nefarious deed. I ask whether such a thing should be sanctioned. Whatever the Hon'ble Pandit may have said, General Hudson said that that was done to strike the imagination! I do not know anything about striking the imagination, but what I do know and feel is, that those who were made to crawl on their hands and knees must have left the place with a bitter sense of rancour rankling in their hearts. If General Hudson meant that this may be called striking the imagination, all I can say is that when he joined the Army the imaginative literature of England lost a great deal.

"Thus there is no doubt, my Lord, that things have been done which should not have been done. My Lord, such being the case and the Government having withdrawn from the preamble the statement as to the necessity of the declaration of martial law, the question is whether the Bill should be passed. Nothing having happened since the introduction of the Bill to induce me to change my mind about it, I believe I am justified in voting against it. Your Lordship will remember that on the last occasion when I ventured to take up the time of the Council, I maintained that public opinion was insistent that the Bill should be either withdrawn or put off for some time. Now when I refer to public opinion, I am afraid of a recurrence

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of what happened then. The Hon'ble Mr. Macpherson, in the course of his manuscript eloquence, said that, I represented only a small section of the Bihar and Orissa public, while he himself represented a large one. But as I explained the other day, when I talked of Indian public opinion I referred to the classes who alone can at present speak out their minds. I shall not, however, refer on this occasion to Indian public opinion; if I did so I could show that Sir Sivaswami Iyer, who was a member of the Madras Executive Council, has been publishing articles in various papers strongly opposing the passage of the Bill at the present moment. I shall, with your Lordship's permission, quote some passages from an article in a well-known Anglo-Indian paper—the *Indian Daily News*. The article is from the pen of one who has himself been a high official, and has acted as Standing Counsel to the Government of India. The paper is owned and edited by Mr. Graham, and the article in question shows how this debate has struck the mind of an independent European in this country. This is what he says:—

'The debate now proceeding at Simla is a fair sample of the way India has been governed in the past. The Government adopt an attitude and defend that attitude to the last gasp. They accept nothing, listen to nothing and decline to budge. They do not listen to Mr. Crum or Mr. Sarma or the 'resuscitated' Pandit. They get the Associated Press to give a full account of Sir William Vincent's 'testy' speech as *Capital* calls it, which is in their opinion so convincing that it has only to be read to be accepted as Gospel. Of course it is not, for it is merely an angry gabble, but Simla sticks to its opinion and lives on.'

I omit the concluding words of the sentence for fear they may be considered unparliamentary. The writer then proceeds as follows:—

'The main fact that strikes one reading the debate now proceeding about the Indemnity Bill is that the bureaucracy and the Government of India are playing the same old game, namely, absolute inability to yield to suggestion, to accept compromise, and eagerness to play all the trumps, which they have dealt themselves. This is the spirit that invited the Reforms, this imperviousness to reason, this contempt for opposition and this extreme use of every controversial weapon they had helped themselves to in the past. This debate has once more shown the Government of India in its obdurate and obstinate condition and in its best form of stolid opposition.'

I do not say, my Lord, that I accept every word of it, but it shows how this debate strikes a European critic of the Government, a man who has occupied the high position of Standing Counsel in the Calcutta High Court. Therefore, my Lord, I venture to submit that we are not so unjustified, as some of the official members would like to make out, in asking your Lordship's Government to postpone this measure for the time being, at any rate till the Punjab Inquiry Committee submits its report. But as your Lordship's Government are unwilling to accede to our request, I feel justified in recording my vote against the Hon'ble Member's motion that the Bill be passed."

4-2 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes**:—"My Lord, if the only speech against the Bill to-day had been that of the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha, it would not have been necessary for me to trouble the Council for long. His speech was made in the lighter vein that I am afraid carries us a very little way. But we have had a long and powerful speech from his leader Pandit Malaviya. He gave us a bountiful display to-day, but we sitting in this Council Chamber cannot be swayed by beautiful words or impressive sentences.

"We are here as the responsible Government of a great country, and we have got to carry on that Government not with our hearts but with our heads. I will only say for myself,—it may be a rash thing to say,—that not one word of that extremely eloquent speech carried conviction to my mind. I said on the last occasion when I addressed this Council, that it was necessary for the Hon'ble Pandit as a preliminary to certain proceedings outside this Council to make a great display, and it may be that that is again the explanation of the necessity for it to-day. But I venture to suggest that nine-tenths of what my Hon'ble friend said had no bearing whatsoever on the question before this Council. Let me reiterate it again. It has been said, almost to weariness already, that what we are considering here is not whether acts which are

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alleged to have been unnecessary, which are alleged to be *mala fide*, are to be protected, but whether indemnity is to be granted in respect of acts which were *bona fide* and which are held to have been necessary. It is no good to get up and reel out a string of so-called facts which the speaker pretends are outside the principle of the Bill. If they are, we are not concerned with them. They will be judged in another place. What we are concerned with here is simply the case of a man who has acted *bona fide* as a servant of Government or under the orders of a servant of Government. If he has done what was necessary for the maintenance or restoration of order, is he to be indemnified ? I venture to think that I did not exaggerate when I said that nine-tenths of the Hon'ble Pandit's speech had nothing whatever to do with that point. But here again, as on a previous occasion, I am glad to be able to follow the lead of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sinha, and I need do no more than quote his words, which I hope, I have taken down accurately. 'I shall not say a word about Mr. Malaviya's statements. I shall take them all as inaccurate.' Those are the words which Mr. Sinha used just before he sat down and they suit me down to the ground.

" But let me turn to one or two arguments in the remaining tenth of the speech which, I think, necessitate some answer. There were in the Hon'ble Pandit's speech, many, no doubt unconscious, perversions of fact. Let me refer to one of them at least. The Hon'ble Pandit said that the Bill seeks to validate all the acts that were done,—he put it in two parts—prior to the 13th April and subsequent to the time when the disturbances had ceased. But this Council has been told over and over again that we are not proposing to validate any of those acts. It was, if I may say so, a confusion which has run through the Hon'ble Pandit's mind from the very commencement of this debate, a confusion between validation and indemnity. I explained just now what the proposed indemnity is and how far it goes. Validation is something quite different. The English Acts which my Hon'ble friend has quoted, the South African Acts which he has quoted, validate all acts which were done under Martial law. We do not propose to do this. Validation in this Bill, let me repeat once more, is confined to the validation of the sentences of men who are now in jail and whom we, as a responsible Government, consider that we cannot in the public interest release. That is the utmost extent to which validation goes under this Act, and it is no good to try and pervert facts and put forward to the public that we are trying to validate every act which has been done under Martial law ; to say so is a perversion of facts . . . .

(Here the Hon'ble Pandit got up to interrupt the Hon'ble the Law Member.)

The President :—" The Council has listened to the Hon'ble Member with unexampled patience. It is now his business to exercise that same patience towards the Hon'ble the Law Member."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" May I explain a fact ?"

The President :—" I think the Hon'ble Pandit has had 6½ hours of this Council's time and should now let the Hon'ble the Law Member have a little time of the Council."

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes :—" Let me explain another thing which seems not to have struck the minds of many lawyers in this Council. My Hon'ble friend Mr Sinha suggested that he knew all about law and there was no necessity for my Hon'ble Colleague in this Council to lecture him,—I think that was the word he used,—on the law. I do not doubt that my Hon'ble friend knows all about it ; though it is sometimes convenient to forget what one knows. Now let me remind him what is the position with regard to validation. We propose to indemnify only the officers of Government against the consequences of acts they have done, and not to validate the acts themselves.

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We leave any remedy there may be against Government entirely open. If there is any complaint to be made in a civil action, any claim to damages open, let the man who complains sue Government, let him take his chance in the courts; we all know how the Government is sued,—in the name of the Secretary of State. Have we attempted by this Bill to preclude actions against the Secretary of State? Are not we responsible? Have not we from the very first as a Government taken responsibility for what we have thought to be necessary? Any act that has been done unjustly, contrary to orders, *mala fide*, unnecessarily, the man who did it must answer for; it was outside the scope of his agency. But for any act done under our orders Government must be responsible. We are the principal, he was merely our agent; such remedy as there may be, must be against the principal. There are many lawyers in this Council besides my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sinha, but I feel certain that even he must be well acquainted with the maxim, *Respondeat superior*. Let Government answer; it is we who have ordered these things to be done If they were reasonable, in accordance with the necessities of the case, we must be responsibly. We have not attempted by the Bill to preclude any possible action against Government. So far as validation goes, we are, as I said, validating nothing but existing sentences. One would also have thought that it might have been worth while for one or other of those who have spoken to-day to refer to the pledge that has been given that everybody who is now in jail merely for a breach of a martial law regulation and nothing more, will be released. That is, it appears to me, a concession which answers a great deal of the most eloquent portion of the Hon'ble Pandit's speech.

"But my Hon'ble friend began with one of the most astounding arguments I have ever heard in any law court or even in this Council. He is much in love with the preambles of Acts, and he quoted from the preambles of the English Acts about acts that were necessary, and recitals that the putting in force of martial law was necessary; and he said that this is the only foundation for an indemnity. It is only justified if you can assume that martial law has been necessary. My Hon'ble friend went on to point out somewhat disingenuously I thought, that we had, of course at his request, omitted the word 'necessary' from the preamble. Then came the astounding argument that because we had omitted the word 'necessary' from the preamble, therefore Government must give up the whole Bill. That is an argument which is solemnly addressed to a Council of some half a hundred reasonable men. Will it carry conviction to any man in this Council or outside it? I think the Hon'ble Pandit did not even refer to the reason why the recital of necessity which was in the English Act to which he referred was omitted here. Is it that he does not understand the reason for it, the reason why we have omitted the word 'necessary' from the preamble? Even the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha did not venture to suggest that Government does not believe martial law was necessary. I can only say that, speaking for myself as a responsible member of this Government, I have not the least doubt that it was necessary. But why did we leave out the recital of this at the request of the Hon'ble Pandit? Because it was said that there is a Commission coming out to examine that question and it would not be fair to prejudice it by putting this into the preamble . .

(The Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya rose to make a remark.)

The President :—"Order, order, the Hon'ble Member must sit down."

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes :—"That is the reason why the reference to necessity was omitted from the preamble, and not because we have had the least doubt that it was necessary. In the case of the English Act of 1799, to which the Hon'ble Pandit referred, there was no commission coming, and the conclusion of reasonable men was that it

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was necessary and therefore the recital of this appeared in the preamble of the Bill. But my Hon'ble friend's predilection, if I may so put it, for preambles was so great that he proceeded in the course of his argument to tell the Council that you do not find any recital of necessity in the South Africa Acts. I am glad that I am able to say that the Hon'ble Pandit in this respect is absolutely correct. The Council will perhaps be amused to know why it is correct,—it is because no South Africa Act ever has a preamble. But in dealing with the South Africa Acts it was much more convenient for the Hon'ble Pandit to quote from the operative part of the Act, which he proceeded to do, without saying that he was doing so In this case he quotes from the operative part of the Act because it suits him. When he is dealing with the English Act of 1789, as I pointed out on the previous occasion, he quoted only from the preamble and not from the operative part, because the operative part of this 1789 Act validated all acts done, whether they were necessary or not. Apparently, the—what shall I say—the necessities of elocution produce this unfortunate result, that when it pays the Hon'ble Pandit to quote one particular part of an Act, he quotes it; when it does not pay to quote that, he quotes the other part. I protest that is not a scheme, either of argument or logic to which I have been brought up.

"Then my Hon'ble friend went on, with a magnanimity which I admire, to defend his absent friend,—I hope I did not err again in that expression—his absent friend Raja Sir Rampal Singh. No one regrets more than I do, and I said it on a previous occasion, that the Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal Singh has not been able to stay for this debate. But I am afraid I cannot recognise the fact that an Hon'ble Member is not able to stay for the whole of the Council proceedings as disentitling me to reply to arguments he has used. The Hon'ble Pandit tells us that he has taken the trouble to send Raja Sir Rampal Singh a telegram asking him whether he had written that speech (of course it was a written one, we know that) and Raja Sir Rampal Singh has unblushingly admitted that he had. I accept the statement; I have no doubt that it is true, and I do not doubt that his was the hand that wrote it, but I am still inclined to think that though the hand was the hand of Esau, the voice was the voice of Jacob. But let me give that point up. But what does the Hon'ble Pandit's contradiction mean? It was not a statement of fact on my part. The Council will no doubt remember that all I said was that I thought the most charitable interpretation of Raja Sir Rampal Singh's speech was that it had been written for him by a friend. I always like to be charitable, but the Hon'ble Pandit now has told me that there is no room for charity and I must now take what the Hon'ble Raja said in all its baldness as a statement of fact by a gentleman from Oudh (who is not here to tell us anything more about it) as to the condition of the Punjab at a particular time. The Hon'ble Pandit went on to suggest that I was quite unjustified in referring to Mr. Chanda having come from Assam. Well I doubt if there was anything particularly unparliamentary in that reference, but the argument was a very simple one, and I will repeat it for the Hon'ble Pandit's benefit. I was not arguing that the Punjab wanted this Bill; that has been sufficiently explained by one of my Hon'ble friends opposite. All I was dealing with was the question 'was there or was there not at the time we put martial law into force a state of affairs in the Punjab that the ordinary civil arm could not cope with?' And I said that it was a remarkable fact that, with all these members here from the Punjab, men of weight, men of standing, men of honour, men of truth, that there was not one who could get up in this Council and say the situation was not one of that sort, and that it was only Hon'ble Members from Assam, from Oudh, and from Madras, who made that statement? We have plenty of members in this Council who come from the Province where those things were taking place and who knew—it was not the case of having an opinion—who knew for certain whether it was necessary to put martial law in force for the restoration of order or not, and I would still ask the Council to judge whether that is not an argument of some weight.

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You have them all here; do you believe they are untruthful, do you believe that they do not know what was going on in the Punjab? And yet I say there is not one who knows the facts who states that there was not a situation such as the civil arm could not deal with. And I repeat, it wanted a gentleman from Madras, a gentleman from Assam to say it—perhaps I must not say again the Special Commissioners from the United Provinces because that appeared to arouse some indignation on the part of my Hon'ble friend the Pandit. I really thought he was a self-constituted commissioner at that time, but he has told us he was a constituted commissioner by some body (I do not mean some person, but some body) of which he gave the name though I was unable to catch it. I am quite willing to assume that he was appointed a special commissioner by some body to inquire into the facts in the Punjab. But there again it does not affect the argument. The argument is that the Punjab people who know do not say this; the only people who say there was no rebellion there are people from outside who have only second-hand information. I apologise sincerely to the Hon'ble Pandit if I have over-stepped the bounds of courtesy by referring to him as a special commissioner for this purpose, and I am the more anxious to make the apology in that I understand from what he has told us to-day that a considerable portion of his duties was merely sanitary! The Hon'ble Pandit also referred to my having mentioned Mr. Sinha in this connection. There, I think, he is mistaken. I think he is confusing his two allies in this Council, Mr. Sinha and the Hon'ble Mr. Ayyangar. I do not doubt that he will offer suitable apologies afterwards. But I did not refer to Mr. Sinha in this connection. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Sinha had made no statement whatever on the subject of the situation in the Punjab; he very carefully abstained from doing this, and if I may say so, wisely. And here again, the larger part of the Hon'ble Pandit's speech on this point was a mere perversion of my argument. I was not dealing with the question whether this Bill was necessary. I was dealing solely with the constitutional question whether, when martial law was proclaimed, a situation had arisen which necessitated its use, nothing else.

"With regard to the second portion of my Hon'ble friend's argument which dealt with certain questions of law, we know that under my Hon'ble friend's auspices a number of cases have gone to the ultimate court of appeal of the Empire, the Privy Council, and are lying there for decision. I do not propose to answer my Hon'ble friend on these legal points. I will only say let them be urged in the Privy Council. As no doubt they will be; and let their Lordship's attribute what weight to them they deserve. I am content at all events that they should judge upon them between him and me.

"The real point which the Council have got to consider,—I venture to reiterate it once more, but for the last time I hope—is 'Do Hon'ble Members regard it as the first duty of Government to enforce law and order in this country and to protect the lives and property of its citizens?' If they do recognise that that is the duty of Government, if Hon'ble Members wish that their lives and their property should be protected, and wish Government in cases of emergency to employ the ultimate force of the Army for that purpose, then they must, at the first possible opportunity, indemnify those who in carrying out the orders of Government have acted *bona fide* and in the belief that what they have done was reasonably necessary for the purpose. If Hon'ble Members think that it is not the duty of Government to protect their lives and property, if they do not wish that done, then let them refuse an Indemnity Act. But if they do that, they cannot expect protection when these great emergencies, these great crises, arise.

"Some reference was made by the Hon'ble Pandit to martial law in Bombay. Have Hon'ble Members forgotten the ghastly fate that overtook an Indian in connection with those disturbances? Have they forgotten how the mob seized one of their own community, a *mamlatadar*, soaked him in kerosine, set fire to him and burnt him alive? That is a fate which overtook,

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not a European bank manager, not a European lady missionary, but one of their own community. If they do not wish their lives and their property protected by Government, I venture to suggest that that is a fate that may overtake any one of them on the next occasion.

"Then the Hon'ble Pandit referred to the legal position of soldiers under martial law and he read us out quotations from law works on the point which, I am afraid, did not appeal to me very much, because the answer is so obvious. It is because soldiers may find themselves in this extraordinary position, of having on the one hand to fulfil the orders of their Commanding Officers on pain of being tried by court martial, and on the other of being tried by the civil courts, it may be for murder, if they do,—it is because of this extraordinary position in which the soldier may find himself, that it is necessary to indemnify them. That is the reason and the object to a great extent of indemnifying them against actions, indemnifying them against suits and against criminal prosecutions. It is perfectly immaterial for the Hon'ble Pandit to read out long citations about the legal position of soldiers. I hardly cared to listen to them,—the answer is so clear. It is because of that position that it is necessary to pass an Indemnity Act and has been so held in the other cases where martial law has been enforced throughout the Empire.

"There is much more to which I should have liked to reply in many passages of the Hon'ble Pandit's speech; but we are now on the second day of this debate nearly at eventide, and, I think, it would be kinder if I left the rest unanswered. I do not want the Council to think that it is because there is no answer to the points that have been made by him, but only because it seems to me at this hour not to be worth attempting."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"My Lord, we have listened with rapt attention to the powerful speeches which have been delivered by the Law Member in defence of the policy of the Government. All the points that have been raised have been threshed out for two days, and I do not propose to go into the facts at any length in order to justify the vote that I have to record on this motion. All that I ask is, that the Government Members should not be uncharitable in interpreting the attitude that some of us have had to take and have still to take with regard to this Bill on the facts which have been so far placed before us in this Council. I allude to that for the simple reason that, during the course of the debate, more than one reference has been made to the opposition of a few individuals in this Council to the introduction of this Bill and, later on, to their attempting to whittle down the measure, when they did not succeed in effecting their original object. 4-27 P.M.

"My Lord, if there was opposition to the introduction of the Bill, there were ample grounds therefor; it is not necessary to repeat them. What we were entitled to do after the Bill was introduced was to make it, if possible, one which would be acceptable both to the Government as well as to the people. The primary object, we were told, of this Bill was to protect, not the Government, not the higher officials who initiated the policy, but the officers who executed, who carried out, the objects of the policy which was enunciated by the Government. I agree that the object is one to which no general exception can be taken. I said that these officers should not be allowed to be sued during the interval which may elapse before the Legislative Council is in a position to make up its mind as to the exact form the Bill should assume. Therefore it was that, both at the introductory stage, as well as when the Bill was brought up for consideration, I suggested the enactment of a provision that no suit should be entertained until the inquiry was over and a reasonable time elapsed, when the Government and the public would be in a position to sift the facts for themselves and arrive at fairly accurate conclusions. I felt, my Lord, that the object of the Government would be achieved without at the same time offending the susceptibilities, the reasonable susceptibilities of the people, and

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I made the suggestion in the hope that we should re-establish the Government in the confidence of the people.

"My Lord, the law need not be stated over again. In the absence of an Indemnity Bill it is acknowledged on all hands that the officers who may be put on their trial would have to show that there was a necessity for the particular measures that they took. Judicial Courts would be the proper tribunals to dispose of that question and also of the question as to whether martial law was necessary. That is a question of fact. But in all civilised countries these martial law proceedings have been followed by Indemnity Acts making it unnecessary for judicial tribunals to consider the question as to whether martial law was necessary. Therefore, when we render it unnecessary for the judicial tribunal to go and ascertain as a question of fact whether martial law was necessary, it is necessary that we as the Legislative Council should come to some rational conclusion on that subject. It is all the more necessary in a Council of this description, where the Legislative Council is virtually the Executive Government. That is the reason why, my Lord, we, as the representatives of the people, thought it was our bounden duty to defend the rights of the people to the utmost in so far as it was compatible with securing the necessary objects the Government had in view, namely, the protection of its officers before the facts were thoroughly sifted. My Lord, that course was not allowed to us. Then, accepting the position that we should have to protect the officers and the soldiers, the question that we had to consider was as to whether on the facts that were placed by the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya before the Council and controverted to a certain extent by the official members, on those facts as I say accepted for the time being as correct, was there any alternative for the Members of Council but to ask the Government to stay their hands and not to afford protection to all and sundry alike ?

"The Hon'ble the Law Member says we do not want it, we only raise the presumption in all these cases but leave it open to the persons aggrieved to show that the presumption is unreasonable. My Lord, I venture to say that no such presumption should be raised especially in the case of certain acts which have been the subject of discussion in this Council. If people grumble and are dissatisfied that undue presumptions have been made in favour of such actions, I do not think we can say that such grumbling or dissatisfaction is unreasonable. We felt it would be wrong to do so and that, my Lord, was the reason why we prayed, we begged, we implored that all actions prior to the proclamation of martial law should be excluded from the purview of this Bill.

"The Government wish to cover every act that cannot be justified in this Council to the satisfaction of some of us by raising this presumption. Therein lies the difficulty of some of us seeing eye to eye with the Government. The Government cannot believe that our object was merely to whittle down the measure so as to make the protection nominal, illusory and absolutely meaningless. Allusion has been made more than once to the circumstance (and the elucidation of the facts here is a sufficient answer) that people from other provinces should come forward and build up theories and enunciate principles, and advance facts which they can only know second-hand. Whatever justification there may have been for the charge before this debate, I venture to say that everyone, whether he comes from the Punjab or from outside, is now in a position to express his opinion. We now know what took place in the Punjab if we did not know before. I venture to reiterate what I said before, that members from outside the province of the Punjab should have been grossly remiss in the discharge of their duties if they had only looked upon this as a Punjab problem. It is rightly regarded as an all-India problem. It is true that we here who represent the people are at the present moment in a hopeless minority. Of the 13 non-official members elected by Provincial Legislative Councils we have only 4 ; of those who are elected by

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communal bodies there are 7, of those nominated only 2, of whom one was nominated by the Punjab Government after the disturbances. It is true that public opinion outside the Council Chamber is not adequately represented here and has never been. My Lord, there is one significant argument that has been used by the Law Member now and on a previous occasion by the Home Member, that some of the matters dealt with by the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya would afford a good electioneering cry, but that they were hardly relevant to the subject under discussion. The significance of the admission is this, that any member who does not defend the position as we defend it would have no chance with any constituency, and therefore that in advancing the arguments which have been used, we are really voicing public opinion. The Government seems to be therefore aware that what has been stated by us represents faithfully sentiments which rightly or wrongly are cherished by the people throughout the country. My Lord, there were certain passages-at-arms between the Hon'ble Pandit and the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson and the Hon'ble the Law Member. We have listened with some pain to the debate on these points. We have tried our level best to base our judgment on the material facts practically admitted by both sides. Nothing has been said either now or before this which really controverts the facts as stated by the Pandit. On relevant questions there has been no substantial contradiction. There may have been some trivial incidents, some matters not of essential importance which may have been inaccurate. Such being the state of things we have tried, we have asked the Government to stay their hand in protecting all their officers until the public inquiry sets the matter at rest. The main line of the argument of the Hon'ble the Home Member, as well as the Law Member, was: 'Do you want the Government to uphold order or not; if you want the soldiers to protect your life and property, then you cannot expect them to do so unless you protect them.' We do not quarrel with the premises. The Hon'ble the Home Member particularly appealed to the aristocracy. But even the professional classes have a stake in the country, and I do not therefore think that that was a very happy appeal, made as it was to a particular section of this legislative assembly. Everyone here has a stake in the country and is expected to look at the problem in a proper perspective and in just proportions. We know we should do nothing to weaken the hands of the Government especially in a country like India; but what we want is justice to all alike; we do not want any officer to be harassed by vexatious and unnecessary actions; but, my Lord, at the same time the golden mean has to be observed; where certain facts have been divulged which necessitate an inquiry, all I say is the protecting cloak should not be cast on all alike equally. It is because vital constitutional principles are at stake that we have taken so much trouble to weary the Government and the Legislative Council. We feel that this Council should not pass a final Act of Indemnity unless it is satisfied that there was necessity for martial law in the Punjab. We think that this Legislative Council should not lend weight of its authority to the proposition that the executive Government, whenever they feel that the civil arm is unable to cope with an emergency, should call in the aid of the military and allow them to do what they like. We do not want an extension of the martial law doctrine to cases which occurred in peace and before the proclamations thereof. We do not want to accept here as a body the doctrine that martial law can be enforced or can be kept in force one minute longer, for the suppression of rebellion, whether armed or unarmed, the moment the rebellion is suppressed. Martial law cannot and ought not to be used for the mere purpose of maintaining order in the community. No Government is worth the name of Government if it cannot maintain order, by the civil power, once violent dis-

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turbances are suppressed ; and it would be a dangerous doctrine to uphold that we may indemnify all the acts of Government the moment the Governor of a province says that he cannot maintain order, not merely without the aid of the military, but without the enforcement of martial law. That question, my Lord, is one of essential importance as to how long martial law can be kept in force, and here we have grave reasons for thinking that although the Government of India might have been justified, on the representations made by the Punjab Government—and when it was not in a position to ascertain the accurate position—and I am sorry that the Chief Justice has dragged himself in here, although it may be that the Government of India might have been justified in issuing its preliminary orders, there was no justification for keeping it in force for three months, and more, and most of the trials held in that period should not be upheld and ratified by this Council. We are thankful to the Hon'ble the Home Member for conceding to us that all those found guilty of infractions merely of Martial Law Ordinances would be released, provided they do not at the same time come under some provision of the Penal Code, special or local law . . .

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—" My Lord, the Hon'ble Member said Martial Law Ordinances. I think he means Martial Law Regulations."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—"I beg your pardon, I meant Martial Law Regulations. We are thankful for that concession, and it is a real concession and the other one is that the cases of those who have not appealed to the Privy Council would also be governed by the principles and grounds of the Privy Council decision. It cannot but be acknowledged that that to a certain extent obviates some of the objections we had to the passing of the Bill. But, to my mind, the constitutional principles that are at stake, especially in a country like India, are of such vital importance that we as a legislative body would not be justified in passing a Bill of this description finally, pending the inquiry into the necessity for the enforcement of martial law its duration, the measures adopted and as to the acts of individual officers who *prima facie* on the evidence before us here must be presumed to be guilty until the contrary is shown."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar :—"My Lord, if the views of people like us, residents of even distant parts, though we may be, should be agreeable to Government, then these will be said as emanating from people with a stake in the land and all that. But now as they are not quite agreeable the Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal Singh is said to come from a distant talukdari village in Oudh in the United Provinces, and I come from the distant religious regions of Madras, far away from the Punjab, the scene of tragic action. The presentation of the case by the official apologists, my Lord, only goes to confirm the popular view that a very grave crime has been committed in the Punjab. If for the reasons put forth by the Official Members we are asked to give our assent to indemnify the officers, then we have to say we are sorry, we cannot give our consent.

"Our friend the gallant member, Hon'ble Lieutenant General Sir Havelock Hudson, said the other day in defending the Jallianwala Bagh incident.

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"On reaching the Bagh his force was confronted by a vast assembly some thousands strong, who were being harangued by a man who was standing on a raised platform. It was clearly the duty of the Officer in Command to disperse this unlawful assembly. Realising the danger to his small force unless he took immediate action and being well aware of the inadequacy of the measures taken to restore order on the 10th of April, he ordered fire to be opened. The crowd was dispersed and the force was withdrawn. I cannot do better than commend the views which have been so beautifully expressed by the 'Leader.' It questions:—

'How simple and innocent do these words sound? But a world of tragedy lies hidden behind them. Did the officer in command ask the crowd to disperse? Did he inform the meeting that it was an unlawful assembly? Did he inquire what the meeting was about? Did he notice that any one carried any arms? Did the meeting show an attitude of defiance or hostility? Did any section of it advance in a menacing manner against his force? Did he ascertain whether any seditious speech was being delivered to incite the people to revolt? These questions must be answered in the negative, for if the General could have urged any one of them in the affirmative he would not have failed to do so in defence. The officer realised the danger to his small force. Was he under the influence of a hallucination, or of some strong passion which clouded his reason and distorted his judgment? He ordered his men to open fire. How many volleys were fired? One, two, three or more? He is silent. He gives no information. Were they fired in quick succession or at intervals to see what effect they produced? No information. Was the firing continued even after the crowd had begun to fly wildly? Was the avenue of escape left for such a huge crowd? The dark deed was done, and the force was withdrawn. What became of the dead and wounded? That was no concern of the General. Were the dead and wounded counted? Was any ambulance provided? It was after four months that the Government took into its head to inquire how many were killed.'

"Then with regard to the crawling incident in Amritsar, Lieutenant-General Hudson tells us that men crawled voluntarily!! Does he expect any one to believe this? This is not so. People were forced by soldiers to crawl. It is certainly an act of intentional degradation. Then comes the question of bombing in Gujranwala. This has no justification. Bombing continued for two days over an area of several miles. This has been compared to bombing in war time! In war there are aircraft guns which fire against aeroplanes, and therefore aeroplanes have to fly high. In Gujranwalla aeroplanes could fly very low and could aim. Yet they hit all sorts of distant objects, including a college hostel.

"I come from distant Madras and I am minimising the situation. There are so many respectable people in the Punjab and its neighbouring places who would bear testimony to the cruel actions committed in the Punjab. It is too late for me to read what so many have to say, and I will read only one portion of the account given by Mr. Alfred Nundy:—

'By 8-30 P.M. on April 10th, that is within an hour of the so-called riot all were quiet in Lahore, and no further disturbances occurred after that. It was on Tuesday, the 15th April, that martial law was proclaimed in the whole of Lahore district, and it is therefore necessary to record if anything took place between the evening of the 10th April and the 15th April to warrant the resort to such an extreme measure. An official Communiqué mentions an incident on the 12th, when it is alleged brickbats were thrown at the troops marching through the city. But no mention of this is made either by the 'Civil and Military Gazette' or the Associated Press correspondent. Anyhow, considering quiet was restored on the evening of the 10th April, and there was no disturbance after that, was there any justification, apart from the desire to terrorise the people, to pass through the crowded and narrow lanes of the city, especially as all the vantage grounds were occupied by the military? Was it meant that women or children who threw the brickbats and what was the age or sex of those killed or wounded? No information is vouchsafed on these points, and has it struck the Government that it was thus laying itself open to the imputation that it was callous or indifferent to the

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feelings of the people? But surely the throwing of a few brickbats in the city could not have endangered the safety of Government or of the people, or of their property so as to justify the introduction of martial law. Thus we come to see what the open rebellion was.'

" Perhaps this is the reason why open rebellion is left out in the preamble of the Bill and the word 'disorders' is substituted.

'Again Mr. Nundy says :—'The Punjab Government Proclamation dated April 26th stated that martial law was declared only where heinous crimes, murder or arson had been committed. What were the heinous crimes committed by the people of Lahore between the 10th and 14th of April? None has been published. But Sir M. O'Dwyer wanted martial law, not because of any open rebellion, but because he was very keen about paying off old scores and teaching a lesson to men who had been a thorn in his side, who were guilty of the grave crime of political agitation,' which he thinks should have no place in the Punjab, if not in the whole of India. The ordinary courts were slow and unsatisfactory, but martial law courts with their summary procedure were just adapted to deal with such miscreants, and they did it all with a vengeance. And yet Englishmen profess to be shocked when an old man indignantly tells them they are not quite as civilized as they imagine themselves to be. Why was the mob at Lahore going from the city to the Civil Lines? The official Communiqués ignore this matter. This is a very important matter which should be gone into by the Committee of Inquiry. Then Mr. Lloyd George said in the course of a speech that his heart thrilled with pride on hearing the greatest Labour Orator of Europe state at the recent Labour Conference: 'There are two methods of dealing with the labour situation, one is the Russian method, and the other the English method.' Will his heart thrill again with pride on reading the exploits of Sir M. O'Dwyer, the latest exponent of the English method in India?'

" Let me say what Mr. Norton, an impartial Englishman opines about martial law trials :

'The authorities are making it difficult for the Indian to retain his faith in the wisdom of his rulers of the saneness of their programme. Journalists and lawyers primarily unconnected with an act of violence during the riots have been relegated to trial to what is practically a drumhead court-martial and there refused the privilege of being defended by counsel of their own choice . . . . . . Though martial law had been proclaimed at Lahore the Civil Tribunals were still left open and no legitimate argument has been or in my view can be raised in defence of a policy which tore batches of men away from the protection of the established courts of the country and handed them over to the mercy of the tribunal from whose summary methods there was no right of appeal. He asks why citizens of education and position physically unconnected with the riots in the north have been snatched from the court of municipal law, and subjected to summary courts of procedure; why the ordinary safeguards have been denied them; why such counsel were forbidden to take notes of evidence; why the accused has been deprived of the usual protective accompaniment of an appeal; why they were not permitted to be represented by the counsel of their own choice; why a barrier was erected in favour of the professional men residing at Lahore; why those who have been convicted have been subjected to sentences which are brutal exhibitions of superior force unredeemed by one tinge of judicial balance. The punishment adjudged is indicative of the mental frame and intellectual attitude of the judges to whom those unfortunates were confided.'

" Even the ancestors of the present bureaucracy in India, as was pointed out by my friend and colleague the Hon'ble Mr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, by a Statute of Henry IV had fully recognised the right of freedom of choice by the accused and of the persons by whom he wished to be represented legally. Yet in the 20th century we hear of the accused being denied the choice of their own counsel; while the sentences, as observed by Mr. Norton, 'are such as those which mark the ferocity of the Huns, and which no English judge would dare to emulate even against the Germans in England.'

" Serious allegations have been made against individual officials of callous excesses, such as gratuitous acts of insolent provocation, indiscriminate firing

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of men, against whom no case of rioting has yet been made out. So long as these charges are not disposed of by a competent and impartial Commission of Inquiry, any attempt to exculpate the alleged offenders will be regarded by impartial observers and the aggrieved Indian public alike as an act of flagrant injustice, undertaken and executed in contemptuous defiance of public sentiment. It will violently outrage the feelings of hundreds of bereaved families to alleviate whose sufferings and to soothe whose afflictions no attempt of any sort has yet been made by the Government.

"No one denies that in cases of civil wars and rebellions the duty of no one is more onerous than that of public servants, and if they are led by conscientious considerations of high morality, law and order, to commit excesses of law, it is the duty of the Crown to protect them. But if misguided, misinformed and possibly prejudiced public servants get themselves excited, or wilfully and wantonly exaggerate the dangers of the situation and thus plead plausible justification for using the powers of a giant, it is equally the duty of the Crown to protect its subjects against such flagrant abuse of the authority with which such servants are invested.

"It is one thing, however, to exonerate officers. It is quite a more serious thing to deny innocent sufferers the ordinary remedy that the law of the land provides. It is not easy to see what good purpose the Bill will serve beyond emphasising the already existing suspicions of the public that the authorities have become conscious of the guilt of their agents, and they are compelled to rush to their rescue, as accessories after the fact.

"The Bill before the Council is taken as giving the crowning touch to the many acts that have been done to defy public opinion in the country during the last few years. The Government knows the feelings of the country fully well about this Bill, and I need not enlighten them any more.

"I cannot but close my speech without repeating what Lord Morley wrote: 'Your mention of martial law in your last private letter really makes my flesh creep, but martial law is only a fine name for suspension of all laws, and would not snuff out murderous clubs in India any more than the same sort of thing in Italy, Russia and Ireland.' And he added, 'it would be neither more nor less than a gigantic advertisement of national failure.' Quite true, it is a gigantic national failure now. Evidently there seems to have been, since then, a change of principle in those responsible for the administration of the country."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"My Lord, before I address myself to the main motion, I should like to reply to two remarks of Mr. Sinha. I regret that he is not here, but it is not my fault that he is absent. The Hon'ble Member began by complimenting me, perhaps undeservedly, on the moderate tone I had adopted throughout the debate. He went on immediately afterwards, however, to cite with approval, with gusto, if I may say so, an extract from some paper, which condemned in no measured terms, the whole of the substance and language of my speech. This does not seem to me reasonable.

"I am content, however, to leave the matter to the decision of Council. I do not think that any Member here can say that I have been intemperate in my language in this debate.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sinha then went on to suggest that, as I had quoted Mr. Gandhi in regard to the Indemnity Bill, I should remember also that Mr. Gandhi had repeatedly found fault with the convictions and sentences of various persons. My Lord, we are having these cases examined, but may I point out to the Council that, although Mr. Gandhi condemned these convictions, in spite of his feelings on that point, he has still supported this Bill? That is a fact which many Members of this Council might do well to remember. I did not quote him as an authority for whom I myself had any very great respect, but the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya having cited him frequently in this Council, as a man of the greatest weight and one

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almost inspired, I hoped that I might use the name of Mr. Gandhi in appealing to him and to other Members of this Council to support the Bill.

"Turning to other speakers, my Lord, may I say that in my opinion the whole debate on this motion to pass the Bill has resolved itself into an occasion for a discussion of totally irrelevant matters? All kinds of details have been brought up which really are not before the Council at this stage at all. Many Members have indeed taken the opportunity of the motion to answer criticisms that have been made of their speeches on previous occasions, and a part of the day at least was spent in recriminations. Statements of fact made on one side were almost inevitably answered by others, and the result has been, however, that the Council has been invited indirectly by some Members, like the Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya, and almost directly by others, such as the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson, to come to definite conclusions on inadequate information and *exparte* statements, as to particular incidents during these risings. You have one member saying one thing; another saying something quite different; on many occasions neither of them speaking from first-hand knowledge; and on their statements this Council is asked to condemn or justify the conduct of individual officers. I use the word 'condemn' deliberately —I took down one statement used by the Hon'ble Mr. Madan Mohan Malaviya when he said that a particular officer was guilty of criminal dereliction of duty— I put it emphatically to the Council that such a statement is neither fair nor reasonable. These are matters for the Committee I will take one incident which has been repeatedly referred to, this unfortunate Jallianwala Bagh affair. My Lord, no one deplores the loss of life on that day more than the Government. It has been, and must be to all of us, a source of great distress, and it does not really make so very much difference from this point of view whether the number killed was 300 or 500. In either case the loss of life is serious enough in all conscience and greatly to be regretted. But we have no right in this Council either to justify or condemn that action. It is not part of our duty; it does not come within the scope of the Bill. General Hudson has, it is true, put before the Council certain considerations relating to this occurrence, but as I understood him—he was merely attempting to put the matter as it might have appeared to a military officer at the time and was not in any way putting his personal views before the Council. That is the way I understood his remarks. I mention this because his statements have been made the ground for attacks on him; and it was suggested he sought to justify what was done. I do not think that the Council, when they have considered the position, will for one moment accept that as a fair presentment of his intention. What I ask the Council to do now is, not to prejudge this matter in any way, neither to condemn nor to justify any action, neither to say a man is innocent nor to say he is guilty until the proper time for such a decision shall arrive. Does this question come within the scope of this debate? Is there anything in the Bill that justifies a man or condemns a man? I maintain there is nothing. All that the Bill enunciates is a principle. It does not say that a man is justified or blameworthy for his conduct on any particular occasion. It leaves that to the Court to decide from a legal point of view. In so far as administrative action is concerned, that is also a question outside the Bill altogether, which can be decided, as I have repeatedly explained to this Council, only after the Report of the Committee is received. What could be fairer? The question whether an officer acted *bona fide* or not is left to be decided from the legal point of view by the Courts save for this provision, that there is a presumption that he has acted *bona fide* and reasonably. Let me take the case again of Jallianwala Bagh. What is the position? If the action of any particular officer is found to be unjustifiable, if all the allegations made to-day are true, what will be the result? It will be a matter for the Court, either the Court will find it justifiable and reasonable or unjustifiable and unreasonable, in which latter case the normal legal results will follow. Similarly, so far as administrative action is concerned, if the action was unjustifiable, then undoubtedly the Committee will condemn it. But is it fair to any officer to condemn him behind his back,

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unheard and without his having an opportunity of making a statement and offering his explanation? Is it fair to him to come here and make statements which affect his character, his honour, his sense of justice, and his sense of humanity?

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya made an admittedly powerful speech; many parts of it were very powerful, but I submit that it was, as I have tried to point out to the Council, both irrelevant to the motion before us now and unjust to many who are not here. The Hon'ble Member in the course of the debate made more than one reference to the Almighty and to his conscience. I wish, my Lord, that it would induce him to be fair to others. I regard the whole of his speech, however, as a desperate attempt by creating prejudice to recover a position that was really lost. The whole principle of this Bill had been accepted by the Council on the understanding, as I say, that the question of *bona fides* or *mala fides* was to be decided by the Courts. When that principle has been accepted, the Hon'ble Member again attempts to prejudice the minds of the whole Council by citing specific incidents, the merits of which are really not before this Council at all.

"My Lord, the Bill has however been attacked as premature for more weighty reasons than these. It was said—at least if I understood the argument correctly—it was said 'you should pass no Indemnifying Bill because the Legislature has had no opportunity of satisfying itself as to the actions taken.' The answer to this argument seems to be very simple. We are not dealing with individual actions or specific actions at all. We are dealing with principles, that is, the principles upon which a man in such circumstances ought to be indemnified. If Council will not give a Government officer even this qualified indemnity, then he is liable in the courts for any action which is not legal or justifiable by the strict law though it may have been proper and necessary. Such an argument, namely, that you should not pass an Act of Indemnity until you are satisfied as to the character of the act indemnified, would be of some weight and more could be said in favour of it, if we were here granting complete indemnity and completely validating all that has been done. My Lord, that is exactly what we are not doing, and the reason we are not doing more is because we do not think it would be right to ask for more complete indemnification at present. If Council will look at the older Acts, either the English Acts or the Indian Act of 1860, they will see that these Acts give complete indemnity to everybody for any acts done in suppressing disorders irrespective of any question of *bona fides*. The indemnity we propose to give is however definitely qualified, for reasons I have given, namely, because we cannot with the Committee coming on ask Council to pass a more comprehensive Act. By taking our present course, we leave it to the Courts to decide whether a particular action was *mala fide* or wrong from the legal point of view; and from the administrative point of view, we await the report of the Committee of Inquiry. My Lord, it is said that the words 'reasonable belief' mean nothing, to my mind the meaning is perfectly simple. The only legal definition of the term, I know, is in the Indian Penal Code, where reasonable belief is defined as belief for which there is sufficient cause. I will read the exact words 'A man is said to have reasonable belief if he has sufficient cause to believe it, but not otherwise.'

"Another objection taken to the passing of the Act now is, that the preamble has been altered since the Bill was introduced. This point has been dealt with so ably by my Hon'ble Colleague, that I really do not think I need dilate on it at any length. But I should like to put one aspect of it to the Council. First, we were told that by retaining the original words in the preamble we were making this Council admit that martial law was necessary. Well, we said 'All right; we will alter the preamble; we do not want to

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commit you to any such admission'; and we modified that portion of the preamble to which objection was taken. The next day two new objections are put forward, the first by the Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya who says 'You cannot pass the Bill because you have withdrawn that statement from the preamble,' though we did so to meet objections of non-official Members. The second was by the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha who said 'Oh, you have now admitted that martial law was not necessary.' Hon'ble Members have heard the whole of the discussion, and I leave it to them to decide whether they think that either of these arguments is of any weight.

"My Lord, it has been repeated more than once in this debate that martial law was not necessary. The facts are before the Council, and I do not want to reiterate anything which has been said already; but I have here a short statement of some of the leading outrages that occurred in the Punjab which, I think, will be interesting. There were 7 murders of Europeans, 15 serious assaults, some of them murderous, there were 44 cases of arson; there were 34 cases of serious tampering with railway lines, any one of which might have caused a grave accident—I am quoting from information supplied to me—and there were 132 cases of cutting telegraph wires or destruction of telegraph posts and insulators. I think that with this additional information before it, this Council will conclude that there was some reason at least for supposing that this was not a case of ordinary disorder, for crimes of this kind are not committed in cases of local rioting.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ayyangar (I wish I could make myself heard by him), indeed, went so far as to suggest that martial law was instituted merely because Sir Michael O'Dwyer wished to pay off old scores. I have read out to the Council the telegram that we received from the Punjab; the Council have heard from Mr. Hailey and from others well acquainted with the facts including my friend, the Hon'ble Major Umar Hayat Khan, what the actual position was. Is it generous, is it fair, is it honest, in these circumstances, for an Hon'ble Member of this Council to come forward and make or quote an allegation against Sir Michael O'Dwyer of that character, to stab him in the back in this way? For myself I may say that I have heard many unfair things said in this Council—but I have never heard a more cowardly attack in the whole course of my experience.

"Then we had another allegation by the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya to which I wish to make some reference. He made what was to my mind a very serious statement. An allegation that the telegram from the Punjab Government to the Government of India did not state the truth . . . . . .

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"The whole truth, I said."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"The Hon'ble Member said 'truth' first, though he subsequently corrected it. I took down the words . .

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Hon'ble friend did not take the words down accurately. I said 'the whole truth.'"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"I maintain that what the Hon'ble Member first stated was 'truth'; he corrected it later. I submit in any case that there was no justification for such an allegation against the late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. There is nothing whatever in the speech of the Hon'ble Member which can be held to be justification of such a serious accusation as that. Whatever were the exact words used—the truth or the whole truth the insinuation is that Sir Michael O'Dwyer deliberately withheld facts from the Government of India, and I maintain that there is no information before Council to lead us to think that there is any basis at all for such a suggestion.

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[25TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.] [*Sir William Vincent; the President.*]

"Then it was said that the declaration of martial law was really due to unsympathetic treatment of the people by the Punjab Government. If that statement is correct, my Lord, what was the case in Bombay? Was Sir George Lloyd unsympathetic? We have heard nothing but praise of Sir George Lloyd's conduct throughout, yet we know that martial law was enforced in parts of Bombay for a short time, at any rate, and we do know that the most deplorable excesses were committed there. The Council has heard of this unfortunate Mamlatdar who was burnt alive.

"The fact is, my Lord, that in many of these cases where martial law is declared, it is easy to criticize the action taken and often the measures taken deprive the authors of evidence of the necessity for them. This is very well put in the Report of the Commission on the Jamaica Rising—in the following words: 'how much easier it is to decide such a question after than before the event, and sometimes the success of the measures adopted for the prevention of an evil deprives the authors of those measures of evidence they would otherwise have had of their necessity.' I maintain that this has been a great deal the position in the Punjab. The very success of the measures taken has deprived the authorities of evidence of their necessity.

"But, my Lord, we are not now deciding whether martial law was necessary or not, but whether in any case to protect our officers when they have acted *bona fide*? It was for this reason I deprecated the discussion of the necessity for martial law in this Council altogether. I asked the Council then to forbear from discussing that question, because it necessarily must come before this Committee of Inquiry. The position I have always taken up is, that we believe that martial law was necessary, but whether it was necessary or not, we must protect our officers who have acted *bona fide*; and I have never yet heard any argument which has satisfied me that I was wrong on that point. We do not seek to indemnify our officers for specific acts; we are not doing so either administratively or in respect of legal liability; we are only laying down principles on which indemnity should be granted. I am told, however, that officers need no such protection, and that they must depend on their protection under the common law. This point has also been dealt with by the Hon'ble the Law Member, and I will only say to Council that these references to legal dogmas leave me cold. The real question is a simple one on which any man of sense can judge for himself. Each Member of this Council must judge whether a soldier or any officer of Government who carried out the orders of his superior or did his duty in suppressing these disorders *bona fide* and honestly is or is not entitled to be indemnified against legal liability for his action. There is no good citing legal dogmas and constitutional theories in such circumstances. The question is 'are you going to afford the m n reasonable protection or not?'

"Well, my Lord, I have placed all the facts relating to the Bill before the Council. I maintain now that it is a perfectly fair and reasonable measure, that it is entitled to receive the support of this Council, and I now leave the issue with all confidence in the hands of Hon'ble Members."

The motion that the Bill, as amended, be passed was put and agreed to.

The President:—"The Council has now come to the end of another Session. It is usual for the Viceroy to address Members of Council both at the beginning and at the end of the Session; but I think that, in the circumstances of this particular Session, especially in the circumstances of these last two days, Members would prefer on this occasion to adjourn and not to be kept here a moment longer than the necessity demands, and as a matter of fact it is only three weeks since I addressed the Council most exhaustively on all the various subjects which have been of public interest during the past few months since the last Session. Since that date no new subject has come to the fore, nor has there been any development in any of those matters with which I dealt

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

[*The President.*] [25TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.]

very fully on that occasion. It only remains for me this evening to thank Hon'ble Members for the work which they have done during the present Session and to wish them God-speed and a safe return to their homes.

The Council will now adjourn *sine die*."

SIMLA ;
The 9th October 1919.

H. M. SMITH,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

APPENDIX A.

[*Referred to in answer to Question No. 5.*]

Serious Accidents on railways during 1919

Date.	Place.	Railway.	No. killed.	No. injured.	Particulars and cause of the accident.
30th January 1919 ...	Spintangi	North Western ...	4 (camel men) ...	8 (camel men) ...	Camel special. Owing to neglect of special working rules by the train staff the train rolled back on a down grade and was derailed in a slip siding.
17th April 1919 ...	Between Harriah and Malakwal.	Ditto ...	2 (including fireman) ...	1 (sepoy)	Train was derailed owing to a portion of the permanent way having been removed by raiders during the night.
19th June 1919 ...	Between Firozabad and Makhanpur.	East Indian ...	Not possible to give any accurate figures of the actual loss of life but it is believed to have been about one hundred.	47 (including 3 Railway servants).	Collision between a Passenger and a goods train due to driver of the goods train having started with a wrong authority to proceed.
29th June 1919 ...	Kinana	North Western ...	41	44	Collision between a Mail and a goods train in station yard. Driver of Mail train is said to have entered yard against signals and is being prosecuted.
4th July 1919 ...	Kharindwa ...	East Indian ...	...	11 (including 3 railway servants).	Collision between a passenger train and an Empty Coaching Special due to defective outer signal and breach of shunting rules by station staff.
7th August 1919 ...	Maonda	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	2 (attendants) ...	8 (attendants) ...	Collision between two portions of a Special Goods Train which had parted.
1st September 1919 ...	Between Uchhri and Chhab.	North Western ...	18	42	During the night train ran into a land slip which had blocked the line.

APPENDIX B.

[Referred to in answer to question No. 10].

Statement showing the new rates of pay of telegraphists in the general and local services, respectively, the increases which took effect from the 1st January 1919 and the percentages of the increases for each year of service.

Year of Service.	General Service.			Local Service.		
	Scale of pay.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.	Scale of pay.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.
1st	75	25	50 per cent.	50	15	42-8 per cent.
2nd	75	20	36-3 "	50	12	31-6 "
3rd	75	15	25 "	50	9	21-9 "
4th	80	15	23 "	55	11	25 "
5th	80	10	14-3 "	55	8	17 "
6th	85	10	13-3 "	60	10	20 "
7th	90	10	12-5 "	65	10	18-1 "
8th	95	10	11-7 "	70	10	16-6 "
9th	100	10	11-1 "	75	10	15-3 "
10th	110	10	10 "	80	10	14-3 "
11th	120	10	9 "	85	10	13-3 "
12th	130	10	8-3 "	90	10	12-5 "
13th	140	10	7-6 "	95	10	11-7 "
14th	150	10	7-1 "	100	10	11-1 "
15th	160	10	6-6 "	105	10	10-5 "
16th	170	10	6-2 "	110	10	10 "
17th	180	10	5-8 "	115	10	9-5 "
18th	190	10	5-5 "	120	10	9 "
19th	200	10	5-2 "	130	15	13 "
20th	200	...	...	130	10	8-3 "
21st	200	...	...	130	5	4 "
22nd	200	...	...	130	...	...

APPENDIX C.

[Referred to in answer to question No. 13.]

STATEMENT I.

Enclosure to Question II (a).

(1) Cloth obtained on a voluntary basis and supplied to provinces before the provisions of the Cotton Cloth Control Act were put into formal operation :—

—	Standard cloth.	Other cloth.	Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Bihar and Orissa	555	217	772
United Provinces	240	...	240
Central Provinces	...	60	60
Bengal	5	...	5
Baluchistan	5	...	5
Punjab	4	...	4
Bombay	4	...	4
Total ...	813	277	1,090

(2) Cloth obtained and supplied to provinces after the provisions of the Act had been put into formal operation :—

	Bales.
United Provinces	3,963
Bihar and Orissa	2,855
Punjab	1,691
Assam	368
Central Provinces	279
Bombay	109
Baluchistan	51
North-West Frontier Province	44
Bengal	37
Delhi	1
Total ...	9,398

Ordinary cloth obtained at favourable rates and supplied to—

	Bales.
Bengal	119
Bombay	9

Ordinary cloth obtained at the market rates and supplied to—

	Bales.
Bengal	100

(3) Total amount of cloth obtained up to date by the Controller of Cotton Cloth and supplied to various provinces ... 10,716 bales.

STATEMENT II.

Mark.	Description.	Breadth.	Length.	Weight in Pounds.	No. of pieces in a bale.	Price per yard.	Annas.	Price per pound. Rs. a. p.	Price per pair. Rs. a. p.	Price per bale.* Rs. a. p.
A. 1	Shirting ...	37 inches ...	38 yards ...	$7\frac{1}{4}$ ...	50 pieces ...	1st Allocation ...	... 4·48	1 7 6	...	532 6 9
						2nd Allocation ...	... 4·1	1 5 6	...	487 1 9
A. 3	Dhoti ...	31 " ...	7 " ...	$1\frac{1}{8}$ ...	300 pairs ...	1st Allocation ...	...	1 8 0	1 11 0	506 4 0
						2nd Allocation ...	...	1 6 0	1 8 9	464 1 0
A. 4	" ..	35 " ...	8 " ...	$1\frac{1}{8}$ ...	250 " ...	1st Allocation ...	...	1 8 0	2 4 0	562 8 0
						2nd Allocation ...	...	1 6 0	2 1 0	515 10 0
A. 5	" ...	39 " ...	9 " ...	$1\frac{7}{8}$ ...	200 " ...	1st Allocation ...	...	1 8 0	2 13 6	562 8 0
						2nd Allocation ...	...	1 6 0	2 9 3	515 10 0
A. 9	Sari ...	39 " ...	9 " ...	$1\frac{11}{16}$ ...	200 pieces ...	1st Allocation ...	...	1 8 6	2 15 6	593 5 9
						2nd Allocation ...	...	1 6 6	2 11 7	544 14 9
A. 12*	Shirting ...	31 " ...	38 " ...	$10\frac{7}{8}$ ...	36 " ...	1st Allocation ...	... 6·15	1 5 6	...	526 1 3
						2nd Allocation ...	... 5·6	1 3 6	...	477 2 3
A. 14	" ...	40 " ...	38 " ...	$7\frac{3}{8}$ ...	50 " ...	1st Allocation ...	... 4·8	1 7 6	...	569 2 3
						2nd Allocation ...	... 4·4	1 5 6	...	520 11 3
A. 15	Sari ...	40 " ...	10 " ...	$2\frac{1}{16}$ ...	180	1st Allocation ...	...	1 8 6	3 5 6	602 14 10
						2nd Allocation ...	...	1 6 6	3 1 3	553 11 4
A. 16	Dhoti ...	44 " ...	10 " ...	$2\frac{3}{8}$ ...	160 pairs ...	1st Allocation ...	...	1 8 0	3 9 0	570 0 0
						2nd Allocation ...	...	1 6 0	3 4 3	522 8 0
A. 17	Sari ...	44 " ...	10 " ...	$2\frac{3}{8}$ ...	160 pieces ...	1st Allocation ...	...	1 8 6	3 10 2	581 14 0
						2nd Allocation ...	...	1 6 6	3 5 5	534 6 0
A. 18	Dhoti ...	40 " ...	10 " ...	$2\frac{3}{16}$ ...	180 pairs ...	1st Allocation ...	...	...	...	...
						2nd Allocation ...	...	1 6 0	3 0 1	541 6 6

*Thicker cloth. Only supplied to the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan.

APPENDIX D.

[*Referred to in answer to question No. 19.*]

Statement of Income and Expenditure of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

Central Fund.—(*a*) The total sum received by way of subscriptions by the Central Committee of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund from the date of its inception up to the 30th June 1919 was, in round figures, Rs. 2,00,48,000. The interest upon the sums placed at fixed deposit amounted to about Rs. 12,02,000, bringing the total income of the Fund on that date up to Rs. 2,12,50,000.

Provincial Branches.—Complete figures of the amounts retained by the Provincial Branches of the Fund out of subscriptions to the Relief Fund are only available up to January 1919, at which date the total stood at about Rs. 14,86,500. This money was retained for the relief of acute distress among the poorer classes of the civil population arising directly out of the war and through no fault of their own.

(*b*) The expenditure incurred by the Central Fund up to the end of June 1919 amounted to Rs. 98,22,000 (in round figures), the principal items of expenditure being :—

	Rs.
(1) Through the agency of Brigade Area Committees or Soldiers and Sailors Families Association:—	
(*i*) Grant of relief to Indian officers, men and public followers, returned from the front and proceeding to their homes on sick leave, at the rate of Rs. 75 to each officer and Rs. 25 to each Indian soldier or follower. This concession was withdrawn in January 1917	22,55,000
(*ii*) Donation of Rs. 100 to the family and dependants of each Indian officer and of Rs. 50 to the family of each Indian soldier or public follower who died or was killed on active service. Similar donations were granted six months after the date of the first donation, and also a third donation in really necessitous cases requiring immediate relief	40,01,000
Donation of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 to each Indian officer and soldier or public follower respectively who was invalided out of the service.	
(*iii*) Discretionary relief to the families of Indian soldiers and followers who proceeded on field service ...	3,99,000
(*iv*) Donation of Rs. 200 (with a further donation of the same amount after 6 months) to the family or dependent residing in India of a British soldier or military clerk, who dies or is killed on field service, and the payment of Rs. 200 to a British or Anglo-Indian soldier or military clerk resident in India who has been invalided out of the service permanently disabled ...	49,000
(*v*) Administrative expenditure in connection with the above items	33,000
(2) Sums placed at the disposal of Local Governments and Administrations for the relief of distress among certain classes of dependants of Indian soldiers during the summer of 1919 ...	3,39,000
(3) Grants-in-aid to the Soldiers and Sailors Families Association	3,90,000
(4) Extra medical comforts for the sick and wounded ...	3,70,000
(5) Donations to the Officers' Families Fund in England ...	2,91,000
(6) Donations to the Indian Soldiers Fund	1,00,000

		Rs.
(7)	Donations to the Indian Comforts for Troops Fund ...	5,04,000
(8)	Donations to the St. John Ambulance Association ...	64,000
(9)	Distributions to officers and crews of vessels sunk by the enemy	1,07,000
(10)	Assistance to convalescent officers	7,30,000
(11)	Donations to the Queen Mary's Technical School for disabled Indian Soldiers, Bombay	29,000
(12)	Relief to the families of Postal and Telegraph employees who had proceeded on active service	20,000

Of the above items, Nos. 1(*i*), (*ii*) and (*iii*), (2), (6), (9) and (11) are concerned with relief to Indian classes, Nos. 1 (*iv*), (3), (5) and (10) with relief to European classes, and the others with relief to both classes combined. The total sum spent on the relief of these classes therefore amounts to:—

	Rs.
Indians	72,30,000
Europeans	14,66,000
Indian and Europeans	9,58,000

Of the sum retained by Provincial Branches, the expenditure incurred up to the end of January 1919 amounted to about Rs. 8,11,000. It has since been decided that relief from this source should not be confined to the civil population, but should also include discretionary relief to the dependants and families of Indian soldiers in really necessitous cases demanding immediate assistance. The money spent by Provincial Branches has been for the most part on Indians.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 10th October, 1919.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 27th September 1919 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	4	4
		Ahmedabad District	3	...
		Thana District	8	3
	Central	West Khandesh District	245	164
		East Khandesh District	1	...
		Poona District	3	4
		Nasik District	1	1
	Southern	Ratnagiri District	1	1
		Belgaum District	54	36
		Hubli Town	24	24
		Dharwar District	68	39
		Bijapur District	13*	7*
	Political Charges	Surat Agency	2	3
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	25	20
		Kathiawar Agency	89	71
		Mundra Port	2	2
		TOTAL	538	379
MADRAS	...	Bellary District	57	24
		Coimbatore District	60 (a)	34 (a)
		Salem District	1	1
		Madura District	15 (a)	16 (a)
		Nilgiris District	2	...
		TOTAL	135	75
BIHAR AND ORISSA.	Patna	Gaya District	1	...
		Shahabad District	1	2
	Bhagalpur	Sontal Parganas District	3	2
		TOTAL	5	4
UNITED PROVINCES	Benares ...	Benares District	2	1
	Gorakhpur	Basti District	...	2
		Azamgarh District	1	1
		TOTAL	3	4
PUNJAB	Ambala ...	Rohtak District	7	5
	Lahore.	Sialkot District	5 (b)	5 (b)
	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District	20	15
	Multan ...	Multan District	15	4
		TOTAL	47	29

* For two weeks. (a) One imported. (b) Imported.

In the return for the week ending 20th September 1919, the following correction and additions should be made :—

Bombay Presidency—Kathiawar Agency *read* 87 cases, 63 deaths *for* 84 cases, 62 deaths.

Bihar and Orissa ... Patna District *add* 20 cases, 10 deaths. Gaya District „ 5 „ 2 „. Shahabad District *add* 6 cases, 3 deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Pegu ...	Rangoon Town	7	6
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	3	3
		Bassein District	1	1
		Henzada District	4	4
		Maubin District	1	1
	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District	6	5
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	3	3
	Meiktila	Yamethin District	1	1
		TOTAL	26	24
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	16	10
		Nagpur District	136	84
		Bhandara District	26	12
		Wardha District	1	...
		Balaghat District	32	27
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore District	18	14
	Nerbudda	Chhindwara District	21	14
		TOTAL	250	161
MYSORE	...	Bangalore City	1	2
		Bangalore District	74	75
		Mysore City	6	6
		Mysore District	48	43
		Hassan District	2	...
		Kadur District	37	21
		Shimoga District	19	7
		Chitaldroog District	13	3
		TOTAL	200	157
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Parbhani District	67	60
		Nander District	101	91
		Raichur District	76	42
		Usmanabad District	6	2
		Bidar District	96	92
		Medak District	82	67
		Mahbubnagar District	41	23
		Atrafibalda Sarfikhas District	76	43
		TOTAL	545*	420*
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Sehore Cantonment	12	1
		Sehore Town	30	10
		TOTAL	42	11
		GRAND TOTAL	1,791	1,264

*Includes previous weeks. The actual number of cases and deaths during the week ending September 27th were 282 and 234, respectively.

During 4 weeks of September 4,834 deaths were registered as compared with 6,945 in the corresponding weeks of 1918, and a mean for the month of 21,607. In Bombay Presidency and Mysore State and the Central Provinces September is the month in which mortality increases very rapidly. In the Bombay Presidency this September 1,347 deaths have been recorded against a mean of 14,332 ; in Mysore State 691 against a mean of 1,395 ; and in the Central Provinces 586 against a mean of 1,359.

SIMLA :
The 9th October 1919.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1078.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Simla, the 1st October 1919.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, no. 191 (Public), dated the 5th November 1915.

Circular to local Governments and Administrations, no. 160, dated the 22nd February 1916.

Introductory.

Occasion of the Resolution.

1. On the 12th October 1915 a memorial on the subject of the education of girls in India was presented to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India by an influential deputation. The memorial emphasised points which had long caused anxiety to the Government of India—the insignificant number of girls under instruction, the disparity in this respect of the condition of the male and female portions of the population and the consequent danger to the social well-being of the Indian community. It recommended the formation of a representative committee to enquire into the whole subject. Mr. Chamberlain, in welcoming the deputation and agreeing with it as to the importance of the subject, observed that similar representations had apparently not been made in India, indicated that the times were not propitious for the launching of schemes which carried serious financial consequences and left the question of a committee to be decided by the Government of India. The memorial was forwarded by the Secretary of State with his Public despatch no. 191, dated the 5th November 1915. The Government of India deemed it preferable to invite local Governments to obtain the opinions of competent persons, local bodies, existing committees and other authorities and to forward them with an expression of their own views. The replies have been received and furnish a mass of valuable evidence upon a difficult subject.

It was the intention of the Government of India to place their views on this important subject together with those of the local Governments before the public by means of a Resolution. Various causes led them to postpone this action. The issues connected with the education of boys, which, as explained in their circular letter no. 750, dated the 2nd September 1918, had long been under consideration, the questions of organisation raised by the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms, and finally the desire to await the views of the Calcutta University Commission, all these afforded ample reason for delaying their pronouncement upon so vital and so difficult a matter. Though these causes still to some extent operate, it is now possible roughly to forecast the influences which will affect education, and the Government of India are no longer willing to withold their pronouncement upon the conclusions at which they have arrived. The replies sent by local Governments with their enclosures run to great length. It has therefore been decided not to reprint them, though it is possible that some local Governments may desire to publish

them. The views of the Calcutta University Commission are now public property and an off-print of the chapters dealing with the education of women has been made.

Need for elasticity.

2. Even now those conclusions can be put forward only with the reserve demanded in a subject regarding which it is difficult to dogmatise for the whole of India. In their Resolution no. 301-C. D., dated the 21st February 1913, the Government of India recognised that the existing customs and ideas opposed to the education of girls require different handling in different parts of the country and hesitated to lay down general lines of policy which might hamper local Governments. They contented themselves with commending five points for consideration. They adhere to those general propositions, which, especially that regarding the type of education to be imparted, will be found repeated in the present Resolution also.

Causes of backwardness.

3. The difficulties which retard the education of girls in India are too well-known to require elaborate repetition. The Calcutta University Commission have emphasised those arising from early marriage, *purda* and the distrust of western education. In doing so, they have described the condition of things prevalent in Bengal. Not all those difficulties are found or at least found in an equal degree in all parts of India, in some of which, for instance, the institution of *purda* is for the most part unknown. But the extent to which obstacles arising from these causes, from conservatism, from ideas of caste, etc., influence the result, is evident from the fact that only 0·9 per cent. of the Hindu female population in India and 1·1 per cent. of the Muhammadan is under instruction; while among Europeans and Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and Parsees, the percentages are 23, 8·3 and 14·6 respectively. The paucity of educated girls in the larger communities is a matter of profound concern to the Government, as it was to the deputation which waited upon the Secretary of State. The disparity between the numbers respectively of boys and girls under education constitutes, as that deputation remarked, a grave danger to social well-being. The problem is as yet hardly an educational one. It has its roots in the very fabric of society and only a radical change in the life, customs and ideals of the country will effect its solution.

Recent progress.

4. Nevertheless the progress that has been made is far from negligible. The total number of girls at school at the time of the Education Commission of 1882 was 127,000. In 1915-16—the year in which the deputation waited upon the Secretary of State—it was 1,185,000 and in 1917-18 it was 1,264,000. Expansion in recent years has been partially checked by the effects of the war. But it is noticeable that in ten years between 1907 and 1917 the number almost doubled. In 1882, again, the proportion of girls to boys under instruction was 1 to 20. In 1917-18 it was 1 to 5·3. This expansion has been due largely to the labours and enthusiasm of a number of philanthropic individuals and societies and partly to a gradual improvement in public sentiment in some of the urban areas. It is also largely due to the constant pressure and perseverance of the educational officers of Government, male and female, who in the face of much discouragement have maintained their efforts for further development—sometimes in the face of apathy and suspicion. The question has been reviewed from time to time as by the Commission of 1882 and in the Government of India resolutions of 1904 and 1913. Programmes of expansion were requested from the local Governments in 1911 and 1913 and the subject has been carefully considered in recent years by the provincial Governments. Conferences have been held, opinions collected, policies outlined, special committees appointed, new schools opened, new arrangements made for training and inspection and new subjects introduced into the curricula.

Hopeful signs for the future.

5. Thus the expansion in numbers has grown with enhanced rapidity in recent periods and the interest taken in the subject has increased. It is on the interest evinced by the public in the education of girls that future development primarily depends. As the Calcutta University Commission have pointed out,

the paucity of private effort (as distinct from Government and missionary effort) in the matter of the post-elementary training of girls which characterises Bengal is not discoverable in all parts of India; and in the city of Bombay alone there are nine private high schools for girls. Indeed in some parts of the Bombay Presidency private effort has manifested itself in a remarkable manner. The success of two women's colleges in Madras is conspicuous and significant. Improvements in the quality of the education of the male sex are calculated to produce a corresponding influence in the attitude towards the upbringing of women. The loosening in some areas of the joint family system will force younger women, no longer under the tutelage and often the conservative influence of their elders, to seek in education some equipment against the calls made upon them by a new environment. The gradual changes, social and economic, which are slowly permeating the country are bound to have their effect and will in the course of time more and more be reflected in public opinion.

Educational difficulties.

6. Turning to certain characteristics of the educational system which are often regarded as inimical to the development of girls' education, it must be admitted that the influence of such defects as exist is very small in comparison with that of the larger causes which have been mentioned above and, with the disappearance of those causes, such defects are likely to find their own remedy. The chief difficulties which may be termed educational are the following:—

(i) The difficulty of providing an adequate supply of competent teachers. Resort is still necessary, and is for many years likely to be necessary, to the employment of foreigners and members of the domiciled community. Their services are expensive. Indian Christians are also available; but in many places, it is understood, orthodox opinion prefers instruction by members of the faith professed by the majority of the pupils. Hindu and Muhammadan women adopt the teaching profession only in small numbers. The employment of men in girls' schools is generally deprecated.

(ii) The unsuitability of the curriculum. It is frequently asserted that the curriculum for girls too closely follows that for boys. Over half a million girls are studying in boys' schools; and for these it is not easy to devise any suitable system. In secondary schools there is a tendency on the part of many parents to oppose any course save that laid down for the university matriculation. Elsewhere attempts have been made to introduce a variety of courses. The question whether these attempts go far enough is discussed below.

(iii) The dominance of the examination system. This defect prevails only in post-elementary institutions and to a much lesser extent in middle than in high and collegiate institutions. But the extent to which, at least in Bengal, it affects higher instruction is forcibly pointed out by Sir Michael Sadler's Commission. Secondary education for girls, says their Report, "labours under exceptional difficulties in Bengal; it is surrounded by prejudices; it is distorted, even more unnaturally than the education of boys, by the malign influence of the examination fetish." The Commission "feel that the schools must be saved from the desolating domination of the examination system which now mischievously influences all their work."

In addition to these three main defects, there are others of minor importance. In the following paragraphs the different grades of education will be considered and suggestions made for improvement with special reference to the difficulties mentioned in this and in preceding passages.

Primary Education.

Management by local bodies.

7. More than nine-tenths of the girls under instruction are in the primary stage. Of a total of 19,395 primary schools, 554 are managed by Government, 3,106 by local bodies and 15,735 by private agency. Of these last, 13,067 are in receipt of aid from public funds. The Government of India have laid down the principle that local bodies should assume a more direct responsibility for

the evolution and management of primary education. In their circular letter no. 873, dated the 19th September 1916, they suggested the withdrawal, whenever this is reasonably feasible, of such restrictions as at present exist on the activities of local bodies regarding such matters as the provision of buildings, the hours of attendance, the grant of holidays, the rates of pay, the levy of fees, the disbursement of grants-in-aid, the creation and filling up of appointments, the punishment and dismissal of teachers and (subject to certain conditions) the opening and closing of schools. Difficulties have been anticipated by some of those consulted in the application of these suggestions to girls' schools. Some local bodies have not evinced much interest in the education of girls. There is a tendency to subordinate it to that of boys. Expert opinion is often lacking. On the one hand Government, on the other some special sort of agency, is regarded as a suitable organisation for the management of institutions. The Government of India have carefully considered these opinions. Where Government already manages schools, they have no desire to see the system radically altered, since the existence of such institutions evinces the interest of Government in this branch of education and sometimes results in the maintenance of model institutions. Still less do they desire to interfere with privately managed schools, the good work done by many of which they are glad to recognise. But in view of the relation between boys' and girls' education, the advisability of engaging local sentiment and interest to the utmost and the policy of strengthening local bodies by the delegation to them of large and important functions, the Government of India maintain that those bodies, already constituted as the proper agencies for the diffusioin of elementary instruction, must continue to be such in the case of girls and that upon their enthusiasm and the capability for management which they display the future of girls' primary schools will largely depend. The same remarks apply to the divisional boards recently set up in Burma where there are no district boards.

Need for the co-operation of ladies.

8. At the same time the Government of India realise that local bodies, as at present constituted, may sometimes be found lacking in zeal for girls' education and in the particular experience which would enable them successfully to handle it. There is no objection therefore to the establishment of advisory committees or to the inclusion of persons versed in the problem of girls' education as supernumerary members on the educational committees to which local bodies ordinarily delegate some portion of their functions. It is desirable that in such matters, the assistance of ladies should, so far as possible, be utilised.

Line on which future expansion may proceed.

9. The most important matter for consideration in the education of girls is its wider expansion. Recent legislation has placed new powers in the hands of local bodies in certain provinces. In Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa some classes of local bodies can now elect for compulsory elementary education in the case of boys; and in Bombay and the United Provinces the provision for compulsion can be extended to girls. It is hoped that these measures will bear fruit. In the meantime, however, local Governments and local bodies would do well to collaborate in the work of surveys for expansion. The Government of India are aware of the difficulties of the question. The grounds which lead to the opening of a Government or board school often consist in the belief that there is some demand for education at the centre selected. The results are sometimes disappointing and it is occasionally found necessary to close the school in order to obviate waste of funds. It is suggested that even at the risk of incurring expenditure which, in the first instance, might appear unremunerative, it would be well to create opportunities for education upon some systematised plan, such as the founding of a girls' school in every centre which contains a secondary boys' school whether of the middle or the high grade. Other systems will doubtless suggest themselves to local Governments as guides.

Interest of lower classes to be safeguarded.

10. In order to obviate the possibility that educational benefits may in some places be monopolised by those classes of the community which have enjoyed the larger share of them in the past, it will be necessary to keep a watchful eye upon the interests of the depressed and less fortunate classes. It is to be recognised, however, that in some cases the feeling against association with certain castes is

more strongly accentuated in the case of girls than of boys. Such feeling, if it were to be ignored in favour of the principle of free admission for all, might result in the occasional collapse of a school. While, therefore, it cannot be denied that maintenance or assistance from public funds involves the right of any child to admission to an institution, some reasonable discretion to be exercised in unavoidable cases must in practice be left to local authorities and the establishment of special schools for lower castes may be found necessary in some areas.

Co-education.

11. Since no measure is to be overlooked which promises even a possibility of success in prosecuting this most important object, the Government of India would emphasise not only the foundation of new schools, grant of scholarships, etc., but also the retention and, if necessary, the further development of other measures which are at present found in different provinces. Thus, over 5,00,000 girls study in boys' schools. The defects of such an arrangement are fully appreciated; but in default of more adequate arrangements, it seems desirable that facilities should be offered for small girls in boys' schools where girls' schools are not to be found. Such devices, however, can in no case be regarded as a substitute for the foundation of girls' schools and it is doubtful whether the offer of special grants for girls studying in boys' schools should be retained at any centre where a girls' school is opened.

Elementary curricula.

12. The general practice hitherto has been for a local Government through its Department of Public Instruction to prescribe for adoption such courses as the Department considers generally suitable, with or without a certain measure of latitude for local or individual needs. There is a good deal of public criticism of this arrangement on the grounds, *firstly*, that the courses do not allow sufficient variety and, *secondly*, that they are not properly adapted for the special use of girls. In regard to both these criticisms it is to be remembered that the bulk of the girls under primary education—over 95 per cent —are in the lower primary or most rudimentary stage of education, and that if, as is inevitable, they are first taught to read, write and figure in their own vernacular the margin for a variety of subjects either in the lower or in the upper primary stage is very narrow. The period during which girls are at school is very short and their attendance often irregular, so that out of the several additional subjects which are usually suggested for their instruction, it is impossible to expect that more than two or three at the most could be taught adequately in one school, even when teachers competent to handle them are to be found, without hopelessly overloading the curriculum and subjecting to a degree of study incompatible with their physical powers even the few girls who proceed beyond the rudimentary stages. It is however the duty of Departments of Public Instruction to review from time to time the schemes of study so that these may correspond as far as possible with modern ideas and local opinion and to suggest for the higher primary classes a limited number of alternative courses. For the rest, the procedure laid down in the circular of the 19th September 1916, already alluded to, should be followed. Account should be taken of the fact that any such alternatives are meant primarily for schools where girls alone are taught and of the varying needs of different classes and tracts and of town and country; and it would add to the authority of these schemes if they could be set forth after consultation with intelligent unofficial opinion. The courses having thus been devised, the local bodies concerned would be at liberty to prescribe for the classes concerned—both in their own schools and in those to which they give aid—the particular subjects to be studied, provided of course that the staff possesses the qualifications necessary for the teaching of those subjects.

Desirability of special text books; and of religious instruction.

13. Two special points arise in connection with the curriculum. It is a matter for consideration whether it would not be well to produce special text-books suitable for girls in the higher classes of primary schools. In some provinces the production of special text-books is believed to have been attended with success. Second, there is a growing feeling against the exclusion of religious teaching and observances from school life, and the feeling is more

accentuated in the case of girls than in that of boys. In Government and board schools such teaching cannot ordinarily be given in school hours; but the codes in several provinces admit of facilities for religious teaching out of school hours and when there is a demand for such teaching local arrangements may be made as far as possible to meet it. In Hindu schools the teaching of elementary Sanskrit, of tales from the epics or of religious music is often advocated with the object of introducing a religious element into the teaching. In schools predominantly Muhammadan the reading of the Koran is demanded and facilities for this can generally be given. The Government of India are of opinion that it would not be advisable to lay down any uniform system to be followed in all localities in respect of religious teaching either for boys or for girls but they feel that in the case of girls a rather greater degree of elasticity can be given to the curriculum in this respect and local bodies should do what they reasonably can to meet genuine local sentiment in the matter.

Secondary Education.

Management by private bodies.

14. Of the girls at school something less than two per cent. are in the secondary stage, but the influence of this stage of education on the future of the country is very considerable and the problems which it presents are among the most difficult in the educational administration of the country. The management of the existing secondary schools is almost entirely in private hands, Government having but few schools of its own and local bodies fewer still, though the bulk of the schools receive financial aid from Government. In the case of boys, primary education is quite as much as local bodies can undertake. They may be expected to interest themselves in girls' primary education also. In these circumstances and for various reasons they cannot be expected to do anything substantial for girls' secondary education. It will probably be necessary therefore that the general control and supply of funds should rest with the Government, but this need not involve the management by Government of any large number of schools. The working of secondary education among girls is a matter of some delicacy in which a special degree of elasticity and personal feeling is required which Government can seldom hope to provide as adequately as private societies or individuals, and the general form of management should as at present be of a private character, aided by funds from Government, and under Government inspection and control. It would seem advisable, where possible, to associate with the Education Department one or more advisory committees, consisting as far as possible of ladies, similar to that previously constituted by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Such committees would be unnecessary where secondary schools are under fairly effective managing boards, and the personnel of the advisory committees would largely be a repetition of that of the managing boards of the several schools. Efforts, however, might be made to induce the school authorities so to constitute their own boards as to render them, as far as possible, responsive to local public opinion as regards the character of the education to be imparted in the schools.

Secondary curriculum.

15. There is no point upon which there is greater diversity of opinion than the character of the secondary education which should be imparted to girls. As in other countries, there are two main schools of thought. The difference between them is for various reasons more marked in India than elsewhere. The one school would bring up girls on lines as similar as possible to those laid down for boys and would prepare them for a university career. The other would prepare girls primarily for home life and hold that women should be educated in all that concerns enlightened mothering, a good standard of maternal physique, better care of infancy, appropriate feeding, care and management of children, effective attention to children's diseases, and generally to their physical condition, good sanitary environment and other matters of domestic concern.

Views of the Calcutta University Commission.

16. This question has been discussed at length in the opinions which reached the Government of India as a result of their reference. The Government of India have also had the advantage of the views of the Calcutta

University Commission on this subject and on that of the collegiate education of women. The portions of the report of the Commission which deal with this subject are chapters XIV and XXXVI, together with certain recommendations in chapter LII. The condition of things, which the Commission reviewed in Bengal, is not entirely reproduced in other parts of India, although the inadequate number of girls' schools may be regarded as a common feature.

Two types of secondary schools recommended.

17. The Commission recognise as already in existence two types of secondary schools. They suggest that in future schools should be so organised as to meet, on the one hand, the needs of the majority who will spend their lives in the *zenana* and whose education will cease at an early age and, on the other hand, those of the small but important minority who will take to professional service or play a part in the progressive section of Indian society. Both these types would fall under the general control of a body which the Commission call the Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education. It is an important part of their proposals that this board should generally manage the education now classed as secondary and also that which at present ends with the Intermediate examination. They propose, however, for schools for the former type of girls (which they denominate *purdanashin* schools) a special body acting under the board and consisting very largely of women. For girls of the second type they consider that the maintenance of schools of the existing pattern will still be necessary and that the standard of attainment should as nearly as possible correspond with that of boys' schools. At the same time the subjects of the course might with advantage be modified so as to avoid too sharp a differentiation between the *purdanashin* and the non-*purda* school. The Commission have recommended the creation of a standing committee on girls' education which would be advisory to the Secondary and Intermediate Board and which would frame the curricula and conduct the examinations for these schools. The Government of India have not yet fully considered the various proposals of the Commission. They recognise that the creation of *purdanashin* schools will be a matter of difficulty and of very great expense and they do not overlook the obstacles which in some parts of India have stood in the way of what is now known as the system of *zenana* classes. They fully accept however the two principles which underlie the proposals of the Commission, namely, the modification of the curriculum in order to suit the needs of girls and women of different classes and, secondly, the utilisation of the advice of ladies in formulating a suitable system of instruction. They also heartily endorse the statement of the Commission that the *purdanashin* school will eminently be a field for the munificence of enlightened Indians, without whose aid and encouragement schools of this type are scarcely likely to come into existence or to thrive.

Effect of examinations.

18. The oppressive effect of examinations upon girls has been a matter of constant complaint. The Government of India endorse the view of the Commission that in the case of *purdanashin* schools there should be some form of examination at the end of the course, but that it should not be compulsory and that it should be differentiated from the corresponding examination for boys and conducted in part through oral tests by competent women visiting examiners; and that in non-*purda* schools it would be the duty of the Secondary and Intermediate Board to ensure that the standards of attainment represented by the examination correspond to those of the examination for boys, though this would not imply the use of identical papers, nor preclude the use of oral tests or the weighing of records of school work, which in view of the small number of pupils concerned would be specially practicable and easy.

Importance of middle English schools.

19. The remarks made above apply especially to high schools. But for a long time to come the middle school will represent an institution of great importance in the education of girls, seeing that in view of the paucity of high schools, the great expense involved in their maintenance and the social causes which still hamper progress, the middle school is likely often to remain the only institution to which the majority of girls who desire education above the

elementary stage can aspire and beyond which it will be impossible for many of them by reason of social exigencies, etc., to proceed. Opinions are divided regarding the stage at which the teaching of English should commence. This is one of those matters in which the Government of India consider that respect should be paid to local opinion. It is obvious, however, from reports which have reached them that the value of English education among girls is much appreciated and they would strongly urge upon local Governments the advisability of establishing a close network of Anglo-vernacular middle schools which will provide women suitable for training as teachers of lower classes and will perhaps more than any other type of institution disseminate an interest in the advancement of girls' education.

Collegiate Education.

Collegiate education of women almost non-existent.

20. The number of girls at present studying in Arts Colleges is 914. The Calcutta University Commission have declared that the intermediate classes do not properly form a part of collegiate or university education. If this proposition is accepted (and it had previously been put forward by various authorities in India) then the number of girls who are doing real university work is infinitesimal—in the three colleges in Calcutta the Commission found that there are only 53 students attempting such work. The Government of India, however, are impressed with the success (already mentioned) of the two women's colleges in Madras.

Calcutta University Commission's recommendations.

21. Among the recommendations of the Commission are the following. In view of the small number of girls concerned, the work of the intermediate and degree stages might continue to be carried on under the same direction and by the same teachers, though, so far as possible, the intermediate work should be done by school methods and should also be developed at some selected high schools. There is need for inclusion in university courses for girls of subjects which are likely to appeal specially to women. A Board should be constituted in the reorganised University of Calcutta on lines (similar to the standing committee advisory to the Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education), which would organise the provision of advanced education and make proposals regarding the adaptation of the degree courses to the needs of women, subject to the approval of the academic authorities of the University. On the difficult subject of economy in university training for women the Commission emphasise the need of co-operation among the colleges. They consider that, while university classes should as a matter of principle be open to qualified women students, under existing circumstances such facilities will be very little used. The conditions which prevail in Bengal in this respect are not to be found in all portions of India. In Bombay and elsewhere a certain number of women study in men's colleges and this is particularly the case in professional colleges. The Government of India, however, fully realise the desirability of instituting separate collegiate institutions for women staffed by women, but with arrangements, if necessary, for lectures in certain subjects by the professors of neighbouring men's colleges. Their views upon the other recommendations of the Commission must naturally await the consideration of the Commission's proposals for university education as a whole.

Training of teachers.

The great need for women teachers.

22. It is desired on all hands that schools should be staffed by trained women teachers; but the number of Indian ladies who are willing to teach or capable of doing so is yet limited. The number of these under training has indeed shown an appreciable increase during recent years and now stands at 3,090 as against 2,234 in 1915. These numbers, however, are altogether inadequate. It is therefore often unavoidable to employ to a large extent the services of mission societies, of English ladies specially recruited and trained, of members of the domiciled community and of Indian Christians. The labours of these classes of workers are responsible for much of the progress which has already been made.

Naturally, however, there is a feeling in many quarters that Indian girls should be instructed by those of their own race and creed. A considerable number of European ladies at present employed in education in India are actually engaged in the preparation of Indian women for this profession.

Source of supply.

23. The Calcutta University Commission recognise that women teachers of two types are required—those capable of doing high school work and of teaching through the medium of English and those who teach in primary schools and the lower classes of secondary schools. The Government of India consider that the supply of the second class of teachers will best be met from among the pupils of the middle schools which they would like to see established after the pupils have undergone a supplementary course of training; and from the Widows' Homes which have been established in several parts of India. These sources of supply, however, should not be utilised to the exclusion of the existing training schools, which, on a limited scale, are doing most useful work.

As regards teachers of higher type, the Commission recognise that, if their programme of development is to be carried out, the necessary recruits can at present only be obtained from Britain or America. This remark, however (written in application to the Presidency of Bengal, though undoubtedly applicable to a large degree elsewhere), is tempered by the recognition that the more orthodox section of Indian society fears the unsettling influence of western women and that for the *purdanashin* type of schools there must be a large increase in the number of well-educated Indian women teachers. The Government of India are fully alive to the advantage of supplementing the efforts of Government by the service of competent private bodies in the task of training women teachers. They incline also to the view of the Commission that this work should not be treated as apart, that it can be carried on as a portion of the ordinary teaching work of schools and university courses and that education may fitly form a subject in the courses leading to the intermediate and degree stages. In this connection, the following passage from chapter XXXVI of the Commission's Report is quoted:—

"We would suggest (1) that post graduate classes in the university department of education which we shall propose should be thrown open to women equally with men; (2) that education should be introduced as one of the subjects for the degree, and that instruction for this purpose should be provided by the three Calcutta women's colleges in co-operation; (3) that an introduction to the methods of teaching should be also made one of the possible subjects at the intermediate stage, as has already been suggested in the case of intermediate colleges for men, and that this option should be offered in all the women's colleges; (4) that training for the L. T. diploma and for the B. T. degree should be given in the women's colleges on a co-operative system under the direction and advice of the university department of education, which might afford much assistance."

Professional Training.

Training for the medical profession.

24. Apart from the training of teachers it has been recognised by many authorities, including the Calcutta University Commission, that the profession in which there is greatest need for women is the medical. After discussing the difficulties of the situation and the proposal, now abandoned, to exclude women from the Calcutta Medical College, the Commission conclude that all the existing arrangements are little better than makeshifts and that until Hindu and Mussalman society has materially modified its attitude on the training of women no real solution for this problem will be possible. They consider, however, that one obstacle should be removed, namely, the difficulty of obtaining the requisite preliminary training. While it would be very expensive to provide this in any single college it might be possible to arrange for some concentration of effort among the women's colleges in Calcutta. Another suggestion made by the Commission is that as the student will later on attend mixed classes in the medical colleges it might be possible to make use of some of the teachers in the laboratories provided for men in the preliminary medical subjects. These suggestions are endorsed by the Government of India and the attention of the Governments both of Bengal and of other presidencies and provinces is invited to them.

Conclusion.

Need for enhanced effort.

25. In some of the opinions received by the Government of India it is contended that the progress of female education is not primarily a matter of money but of social development, and it is urged that in many cases schools have been opened but have failed to attract scholars. By many others it is held that the expansion of girls' education is mainly a matter of finance and that if only more money can be spent on schools and on the training of teachers the number of scholars will rapidly advance. There are doubtless parts of the country in which the former of these views is a correct representation of facts. There are tracts, however, where substantial sums of money can be spent usefully in starting new schools, in strengthening the inspectorate, in experimenting with widows' homes, secondary schools of the types described above, and the like. Where anything can be done by the expenditure of money in such cases it is hoped that local Governments and local bodies will be liberal in doing what their resources permit. At its present stage the education of girls needs more financial fostering than that of boys; primary education must mainly be free; scholarships and studentships must be given more lavishly; grants-in-aid must be calculated more generously; and the greater expensiveness of secondary education has to be practically recognised. For part of the expenditure involved it is hoped that private endowments may be forthcoming, and so far as public money is required the responsibility rests primarily with the provincial Governments and the local bodies concerned. The Government of India have of late years given considerable grants to help in various educational activities, more especially in primary education and the training of teachers, and the utilisation of these grants is by no means confined to the education of boys. But since the impending changes in the relations between Imperial and Provincial finance will in all probability involve the complete dissociation of the former from educational expenditure in the provinces, the provincial and local agencies will become not merely primarily but exclusively responsible for the future development of the education of girls. It will rest with them to decide how far they will be able to devote public money to furthering this form of education, and it is hoped that the suggestions which have been put forward in the preceding paragraphs will be of assistance in indicating the objects on which such money can most usefully be spent and the directions in which the education of girls can most profitably be guided. Hitherto the difficulty has often been not so much in the actual provision of funds as in the discovery of opportunity for their fruitful expenditure. There can be little doubt that in future such opportunities will largely increase. Although it has to be admitted that the total number of girls under education is at present infinitesimal, the progress made in the last few years is significant, the interest now evinced in the subject is a hopeful sign and the enhanced rate of development in the education of boys, especially in its higher branches, is bound to influence favourably the popular attitude towards the education of girls. There is every reason, therefore, to hope that the demand for girls' education and the supply of means to foster its growth may in the future so react upon each other as to provide for an early and substantial development of this important factor in the progress of India.

Government of Madras.
Ditto Bombay.
Ditto Bengal.
Ditto the United Provinces.
Ditto the Punjab.
Ditto Burma.
Ditto Bihar and Orissa.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Assam.
The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier Province.
The Chief Commissioner of Delhi.
The Home Department.
The Foreign and Political Department.
The Finance Department.

Order.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded for information to the local Governments and Administrations and the Departments of the Government of India noted on the margin.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1539.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 9th October 1919.

RESOLUTION.

The undermentioned gentlemen, who have been appointed in England to the Indian Civil Service by nomination under the Indian Civil Service Temporary Provisions Act, are, under the orders of the Governor General in Council, allotted to the Provinces shown against their names:—

Captain J. B. Kindersley, D.S.O. ...	Bengal.
Mr. W. R. Tennant	United Provinces.
Mr. R. J. S. Dodd	Punjab.
Mr. H. G. Wilkie	Burma.
Mr. R. B. Beevor	Bihar and Orissa.
Mr. D. J. N. Lee	Central Provinces.
Mr. C. S. Mullan	Assam.

2. The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that Captain Kindersley and Mr. Mullan shall on arrival at Bombay ascertain from the Resident Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay whether any orders as to their destination await them. In the absence of any such orders Captain Kindersley and Mr. Mullan should proceed to Calcutta and report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Mr. Beevor should on arrival at Bombay inquire from the Resident Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay whether any orders as to his destination await him. In the absence of any such orders he should at once proceed to Patna (Patna Junction Railway Station) and there report himself to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa or in his absence to the Commissioner of the Patna Division.

3. Messrs. Tennant, Dodd and Lee should ascertain on arrival at Bombay from the Resident Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay whether any orders as to their destination await them. In the absence of such orders Mr. Tennant should proceed at once to Allahabad and report himself to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Mr. Dodd should proceed to Lahore and report himself to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab and Mr. Lee should proceed to Nagpur and report himself to Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

4. Mr. Wilkie should on arrival at Rangoon report himself to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma.

Order.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations concerned for information and guidance. Also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* and that a copy be forwarded to each of the gentlemen named therein.

W. F. RICE,

Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 9th October 1919, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. The monsoon was on the whole considerably more active than usual in northeast India, the central parts of the country and the Peninsula.

2. *Burma.*—In Lower Burma rain fell locally on all the days except the 5th; in Upper Burma there was local rain on the 2nd and 5th, with a few falls on four other days.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Nearly general rain fell in Assam on the 2nd, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, in Orissa on the 4th, and in Bihar on the 2nd and 3rd; local falls were recorded on one other day in Assam and on three other days in the other two sub-divisions. Local rain fell in Chota Nagpur on the 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th. In Bengal rainfall was local on the 4th, but occurred only at a few stations on the remaining days of the week.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rainfall was nearly general in Central India East on the 3rd, in the east of the United Provinces and of the Central Provinces on the 4th, and in the west of the Central Provinces on the 2nd and 4th; it was local on two other days in all these areas. There was local rain in Central India West on the 2nd. In the west of the United Provinces Dehra Dun was the only station in the plains that reported rain during the week.

Northwest India.—Weather was dry except for a light fall at Sonamarg and a moderate fall at Surat.

The Peninsula.—There was nearly general rain in the Konkan on the 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th, in the Madras Deccan on the 4th and 8th, and on the north Madras coast on the 3rd and 4th; local falls occurred on one other day in the Madras Deccan and on three other days on the north Madras coast. In Malabar rainfall was nearly general on the 2nd and occurred locally on five other days. Local rain fell in the Bombay Deccan on the 2nd and 3rd, in Hyderabad on the 2nd, 4th, 6th and 7th, and in Mysore on the 3rd and 6th, while a few falls were recorded in these sub-divisions on one, three and four other days respectively. In southeast Madras rain was restricted to a moderate fall at Madura and Cuddalore, and to a fairly heavy fall at Madras.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows:—

October 2nd. Port Blair 1·20″, Akyab 2·04″, Dibrugarh 1·15″, Sibsagar 1·02″, Cherrapunji 4·63″, Balasore 1·45″, Mymensingh 1·92″, Indore 1·65″, Khandwa 2·24″, Hoshangabad 1·00″, Ratnagiri 2·40″ and Malegaon 1·25″.

,, 3rd. Victoria Point 1·25″, Mergui 1·26″, Cherrapunji 1·15″, Hazaribagh 0·91″, Bahraich 1·54″, Nowgong 1·11″, Saugor 1·69″, Pachmarhi 1·29″, Bijapur 0·73″, Mercara 0·99″, Cocanada 1·62″, Vizagapatam 1·75″ and Gopalpur 1·35″.

,, 4th. Akyab 1·01″, Lashio 2·28″, Jessore 1·10″, Balasore 0·90″, Benares 0·73″, Sutna 0·77″, Amraoti 3·15″, Seoni 1·22″, Nagpur 2·60″, Pendra 3·35″, Parbhani 0·50″, Madura 0·66″ and Gopalpur 0·96″.

October 5th. Kyaukpyu 1·83″, Bhamo 1·35″, Dhubri 1·28″, Cherrapunji 7·99″, Sutna 0·92″, Amraoti 2·37″, Karwar 1·09″, Raichur 0·68″ and Vizagapatam 3·02″.

„ 6th. Dibrugarh 3·82″, Sibsagar 1·32″, Dhubri 1·27″, Cherrapunji 23·25″, Ratnagiri 0·90″, Marmagao 1·02″, Karwar 1·81″ and Mangalore 0·97″.

„ 7th. Victoria Point 2·47″, Dibrugarh 1·15″, Dhubri 3·14″, Silchar 1·24″, Cherrapunji 2·10″, Jalpaiguri 1·50″, Hazaribagh 0·91″, Daltonganj 2·22″, Raipur 2·85″, Mangalore 2·28″, Sholapur 0·99″, Nizamabad and Raichur each 0·49″, Hyderabad 0·41″ and Kurnool 1·35″.

„ 8th. Victoria Point 2·16″, Moulmein 2·92″, Sibsagar 1·00″, Dhubri 1·66″, Dinajpur 2·65″, Jalpaiguri 1·30″, Cuttack 1·82″, Naya Dumka 0·88″, Chanda 0·89″, Karwar 1·00″, Mangalore 0·98″, Madras 1·42″, Cuddapah 0·96″ and Masulipatam 1·20″.

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in excess in Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan, and the Madras Coast North ; and was 20 per cent. or more in defect in Upper Burma, the United Provinces West, the Punjab East and North, Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and Madras Southeast. It was either equal to the normal or differed from it by less than 20 per cent. in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Bengal, the United Provinces East, Kashmir, Gujarat and Malabar. No rain usually falls at this time of year in the Punjab Southwest, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Sind.

The rainfall from the 2nd May to date is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Kashmir and Sind; and is 20 per cent. or more in excess in Chota Nagpur, Baluchistan, Rajputana West, Central India and the Central Provinces West. In the remaining divisions the rainfall of the period differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 9th October 1919.			Rainfall data from 2nd May to 9th October 1919.			Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
Bay Islands	3·0	2·9	+0·1	62·3	87·3	—25·0	—29	—30
Lower Burma	2·3	2·7	—0·4	141·3	137·1	+4·2	+3	+3
Upper Burma	0·9	1·4	—0·5	38·2	41·9	—3·7	—9	—8
Assam	4·0	1·6	+2·4	70·7	74·6	—3·9	—5	—9
Bengal	1·3	1·3	0	69·9	70·0	—0·1	0	0
Orissa	2·0	0·9	+1·1	61·9	52·4	+9·5	+18	+16
Chota Nagpur	1·4	0·6	+0·8	57·0	46·9	+10·1	+22	+20
Bihar	1·8	0·9	+0·9	47·7	48·1	—0·4	—1	—3
United Provinces, East	0·9	0·9	0	40·8	38·0	+2·8	+7	+8
United Provinces, West	0	0·3	—0·3	36·7	37·6	— 0·9	—2	—2
Punjab, East and North	0	0·1	—0·1	21·7	20·9	+0·8	+4	+4
Punjab, South-West	0	0	0	8·1	7·8	+0·3	[illegible]	+4
Kashmir	0·1	0·1	0	4·9	7·3	—2·4	—33	—33
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0	0	5·4	5·4	0	0	0
Baluchistan	0	0	0	2·7	1·7	+1·0	+59	+59
Sind	0	0	0	3·3	4·6	—1·3	—28	—28
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	—0·1	13·9	10·7	+3·2	+30	+31
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	—0·1	20·9	21·6	—0·7	—3	—3
Gujarat	0·1	0·1	0	25·8	23·0	+2·8	+12	+12
Central India, West	0·8	0·3	+0·5	37·4	28·9	+8·5	+29	+28
Central India, East	1·6	0·6	+1·0	60·0	40·0	+20·0	+50	+48
Berar	3·3	0·5	+2·8	26·9	29·3	—2·4	—8	—18
Central Provinces, West	1·8	0·4	+1·4	57·7	43·2	+14·5	+34	+31
Central Provinces, East*	2·4	0·8	+1·6	[illegible]2·0	47·6	+4·4	+9	+6
Konkan	2·9	0·9	+2·0	90·8	92·5	—1·7	—2	—4
Bombay Deccan	0·6	1·0	—0·4	26·1	25·0	+1·1	+4	+6
Hyderabad, North	0·6	0·3	+0·3	25·2	30·9	—5·7	—18	—20
Hyderabad, South	1·1	0·5	+0·6	24·5	26·6	—2·1	—8	—10
Mysore	0·4	1·7	—1·3	25·6	21·8	+3·8	+17	+25
Malabar	1·8	1·9	—0·1	85·7	85·3	+0·4	0	+1
Madras, South-East	0·3	1·3	—1·0	14·8	14·4	+0·4	+3	+11
Madras Deccan	1·2	1·0	+0·2	19·9	18·9	+1·0	+5	+4
Madras Coast, North	2·7	0·9	+1·8	25·3	24·1	+1·2	+5	—3

* Information incomplete.

G. C. SIMPSON,
Offg. Director General of Observatories.

J. HULLAH,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 9th October 1919.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

eason and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 4th October 1919.

Burma.—During the week light to moderate rain fell throughout Lower Burma and wet zone In Upper Burma and in dry zone no rain fell. Transplanting of winter rice is approaching completion in Lower Burma and in irrigated tracts of Upper Burma. In Upper Burma harvesting of early sesamum is practically completed. Picking of cotton has commenced. Cultivation of miscellaneous crops is progressing. Standing crops are generally in good condition. The health of cattle is fair. The price of unhusked rice and white rice in Rangoon remains stationary at Rs. 150 and 385, respectively.

Assam.—During the week the weather was seasonable and favourable. Plucking of tea continues. Harvesting of jute is nearly finished and that of autumn rice and transplantation of winter rice are practically finished. Cultivation of mustard and pulses has begun. Prospects of crops are fair. Cattle disease is reported from four districts. The price of common rice has begun to fall.

Bengal.—During the week the rainfall was light in western districts and generally moderate elsewhere. More rain is needed on high lands in Western Bengal. Good rainfall in Eastern Bengal districts during the latter part of September facilitated transplanting of winter rice and steeping of jute. Damage done by cyclone to standing crops was probably not so great as was originally anticipated. Weeding of winter paddy and steeping and washing of jute are nearing completion. Preparation of tillage for next spring crop and their sowing has commenced in some districts. The average price of common rice has slightly risen. Total number of persons receiving gratuitous relief in the Brahmanbaria Subdivision of Tipperah was 6,155.

Famine report not received.

Bihar and Orissa.—During the week rain was general over the Province, the fall being mostly moderate, but was heavy in parts of Ranchi and the Santal Parganas. More rain is wanted in parts of Angul, Puri and Singhbhum. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Preparation of lands for sowing of spring crops is going on. Standing crops are doing well The daily average number of persons on test works was 759 in Angul and 240 in Singhbhum. Gratuitous relief was given to 18,922 persons in Bhagalpur, 9,862 in the Santal Perganas, 8,226 in Angul, 7,780 in Cuttack, 6,782 in Puri, 855 in Hazaribagh and 768 in Ranchi. The number of persons attending relief works was 257 in Bhagalpur, 1,461 in the Santal Parganas and 1,179 in Angul. The price of common rice has risen in five districts, fallen in five and remained stationary in the remaining districts. The average price of local common rice at headquarters was 5·37 seers a rupee against 5·48 seers in the preceding week and that of maize was 8·48 seers against 8·38 seers in the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from ten districts. During the week ending the 27th September 28,711 persons were given gratuitous relief and 6,806 attended test works in eleven Feudatory States of Orissa :—*viz.*, Athgarh, Baramba, Dhenkanal, Hindol, Narsinghpur, Nayagarh, Talchar, Tigiria, Bamra, Daspalla and Khandpara.

The weekly report on famine for week ending the 27th September is as follows :—Famine tracts are unchanged. For week ending Saturday, the 27th September, in Angul including undeclared areas test workers were 2,845, relief workers 892, and persons gratuitously relieved 9,130, total under relief 12,867. In Bhagalpur sadr relief workers were 529, and persons gratuitously relieved by poor houses, orphanages, village doles and kitchens 7,769, total under relief 8,298. In Banka relief workers were *nil* and persons gratuitously relieved by poor houses, village doles and kitchens 12,099. In Deoghar relief workers were 2,796 and persons gratuitously relieved by village doles 10,611, total on relief 13,407, grand total under relief 46,671. Prices of rice were as before. Relief measures are adequate. General health is good.

United Provinces.—Good rain fell in most of the eastern and central districts. Preparation of land for spring crops and harvesting of autumn crops continue. Sowing of gram and potatoes and picking of cotton has commenced in places. The condition of standing crops and of agricultural stocks is good. Prospects are favourable. Cattle disease is slight. Fodder, water and market supplies are sufficient. Prices are stationary. Relief operations have now been closed.

Punjab.—During the week the weather remained practically dry. Rain is urgently wanted for spring sowings and for unirrigated standing crops which are suffering from want of rain. The condition of standing crops is generally good on irrigated and average on unirrigated areas. Picking of cotton and reaping of maize, bajra, etc., continue. Expected yield is normal to good. Sowings of gram and oilseeds continue and are normal on irrigated and below normal on unirrigated areas. Cattle are healthy and fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are generally stationary and above scarcity rates. Prices of wheat :—Rawalpindi 6½, Ambala 6¾, Ferozepore and Lyallpur 7 and Lahore 7¼ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was rainless. Sowings of rapeseed, vegetables and gram and picking of cotton and harvesting of rice are in progress. Standing crops are generally average but crops are reported to be withering on unirrigated areas in one district through lack of rain. Prices of wheat :—Peshawar 7 7/16 and Dera Ismail Khan 7 3/16 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—During the week no rain fell. Prices are stationary. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The weather was generally dry and mild. Autumn crops are being gathered. Prices are fluctuating. Fodder is sufficient. Cattle are healthy except Gurez.

Rajputana.—No rain fell during the week. Rain is needed in Marwar and Dholpur. The weather was hot and occasionally cloudy. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress. Lands are being prepared for spring sowings. Pasturage and water are abundant. The condition of agricultural stock is improving. Cattle disease is reported in some places of Merwar and Dholpur. Prices are stationary or falling slightly.

Central India.—During the week the rainfall was general. Autumn crops are being weeded and harvested. Lands are being prepared for spring crops. Sowings have commenced in Gwalior. Standing crops and their probable outturn are in fair to good condition except where they have been damaged by excessive rain. Agricultural stock is generally good except cattle disease is reported in parts of Gwalior, Bhopal, Baghelkhand and the Southern States. Prices are high.

The weekly report on famine in Bundelkhand is as follows :—Distress is not acute. Numbers on relief works are gradually decreasing. People are reverting to agricultural operations. No wandering or emaciation is reported. Relief measures are adequate. Suspensions of land revenue are being granted. Takavi advances are sufficient. The public health is generally good. Prices range from 5 to 7½ seers per rupee save in Bijawar, Chatarpur and Garrauli where *kodon* is available at 8 seers per rupee. The number of persons on relief in thousands :— works 3·3, gratuitous 8, total 11·3.

Central Provinces.—During the week the weather was hot and cloudy with occasional showers of rain all over the Province which benefited standing crops in some districts and facilitated preparation of lands for spring sowing. Ripening of rice, *kodon* and pulses continues and ploughing of fields for spring sowings is well advanced. Sowing of linseed and gram has started in places. Picking of cotton has commenced in parts of Berar. Prospects of autumn crops are at present quite satisfactory and a full outturn is anticipated over a large part of the province. Except for rinderpest in sporadic form in Chanda and Raipur agricultural stock is in good condition. Variations in prices are irregular with a tendency to fall.

Feudatory States :—Light rain was received in the States. Autumn crops are in good condition. Sowings of spring crops have begun.

The weekly report on famine and scarcity is as follows.—The public health is good except for a little malaria. Gratuitous relief was closed at the end of September except in the Raipur and Drug districts. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Numbers on works in famine districts were 13,489. Numbers on works in scarcity districts were 5,854. Numbers on gratuitous relief were 5,444.

Bombay.—Good rain fell during the week in the Presidency Proper. More rain is needed in parts of Kaira. Standing crops are flourishing except in parts of Nawabshah where they have been slightly damaged by insects and in parts of Khandesh where they have been damaged by heavy rains. Harvesting of early crops continues except in the Deccan. Spring preparations have commenced in some places. Fodder supply is sufficient. Green grass is plentiful. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Prices of food-grains are high but generally steady.

The weekly report on famine and scarcity is as follows:—Good rain fell during the week in affected districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kathiawar.

Agency. The rainfall was general and beneficial to standing crops except in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona where they have been damaged by excessive rain. Spring sowing is in progress in Poona, Bijapur and Belgaum. Two relief works still continue in Ahmednagar. Numbers on relief works on the last day of the week ending 4th October were:—works 3,550 and dependents 1,930. Numbers on gratuitous relief including village servants were 18,728. The public health is generally good. Water-supply is adequate. The condition of cattle is satisfactory. Prices of food-grains are still high.

Hyderabad.—During the week the rainfall was general and copious. The average 3 inches and 46 cents. Recent rains have improved prospects of standing crops. Autumn crops which are in fair to good condition are being harvested and are undamaged by rain. Spring sowing is in general progress. Cattle disease is reported in the Nalgonda, Warangal and Adilabad districts. Prices of grains continue high. *Juar* sells at 3¾ seers per rupee in Raichur district.

The weekly report on famine is as follows:—The rainfall during the week was general and copious and is improving the situation. Prospects have become hopeful. The number of persons on relief works is decreasing. Emaciation in Telingana taluqs is much decreased. Cheap grain shops continue in Hyderabad city and one in the Warangal district. Land revenue has been suspended in affected parts. Taqavi is being advanced for wells and other agricultural purposes. Government fodder Depôts are still supplying fodder in affected parts of Mahratwara. Prices of staple grains continue high. Rice sells at 3¼ seers and *juar* 5¾ seers per rupee. The number on relief in thousands for week ending 25th September—works 19, gratuitous relief 32, total 51.

Mysore.—During the week the rainfall was fair to good. Standing crops are in fair condition. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available. Prices are high and fluctuating. Prospects of season are fair. Harvesting of rice and sugarcane has commenced in parts with outturn fair.

Coorg.—The week was slightly wet. Transplantation of rice is completed except in one Taluk. Picking of cardamum and reaping of dry crops continue. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder for cattle are available. The public health is fair. Prices of food-grains are high.

Madras.—During the week the rainfall was very heavy in Sandur, heavy in Vizagapatam Littoral, Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Banganapalle, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chingleput, Madras West Coast and Travancore; good in Ganjam, Guntur, Bellary, Nellore, South Arcot, Chittor, North Arcot, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Pudukotai and Cochin and light or fair elsewhere. Standing crops are in fair condition generally. Harvesting of paddy and dry crops is limited with outturn generally fair. Sowing of second crop is proceeding in West Coast and that of early paddy and dry crops is progressing elsewhere. The condition of cattle is generally good. Water is sufficient except in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Deccan, Chingleput and West Coast. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of five districts. Fodder is insufficient in parts of eight districts. Prices are generally steady or falling. Prospects are fair generally.

The weekly report on famine in Ganjam is as follows:—Relief works 27 in Goomsur, 6 in Udayagiri, 34 in Kallikotta and Attagada, 3 in Humma, Biridi, Palur and 1 in Ronabha are in progress. Labourers and small agriculturists are mostly affected. People are resorting freely to works and their physical condition is generally fair. Relief measures are adequate. Cloth distribution is being provided by private charity. The price of rice in Goomsur is 4·5 seers, in Udayagiri 4·5 and Chatrapur 4 seers and that of *ragi* in Chatrapur 7·2 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief works were 59,088, gatuitous relief incomplete figures 70,625, total 1,29,713.

J. HULLAH,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1919.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

POLITICAL.

No. 2168.

Simla, the 14th October 1919.

The Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary c State, has decided to appoint a committee to investigate the recent disturbance in Bombay, Delhi and the Punjab, their causes, and the measures taken to cop with them.

The Government of India have succeeded in securing as President tl Right Hon'ble Lord Hunter, lately Solicitor-General for Scotland and no Senator of the College of Justice in Scotland.

The following have agreed to serve as members :—

(1) The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. C. Rankin, Judge of the High Cour Calcutta.

(2) The Hon'ble Mr. W. F. Rice, C.S.I., I.C.S., Additional Secretary t the Government of India, Home Department.

(3) Major-General Sir George Barrow, K.C.M.G., C.B., I.A., Comman ing the Peshawar Division.

(4) The Hon'ble Pandit Jagat Narayan, B.A., Member of the Legislati Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.

(5) The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas Smith, Member of the Legislative Coun of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.

(6) Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Kt., Vakil of the High Court, Bon bay.

(7) Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed Khan, Muntazim-ud-Doula, M.A., LL.M. (Cantab.), Bar.-at-law, Member for Appeals, Gwalior State.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. G. Stokes, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Madras, has been appointed as Secretary to the committee.

The committee, which will submit its report to the Government of India, is expected to assemble at Delhi about the end of October. It will conduct its inquiries in public, but any part of its proceedings may be conducted *in camera* if the President considers such a course desirable in the public interest.

Persons who desire to be called as witnesses should apply in writing to the Secretary, c/o Home Department, Government of India, Simla, giving their full names and addresses together with a brief memorandum of the points in regard to which they desire to give evidence. It will of course rest with the committee to decide what evidence they will hear.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and communicated to all local Governments and Administrations for information.

Also that a copy be forwarded to the Secretary of the committee for information.

W. S. MARRIS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 42.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1919.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 18th October, 1919.

No. 5570-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India will leave Simla from the Summer Hill Station, by special rail motor, on the afternoon of Sunday, the 19th instant. His Excellency's departure will be private.

His Excellency will visit Patiala, Jind, Maler Kotla, Nabha and Dehra Dun, and arrive at Delhi on Sunday morning, the 2nd November 1919.

The party accompanying the Viceroy will be :—

Her Excellency the Lady Chelmsford, G.B.E., C.I.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Holland, C.I.E., I.C.S., Officiating Political Secretary. (Patiala, Jind, Maler Kotla and Nabha only.)

J. L. Maffey, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Verney, Military Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Austen Smith, C.I.E., I.M.S., Surgeon.

Major R. D. Alexander, A.-D.-C.

Captain J. A. Denny, A.-D.-C.

Captain E. R. Hoare, A.-D.-C.

All communications of an urgent nature, intended to reach His Excellency and party during the tour, should be addressed "Viceroy's Camp," without the addition of any post town; all others to the headquarters of the several departments at Simla and Delhi.

By Command,

R. VERNEY, *Lieut.-Colonel*,

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th October, 1919.

No. 95.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. John Perronett Thompson, C.S.I., of his office of Additional Member of the Indian Legislative Council.

W. T. M. WRIGHT,

Offg. Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 15th October, 1919.

No. 1608.—The Honourable Sir William Marris, K.C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 7th October 1919.

W. F. RICE,

Addl. Secretary to the Government of India.

The 16th October, 1919.

No. 1615.—With reference to the Home Department notification no. 203, dated the 4th April 1919, the leave of absence granted to the Honourable Sir Claude Hamilton Archer Hill, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., has been extended by one month and four days. The Honourable Sir Claude Hill was on deputation for one month in interruption of his leave of absence.

The Honourable Sir Claude Hill returned from leave and resumed charge of his office of Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India on the 13th instant.

The 17th October 1919.

No. 1624.—Sir C. R. Cleveland, K.C.I.E., K.B.E., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 10th October 1919.

W. S. MARRIS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

JUDICIAL.

The 17th October, 1919.

No. 1476.—In pursuance of sub-section 2 (*i*) of section 101 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. V. Kumaraswami Sastri and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. F. Odgers, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Additional Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Madras for the period from the 1st to the 30th November 1919, both days inclusive.

PORT BLAIR.

The 11th October, 1919.

No. 300.—Mr. W. H. Brookes, 1st Assistant Commissioner (Officiating Deputy Commissioner), Port Blair, is granted combined leave for one year, with effect from the 28th September 1919, *viz.*, privilege leave for such period as may be due to him and furlough for the remaining period.

The 14th October, 1919.

No. 303.—Lieutenant C. A. Stanton, I.A.R.O., Assistant Commandant and Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair, officiated as Commandant and District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair, on the 19th and 20th September 1919.

No. 304.—The services of Lieutenant C. A. Stanton, I.A.R.O., Assistant Commandant and Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th September 1919.

No. 307.—In the Home Department notifications nos. 221 and 222, dated the 26th August 1919, regarding the retirement of Mr. H. H. D'Oyly from the Andamans Commission, and the permanent arrangements made in the Commission in consequence thereof *for* "26th January" *read* "17th August."

W. F. RICE,

Addl. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th October, 1919.

No. 3488-Est. A.—Lieutenant E. H. Gastrell, attached 9th Hodson's Horse, is placed on special duty under the orders of His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Sistan and Kain for employment with the Sistan Levy Corps, with effect from the 26th September 1919.

The 15th October, 1919.

No. 3520-Est. A.—Lieutenant A. S. D. McNeal, Royal Field Artillery, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the 3rd October 1919.

H. R. C. DOBBS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 14th October, 1919.

No. 2608-G.—Mr. C. W. Kirkpatrick, M.B.E., Superintendent, 1st grade, Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 8th October 1919.

No. 2609-G.—The following promotions are made in the Secretariat :—

Mr. C. O'H. Tedling, I.S.O., Superintendent, 2nd grade, (on privilege leave), to officiate as Superintendent, 1st grade. Dated the 8th October 1919.

Mr. F. P. Buckner, M.B.E., Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 1st grade. Dated the 8th October 1919.

Mr. R. C. Albert, Superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade. Dated the 8th October 1919.

The 16th October, 1919.

No. 3526-Est. A.—Mr. G. Cunnigham, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for six months, combined with furlough for six months, under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (b), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 11th September 1919.

No. 3528-Est. A.—Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for 5 months and 17 days, combined with furlough for 6 months and 13 days, under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (b), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th September 1919.

No. 3535-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Grey, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for four months, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th September 1919.

No. 3539-Est B.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. K. Rawlins, C.I.E., C.B.E., D.S.O., 24th Punjabis, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Camel Corps, with effect from the 10th October 1919.

No. 3544-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Hugo, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st Class, is posted as Chief Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 29th September 1919.

No. 3547-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. Burden, C.I.E., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st Class, and Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan, is granted privilege leave for five months and ten days, combined with furlough for six months and twenty days, with effect from the 24th September 1919, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 3548-Est. A.—Doctor S. Gaster, Church Missionary Society, is appointed to officiate temporarily as an Agency Surgeon, 2nd Class, and is posted as Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan, with effect from the 24th September 1919.

No. 4552-I.B.—*Erratum.*—In the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 3978-I.B., dated the 28th August 1919, for the words "The Court of Nizam" in entry No. 15, the words "The Court of Nazim" shall be substituted.

R. E. HOLLAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 10th October, 1919.

No. 1788-F.E.—Mr. F. S. Vaughan, an Assistant Audit Officer, class II, in the office of the Chief Auditor, North-Western Railway, was appointed to officiate in class I, with effect from the 4th August 1919 to the 5th September 1919.

No. 1789-F.E.—Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao, officer on special duty in the office of the Controller of Currency, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Controller of Currency, with effect from the 25th September 1919, and until further orders.

No. 1790-F.E.—Mr. R. Krishnaswamy Rao, a Senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant-General, Bombay, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer, class II, in that office, with effect from the 25th September 1919, and until further orders.

No. 1808-F.E.—Mr. J. S. Milne, officiating Accountant-General, United Provinces, has been granted combined leave for 1 year, *viz.*, privilege leave for 3 months and 6 days and in continuation furlough for 8 months and 24 days, with effect from the 1st October 1919.

Mr. W. D. Woodlam, an officer in class I of the General List, has been appointed to officiate as Accountant-General, United Provinces, with effect from the 1st October 1919.

No. 1809-F.E.—Mr. G. H. Bailey, Deputy Accountant-General, United Provinces, has been granted combined leave for 8 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 5 months and 27 days and in continuation furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 7th October 1919.

The 14th October, 1919.

No. 1805-F.E.—The services of Mr. F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Foreign and Political Department, with effect from the 14th October 1919.

No. 1357-G.—With reference to Finance Department Notification No. 478-G.-camp, dated the 18th February 1919, Mr. G. E. Hodges, Superintendent, 1st grade, provisionally substantive, Military Finance Branch, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 14th October 1919.

No. 1358-G.—Mr. G. M. Turner, Superintendent, 2nd grade, provisionally substantive, Military Finance Branch, is appointed Superintendent, 1st grade, provisionally substantive, with effect from the 14th October 1919.

The 15th October, 1919.

No. 1816-F.E.—The following promotions and reversions of officers in the Indian Finance Department are notified. Those ordered from the 9th April and the 7th May 1919 in previous notifications are cancelled :—

With effect from the 7th April 1919.

Mr. V. C. French to revert to Class II of Accountants General, officiating.

Mr. C. W. C. Carson to revert to Class III of Accountants General, officiating.

Mr. P. G. Jacob to revert to Class I of the General List, officiating.

With effect from the 9th April 1919.

Mr. H. M. C. Trotter to revert to Class III of Accountants General.

Mr. D. R. Matheson, I.C.S., to officiate in Class II of Accountants General.

With effect from the 7th May 1919.

Mr. H. M. C. Trotter to officiate in Class II of Accountants General.

Mr. F. D. Gordon to officiate in Class II of Accountants General.

Mr. D. R. Matheson, I.C.S., to revert to Class I of the General List, officiating.

With effect from the 25th May 1919.

Mr. U. L. Majumdar to cease to be sub. *pro tem.*, on Class III of Accountants General, but to continue to officiate in Class II.

With effect from the 27th May 1919.

Mr. R. Waterfield to officiate in Class I of the General List.

Mr. F. A. C. Rebello to revert to Class II of the General List.

Mr. L. B. Ward to revert to Class III (old scale) of the General List, officiating.

With effect from the 31st May 1919.

Mr. C. F. Cowie to revert to Class II of the General List.

With effect from the 1st June 1919.

Mr. H. M. C. Trotter to officiate in Class I of Accountants General.

Mr. J. C. Mitra to officiate in Class II of Accountants General.

With effect from the 9th June 1919.

Mr. J. S. Milne to officiate in Class III of Accountants General.

Mr. C. F. Cowie to officiate in Class I of the General List.

With effect from the 11th June 1919.

Mr. D. R. Matheson, I.C.S., to officiate in Class I of Accountants General.

Mr. H. M. C. Trotter to revert to Class II of Accountants General, officiating

Mr. J. C. Mitra to revert to Class III of Accountants General, officiating.

With effect from the 23rd June 1919.

Mr. V. C. Scott O'Connor to revert to Class II of Accountants General.

Mr. V. C. French to revert to Class II of Accountants General, officiating.

Mr. U. L. Majumdar to revert to Class III of Accountants General, officiating.

Mr. R. S. Ayyar to revert to Class I of the Public Works List.

Mr. W. H. Scott to revert to Class II of the Public Works List.

With effect from the 5th July 1919.

Dewan Bahadar J. S. Chakravarti to officiate in Class I of the General List.

With effect from the 7th August 1919.

Mr. F. P. B. Wood to revert to Class II of the Public Works List.

With effect from the 21st August 1919.

Mr. H. B. Rau to officiate in Class I of the General List.

Mr. C. F. Cowie to revert to Class II of the General List.

With effect from the 4th September 1919.

Mr. R. S. Ayyar to officiate in Class III of Accountants General.

Mr. F. P. B. Wood to officiate in Class I of the Public Works List.

The 16th October, 1919.

No. 1828-F.E.—Mr. S. Palit, officiating Assistant Accounts Officer, Class II, in the office of the Chief Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, was granted privilege leave for 2 months and 3 days with effect from the 23rd July 1919.

The 17th October, 1919.

No. 1829-F.E.—Mr. C. Reilly, an officer in Class II of the General list, reverted from deputation in the Military Accounts Department, on the 22nd July 1919, and was granted privilege leave for 1 month and 11 days with effect from the same date.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 14th October, 1919.

No. 1351-Accts.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Military Accounts Department are made with effect from the dates noted against each :—

Lieutenant-Colonel K. H. Jackson, I.A., Military Accountant, 1st class, sub. *pro tem*, reverted to Military Accountant, 2nd class, from the 27th August 1919.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. E. L. Bruce, I.A., Military Accountant, 2nd class, is promoted to the grade of Military Accountant, 1st class, sub. *pro tem*, from the 27th August 1919.

Major D. A. E. Will, I.A., Military Accountant, 1st class, sub. *pro tem*, is promoted to Deputy Military Accountant-General, sub. *pro tem*, from the 23rd September 1919.

PAY, ALLOWANCES AND FINANCE OFFICERS.

The 16th October, 1919.

No. 1827-F.E.—The designation of the "Comptroller, India Treasuries" is changed to "Accountant General, Central Revenues" and of the "Comptroller, Central Provinces" to "Accountant General, Central Provinces."

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The 16th October, 1919.

No. 2684-F.—With reference to the Notification in the Finance Department No. 2846-F. dated the 11th September 1919, it is notified for public information that the rate for three months' treasury bills will be Rs. 99 annas 2 per cent. with effect from Friday the 17th October 1919 and until further notice, the rates for six, nine and twelve months' bills remaining unchanged.

E. M. COOK,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 13th October, 1919.

No. 1036.—The changes notified in this Department Notifications Nos. 186-F.-16-7 and 9-C., dated 12th April 1917 and 7th November 1917, respectively, in connection with the employment of Mr. A. M. F. Caccia, on military duty in England and of Mr. W. H. Lovegrove, under the Board of Trade, London, are hereby cancelled.

In the notifications detailed below wherever the words "*sub. pro tem.*" or "*sub. pro tempore*" occur, substitute the words "*provisional substantive*":—

(1) Notification No. 275-69, dated 9th May 1918.

(2) Notification No. 295-43-9, dated 17th May 1918.

(3) Notification No. 299-67-2, dated 14th April 1919.

(4) Notification No. 460-297-22, dated 23rd May 1919.

(5) Notification No. 491-116-8, dated 30th May 1919.

(6) Notification No. 757-67, dated 11th August 1919.

(7) Notification No. 958-76, dated 23rd September 1919.

J. HULLAH,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GENERAL.

The 16th October, 1919.

No. 1624.—The services of the Hon'ble Mr. J. Hullah, Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th October 1919.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 18th October, 1919.

No. 8483.—Mr. G. M. Robertson, I.C.S., an Officiating Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, has been granted privilege leave for two months and nineteen days, in combination with furlough for three months and eleven days, with effect from the 23rd September 1919.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

The 18th October, 1919.

No. 8582.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 12th September 1919, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information :—

BOARD OF TRADE,
EXPORT LICENCE DEPARTMENT,
1, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE BUILDINGS,
WESTMINSTER, S. W. 1,
12th September, 1919.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c., 12TH SEPTEMBER 1919.

This List cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to the above date.

	PAGE.
List A and B	2053
List C	2056
List D and E	2057
Open General Licences for Exports :	
APPENDIX NO. 1	2057
General Information with regard to Export Regulations to certain countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean ...	2059
Trade with Germany and Austria Hungary	2063
Transhipment in the United Kingdom	2064

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2*s*. 6*d*. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2*d*. per copy for each month up to end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Export Licence Department, Board of Trade.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Application Form A for Licence to Export.

The Export Licence Department, having regard to the circumstances now existing, and subject to any further notification which it may hereafter become necessary to make, notifies Exporters that answers need only be given to the undermentioned questions which are set forth in the above-mentioned form of application.

(*a*) Full name and address of consignor.
(*b*) Name and address of person or company to whom the licence is to be sent.
(*c*) —1. Proposed date of despatch of goods.
 2. Port of intended shipment in this country or post office of despatch.
(*d*) Prospective port and country to which the goods are to be exported.
(*e*) Route by which the goods are to be forwarded to ultimate destination.
(*f*) Full name and address of consignee abroad.
(*k*) State whether previous application has been made for all or part of the consignment, &c.
(*l*) Full description of goods—quantity, weight, value, number and description of packages and the shipping marks.
(*t*) Any special reasons in support of your request for a licence to export these goods.

Instructions Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9 and 12 on page 4 of Application Form A are now cancelled.

P.S.—Should it be desired that in any exceptional case an answer should be given to any questions set forth in the Application Form but not appearing above, a notification will be addressed to the applicant concerned after the receipt of the relative application.

Application Form B for General Licences.

The use of Application Form B for making application for licence to export goods in several consignments over a certain period is no longer necessary. Form A can now be used when making application for either specific or general licence, provided that if a general licence is required a statement to that effect is endorsed on the Application Form A.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to :—

The Controller, Export Licence Department,
1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings,
Westminster, S. W. 1.

List A and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited by the Royal Proclamation of the 10th May, 1917, as amended by Orders of Council of the 22nd June, 1917, the 13th July, 1917, the 14th August, 1917, the 28th August, 1917, the 18th October, 1917, the 27th November, 1917, the 18th December, 1917, the 22nd January, 1918, the 8th February, 1918, the 26th February, 1918, the 8th March, 1918, the 12th April, 1918, the 25th April, 1918, the 14th May, 1918, the 11th June, 1918, the 2nd July, 1918, the 30th July, 1918, the 6th August, 1918, the 27th August, 1918, the 1st October, 1918, the 15th October, 1918, the 19th November, 1918, the 29th November, 1918, the 6th December, 1918, the 13th December, 1918, the 20th December, 1918, the 24th December, 1918, the 27th December, 1918, the 3rd January, 1919, the 7th January, 1919, the 10th January, 1919, the 17th January, 1919, the 24th January, 1919, the 31st January, 1919, the 7th February, 1919, the 14th February, 1919, the 21st February, 1919, the 28th February, 1919, the 7th March, 1919, the 14th March, 1919, the 21st March, 1919, the 28th March, 1919, the 4th April, 1919, the 11th April, 1919, the 15th April, 1919, the 25th April, 1919, the 2nd May, 1919, the 9th May, 1919, the 16th May, 1919, the 30th May, 1919, the 20th June, 1919, and the 8th July 1919, to be exported from the United Kingdom to the following destinations, *viz.* :—

List A and B.—Goods marked (**A**) to All Destinations.

Goods marked (**B**) to All Ports and Destinations Abroad other than Ports and Destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates.

A licence is required to export goods marked (**A**) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (**B**) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited ; (14-8-17).

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.

(B) Aircraft other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft ; (20-6-19).

Ale, *see* Beer.

Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia ; (19-1-17) (22-1-18) (6-8-18) (24-1-19).

(A)*Animals, living, for food ; (12-12-16).

(A)*Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war ; (8-1-15).

Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.

(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.

B.

Bacon, *see* Meat.

Bags, *see* Nitrate.

Banknotes, *see* Notes.

(A) Barley and barley meal ; (14-2-18).

(B) Barographs, suitable for aircraft ; (6-12-18).

(A) Basic slag ; (23-10-16).

(A) Bayonets and their component parts.

(A) Beans of all kinds, including haricots ; (12-12-16) (27-11-17) (*see* however Appendix No. 1).

(A) Bean flour and meal.

(A) Beer and ale ; (1-5-17).

(A) Boats and craft ; (10-5-17) (18-12-17).

Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.

(A) Bread.

Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.

(B) Bristles, of European origin ; (26-6-16) (8-3-18) (2-7-18) (17-1-19).

(A) Buckwheat ; (12-12-16).

Bullion, *see* Gold.

(A) Butter.

C.

(A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following :—

Calf meal ;

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*Application for licence to export live stock should be made on application form "L," copies of which can be obtained from Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

Coconut and poonac cake ;
Compound cakes and meal ;
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal ;
Fish meal and concentrated fish ;
Gluten meal or gluten feed ;
Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal ;
Hemp seed cake and meal ;
Husk meal ;
Linseed cake and meal ;
Locust bean meal ;
Maize germ meal ;
Maize meal and flour ;
Meat meal ;
Palm nut cake and meal ;
Poppy seed cake and meal ;
Rape seed or colza seed cake and meal ;
Sesame seed cake and meal ;
Soya bean cake and meal ;
Sunflower seed cake and meal ;
Whale cake.

Calf meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Calfskins.
(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges (*See*, however, page 2058.)
Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patent.
Cattle hides, *see* Hides.
Caustic Potash, *see* Potash.
(A) Cement for building and engineering purposes ; (14-5-18) (*see* however, Appendix No. 1).
(A) Cheese.
(A) Chicory ; (30-3-17) (27-11-17).
(A) Chick peas ; (12-12-16).
(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal ; (27-11-17).
(A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except solvent naphtha, cresylic acid and mixtures containing cresylic acid), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives; (26-7-16) (29-11-18) (20-12-18).
(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations ; (17-11-16).
Coconut cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Cocoa, raw, and manufactures thereof, except cocoa butter and cocoa powder ; (19-2-17) (20-12-18).
(D) Cocoa butter ; (20-12-18).
(A) Cocoa husks ; (19-2-17).
(A) Cocoa shells ; (19-2-17).
(A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil; (4-4-19).
(A) Coffee ; (19-2-17). (*See*, however, Appendix No. 1).
Coin, *see* Gold ; Silver.
(A) Coke and manufactured fuel ; (18-12-17).
Combings, *see* Malt.
Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar ; (12-3-17) (14-3-19).
Corn offals, *see* Offals.
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, *see* Cakes and Meal.
Cows, bulk, etc., *see* Animals.
Craft, *see* Boats.
Culms, *see* Malt.

D.

(A) Dari.
Dhol, *see* Gram.
Distillers' grains, *see* Grains, &c.
(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
(A) *Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.

E.

Earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Eggs in shells.
Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
Equipment web, *see* Web.
(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot ; (10-5-17) (12-4-18) (15-10-18).
(A) Explosives ; *see however*, page 2058 (15-11-18) (15-4-19).

F.

Fats, edible, *see* Oils.
(A) Feeding stuffs containing molasses ; (21-2-19)
(A) Firearms and their component parts ; (8-2-18) (29-11-18). (*See, however*, page 2058).
(A) Fish, except tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats and herrings ; (27-12-18) (30-5-19).
(A) Salmon, tinned.
Fishmeal and concentrated fish, *see* Cakes and Meal.
(A) Flax, raw.
Flour, *see* Bean ; Lentil ; Malt ; Maize ; Pea ; Rice ; Rye ; Wheat.
Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, *e.g.*, Beans ; Cakes ; Hay ; Oats ; &c.
(A) Forage, green.
(A) Fruit and fruit preserves, except olives ; and except the following fresh fruit which may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted :—
Apricots, grape fruit, green figs, grapes, peaches, pears, pineapples, nectarines, imported plums (South African), and imported melons ; (29-9-16) (15-1-17) (19-2-17) (10-1-19).
Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.

G.

(A) Game.
Gluten meal, or gluten feed, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Gold, coin and bullion.

*The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted :—
Dolly dyes. Drummer dyes.
Diamond dyes Dixon's home dyes.
Maypole dyes.

(A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers'; (12-12-16).
(A) Gram or dhol; (12-12-16).
(A) Green forage; (12-12-16).
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof (10-5-17).
Ground nut, or earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Guanos, except whale guano; (2-2-17) (3-1-19).
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine.

H.

Haricots, *see* Beans.
(A) Hay.
(A) Heliographs and their component parts; (2-7-18).
Hempseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle; (28-2-19) (8-7-19).
Horses, *see* Animals.
Hosiery needles, *see* Needles.
Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

I.

(A) Indigo, synthetic; (6-8-18).
Iron (1-5-17) the following:—
Castings, *see* Armour plates.
(A) Pig.
(A) Scrap.

J.

(A) Jute, raw and carded; (12-3-17).

L.

(A) Lard of all kinds and imitation lard; (19-2-17) (10-5-17).
Latch needles, *see* Needles.
(A) Lentil flour and meal
Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
Linseed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Livestock, *see* Animals.
Locust bean meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Lupin seed; (12-12-16).

M.

(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
(A) Maize; (12-12-16).
(A) Maize germs; (12-12-16).
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Malt; (19-2-17).
(A) Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings; (12-12-16).
(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash; (2-1-17) (31-1-19).
(A) Margarine; (19-2-17).
Meals, *see* Barley; Bean; Cakes; Lentil; Pea; Rye; Wheat.
(A) Meat of all kinds, except turtle meat and except tinned or potted, meat, other than tinned bacon and tinned ham; (19-2-17) (7-2-19).
Meat meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Mica block, mica sheets, and mica splittings; (22-6-17) (27-11-17).
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Milk, condensed or preserved; (15-4-19).
Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Millet; (12-12-16).
(B) Mines and their component parts.
Molasses, *see* Feeding Stuffs.
(A) Mustard seed; (23-2-17).

N.

(A) Needles, hosiery machine, latch; (23-10-16) (18-10-17) (29-11-18).
(A) Nicotine and its compounds; (6-8-18).
(B) Nitrate bags; (17-1-19).
*Notes of the Bank of France; (27-8-18).
(A) Notes, Russian rouble; (26-2-18).
Nuts, *see* Ground Nut, Oleaginous.

O.

(A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
(A) Sharps.
(A) Oils and fats, edible, including blends of two or more edible oils or fats, except the following (which come under List C.):—
Hemp seed oil;
Kapoc seed oil;
Maize oil;
Morah seed oil;
Niger seed oil;
Olive oil;
Poppy seed oil;
Rape seed oil;
Shea butter;
Sunflower oil;
Dripping;
Premier jus;
(7-3-19) (28-3-19).
Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
(A) Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products of all kinds; (12-3-17) (27-11-17).
(A) Oleo-margarine; (19-2-17).
(A) Onions.
(A) Opium and its preparations.
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.

P.

Palmnut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.
(A) Pea flour and meal.
(A) Peas; other than split peas; (2-2-17) (25-4-19).
(A) Periscopes and their component parts; (10-5-17).
(A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina; (2-2-17).
(A) Pigeon peas; (12-12-16).
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
Poonac cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Poppy seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances (19-2-17) (17-1-19).

*Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate; (22-6-17).
(B) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Patatoes.
(A) Poultry; (4-7-16) (29-9-16) (19-2-17).
Preserves, *see* Fruit.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.

Q.

(A) Quinine sulphate; (20-6-19).

R.

(A) Range-finders and their component parts.
Rapeseed, or colza seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes.
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Rice and rice flour; (21-3-19).
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
(A) Rye, rye flour and meal.

S.

Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
(A) Sausages, except tinned sausages; (2-2-17) (7-2-19).
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
Scrap metal, *see* Iron; Steel.
(B) Searchlights, and their component parts; (1-5-17).
Seeds, *see* Lupin; Mustard.
Seeds, oleaginous, *see* Oleaginous.
(A) Semolina.
Sesame seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
Sheep, *see* Animals.
Signalling apparatus, *see* Submarine.
(A) Silver coin, British; (12-4-18) (29-11-18) (30-5-19).
Skins *see* Calf; Hides.
Soya bean cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
(A) Steel, scrap; (1-5-17) (10-5-17).
(B) Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet; (10-5-17) (11-3-19); *see also* Confectionery.
Sunflower seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Superphosphates.
(A) Swords and their component parts.

T.

(A) Tea other than green tea; (28-6-16) (19-2-17) (2-7-18) (14-2-19) (28-2-19).
(A) Tomatoes, fresh; (8-7-19).
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(B) Torpedo nets
(B) Torpedo tubes.

U.

(A) Uniform clothing, naval, military and Air Force; (15-10-18) (7-3-19).

V.

Vegetables, *see* Onions; Patatoes; Tomatoes.
Venison, *see* Game.
(A) Vessels; (18-12-17).

W.

(B) Web equipment.
(A) Whalebone; (1-5-17).
Whale cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Whale fins; (1-5-17).
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
(A) Whisky.
Wool and Woollen Goods :—
(A) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof; (8-9-16) (18-10-17).
(*See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
(A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof; (18-10-17).
(A) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof; (18-10-17).
(A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof; (18-10-17).

Y.

Yarns, *see* Wool.
(A) Yeast; (8-9-16) (22-6-17) (28-2-19).

LIST C.

By Order of Council dated 1st October, 1918, as amended by Order of Council of the 24th December, 1918, the 7th January, 1919, the 7th February, 1919, the 11th February, 1919, the 28th February, 1919, the 11th April, 1919, the 29th April, 1919, and the 16th May, 1919, ALL GOODS [other than (1) printed matter and (2) personal effects accompanied by their owners] are prohibited from export to All Destinations in European Russia (except Russian ports on the Black Sea) and in other Foreign Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, except France and French Possessions, Italy and Italian Possessions, Belgium, Portugal, Greece, Serbia, Roumania, Iceland and the Faroe Islands, Spain, Morocco, Palestine and Syria as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive, Czecho-Slovakia, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg and the portions of Austria-Hungary in the

occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments, Occupied Rhineland territory, and to all Ports in any such Foreign Countries.

LIST C comprises **ALL GOODS** not included in List A or B, excepting the following goods, which may be exported without licence :—

(1) Printed matter;

(2) Personal effects accompanied by their owners.

In addition to the above countries, trading is permitted with the following countries, to which List C goods may be exported without licence (*see*, however, Lists D and E, below) :—

Turkey, Bulgaria, Russian Black Sea ports, Austria, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, and Arabia.

Goods on List C may also be exported to the following countries without licence (*See* page 2056): —

Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland Esthonia, Finland, Germany, Lottland Lithuania, and Poland.

List D.

By Order of Council dated 21st March, 1919, as amended by Order of Council of the 11th April, 1919, the 15th April, 1919, and the 9th May, 1919, the following goods on List D* are prohibited from export to Turkey, Bulgaria, ports on the Black Sea (not including Roumanian ports), Austria, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, and Arabia.

Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.
Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.
Armour plates.
Armoured motor-cars.
Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their component parts.
Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.
Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.
Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war, and their component parts.
Explosives specially prepared for use in war.
Field-glasses.
Gases for war purposes.
Guns and machine guns.
Gun mountings.
Limbers, military wagons of all descriptions.
Harness or horse equipment of a military character.
Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
Mines, submarines and their component parts.
Projectiles, charges, cartridges and grenades of all kinds and their component parts.
Range-finders and their component parts.
Searchlights and their component parts.
Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
Materials for wireless telegraphs.
Torpedoes
Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

LIST E.

In addition to the goods contained in List D, the following goods on List E* are prohibited from export to Bulgaria.

All articles for use in transportation on land.
Saddle or pack animals, vehicles, motor-cars, bicycles, and their component parts.
Locomotives and rolling stock.
Telegraphs and telephones and their component parts, and materials for use therewith.

APPENDIX No. 1.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on List C (*see* page 2056) are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Beans, imported, other than Soya, Locust or Chinese horse beans.
Bird seed.
Blanc-mange powder.

* Many goods on the above Lists are already on List A or B.

Cake mixture.
Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cement for building and engineering purposes.
Chillies.
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.
Coffee, the following varieties :—
Pernambuco.
West African.
Liberian.
Rio.
Bahia.
Victorian.
Custard powder.
Dates.
Gloy.
Koffio.
Lactol.
Lactogol.
Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.
Marmite.
Mincemeat and mince pies.
Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Paisley flour.
Paint, other than gold paint.
"Phosto" animal food.
Pudding powder.
Puddings.
Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bonâ-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all non-enemy destinations, and to enemy territory with which trade is now permitted (*see* page 2056). Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bonâ-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF EXPLOSIVES, DOUBLE-BARRELLED GUNS, ETC.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of cartridges, charges, &c., industrial explosives, double-barrelled guns and sporting rifles, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department :—

British Possessions and Protectorates.

French Possessions and Protectorates.

United States of America.

South America.

Africa.

Japan and Korea.

Asiatic Russia.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

The issue of this licence does not relieve exporters from the necessity of obtaining import permits from the country of destination in cases where local regulations render such a course necessary.

GENERAL INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO EXPORT REGULATIONS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND ON THE MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

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Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D except as provided in Note (iii), page 2062. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Arabia

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D (except as indicated in note (iii) page 2062).

See page 2062.

Asia Minor (*see* Turkey).

Austria, Hungary.

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D (except as indicated in note (iii), page 2062).

Goods may be exported *via* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Saizburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, *see* notes applicable to those countries.

See also page 2062.

Belgium.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Belgian import licences are required in respect of arms of all kinds, sugar, wheat (grain and flour) and coal.

Bulgaria.

Licences are required for goods on Lists A, B, D and E. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on Lists D and E except as provided in Note (v).

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czecho-Slovakia (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia now allotted to Czecho-Slovakia*).

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Commission Commerciale Tcycho-Slovaque, Hamburg, for account of the actual consignee in

Czecho-Slovakia. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that Commission. Goods may also be exported *viâ* any other available route.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Czecho-Slovakia import prohibition.

Denmark.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

No certificates from the Danish Associations need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Danish import prohibition.

Esthonia (principal port—Reval).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. The support of the Esthonian Legation is no longer required.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters should instruct their consignees to obtain any import licence that may be necessary.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France.

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that French import licences are required for many classes of goods. Full information may be obtained from the French Customs Office, Bank Buildings, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2.

Germany.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

An import licence is required for the importation by parcel post into unoccupied Germany of goods other than newspapers, periodicals, books, and foodstuffs. Before goods other than those mentioned are despatched, therefore, the sender should apply to the Imperial Commissary for Export and Import Licences, Luetzowufer 6-8 Berlin, W. 10, with a view to ascertaining whether the German Authorities are actually prepared to admit the parcel.

For the occupied territory in the Rhineland (*see* Note (ii), page 2062).

Greece.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Consignment to the Netherlands Oversea Trust is no longer necessary.

Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that Italian import licences are required for many classes of goods; full information may be obtained from the Italian Government Commission, West Africa House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D (except as indicated in Note (iii), page 2062).

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Lettland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (*see* **Jugo-Slavia**).

Norway.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

No certificates from the Norwegian Associations, or other form of guarantee, need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Norwegian import prohibition.

Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia now allotted to Poland*).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Polish import prohibition, *see* note (*iv*), page 2062.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Roumanian import prohibition.

Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European).

(a) *Northern District—approached* via *Archangel* or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are required for all goods, except "free" goods (a list of which can be had on application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Dept.) except "foodstuffs" on List C. All goods imported into Northern Russia must be for consumption in the districts of Archangel and Murmansk, and they must be consigned to the British Supply Mission at Archangel or Murmansk for account of a sub-consignee. Exporters are warned that import licences must be obtained by consignees from the Archangel Government before they can take delivery of the goods.

(b) *Southern District—approached* via *Batoum and Novorossisk on the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D.

There is no parcel post service at present.

(c) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. No certificates from the Swedish Handels Kommission, or other forms of guarantee, need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Swedish import prohibition.

Switzerland.

Licences are only required for goods on lists A and B. Consignment to the Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique is no longer necessary.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

With regard to exports to Switzerland under the British Re-export Scheme, goods may now be exported without licence, and without consignment to H. M. Consul at St. Gall, but it will be necessary for exporters to communicate with the Department of Import Restriction, 22, Carlisle Place, S.W.1, in connection with the necessary import certificate for the re-admission of the goods into this country.

* It is understood that there are no shipping facilities for Archangel at present.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (including Asia Minor).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D except as provided in Note (iii), page 2062.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

Notes.

FOODSTUFFS.

(*i*) Foodstuffs should be regarded as including all articles intended for use as human food including articles to be manufactured into human food and including beverages and spices.

OCCUPIED RHINELAND TERRITORY.

(*ii*) The principal towns in Allied occupation are—

British Zone.—Cologne, Bedburg, Benrath, Bensberg, Bergheim, Bergisch Gladbach, Blankenheim, Bonn, Brühl (Bz. Cöln), Burscheid, Call, Deutz, Dollendorf, Düren, Elsdorf (Rheinland), Engelskirchen, Euskirchen, Gemünd, Gräfrath, Hellenthal, Hennef, Hilden, Hochkirchen, Hürtgen, Kalk, Kerpen (Bez. Cöln), Langerwehe, Lechenich, Leichlingen, Lindlar, Malmedy, Manderfeld, Meckenheim, Mehlem, Montjoie, Mülheim (Rhein), Münstereifel, Nideggen, Ohligs, Okoven, Opladen, Overath, Rheinbach, Rommerskirchen Rötgen, St. Vith, Schleiden (Eifel), Schönberg (Eifel), Siegburg, Solingen, Wermelskirchen, Wiesdorf, Zons, Zulpich.

American Zone.—Coblentz, Adenau, Ahrweiler, Altenahr, Andernach, Arenberg, Berncastel-Cues, Bitburg, Bleialf, Cochem, Conz, Daun, Dierdorf, Echternacherbrück, Ehrang, Eller, Gerolstein, Hermeskell, Hillesheim (Eifel), Jünkerath, Kelberg, Kempenich, Kyllburg, Manderscheid, Mayen, Montabaur, Morbach, Moselkern, Neuerburg, Neuwied, Niederbreisig, Polch, Prüm, Remagen, Rheinbrohl, Rhens, Saarburg (Bz. Trier), Schillingen, Siershahn, Sinzig, Stadtkyll, Treis (Mosel), Treves (Trier), Ulmen, Waxweiler, Winningen (Mosel), Wittlich.

French Zone.—(In addition to places in Alsace-Lorraine.)—Alsheim, Alzey, Annweiler, Bacharach, Bad Ems, Bad Dürkheim, Bingen (Rhein), Birkenfeld, Boppard, Bullay, Castellaur, Caub, Cronberg, Darmstadt, Diez, Eltville, Enkenbach, Flonheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Gemünden (Hunsrück), Germersheim, Groszgerau, Hahn (Taunus), Heftrich, Hofheim (Taunus), Homburg (Pfalz), Kaiserslautern, Kirchheimbolanden, Kreuznach, Landau (Pfalz), Landstuhl, Langenschwalbach, Lauterecken, Lebach, Mainz, Merzig, Nastätten, Neunkirchen, Neustadt (Haardt), Niederlahnstein, Nieder Saulheim, Nierstein, Osthofen (Rheinhessen), Otterberg, Pirmasens, Rüdesheim (Rhein), Saarbrücken, Saarlouis, St. Goar, St. Wendel, Simmern, Sobernheim, Speyer, Stromberg (Hunsrück), Türkismuhle, Waldfischbach, Wiesbaden, Winnweiler, Worms, Zell, Zweibrücken.

Belgian Zone.—Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), Aldekerk, Aldenhoven, Bochum, Cleve, Cornelimünster, Crefeld, Dahlem, Dülken, Erkelenz, Eschweiler, Eupen, Carzweiler, Geilenkirchen-Hünshoven, Geldern, Goch, Grefrath (b. Crefeld), Grevenbroich, Heinsberg (Rheinland), Hülchrath, Jülich Kaldenkirchen, Kempen (Rhein), Linn, Mörs, München-Gladbach, Neuss, Odenkirchen, Randerath, Rheydt, Steinstrass, Stolberg (Rheinland), Viersen, Wevelinghoven, Xanten.

GOODS ON LIST D.

(*iii*) Consideration will be given to applications in respect of the following goods on List D, if there is clear evidence that the shipments are destined for commercial purposes:—

Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.
Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.
Clothing and equipment of a distinctly military character.
Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war, and their component parts.
Military wagons of all descriptions.
Harness or horse equipment of a military character.

EXPORTS TO POLAND.

(*iv*) In order to facilitate the re-establishment of commercial relations between Great Britain and Poland, the Polish Commercial and Financial Agency, 88, Kingsway, London W.C.-2, has been duly authorised to issue Import Permits. The applicant for an Import Permit must fill in the four forms with which he will be supplied, and return them with the original invoice and four copies thereof.

It must be noted that all goods intended for Poland must be addressed to :—

The Polish Government Import and Export Commission, Elektoralna 2, Warsaw (for the ultimate consignee).

The charges for this Import Permit are five shillings stamp duty, and £1 per thousand pounds sterling of the total value of the goods to be imported, which must be paid upon receipt of the Permit.

The Import Permit does not exempt the goods from any Customs dues or other taxes imposed by the Polish Government.

Due notification will be given of any alteration in these regulations.

TRADE WITH GERMANY, AUSTRIA, HUNGARY AND ARABIA.

In view of the raising of the blockade, the Board of Trade have issued General Licences under the Trading with the Enemy legislation authorising, with certain reservations, the resumption of trade with Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Araba.

The Licences do not remove the existing restrictions upon the payment of debts and the return of property due or deliverable to persons in Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Arabia in respect of pre-war transactions.

The Licences do not permit the importation from Germany, Austria, Hungary or Arabia of any goods included in the Prohibition of Import Proclamations and not covered by a General Licence issued under those Proclamations. Information with regard to imports into the United Kingdom can be obtained from the Import Restrictions Department, 22, Carlisle Place, S.W. 1. Further, Export Licences must be obtained from the Export Licence Department, 1, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W. 1, before goods included in Lists A and B of prohibited exports are shipped to those countries, but no licences are required in respect of goods included in List C.

The text of these General Licences is as follows :—

The Board of Trade, on behalf of His Majesty, and in pursuance of the powers reserved in the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations and all other powers thereunto them enabling, do hereby give and grant licence to all persons and bodies of persons resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom, to trade and have commercial and financial transactions with persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany-Austria-Hungary :

Provided always that any licence which may be necessary in respect of any transaction under any prohibition of export or prohibition of import for the time being in force in the United Kingdom or in respect of any remittance of money out of the United Kingdom covered by *Regulation 41D of the Defence of the Realm Regulations is first obtained :

Provided also that this licence shall not permit any person or body of persons to pay to or for the benefit of any person or body of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany-Austria-Hungary any sum of money which by the terms of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Acts, 1914 and 1915, or either of them, is required to be paid to the Custodian appointed under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, but such sums of money must be paid to the said Custodian .

Provided further that this licence shall not permit any person or body of persons to pay or deliver any sum of money or property which is, or but for the war, would have been due or deliverable to any person or body of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany-Austria-Hungary in respect of a transaction entered into before the outbreak of war.

A General Licence with regard to Arabia has been issued, dated the 12th August 1919.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Export Licence Department, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated ; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/3) must be prepaid.

* Regulation 41D of the Defence of the Realm Regulations is now cancelled.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Transhipment in the United Kingdom.

The provisional approval of the Export Licence Department should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment :—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.

Butter and Cheese.

Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list:—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea, coffee and cocoa).

Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Synthetic dyestuffs.

Ergot.

Quinine sulphate.

Caustic potash.

Potassium carbonate.

Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof.

Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.

Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

GENERAL.

The 18th October, 1919.

No. 8475.—Rai Bahadur A. K. Sarkar, B.A., Officiating Registrar in the Department of Commerce and Industry, is appointed, temporarily, with effect from the 7th October 1919, as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in that Department, and the following arrangements are made in his place :—

Rai Bahadur B. Banerji, B.A., Secretariat Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Registrar ;

Khan Sahib Choudhry Fateh Din, Secretariat Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Secretariat Superintendent, 1st Grade ;

Mr. K. D. Banarji, B.A., Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Secretariat Superintendent, 2nd Grade ; and

Mr. T. D. Ahmad, Secretariat Assistant, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

PORTS AND LIGHTING.

The 18th October, 1919.

No. 8429.—In accordance with the provisions of section 16 of the Burma Coast Lights Act, 1879 (IX of 1879), the Governor General in Council has directed the publication of the

following *pro forma* account showing the receipts and charges in connection with the Burma Coast Lights for the year which ended on the 31st March 1919 :—

Annual pro forma *account of the Burma Coast Light dues for the year 1918-1919.*

Capital expenditure up to		Interest at 4% on capital expenditure.	Annual sinking fund payment necessary to liquidate the capital expenditure incurred to date in 60 years, assuming interest at the rate of 3 %.	Excess of the annual receipts over the annual establishment and maintenance charges.	Profit (+) or loss (-).
Year.	Amount.				
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1918-1919	49,68,797	1,98,752	31,581	70,877	--1,59,456

Note :—General charges on account of the supervision of the lights by the Principal Port Officer, Burma, and by other Administrative Officers of Government, also the cost of pensions to the establishment are not included in the charges incorporated in this statement.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 18th October, 1919.

No. 8566.—Mr. J. M. Coode, Director, Telegraph Engineering, Northern Circle, is granted privilege leave for 27 days with effect from the 2nd September 1919.

2. Mr. B. C. Wrenicke, Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, Lucknow division, is appointed temporarily as Director, Telegraph Engineering, Northern Circle, with effect from the 2nd September 1919, *vice* Mr. J. M. Coode, on leave.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR—JUTE.

The 18th October, 1919.

No. 8465.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the entry " (A) Jute, raw " shall be deleted from the schedule appended to the Notification in this Department No. 7822, dated the 27th September 1919, as subsequently amended.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CENSUS.

Simla, the 15th October, 1919.

No. 29.—Mr. J. T. Marten, I.C.S., is appointed Census Commissioner for India, with effect from the 1st October 1919.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 14th October, 1919.

No. 481.—The Reverend Kenneth Mcpherson is appointed to be a temporary chaplain on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, with effect from the 7th October 1919. His services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th October 1919.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF

No. 3073.—Lieutenant T. J. Extance, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 2nd Battalion, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Staff Captain. Dated 14th June 1919.

No. 3374—Lieutenant A. C. Blunden, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st Battalion, 131st United Provinces Regiment, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 3rd grade. Dated 27th September 1919.

No. 3075.—In Army Department Notification No. 2626, dated the 15th August 1919' *for* "E. W. St. G. Daintith" *read* "E. M. St. G. Daintith."

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3076.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Cecil Wotton Toovey, attached 82nd Punjabis.
Evelyn Lennox Turner, attached 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).
} Dated 5th May 1919.

Herbert Hervey Sperling, attached 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 16th May 1919.

Percy Wyndham Bankes Ashton, attached 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force) Dated 29th July 1919.

Howard Stedman, M.C., attached 1st Battalion, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 20th August 1919.

Herbert Valentine Geary, M.C., attached 2nd Battalion, 69th Punjabis.
Norman Botlar Bennett, attached 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.
} Dated 24th September 1919.

Alfred Rea, attached 1st Battalion, 8th Rajputs. Dated 28th September 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Alexander James Macdonald, attached 2nd Battalion, 9th (Delhi) Infantry. Dated 31st July 1919.

Ian Arthur Talbot Edwards, attached 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Norman Angus Grinsted, attached 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Archibald Hayes, attached 1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Robert Eglinton Wharton, attached 1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
} Dated 21st August 1919.

Ronald Gordon, attached 2nd Battalion, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
Hubert Allen Skone, attached 3rd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
Malcolm Douglas Hindle, attached 2nd Battalion, 35th Sikhs.
Humphrey Ronald Sturge Plunkett, attached 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
John Robin Carles, attached 2nd Battalion, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
Henry Carlisle Monsell Davis, attached 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
} Dated 31st August 1919.

Hubert Leslie Russell (since deceased), late attached 27th Light Cavalry. Dated 31st August 1919.

Walter David Alexander Lentaigne, attached 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles. Geoffrey Lionel Lowsley, attached 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles. Robert David Lyons Gordon, attached 1st Battalion, 48th Pioneers. Denis Erroll Gostling, attached 36th Jacob's Horse.	Dated 1st October 1919.

Temporary Second Lieutenants to be temporary Lieutenants.

Hugh Beckitt Simpson, attached 1st Battalion, 125th Napier's Rifles. Dated 7th June 1919.

George William Gerrey, attached 3rd Battalion, 23rd Sikh Infantry. John Sidney Mason, attached 2nd Battalion, 154th Indian Infantry.	Dated 22nd July 1919.

No. 3077.—In Army Department Notification No. 2611, dated the 15th August 1919, against the name of Lieutenant Alfred Kammeyer Hillman, *for* "111th Mahars" *read* "1st Battalion, 75th Carnatic Infantry."

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 3078.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, temporary honorary Captain Dais Raj Ranjit Singh to be temporary honorary Major, for the period of his honorary service in Allahabad, with effect from the 3rd October 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 3079.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Cavalry Branch.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

William Wyllie Leslie Cameron. Dated 2nd October 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Bryan Wilfred Jaques. Dated 17th April 1918.

Harry Victor Sutherland-Hawes. Dated 26th September 1918.

William Riddell Turnbull. Dated 10th May 1919.

Infantry Branch.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Ernest Henry Marshall Wood. Dated 14th December 1918.

Carol Sherwood Cowper Russell. Dated 3rd April 1919.

Philip Ralph Clements Williamson. Dated 18th June 1919.

Sven Jukkes Janson. Dated 29th August 1919.

Sydney Thomas Hensman Munsey. Dated 8th September 1919.

David Ernest Andrews. Dated 4th October 1919.

Norman Henry Cohen. Dated 6th October 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Richard Stanley Eaton. Dated 26th September 1918.

Walter Bruce. Dated 28th February 1919.

John Brackenridge Ross. Dated 4th June 1919.

George Merrick Loftus. Frederick Charles Matthews.	Dated 7th June 1919.

Ernest Higginson Ardagh Travers-Drapes. Dated 21st August 1919.

Philip Bernard Petch. Dated 6th September 1919.

Joseph Hayes-Flanagan. Dated 24th September 1919.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

2-17th Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Battalion.

No. 3080.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Conrad Allan Cooke, V.D. Dated 20th February 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

No. 3081.—The following acting promotion and relinquishment of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Machine Gun Corps.

Lieutenant L. H. Stanforth to be acting Captain while commanding an Armoured Motor Battery. Dated 28th May 1919.

Reserve Battalions (India).

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. R. Vance, 6th Battalion, The Worcestershire Regiment attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 19th September 1919.

No. 3082.—Army Department Notification No. 330, dated the 15th February 1919, so far as it relates to the grant of acting rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to Major Sir B. C. D. A. Hartwell, while commanding the 1st Garrison Battalion, The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, is cancelled.

(The Authority for the appointment of this officer to command a battalion, and to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel with effect from the 24th September 1918 is contained in the Fourth Supplement, dated the 31st October, 1918, to the London Gazette of the 29th October, 1918.)

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3083.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant F. Anderson, Royal Engineers, to be acting Major while commanding a Mobilised Field Company. Dated 10th July 1919.

Captain R. Hamilton, Royal Engineers, to be acting Major while commanding a Mobilised Field Company. Dated 4th August 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Major) F. Anderson, Royal Engineers, vacated with effect from the 21st July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Major) F. Anderson, Royal Engineers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 21st July 1919.

2nd Battalion, 5th Light Infantry.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) N. R. Taitt, M.C., relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 15th September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) V. A. McKechnie relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 15th September 1919.

2nd Battalion, 48th Pioneers.

Lieutenant P. S. Stanley, M.C., to be acting Captain to complete establishment, *vice* Captain J. F. Grant, vacated with effect from the 26th September 1919.

Lieutenant H. A. Weeks to be acting Captain to complete establishment, *vice* Captain H. Hawkes, M.C., vacated with effect from the 4th October 1919.

2nd Battalion, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant C. W. Perraton, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 6th May 1919.

(Army Department Notification No. 2932, dated the 26th September 1919, in so far as it relates to Lieutenant C. W. Perraton, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is cancelled.)

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. E. Phelps, Indian Army, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 12th September 1919, *vice* Major J. C. Philips, vacated with effect from the 28th August 1919.

Lieutenant F. R. Swynnerton, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 12th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. E. Phelps, appointed temporary second-in-command with effect from the 28th August 1919.

Lieutenant F. Smith, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 12th September 1919, *vice* Captain E. W. Maude, M.C., vacated with effect from the 28th August 1919.

2nd Battalion, 125th Napier's Rifles.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) P. G. Walsh to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 21st January 1919, *vice* Captain (acting Major) H. J. Huxford, vacated with effect from the 6th January 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Major) P. G. Walsh relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold the appointment of second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 19th May 1919.

Mechanical Transport.

Lieutenant W. J. Cox, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while holding an appointment as Workshop Officer in a Mechanical Transport Company. Dated 10th July 1919.

No. 3084.—In Army Department Notification No. 2207, dated the 20th June 1919, so far as it relates to the relinquishment of acting rank by Captain (acting Major) J. N. Fenton, 44th Merwara Infantry, is hereby cancelled.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

No. 3085.—The undermentioned are permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retain their acting rank while holding the appointments below, with effect from dates specified :—

Commandant, Signal Service Depot.

Captain (acting Major) L. H. Morse, M.C., 62nd Punjabis. Dated 19th June 1919.

Second-in-command, Signal Service Depot.

Captain (acting Major) A. G. J. Copeland, 5th Cavalry. Dated 19th June 1919.

Commandant, Corps Signal Company.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. B. Farrar, 4th Cavalry. Dated 25th May 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3086.—The undermentioned officers whose admission to the Indian Army on probation, was notified in Army Department Notifications No. 1950, dated the 30th August 1918, and No. 1638, dated the 26th July 1918, are admitted to the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :—

Malcolm Frederick Edwards. Dated 29th July 1919.

Patrick Joseph Doherty. Dated 30th June 1919.

No. 3087.—Army Department Notification No. 3028, dated the 27th December 1918, in so far as it relates to Gerard Alphonsus Capes, is cancelled.

No. 3088.—Army Department Notification No. 495, dated the 7th March 1919, in so far as it relates to Arthur Charles Dilks, is cancelled.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 3089.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the undermentioned to be temporary Lieutenants, with effect from the dates specified :—

Vaman Anant Belsare, M.B. Dated 9th August 1919.

Bhalchandra Gangadhar Marathe, M.B. Dated 20th August 1919.

Raghubansa Kishore Tandon, M.B. Dated 15th September 1919.

Bhairon Dayal. Dated 19th September 1919.

Herbert McKenzie Strickland, M.B. Dated 22nd September 1919.

Mangalore Gopal Kini. Dated 23rd September 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 3090.—The following officers are admitted to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Infantry Branch.

To be Lieutenants.

Horace Reginald Davey, The Royal Army Service Corps, attached The Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 9th January 1918, but to rank from the 7th April 1916.

Reginald Edward Jones, The Royal Army Service Corps, attached The Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 23rd November 1917, but to rank from the 4th May 1916.

Robert Frank Williams, The Royal Naval Division (Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve), attached 1st Battalion, 66th Punjabis. Dated 3rd November 1918, but to rank from the 17th October 1916.

Richard George Cooper, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), attached 1st Battalion, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry. Dated 23rd November 1917, but to rank from the 6th January 1917.

Thomas Charles Stuart, The Gordon Highlanders, attached 3rd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 30th November 1917, but to rank from the 7th July 1917.

Robert Scott Fairley, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, attached 3rd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 23rd January 1918, but to rank from the 5th September 1917.

Arthur Edward North, The London Regiment, attached 2nd Battalion, 116th Mahrattas. Dated 7th September 1918, but to rank from the 25th October 1917.

William James Ward Sanday, The Royal Naval Division (Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve), attached 3rd Battalion, 153rd Rifles. Dated 3rd November 1918, but to rank from the 30th May 1918.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Henry Norman Harford Dick, General List, attached 2nd Battalion, 154th Indian Infantry. Dated 20th August 1917, but to rank from the 17th May 1917.

Albert Vernon Drake, General List, attached 1st Battalion, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers. Dated 23rd January 1918, but to rank from the 26th September 1917.

Russell Henry Cook, General List, attached 2nd Battalion, 113th Infantry. Dated 9th February 1918, but to rank from the 31st October 1917.

William Bonar Watson, General List, attached 2nd Battalion, 107th Pioneers. Dated 23rd January 1918, but to rank from the 26th November 1917.

Reginald Thomas Neale, General List, attached 2nd Battalion, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment). Dated 7th September 1918, but to rank from the 1st May 1918.

Ernest William Ralph Mason, General List, attached 1st Battalion, 150th Indian Infantry. Dated 11th September 1918, but to rank from the 15th June 1918.

Cyril Dawson, General List, attached 2nd Battalion, 5th Light Infantry. Dated 30th September 1918, but to rank from the 26th June 1918.

Alan Whiteside, General List, attached 2nd Battalion, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs. Dated 30th September 1918, but to rank from the 26th June 1918.

Charles William Dybell, M.M., General List, attached 1st Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry. Dated 12th October 1918, but to rank from the 31st July 1918.

Alfred Berry, General List, attached 1st Battalion, 69th Punjabis. Dated 13th October 1918, but to rank from the 31st July 1918.

No. 3091.—In Army Department Notification No. 695, dated the 4th April 1919 against the name of Ernest Henry Marshall Wood, *for* "16th August 1916" *read* "14th December 1915."

(Army Department Notification, No. 2053, dated the 30th May 1919, is hereby cancelled.)

No. 3092.—The following officers are admitted to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, on probation, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Cavalry Branch.

To be Second Lieutenant.

Ronald Mark Sydney Morrison, 4th Reserve Regiment of Cavalry, attached 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry. Dated 4th December 1917, but to rank from the 17th April 1917.

Infantry Branch.

To be Lieutenants.

Leonard Betts, The Essex Regiment, attached 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 23rd January 1918, but to rank from the 5th August 1915.

Roy Walter Watney, The East Surrey Regiment, attached the Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 4th March 1918, but to rank from the 5th August 1915.

Leslie Gordon Skey, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), attached 71st Punjabis. Dated 13th January 1918, but to rank from the 17th November 1915.

William Norman Cave-Allan, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, attached 45th Rattray's Sikhs. Dated 4th December 1917, but to rank from the 25th February 1916.

James Coburn Carson, The Royal Irish Rifles, attached 126th Baluchistan Infantry. Dated 31st August 1918, but to rank from the 31st March 1916.

Alan Foster Telfer, The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, attached 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 23rd November 1917, but to rank from the 12th August 1916.

Archibald William Tennent, The Suffolk Regiment, attached 2nd Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry. Dated 13th January 1918, but to rank from the 6th October 1916.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Frank Leslie Johnson, General List, attached 3rd Battalion, 154th Indian Infantry. Dated 23rd January 1918, but to rank from the 26th September 1917.

Percy Edward Kenward, General List, attached 2nd Battalion, 123rd Outram's Rifles. Dated 9th February 1918, but to rank from the 31st October 1917.

Horace Meynel Grabham, General List, attached 1st Battalion, 19th Punjabis. Dated 11th September 1918, but to rank from the 15th June 1918.

Alfred Jeacocke, General List, attached 2nd Battalion, 19th Punjabis. Dated 11th September 1918, but to rank from the 15th June 1918.

No. 3093.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, Charles Ewan Law to be temporary Second Lieutenant in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, and is granted the temporary rank of Captain while holding the appointment of Commandant of a Burma Ford Van Company, with effect from the 16th July 1919.

No. 3094.—Commissary and Major Henry Pepper, India Miscellaneous List, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, with effect from the 19th April 1919.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No 3095.—Lieutenant Kunwar Savai Sinhji, 1st Battalion, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission, with effect from the 1st September 1919.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 3096.—Captain Pascal John de Souza, Indian Medical Service, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his temporary commission, with effect from the 6th August 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 3097—Lieutenant Richard Wyndham Vaughan is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to relinquish his commission in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, on the grounds of ill-health, with effect from the 1st November 1919.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3098.—Colonel Stuart Bruce Graham, Indian Army, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st June 1919.

No. 3099.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Tweddell, Indian Army, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 27th March 1919.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3100.—The following direct appointment is made :—

1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Shiam Sing Thapa to be Jemadar, on probation, with effect from the 14th August 1919; supernumerary to the establishment.

No. 3101.—The following promotions are made:—

22nd Derajat Mountain Battery (Frontier Force).

Havildar-Major Ghazan Khan, I.D.S.M., to be Jemadar, with effect from the 15th January 1919; to complete the establishment.

The Frontier Garrison Artillery.

Jemadar Amir Chand to be Subadar, with effect from the 10th September 1919; to complete the establishment.

Burma Sappers and Miners.

Jemadar Bo An to be Subadar and Havildar Bo Pyay to be Jemadar, with effect from the 12th July 1919; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.

Jemadar Daulat Singh (8th Rajputs) to be Subadar, with effect from the 23rd November 1915; to complete the establishment.

4th Battalion, 9th Bhopal Infantry.

Havildar Nand Lal Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 23rd July 1919; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 10th Jats.

Jemadars Hans Ram, Dani and Sudhan to be Subadars; Company Havildar-Major Lekh Ram, Havildar Ram Sarup and Company Havildar-Major Moti Ram to be Jemadars, with effect from the 5th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 10th Jats.

Havildar Jag Ram to be Jemadar, with effect from the 20th July 1919; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

Jemadar Hira Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 6th May 1919; to complete the establishment.

38th Dogras.

Jemadar Gurdas to be Subadar, with effect from the 1st November 1918, and to be antedated without pay and allowances to the 9th June 1918; to complete the establishment.

49th Bengalis.

Jemadar Bhupendra Nath Ghosal to be Subadar with effect from the 5th June 1919; Jemadars Bireswar Mukherji and Pramatha Krishna Santra to be Subadars, with effect from the 15th June 1919; to complete the establishment

62nd Punjabis

Company Quartermaster-Havildar Ranjit Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 7th August 1919; to complete the establishment.

71st Punjabis.

Company Havildar-Major Daniel to be Jemadar, with effect from the 16th September 1919, and to be antedated without pay and allowances to the 16th April 1919; to complete the establishment.

85th Burman Rifles.

Jemadar Bogh Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 20th July 1919; Jemadar Kolu Gam to be Subadar, with effect from the 24th July 1919; Jemadar Hari Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 25th July 1919; Company Havildar-Major Khushal Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 5th June 1919; Company Havildar-Major Ranbir Rai to be Jemadar, with effect from the 20th July 1919; Company Havildar-Majors Nhkum Naw and Gunda Singh and Havildar Saula to be Jemadars, with effect from the 24th July 1919; Havildar Sanjipati Limbu to be Jemadar, with effect from the 25th July 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Havildar Mihan Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 18th August 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Company Havildar-Major Himansing Gurung to be Jemadar, with effect from the 5th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadars Kajiman Lama, I.D.S.M., Jagatbahadur Rai and Karandhoj Limbu to be Subadars; Havildar Jagatbahadur Rai, Company Havildar-Majors Pirthihang Limbu and Agamsing Limbu to be Jemadars, with effect from the 5th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

1st Labour Corps.

Jemadar Nand Singh [51st Sikhs (Frontier Force)] to be Subadar, with effect from the 5th July 1919; to complete the establishment.

Combined Labour Corps Depot, Jubbulpore

Kot-Dafadar Rahamat-ullah to be Jemadar, with effect from the 6th August 1916; to complete the establishment.

22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force).

No. 3102.—The promotion of Jemadar Bairam Khan to Ressaidar, as published in Army Department Notification No. 304, dated the 7th February 1919, has effect from the 18th October 1918, and not as stated therein.

7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.

No. 3103.—The promotion of Havildars Sukhram Singh, Shiudarshan Singh and Ganesh Singh to Jemadars, as published in Army Department Notification No. 2244, dated the 27th September 1918, is antedated, without pay and allowances, to the 29th April 1918.

1st Battalion, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment)

No. 3104.—In Army Department Notification No. 2688, dated the 22nd August 1919, *for* "*vice* Hira Singh, transferred to the pension establishment" *read* "to complete the establishment."

14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

No. 3105.—The promotion of Havildar Major Bogh Singh to Jemadar, as published in Army Department Notification No. 288, dated the 8th February 1918, is antedated, without pay and allowances, to the 1st October 1917.

20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).

No. 3106.—The promotion of Jemadar Udham Singh to Subadar, as published in Army Department Notification No. 2003, dated the 23rd May 1919, is antedated, without pay and allowances, to the 20th September 1916.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 3107.—The following appointment is made in the Reserve of the Supply and Transport Corps, with effect from the 10th September 1919:—

To be Risaldar.

Gafoor Khan, pensioned Subadar of Bahawalpur State Forces.

6th Mule Corps.

No. 3108.—No. 1068 Kot-Dafadar Painda Khan to be Jemadar to complete the establishment of No. 3 Company Transport 18th Divisional Train; with effect from the 5th June 1919.

PROMOTIONS.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers.

No 3109.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Richards, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Colonel.

JUDICIAL.

No. 3110.—Under paragraphs 52 and 53 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, notice is hereby given :—

First.—That information has been received by me of the deaths of the officers named and described in the subjoined table.

Secondly.—That there have been received by me, as the surplus of their respective properties, the amounts set opposite their respective names in the same table.

Thirdly.—That all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased are to be lodged with the official referred to in the column of remarks within two calendar months from the date of this notice.

Rank and name.	Corps or Department.	Place of death.	Date of death.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of surplus.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	
Lieutenant C. A. N. Holden.	1st Battalion, 22nd Punjabis.	North-West Frontier Province	27th May 1919	...	1,856 9 2	Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.
Lieutenant B. H. Morrison.	1st Battalion, 22nd Punjabis	Quetta ..	9th June 1919	...	631 11 5	Administrator General of Bombay.

RESIGNATIONS.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.

United Provinces Horse.

1st (Southern) Regiment.

No. 3111.—Lieutenant Arthur Wernicke Smart resigns his commission. Dated 31st March 1917.

REWARDS.

No. 3112.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of the following reward for gallantry or devotion to duty in the field while serving with the British Salonika Force :—

Awarded the Indian Order of Merit (2nd class).

No. 989 Havildar Farid Khan, 1st Battalion, 19th Punjabis.

For conspicuous gallantry on the 16th January 1919 in pressing forward at the head of his section under very heavy fire. His total disregard of danger on this and former occasions was of the greatest assistance to his platoon commander and an example to his men. This non-commissioned officer was killed in action. His widow, if any, is admitted to the pension of the order, with effect from the date of his death.

No. 3113.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of the following reward for gallantry and devotion to duty in the field while serving with the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force :—

Awarded a Bar to the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

Subadar Hukmi, 48th Pioneers.

The award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal was published in Army Department Notification No. 728, dated the 4th August 1915. The second award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal published in Army Department Notification No. 2086, dated the 3rd June 1919 is hereby cancelled.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 3114.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

London Gazette, dated the 29th August, 1919, pages 10898, 10899, 10905 and 10906.

India Office
29th August, 1919.

* * * * * * * *

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

NOTE.—The date of promotion of Lieut. C. A. Forbes, I.A.R.O., to the rank of Captain, notified in the London Gazette dated 4th Mar. 1919, is antedated to 1st Mar. 1916.

* * * * * * * *

The KING has approved the grant of the temp. rank of Lieut. in the Indian Medical Service to the undermentioned gentleman :—

Rahmat Ullah Qureshi. 16th Dec. 1918.

* * * * * * * *

NOTE.—In the notification in the London Gazette dated 15th July 1919, regarding the grant of the temp. rank of Capt. in the I.A.R.O. to Asst. Commy. and Lieut. R. T. Waugh *for* " 10th Dec. 1918 " *read* " 12th Oct. 1918."

* * * * * * * *

The KING has approved the relinquishment of their commissions in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers by the following officers, in consequence of ill-health, and the grant of hon. rank as shown :—

Lieut. A. S. W. Martin, and is granted the hon. rank of Lieut. 29th July 1919.

2nd Lieut. W. B. Davies, and is granted the hon. rank of 2nd Lieut. 3rd July 1919.

NOTE.—In the notification in the London Gazette dated 29th Apr. 1919, regarding his resignation, *for* " Lieut." *read* " 2nd Lieut." H. J. Bebbington.

* * * * * * * *

The KING has approved the transfer of the undermentioned officer of the Indian Army to the Unemployed Supernumerary List :—

Maj.-Gen. E. S. Hastings, C.B., D.S.O. 1st May 1919.

The KING has approved the retirement of the following officers :—

INDIAN ARMY.

* * * * * * * *

Maj. A. D. Day, 4th Aug. 1919.

Capt. D. Macintyre, in consequence of ill-health (since deceased). 10th May 1919.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENT.

* * * * * * * *

Asst. Commy. and Lieut. A. M. Rose, in consequence of ill-health. 1st Aug. 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut. R. E. Walker, in consequence of ill-health. 13th Aug. 1919.

* * * * * * * *

Supplement, dated the 2nd September, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 2nd September, 1919, pages 11077, 11078, 11080 and 11081.

War Office,
2nd September, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

* * * * * * * *

The undermentioned temp. appointments are made :—

* * * * * * * *

D.A.A. & Q.M.G.—Capt. (actg. Maj.) C. Leslie-Smith, Ind. Army, and to be temp. Maj. whilst so empld., *vice* temp. Capt. L. Cassel, O.B.E., Gen. List, who relinquishes the temp. rank of Maj. 1st Sept. 1919.

* * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * *

2nd Lt. (now Lt.) A. P. Pullen, 4th Lan. Fus., Spec. Res., to be temp. Capt. whilst empld. as Adjt. of an Indian Defence Force Unit. 23rd July 1917.

* * * * * * * *

Third Supplement, dated the 3rd September, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 2nd September, 1919, pages 11195 and 11199.

War Office,
3rd September, 1919.

* * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * *

Lt.-Col. H. I. E. Palmer, C.M.G., ret. Ind. Army, is granted the rank of Col. 25th Apr. 1919.

* * * * * * * *

Fifth Supplement, dated the 4th September, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 2nd. September, 1919, pages 11207 and 11214.

War Office,
4th September, 1919.

The following are among the Decorations and Medals awarded by the Allied Powers at various dates to the British Forces for distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign :—

His Majesty the King has given unrestricted permission in all cases to wear the Decorations and Medals in question.

Decorations conferred by

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

Croix de Guerre.

* * * * * * * *

Brevet Major and Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Alexander Gutherie Thomson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Indian Army.

* * * * * * * *

Sixth Supplement, dated the 4th September, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 2nd September, 1919, pages 11227, 11228, 11233 and 11234.

War Office,
4th September, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

* * * * * * * *

The undermentioned appts. are made :—

* * * * * * * *

HD.-QRS. OF ADMIN. SERVS. AND DEPTS.

* * * * * * * *

Labour Comdt. (Cl. X).—Bt. Col. Sir E. J. E. Swayne, K.C.M.G., C.B., ret., Ind. Army. 8th Mar. 1919.

* * * * * * * *

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

* * * * * * * *

HD.-QRS. OF ADMIN. SERVS. AND DEPTS.

Dep. Asst. Dir. Gen. of Transportation (Cl. BB).—Lt. B. Moody, Ind. Army Res. of Off., and relinquishes the temp. rank of Maj. 28th July 1919.

* * * * * * * *

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th October 1919.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 100.—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Engineer-Lieutenant to be Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander.

Reginald Herbert Baker. Dated 24th September 1919.

Lieutenants to be Lieutenant-Commanders.

Thomas Joseph Farrell, D.S.C. Dated 4th September 1919.
Maurice Pearson Cooper. Dated 25th September 1919.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th October, 1919.

No. 2155-E.-3-19.—Mr. W. H. H. Young, M.C., District Traffic Superintendent, (North Western Railway) is, on relief of his duties as Deputy Controller of Traffic, Railway Board, transferred temporarily from the North Western Railway to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The 13th October, 1919.

No. 1434-E.-19.—Mr. E. G. Townshend, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, is transferred to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and appointed to officiate as Works Manager, Carriage and Wagon Shops, in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 5th September 1919.

The 15th October, 1919.

No. 2000-E.-19.—Mr. T. Gregson, M.B.E., Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, is granted combined leave for 18 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 6 months and furlough for the remaining period under Articles 233, 260 and 308 C.S.R., etc., with effect from the 1st November 1919 or subsequent date of relief.

No. 2000-1-E.-19.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 2000-E.-19, dated the 15th October 1919, Mr. J. H. Smellie, D.S.O., O.B.E., Deputy Locomotive Superintendent (temporarily employed as Divisional Superintendent, Rawalpindi) is appointed to officiate as Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, until further orders.

No. 2095-E.-19.—Khwaja Mohamad Hasan is appointed an Assistant Traffic Superintendent is class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways and posted to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The 17th October, 1919.

No. 1627-E.-19.—Mr. N. A. Todd, officiating District Traffic Superintendent, is transferred from the Eastern Bengal Railway to the Nushki Extension Railway.

No. 1627-E.-19-2.—Mr. M. A. Siddiqi, Traffic Inspector, Eastern Bengal Railway is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent, with effect from the 17th August 1919 and until further orders.

No. 2077-E.-19.—Mr. F. M. Bowder, Honorary Assistant Engineer and Inspector of Maintenance, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. R. Morgan, Executive Engineer, with effect from the 1st September 1919.

R. McLEAN,

Secretary, Railway Board.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th October, 1919.

No. E.-1230.—Mr. E. R. Murphy, is appointed as an Assistant Controller (Timber Supplies), Bombay, with effect from the 1st October 1919.

The 15th October, 1919.

No. E.-640.—Mr. D. Vernieux, a Storekeeper in the Armenian Ghat Depot, Calcutta, is appointed an additional Assistant Controller (Stocks), Bombay, with effect from the 30th September 1919.

No. E.-957.—The services of Lieutenant A. G. Buck, General List, Assistant Controller (Textile Stores) on special duty at the headquarters of the Indian Munitions Board, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the forenoon of the 13th October 1919.

The 17th October, 1919.

No. E.-758.—*Corrigendum.*—In notification No. E.-758, dated the 30th April, 1919, appointing Mr. D. B. Meek as Controller of Munitions, Bengal Circle, for "afternoon of 19th April 1919" *read* "forenoon of 22nd April 1919."

No. E.-852.—The designation of the appointment of Government Inspector of Army Boots, Cawnpore, held by Mr. F. Waters, Assistant to the Honorary Adviser to Government on Boot Production, in addition to his own duties, is changed to Chief Inspector of Army Boots, Cawnpore, with effect from the 7th October 1919.

No. E.-1232.—Mr. W. H. Abel is appointed an Assistant Controller (Munitions Manufacture), Simla, with effect from the 15th October, 1919.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,

Secretary, Indian Munitions Board.

APPENDIX A.

Index numbers for months ending 31st July 1914 to 1919.

BAJRA.

Province.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Bengal	...	...	...	Not shown.	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	do.	...	...
United Provinces	100	107	84	74	141	198
Central Provinces	...	...	...	Not shown.	...	...
Bombay	100	86	88	86	197	223
Madras	100	88	90	91	117	182
Assam	...	...	...	Not shown.	...	...

APPENDIX B.

Index numbers for months ending 31st July 1914 to 1919.

WHEAT.

Province.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Bengal			Not	shown.		
Bihar and Orissa	100	115	95	91	122½	181
United Provinces	105	109	90	97	131	174
Central Provinces	100	103	86	91	139	200
Bombay	100	101	92	100	160	185
Madras			Not	shown.		
Assam	100	87	76	79	85	138
Punjab	100	126	106	112	151	186

APPENDIX C.

Index numbers for months ending 31st July 1914 to 1919.

JAWAR.

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
...	...	...	Not shown.	...	...	...
...	100	108	97	72	104	217
...	100	90	69	65	127	202
...	100	89	28	88	168	229
...	100	89	81	96	213	232
...	100	96	103	115	157	216
...	...	...	Not shown.	...	...	...

ERRATUM SLIP.

On pages 167 of the Council Proceedings of the 12th September 1919 and 1017 of the *Gazette of India*, Part VI of the 20th September 1919, after the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent's speech, *for* the words "The motion was put and rejected," *substitute* the following, namely:—

The President:—"I understand the Hon'ble Member wishes to withdraw his Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda:—"Yes, my Lord."

The President:—"It can only be withdrawn by leave of the Council."

The Resolution was, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

APPENDIX D.

Index numbers for months ending 31st July 1914 to 1919.

RICE.

Province.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Bengal	100	103	87	82	70	135
Bihar and Orissa	100	107	97	79	82	140
United Provinces	100	98	99	87	115	154
Central Provinces	100	93	88	87	98	173
Bombay	100	97	103	107	147	148
Madras	100	91	97	94	109	167
Assam	100	113	103	95	72	126

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing exports, imports and net exports of gram, pulse and flour.

Year.	Exports.			Net Imports.*		Net Exports.	
	Quantity in thousand tons.	Value in lakhs.	Average price rupees per ton.	Quantity in thousand tons.	Value in lakhs.	Quantity in thousand tons.	Value in lakhs.
1909-10	3,293	3,358	102	24	29	3,269	3,329
1910-11	3,932	3,858	98	10	14	3,922	3,844
1911-12	5,120	5,146	101	9	12	5,111	5,134
1912-13	5,515	6,030	112	9	13	5,506	6,017
1913-14	4,195	4,514	108	17	26	4,178	4,488
1914-15	2,571	2,905	113	36	44	2,537	2,861
1915-16	2,436	2,907	119	55	78	2,381	2,829
1916-17	2,938	3,524	120	10	14	2,928	3,519
1917-18	4,514	5,366	119	2	3	4,512	5,363
1918-19	3,248	4,006	123	54	100	3,194	3,906
1919-20†	219	349	159	134	244	85	105
Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	4,411	4,581	104	14	19	4,397	4,562
Average 1914-15 to 1918-19	3,140	3,741	119	31	48	3,110	3,694

*Net imports arrived at by deducting re-exports from gross imports.
†For 4 months.

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing in lakhs of rupees net imports of bullion, absorption of rupees, net exports of merchandise and Home remittances.

—	Private net imports of gold coin and bullion.	Private net imports of silver coin and bullion.	Absorption of rupees.	Total of 1,2 and 3.	Excess of net exports of merchandise over net imports.	Council bills sold* less reverse bills.	Total of 5—(1+2+6)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1909-10	21,67	9,36	13,22	44,25	70,82	41,73	−1,94
1910-11	23,98	8,57	3,34	35,89	80,53	40,33	7,65
1911-12	37,77	5,29	11,54	54,60	89,27	41,37	4,84
1912-13	37,58	6,57	10,49	54,64	85,09	40,33	61
1913-14	23,32	6,24	5,32	34,88	65,63	48,40	−12,33
1914-15	8,45	10,01	−6,70	11,76	43,66	−1,52	26,72
1915-16	4,90	5,58	10,40	20,88	65,39	24,70	30,15
1916-17	4,20	−2,16	33,81	35,85	95,53	59,04	34,45
1917-18	21,46†	1,46	27,86	50,78	92,14	81,75	−12,53
1918-19 (approximate) ...	3	1,02	44,04	45,09	84,82	58,05	25,72
Average for five years.							
1909-10 to 1913-14 ...	28,86	7,21	8,78	44,85	78,27	42,43	−23
1914-15 to 1918-19 ..	7,81	3,18	21,88	32,87	76,31	44,42	20,90

* Includes all remittances made to India through Government.

† Of the 21,46 lakhs of gold shown as the net imports by private agency Rs. 18,37 lakhs were acquired by Government.

No. 1—49-27, dated Lahore, the 24th November 1916.

Copy forwarded to the Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies, and Joint Stock Companies, Punjab, Lahore, for information, in continuation of this Office letter No. G.-49-27, dated the 17th August 1916.

Copy of a letter No. 418-161-2, dated 4th June 1919, from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

In reply to your letter No. 2830-R. & A., dated the 9th May 1919, I am directed to say that the Government of India are pleased to sanction the proposal that co-operative societies in the province of Delhi should be refunded at the end of each year 75 per cent. of the amount disbursed as money order commission on remittances between the societies and their financing agencies during the year, on the understanding that the concession will be granted experimentally for not more than five years in the first instance and that the cost involved during the current year will be met from your sanctioned budget estimates.

No. 6142-*C. & I.*—With reference to Notification No. 5160-C. & I., dated the 25th August 1919, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 (2) (*e*) of the Provident Insurance Societies Act (V of 1912), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules prescribing the qualifications of persons who shall be competent to act as Auditors of Provident Insurance Societies in the Province of Delhi. Notifications No. 5652-C. & I., dated 11th August 1914, and No. 2256-C. & I, dated 7th April 1915, are hereby cancelled.

RULES.

The following persons only are entitled to act as Auditors of Provident Insurance Societies in the Province of Delhi :—

(*a*) Any person who has been granted an unrestricted certificate by the Local Administration under rules made under section 144 (2) of the Indian Companies Act (Act VII of 1913).

(*b*) Any person to whom an unrestricted certificate has been granted by any other Local Government under rules made under section 144 (2) of the Indian Companies Act (Act VII of 1913).

(*c*) Any person entitled to be appointed and to act as an Auditor of Companies throughout British India by virtue of being a member of an institution specified in a Notification of the Governor-General in Council published under section 144 (1) of the Indian Companies Act.

No. 6145-*Home*.—Mr. E. T. D. Ferguson assumed charge of the duties of Additional Deputy Superintendent of Police, Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd September 1919.

No. 6146-*Home*.—Mr. P. L. Orde, Additional Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Delhi, was granted privilege leave for 6 months, 3 months under Article 260, Civil Service Regulations, and 3 months under the Government of India, Finance Department letter No. 168-C. S. R., dated 24th February 1919, combined with furlough for one year and 6 months under Article 233 (1) and 308 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th October 1919.

No. 6147-*Home*.—Mr. R. C. Jeffreys, Additional Superintendent of Police, Delhi, was appointed and assumed charge of the duties of Additional Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Delhi, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th October 1919, relieving Mr. P. L. Orde granted leave.

No. 6148-*Home*.—Mr. E. T. D. Ferguson on relinquishing charge of the duties of Additional Deputy Superintendent of Police, Delhi, was appointed Deputy Superintendent of Police, Delhi, and assumed charge of the duties of Officiating Additional Superintendent of Police, Delhi, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th October 1919, relieving Mr. R. C. Jeffreys.

The 13th October 1919.

No. 6171-*Home*.—The Chief Commissioner of Delhi is pleased to declare that the 13th, 15th and 16th December 1919, the dates fixed for the observance of the Peace Celebrations in India, shall be observed as public holidays within the meaning of section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, XXVI of 1881, for all public offices in the Delhi Province.

No. 6181-*Education*.—Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner of the Delhi Province that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, to complete the acquisition of land for the Western Extension of the Delhi City, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under Section 7 of the said Act the Collector of Delhi is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

SPECIFICATION.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauza.	Area in Acres.	Boundaries.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
Delhi	Delhi	Delhi	46·91, field Nos. 748, 749, 767, 768, 771 to 777, 780 to 784, 786 to 803 and 806.	*North*—Ganesh Flour Mills and Railway property and Abadi. *South*—Abadi Shidipura and Government lands. *East*—Abadi. *West*—Village boundary of Sadhura Khurd.	Deputy Commissioner's Office, Delhi.

No. 6182A-*Education*.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 24 of Act III of 1911, Punjab Municipal Act, it is hereby notified that M. Abdul Aziz, son of M. Abdul Ahad, has been elected, under section 17 (1) of the said Act, a member of the Municipal Committee, Delhi, in the Province of Delhi, in the vacancy caused by the death of late S. Bashir-Uddin Hassan.

No. 6192-*Home*.—Mr. J. Coldstream, I.C.S., assumed charge of the duties of District and Sessions Judge, Delhi, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th October 1919, relieving Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. E. Knollys, I.A., transferred.

No. 6193-*Home*.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. E. Knollys, I.A., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th October 1919 for employment in the Punjab.

No. 6195-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon the local Government by section 20 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1918, III of 1918, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Coldstream, I.C.S., to be the District Judge of the Civil Dirtrict of Delhi with effect from the afternoon of the 10th October 1919, the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

No. 6196-*Home*.—Under the provisions of section 9, sub-section (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, V of 1898, Mr. J. Coldstream, I.C.S., is appointed Sessions Judge of the Sessions Division of Delhi with effect from the afternoon of the 10th October 1919, the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 8th October 1919.

No. 4006-*R*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 4 of the Quetta Hackney Carriage Law, 1889, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased to direct that the following words be added at the end of clause (1) of rule 3 of the rules under the said law, and published in Notification No. 7803, dated the 12th October 1899, as amended from time to time:—

"and all such horses and mules to be branded with a serial number as a mark of having been passed by the authority as being fit for work."

By order,
R. CHENEVIX TRENCH, Major,
First Assistant.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 6th October 1919.

No. 3029-*S*.—Whereas the land designated below is required for a public purpose, this declaration is made accordingly under the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894.

District.	Pargana.	Mouza.	Approximate area and boundary.	For what purpose.	REMARKS.
Ajmer .	Ajmer .	Ajmer .	266¾ square yards. No. Khata 211. No. Khasra 1762. Of thok Telian waste land 60 feet by 40 feet.	For constructing new quarters for the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General's Chauffeur at Ajmer.	The plan can be seen at the office of the Collector.

Under section 7 of the Act, the Collector is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

By order,

C. E. HALL,

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, in the P. W. D.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 10th October 1919.

No. 1529—1147.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 5 of the Ajmer Courts Regulation, I of 1877, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Munshi Jagat Nandan, Special Subordinate Judge, Beawar, to be a Subordinate Judge of the 1st Class in the District of Ajmer-Merwara, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the office of Special Subordinate Judge, Beawar.

No. 1530—1147.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 138 (1) of Act V of 1908 (Code of Civil Procedure), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that in all civil cases tried by Munshi Jagat Nandan, Special Subordinate Judge, 1st Class, Beawar, in which an appeal is allowed, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down by that officer with his own hand in the English language only.

By order,

H. C. GREENFIELD,

for First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

RESIGNATION.

Raisina, the 9th October 1919.

No. 9024—25-*E.B.*—S. Raghubir Singh, Temporary Engineer, attached to the Central Administrative Office, Public Works Department, Delhi, is permitted to resign his appointment with effect from the afternoon of the 30th September 1919.

A. M. ROUSE,

Secretary, P. W. D.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 15th October 1919.

No. 9.—Mr. G. R. L. Malet, Assistant Engineer, is granted under Articles 233, 260 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, letters Nos. 168-C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919 and 1015-C. S. R., dated the 30th August 1919, combined leave for eight months and thirteen days, *viz.*, privilege leave due and special leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining pe iod, with effect from the 17th October 1919 or from such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

H. A. CAMERON, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th October 1919.

No. 947–370.—Mr. C. F. C. Beeson, Deputy Conservator of Forests and Forest Zoologist, at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, is granted privilege leave for six months, with effect from the 1st November 1919 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

R. D. RICHMOND,
for Offg. Inspector General of Forests.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 30th September 1919.

No. 137.—In supersession of Notification No. 55, dated the 16th June 1919, Mr. G. W. C. Lisle, Assistant Commissioner, Salt Range Division, under orders of transfer to the Pachbadra Division, is granted privilege leave for 3 months and 13 days, with effect from the 16th August 1919.

(F. 177 P. of 1919).

J. C. FERGUSSON, I.C.S.,
Offg. Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, 11th October 1919.

No. 821.—Major H. McC. Cowie, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 6 months under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and the Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168-C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919, combined with furlough for 6 months under Articles 253 and 308(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th October 1919 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Calcutta, the 13th October 1919.

No. 822.—Major O. H. B. Trenchard, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 16th September 1919, *vice* Lieut.-Colonel C. L. Robertson, C.M.G., R.E., confirmed as Superintendent.

C. H. D. RYDER, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA—NORTHERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 10th October 1919.

No. 6.—Mr. R. C. Hanson, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 16 days under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations from 11th July 1919, forenoon.

R. CRICHTON, Lt.-Col., I. A.,
Superintendent, Northern Circle.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the Brecknockshire Bn. (S. W. B.), dated at Fort William, Calcutta, this 15th day of October 1919.

Number, Rank and Name—201103, Private, Williams E.
Age—36 years 3 months.
Height—5 feet 8 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, dark; hair, black (slightly grey); eyes, brown.
Trade—Coal Trimmer.
Date of Enlistment—16th June 1915

Place of Enlistment—Brecon, S. Wales.
Parish and County in which born—Not known.
Date of Desertion or Absence—10th October 1919.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Fort William, Calcutta.
Marks—Slight squint. Second finger of right hand bent owing to contraction of sinew.
Under five years' service.

A. B. WIGLEY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding the Brecknockshire Bn. (S. W. B).

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 9th October 1919.

No. 10.—Major G. G. Hirst, I.M.S., Deputy Medical Storekeeper to Government, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for 30 days, with effect from the 17th September 1919.

R. A. NEEDHAM, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
for Director General, Indian Medical Service.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 8th October 1919.

No. 43.—The undermentioned Officer is granted leave out of India, with effect from the date and for the period specified against his name :—

Engineer-Commander W. C. Constable, R.I.M., 60 days' special war leave combined with 6 months and 1 day's leave on Private Affairs, with effect from 15th September 1919.

The 9th October 1919.

No. 44.—The undermentioned Officers are granted leave out of India on Private Affairs, with effect from the dates and for the periods specified against their names :—

Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander S. J. Fenner, R.I.M., 8 months, with effect from 14th August 1919.

Lieutenant G. M. Osborne-Smith, R.I.M., 8 months, with effect from 1st September 1919.

Lieutenant C. J. Nicoll, D.S.C., R.I.M., 6 months, with effect from 1st September 1919.

C. S. SCOTT,
for Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 137 OF 1918.

Rangoon, the September 1919.

In the matter of Bocka Nagaya Maistry, Cooly Maistry, residing at No. 54 in Mogul Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Bocka Nagaya Maistry an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 10th day of September 1919.

CASE No. 81 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 3rd September 1919.

In the matter of Ramsahai, Clerk in Post Office, Rangoon, residing at No. 75C, 39th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Ramsahai an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 26th day of August 1919.

CASE No. 111 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 18th September 1919.

In the matter of Mahadeo Bania, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1919, presented by Mahadeo Bania, Petty Trader, now a Civil Prisoner in the Central Jail, Rangoon, on the 16th day of September 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mahadeo Bania.

CASE No. 113 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 23rd September 1919.

In the matter of Mg. Po Htain, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mg. Po Htain, Trader, residing at No. 36, 51st Street, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of September 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mg. Po Htain.

CASE No. 114 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 24th September 1919.

In the matter of Ramdayal Tewari, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ramdayal Tewari, Milk Seller, residing at No. 52, Ahlone, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of September 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ramdayal Tewari.

CASE No. 115 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 24th September 1919.

In the matter of Pallikalakath Mohamed Kunji, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Pallikalakath Mohamed Kunji, residing at No. 79, Merchant Street, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of September 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Pallikalakath Mohamed Kunji.

CASE No. 116 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 25th September 1919.

In the matter of Maung Ba Sin, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ba Sin, unemployed, residing at No. 71-72, Montgomery Street, Rangoon, on the 25th day of September 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ba Sin.

CASE No. 117 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 29th September 1919.

In the matter of Mahadeo Rai, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mahadeo Rai, Cartman, now a Civil Prisoner, in the Central Jail, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of September 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 25th day of September 1919 against the said Mahadeo Rai.

CASE No. 118 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 1st October 1919.

In the matter of Panneera Setha Rama Samy, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Panneera Setha Rama Samy, a Civil Prisoner, in the Central Jail, Rangoon, on the 26th day of September 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 30th day of September 1919 against the said Panneera Setha Rama Samy.

CASE No. 120 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 3rd October 1919.

In the matter of N. O. Nagoor Ganny, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by N. O. Nagoor Ganny, of No. 52, China Street, Rangoon, on the 3rd day of October 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said N O. Nagoor Ganny.

CASE No. 121 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 3rd October 1919.

In the matter of Razak Khan, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Razak Khan, Horse Trainer, of No. 74, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 3rd day of October 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Razak Khan.

E. W. W. XAVIER,
Offg. Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

Dated the 7th October 1919.

Notice to Creditors of application for discharge (Section 44(1)).

In the Court of R. S. Lala Topan Ram, M.A., Judge, Insolvency Court at Delhi.

In the matter of Insolvency of Jai Narain, proprietor of Rama Nand Jai Narain of Delhi, Insolvent.

To

The Creditors.

Take notice that the above named insolvent has applied to the court for his discharge and that the court has fixed the 17th day of October 1919 at 10 o'clock for hearing the application.

Notice to the other Creditors if any and to the Insolvent.

In the Court of R. S. Lala Topan Ram, M.A., Judge, Insolvency Court at Delhi.

SUIT No. 13 OF 1919.

In the matter of the Insolvency Ata-ur-Rahman and Mohd. Aziz, sons of Khan Altafur Rahman of Delhi, Chandni Chouk, Debtors.

Whereas Abdul Haq, son of Zamir-ul-Haq, a creditor of the said debtors has made application to this Court under section 6, Act III of 1907 for an order that the above named debtors be adjudicated insolvents.

Notice is hereby given to the other creditors if any and to the insolvents that the said application will be heard at Delhi on the 31st day of October 1919 at 10 o'clock.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 13th day of October 1919.

TOPAN RAM,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909) :—

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
476—1918	Mahadu *alias* Kison Raghunath Kale *alias* Mahadu Datoo Sutar.	Hindu	Jacob Circle	Extra Carpenter	10th	October	1918	10th	December	1918
494—1919	Oomersey Lalji Sha	"	Dana Bunder	Lately carrying on business in cotton as Ratansy Fatechand in Bombay and now unemployed.	7th	"	1919	7th	October	1919
495—1919	Dossabhai *alias* Hormusji Dadabhai Mistry.	Parsi	Karelwadi, Thakurdwar	Carpenter in the R. I. M. Dockyard	"	"	"	"	"	"
496—1919	Challa Issac Kamachi, widow of Issac Sassoon.	Jewish	Bellasis Road	Lately hawker in cloth and now unemployed.	8th	"	"	8th	"	"
497—1919	Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Inoos	Mahomedan	No. 13, New Nagpada, Telli Molla.	Engine driver in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard.	"	"	"	9th	"	"
498—1919	Chintoo Shimaji Borekar	Hindu	Wadi Bunder, Mazagon	Carpenter in the British India Steam Navigation Company's Workshop, Bombay.	9th	"	"	10th	"	"
499—1919	Girdharlal Dharsi Sha	"	Murarji Goculdas Market	Lately speculator in shares of different Joint Stock Companies and now unemployed.	11th	"	"	11th	"	"
500—1919	Luxumon Hiru Patil	"	Gamdevi	Mistry in the Garlick & Co.	13th	"	"	13th	"	"

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Bombay, this 13th day of October 1919.

D. N. D. KHONDALOVOLA,
for Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein against the undermentioned Insolvents have been this day annulled.

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.
571—1917	*Re* Mohanlal Mulji Rawal	Hindu	Girgaum Back Road	A clerk to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusje Dinshaw & Co., Solicitors, High Court, Bombay.	7th	November	1917
602—1917	" Naranlal Popatlal Rathod	"	3rd Kumbarwada	Lately a blacksmith and now a servant in the employ of Goslam Hoosein Shaik Abdul Kayan.	3rd	December	"
613—1917	Abdulhusein Jafferji Chassa	Mahomedan	54, Mutton Street	Till lately trading in partnership with Abdulhusein Abdul Kadar and Chandabhoy Mahomedally under the name, style and firm of Abdulhussein Jafferji Chassa & Co. as Indian Wax and Candles merchant and now unemployed.	13th	"	"
525—1918	Madanchand Deindayal Kapoor	Hindu	Moombaderi	Lately a dealer in cotton and woollen shawls and now unemployed.	14th	November	1918

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Bombay, this 7th day of October 1919.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 14th October 1919.

No. 1783-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 1 and 16 (1) of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to impose on country spirit,

(a) removed from the licensed distillery in the Cantonment of Nowgong, or

(b) imported into the Cantonment and Civil Lines of Nowgong,

a duty of Rs. 2-8-0 per gallon London Proof, the duty being increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than the strength of London Proof.

2. Notifications Nos. 634-C., dated the 2nd April 1908, and 517-C., dated the 3rd April 1915 are hereby cancelled.

No. 1784-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to prohibit—

(a) the import, transport, and export of opium and preparations of opium by means of the post throughout the territories to which the said Law extends,

(b) the import, export, transport, possession and sale of charas in the Cantonment of Mhow and the Indore Residency Bazars.

2. The following notifications are hereby cancelled *viz*:—

No. 1922-C. dated the 11th November 1915.
No. 1924-C. dated the 11th November 1915.
No. 1725-C. dated the 1st October 1917.
No. 1726-C. dated the 1st October 1917.

No. 1785-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to direct that with effect from the 1st October 1919 the duty payable on the import of country spirit into the Cantonment of Mhow shall be Rs. 3-8 per gallon 25° under proof and Rs. 1-12 per gallon 60° under proof.

2. Notification No. 279-C., dated the 22nd February 1919, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1786-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to direct that the following duties shall be payable on the import of hemp drugs into the Cantonment of Mhow and the Indore Residency Bazars, *viz*:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Ganja	4	10	0	per ser.
Bhang	1	0	0	,,

2. Notifications Nos. 1723-C. and 1724-C. dated the 1st October 1917, are hereby cancelled.

No. 1787-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to impose the following duties on the import into the Cantonment of Nimach of the intoxicating drugs hereinafter mentioned, *viz*:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Charas per ser	10	0	0
Ganja per ser	2	0	0
Bhang per ser	1	0	0
Opium per ser	2	0	0

2. The following notifications are hereby cancelled, *viz*:—

No. 1076-C., dated the 11th July 1913 (as subsequently amended).
No. 1561-C., dated the 3rd November 1916.

No. 1788-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16(1) of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to impose the following duties on the import into the Cantonment and Civil Lines of Nowgong of the intoxicating drugs hereinafter mentioned, *viz*:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Charas per ser	4	0	0
Ganja per ser	6	0	0
Bhang per ten sers, fractions of ten sers being reckoned as ten sers	0	4	0
Opium per sers	12	8	0

2. Notification No. 1460-C., dated the 16th August 1917, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1789-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 43 of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to exempt from the payment of duty denatured spirit removed from the Nowgong distillery.

2. Notification No. 124-C., dated the 22nd January 1917, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1790-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 43 of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to exempt from the operation of sections 15 and 16 of the said Law country spirit in direct transit from the Indore Darbar's bonded warehouse for Indore City or from the Indore Darbar's distillery at Barwaha to licensed shops for the retail sale of country spirit in the Indore, Khudel or Sawer parganas of the Indore State, or to the Dhar State or, the Bagli Thakurate. Provided that such spirit shall be accompanied by, and shall be carried in compliance with the provisions of, a pass, in such form as may be approved by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India in this behalf, granted by the officer in charge of the said warehouse or distillery, as the case may be.

2. Notification No. 1343-Exc., dated the 10th August 1914, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1791-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 43 of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to exempt from the operation of sections 15 and 16 of the said Law intoxicating drugs in direct transit to Native States in Central India or Rajputana under and in accordance with the conditions of permits granted to the authorities or contractors of such States by the Excise Commissioner for Central India or by a Political Agent.

2. Notification No. 1162-C., dated the 18th June 1903, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1792-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to direct that with effect from the 1st October 1919 the duty payable on the import of country spirit into the Indore Residency Bazars shall be Rs. 4 per gallon 25° under proof and Rs. 2 per gallon 60° under proof.

2. Notification No. 280-C., dated the 22nd February 1919, is hereby cancelled.

By order,
E. J. D. COLVIN, Major,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th October 1919.

No. 3808-An.—Mr. H. S. Joseph, Accountant, 2nd grade sub. *pro tem.* in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 5th (Mhow) Division, has been appointed to officiate as a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in that office with effect from the 2nd September 1919.

No. 3809-An.—Mr. Khazan Singh, temporary Superintendent, in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 3rd (Lahore) Division, is appointed as a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade temporary, in that office, with effect from the 8th September 1919.

No. 3810-An.—Lieutenant J. Blackley, 1st Highland Light Infantry, attached to the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, has been granted privilege leave on medical grounds, for 28 days, with effect from the 17th September 1919.

B. N. MITRA,
Military Accountant General.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th October 1919.

No. 1804s-E-E.—Mr. C. Landon, M. C., Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, is granted privilege leave for 5 months and 16 days combined with furlough for 9 months and 13 days with effect from the 20th September 1919.

Simla, the 10th October 1919.

No. 1823s-E.-E.—Mr. J. M. Whitting, Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, is granted privilege leave for six months combined with furlough for one month, with effect from the 24th September 1919.

This cancels this Department's Notification No. 1517s-E.-E., dated the 25th September 1919.

The 13th October 1919.

No. 1916s-E.-E.—Mr. G. C. Bullock, Assistant Superintendent, Superior Engineering Branch, 2nd Division, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 14 days, with effect from the 15th August 1919.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th October 1919.

No. 1519s-Ap.—The following promotions in the grades of Superintendents of post offices are made from the 1st August 1919, *vice* Mr. Peary Lal Tandan, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, appointed Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, Bombay :—

Mr. Pran Gopal Mukerji to be promoted to the 1st grade ;

Mr. S. C. Sinclair, M.B.E., on deputation, to be promoted to the 2nd grade ;

Mr. Nisar Ahmed Shervani to be confirmed in the 3rd grade ;

Mr. S. R. Kothavala, on deputation, to be promoted provisionally to the 3rd grade ;

Mr. A. Anantha Charlu to be confirmed in the 4th grade ;

Mr. N. S. Smith, on deputation, to be promoted provisionally to the 4th grade.

The 8th October 1919.

No. 1532s-Ap.—Mr. Ramani Mohan Ghose, Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, Madras, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from the 16th September 1919.

The 9th October 1919.

No. 1560s-Ap.—Mr. Lincoln Gordon, clerk, Lahore post office, is appointed Reserve Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, with effect from the 1st August 1919, on probation for one year.

The 10th October 1919.

No. 1569s-Ap.—Mr. W. S. Pereira, Postmaster, Jubbulpore, pay Rs. 300—400, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from the 25th September 1919.

Mr F. P. Williams, Postmaster, Naini Tal, pay Rs. 200—300, is appointed to act as Postmaster, Jubbulpore, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. S. Pereira or until further orders.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th October 1919.

No. 6331-T.— Mr. V. Stephens, who was officiating in the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch *vice* Mr. H. Pounde, continues to officiate from the 15th September 1919 in the arrangements *vice* Mr. J. G. Smith on leave.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 16th October 1919.

No. 6359-T.—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 25th September 1919 to 15th October 1919.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Ahmedabad Manekchok	Bombay	22nd September 1919	Opened.
Chhanga Manga	Punjab	17th September 1919	,,
Dera Ismail Khan City	North-West Frontier	12th May 1919	Closed.
Gulmarg Hotel	Kashmir	30th September 1919	,,

M. A. THOMPSON,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

The following is a statement of the cash balances at the Home Treasury of the Government of India on the last day of August 1919 and of the form in which they were held :—

	General Balance.	Gold Standard Reserve.
	£	£
Cash at the Bank of England	966,797	148
Short loans	13,768,851	...
TOTAL	14,735,648	148
Total Home Treasury balances as shown in the accounts	14,735,796	

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

THE TREASURY ;
Calcutta, the 17th October 1919.

II F

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1919.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

Note No. 153129 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 2,000 originally standing in the name of not recollected and last endorsed to Haidor Ali Khan, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

HAIDER ALI KHAN,
son of HADER RAZA KHAN,
Victoria-Ganj in the house of Ram Bilahra, Lucknow.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{2420\ U.P.}{F.I.}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 100 originally issued in the name of Sheo Narain Lal Sajan Kumar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

MESSRS. SHEO NARAIN LAL SAJAN KUMAR,
Mohalla Chhipitola, Mirzapur, United Provinces.

LOST.

The Allotment Letters Nos. $\frac{414 \text{ B.}}{\text{F. 1 \& 2}}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 4,000 originally issued in the name of my client Manick Chandra Kundu of Kumarkhali District, Nadia, also of No. 6, Joy Mitra Ghat Lane, Calcutta, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letters and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the said proprietor. The Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—AMIYANATH MUKERJI, Attorney-at-Law and Attorney for MANICK CHANDRA KUNDU, the abovenamed proprietor.
Address—5, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

The 24th September 1919.

Estate Colonel E. A. Bruce, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Elliot Armstrong Bruce, a Colonel in His Majesty's Army who died on 29th May 1919 at 3 Newport Terrace, Barnstaple, Devon, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 1st November next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

J. E. VALLANCE.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th September 1919.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{1021 \text{ Bu.}}{\text{F. 1}}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 100 originally issued in the name of Leo Haing, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—MA SO KHAING,
Residence—Kindat, Upper Chindwin, Upper Burma.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. B.-033691 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 500 only originally standing in the name of Khan Bahadur Framji Nassarwanji Suntook and last endorsed to Manijeh Hormasji Nanavatty, the proprietrix, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietrix. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

MANIJEH HORMASJI NANAVATTY,
Now Mrs. Manijeh Nassarwanji Cama, Camp Indore.

LOST.

The Temporary Scrip for Bearer Bond No. 2338 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922 for Rs. 3,000 originally issued in the name of Keshavlal Jekrishna Rawal, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Temporary Scrip for Bearer Bond and the interest thereupon, have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—KESHAVLAL JEKRISHNA RAWAL,
Residence—Viram Gain.

REGISTERED No. C. 696



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 42.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1919.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

COTTON PRESS RETURN.

No. 23 OF 1918-19.

PREFATORY NOTE.

THE COTTON SEASON, 1918-19.

In the Final Cotton Forecast, published on the 19th February, 1919, the yield of the crop of 1918-19 was estimated at 3,671,000 bales on an area of 20,497,000 acres, as compared with 4,065,000* bales on an area of 25,298,000 acres, the final (revised) estimates of the preceding year, a decrease of 10 per cent in the outturn. There were 1,915,000 bales of cotton pressed in the pressing factories, and 454,000 bales of unpressed cotton received in the spinning mills, from 1st September, 1918, to 15th August, 1919, as against 1,619,000 bales and 523,000 bales, respectively, during the corresponding period of last year, showing an increase of 18 per cent in the case of presses, but a decrease of 13 per cent in the case of mills. Too much stress should not be laid on the accuracy of these returns as a means of checking the forecast estimates of outturn, as there is at present no system in vogue of furnishing complete returns from all the presses and mills in India. The figures for the Indian States are, as will be seen from the footnotes to the tables, generally incomplete, and have therefore been excluded for the purpose of comparison.

* The trade estimate is, however, 4,204,000 bales. (Net exports 1,410,000 bales, mill consumption 2,044,000 bales and extra-factory consumption 750,000 bales.) The estimate of mill consumption is based on returns furnished by mills to the Millowners' Association, Bombay. The previous method of calculating mill consumption from the returns of yarn produced by mills, and furnished under the Cotton Excise Duties Act, has been discarded in favour of the Millowners' returns.

I.—Cotton Press Return for India in the half-month ending 15th August, 1919.

(Season 1918-19, *i.e.*, from 1st September, 1918, to 31st August, 1919.)

Province or State	Total estimated outturn of cotton crop (bales of 400 lbs each) (a)	Percentage to total for India	Total number of presses in the Province or State	Number of presses for which returns have been received for the half-month	Quantity of cotton pressed in the half-month (bales of 400 lbs each)	Total quantity pressed from 1st September to 15th August (bales of 400 lbs each)	
						Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bombay (including Indian States)	573,000	15·6	181	8	3,615	205,659	498,662
Central Provinces and Berar (including Indian States)	789,000	21·5	162	4	155	969,806	401,066
Madras	633,000	17·2	59	42	(b) 22,914	349,963	(f) 395,830
Punjab (including Indian States)	493,000	13·4	92	1	387	76,862	70,349
United Provinces	175,000	4·8	85	1	104	107,792	125,407
Sind	108,000	2·9	15	1	163	100,584	41,354
Burma	78,000	2·1	(g) 19	2	869	69,716	60,035
Bihar and Orissa	17,000	·5	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	32,000	·9	3	1	195	17,527	11,937
Assam	12,000	·3	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	10,000	·3	1	1	...	925	4,186
Ajmer-Merwara	14,000	·4	5	2	261	16,302	10,223
Delhi	...	...	2	...	...	...	121
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES (c)	2,934,000	79·9	624	63	28,663	1,915,136	1,619,170
Hyderabad	350,000	9·5	44	(e)	(e)	...	...
Central India	216,000	5·9	35	(e)	(e)	...	...
Baroda	85,000	2·3	18	...	...	88,843	(h) 32,519
Rajputana	55,000	1·5	10	(e)	(e)	6,087	6,445
Mysore	31,000	·9	3	...	...	6,242	17,958
TOTAL INDIAN STATES (d)	737,000	20·1	110	...	...	101,172	56,922
GRAND TOTAL	3,671,000	100	734	63	28,663	2,016,308	1,676,092

(a) The figures in column 2 are the final estimates for 1918-19.
(b) Figures for the weeks ending 9th and 16th August, 1919.
(c) Including Indian States situated within provincial boundaries.
(d) Excluding States situated within provincial boundaries.
(e) Returns not received from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
(f) Revised figure.
(g) Of this number 9 presses worked during the half-month.
(h) As reported by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.

II.—Return of Cotton received in the Mills in India in the half-month ending 15th August, 1919.
(Season 1918-19, *i.e.*, from 1st September, 1918, to 31st August, 1919.)

Province or State	Total number of mills in the Province or State	Number of mills for which returns have been received for the half-month	Quantity of cotton received in the half-month (bales of 400 lbs each)	Total quantity received from 1st September to 15th August (bales of 400 lbs each) — Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay (including Indian States)	161	22	12,651	235,758	(*d*)330,081
Central Provinces and Berar (including Indian States)	10	9	10	75,553	44,694
Madras	12	12	(*a*)325	15,796	(*d*)21,403
Punjab	3	...	...	1,686	8,913
United Provinces	15	...	...	6,819	10,486
Sind	1	...	...	...	...
Bengal	10	10	5,088	103,031	94,589
Ajmer-Merwara	2	2	193	10,559	9,589
Delhi	3	...	...	4,133	3,101
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES (*b*)	217	55	18,267	453,635	522,856
Hyderabad	3	(*e*)	(*e*)	2,727	3,870
Central India	5	(*e*)	(*e*)	13,840	23,315
Baroda	4	...	...	463	(*f*)1,032
Mysore	2	...	...	616	1,906
TOTAL INDIAN STATES (*c*)	14	...	...	17,646	30,123
GRAND TOTAL	231	55	18,267	471,281	552,979

• *Note.*—This statement shows the quantity of *unpressed* cotton received in the mills, the quantity of pressed cotton coming through the presses not being taken into account, as this is included in statement I.

(*a*) Figures for the weeks ending 9th and 16th August, 1919.
(*b*) Including Indian States situated within provincial boundaries.
(*c*) Excluding States situated within provincial boundaries.
(*d*) Revised figure.
(*e*) Returns not received from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
(*f*) As reported by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.

III.—Total quantity of cotton pressed in the Pressing Factories and of unpressed cotton received in the Spinning Mills, from 1st September, 1918, to 15th August, 1919, in *British Provinces (including Indian States within provincial boundaries)*.•

Province	Total estimated outturn of cotton crop (bales of 400 lbs each) •	Quantity of cotton pressed up to 15th August, 1919 (bales of 400 lbs each)	Quantity of unpressed cotton received in spinning mills up to 15th August, 1919 (bales of 400 lbs each)	Total of columns 3 and 4 (bales of 400 lbs each)	Percentage ratio of col. 5 to col. 2 •
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay (including Indian States)	573,000	205,659	235,758	441,417	77·[illegible]
Central Provinces and Berar (including Indian States)	789,000	969,806	75,553	1,045,359	132·[illegible]
Madras	683,000	349,963	15,796	365,759	57·[illegible]
Punjab (including Indian States) North-West Frontier Province Delhi	503,000	77,787	6,119	83,906	16·[illegible]
United Provinces	175,000	107,792	6,819	114,611	65·[illegible]
Sind	108,000	100,584	...	100,584	93·[illegible]
Burma	78,000	69,716	...	69,716	89·[illegible]
Bengal Bihar and Orissa Assam	61,000	17,527	103,031	120,558	197·[illegible]
Ajmer-Merwara	14,000	16,302	10,559	26,861	191·[illegible]
TOTAL	2,934,000	1,915,136	453,635	2,368,771	80·[illegible]

Note.—This table contains the totals of tables I and II, excluding Hyderabad, Central India, Baroda, Rajputana, and Mysore.

• *See* footnote (•) to statement I.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA;
October 16, 1919.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

' INDIA.

;DUCATION.

Continuation Sheets of the Supplement to the Gazette of India published at Calcutta.

ber, 1919

eaths reported in India during the week ... information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	1	1
		Ahmodabad District	2	1
		Surat District	1	...
	Central...	West Khandesh District	256	195
		Satara District	32	26
	Southern	Ratnagiri District	6	5
		Kolaba District	*8	*7
		Hubli Town	22	22
		Dharwar District	9	9
		Bijapur District	19	12
	Sind ...	Karachi Town and Port	1	1
	Political Charges.	Surat Agency	2	2
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	25	21
		Mangrol Port	11	8
		Kathiawar Agency	68	84
		Mundra Port	2	2
		TOTAL	460	346
MADRAS	...	Bellary District	53	28
		Coimbatore District	47	34
		Mangalore Port	1	1
		Salem District	2	1
		Madura District	5	3
		TOTAL	108	77
BIHAR AND ORISSA.	Patna ...	Shahabad District	3	2
		TOTAL	3	2
UNITED PROVINCES	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	12	2
		Basti District	14	10
		TOTAL	26	12
PUNJAB	Ambala ...	Rohtak District	3	3
	Jullunder	Jullundur City	1	1
	Lahore.	Sialkot District	1	...
	Rawalpindi.	Shahpur District	†1	†1
		Rawalpindi District	33	16
	Multan ...	Multan District	25	9
		TOTAL	64	30

* From 12th to 23rd September 1919. †Imported.

In the return for the week ending 20th September 1919, the following corrections should be made :—

Bombay Presidency—Kathiawar Agency *read* 81 cases, 61 deaths *for* 84 cases, 62 deaths.

Bihar and Orissa ... Gaya District *read* 2 cases for 1 case.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	10	9
	Irrawaddy	Henzada District	8	8
		Myaungmya District	2	2
	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District	3	3
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	2	2
	Native States.	Northern Shan States	2	2
		TOTAL	27	26
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	11	7
		Nagpur District	191	141
		Bhandara District	4	4
		Balaghat District	9	3
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore District	20	13
	Nerbudda	Chhindwara District	34	26
		TOTAL	269	194
MYSORE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	19	20
		Bangalore City	1	1
		Bangalore District	43	28
		Mysore City	11	10
		Mysore District	89	31
		Hassan District	12	14
		Kadur District	53	85
		Shimoga District	26	22
		Chitaldroog District	13	7
		Kolar District	1	2
		TOTAL	218	170
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Parbhani District	91	82
		Nander District	117	95
		Raichur District	16	18
		Osmanabad District	41	35
		Bidar District	221	214
		Mahbubnagar District	41	35
		Atrafibalda Sarfikhas District	7	6
		TOTAL	536*	485*
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Sehore Cantonment	13	2
		Sehore Town	14	16
		TOTAL	27	18
		GRAND TOTAL	1,7[illegible]8	1,355

*Includes previous weeks. The actual number of cases and deaths during the week ending October 4th were, 271 and 250, respectively.

SIMLA :
The 16th October 1919.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 16th October 1919, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

During the week rainfall was limited to Burma, northeast India and the Peninsula, and even in these areas the total fall was in marked defect. In the Peninsula the monsoon was much less active than usual between the 9th and 12th, but strengthened slightly during the rest of the week, while in northeast India rainfall was fairly widespread on the 9th and 10th, but ceased altogether after the 12th.

2. *Burma.*—Rainfall was local in Lower Burma on all days except the 13th; in Upper Burma a few falls occurred daily except on the 12th.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—There was nearly general rain in Assam on the 10th and in Chota Nagpur on the 9th; local falls occurred on two other days and one other day respectively in these areas. Rainfall was local in Bengal on the 9th and 10th, in Orissa on the 10th and 11th, and in Bihar on the 9th, while a few falls were recorded on two other days in the first two sub-divisions and on one other day in the last sub-division.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—In the east of the Central Provinces local rain fell on the 9th and individual falls occurred on two other days; over the rest of the division there was no rain.

Northwest India.—Weather was dry except for a light fall at Sonamarg.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall was nearly general in south Hyderabad and Malabar on the 9th, in Mysore on the 13th and 14th, in the Madras Deccan on the 13th and on the north Madras coast on the 9th and 12th; rain fell locally or at a few stations on one other day in Malabar, on two other days in south Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan, on three other days in Mysore and on four other days on the north Madras coast. There was local rain in the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan on the 15th, and in southeast Madras on the 13th and 15th; a few falls were recorded during the rest of the week in southeast Madras, and on one other day in the Bombay Deccan.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows:—

October 9th. Akyab 1·05″, Myitkyina 1·32″, Dibrugarh 1·35″, Berhampore 1·15″, Mymensingh 1·45″, Jalpaiguri 1·05″, Sambalpur 1·03″, Ranchi 1·42″, Naya Dumka 1·20″, Mangalore 2·64″, Cuddapah 1·23″ and Cocanada 1·30″.

" 10th. Maymyo 2·19″, Dibrugarh 1·14″, Saugor Island 0·91″, Burdwan 1·07″, Berhampore 1·90″ and Sambalpur 1·68″.

" 11th. Moulmein 1·85″, Mandalay 1·75″, Dibrugarh 2·57″ and Cocanada 1·03″.

" 12th. Masulipatam 1·40″.

" 13th. Chitaldrug 1·03″, Bangalore 2·02″, Tinnevelly 0·70″, Salem 1·39″ and Cuddalore 1·28″.

" 14th. Rangoon 1·17″, Maymyo 2·57″, Trichinopoly 2·21″ and Ootacamund 1·45″.

October 15th. Victoria Point 1·52″, Rangoon 1·40″, Kyaukpyu 1·63″, Bijapur 1·33″, Gulbarga 0·88″, Madura 1·65″, Coimbatore 0·77″, Salem 0·90″, Madras 1·05″ and Kodaikanal 0·95″.

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, the United Provinces, Kashmir, Rajputana East, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North and the Madras Presidency; and was either equal to the normal or differed from it by less than 20 per cent. in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Hyderabad South and Mysore. No rain usually falls at this time of year in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana West and Gujarat.

The rainfall from the 2nd May to date is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Kashmir and Sind; and is 20 per cent. or more in excess in Chota Nagpur, Baluchistan, Rajputana West, Central India and the Central Provinces West. In the remaining divisions the rainfall of the period differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 16th October 1919.			Rainfall data from 2nd May to 16th October 1919.				
							Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
Bay Islands	0·6	2·4	−1·8	62·9	89·7	−26·8	−30	−29
Lower Burma	1·9	2·5	−0·6	143·2	139·6	+3·6	+3	+3
Upper Burma	0·5	1·2	−0·7	38·7	43·1	−4·4	−10	−9
Assam	1·3	1·1	+0·2	72·0	75·7	−3·7	−5	−5
Bengal	0·8	1·6	−0·8	70·7	71·6	−0·9	−1	0
Orissa	1·1	2·0	−0·9	63·0	54·4	+8·6	+16	+18
Chota Nagpur	0·8	0·8	0	57·8	47·7	+10·1	+21	+22
Bihar	0·5	0·8	−0·3	48·2	48·9	−0·7	−1	−1
United Provinces, East	0	0·4	−0·4	40·8	38·4	+2·4	+6	+7
United Provinces, West	0	0·1	−0·1	36·7	37·7	−1·0	−3	−2
Punjab, East and North	0	0	0	21·7	20·9	+0·8	+4	+4
Punjab, South-West	0	0	0	8·1	7·8	+0·3	+4	+4
Kashmir	0	0·2	−0·2	4·9	7·5	−2·6	−35	−33
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0	0	5·4	5·4	0	0	0
Baluchistan	0	0	0	2·7	1·7	+1·0	+59	+59
Sind	0	0	0	3·3	4·6	−1·3	−28	−28
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	13·9	10·7	+3·2	+30	+30
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	−0·1	20·9	21·7	−0·8	−4	−3
Gujarat	0	0	0	25·8	23·0	+2·8	+12	+12
Central India, West	0	0·1	−0·1	37·4	29·0	+8·4	+29	+29
Central India, East	0	0·3	−0·3	60·0	40·3	+19·7	+49	+50
Berar	0	0·4	−0·4	26·9	29·7	−2·8	−9	−8
Central Provinces, West	0	0·2	−0·2	57·7	43·4	+14·3	+33	+34
Central Provinces, East	0·4	0·7	−0·3	53·4	48·3	+5·1	+11	+11
Konkan	0·2	0·8	−0·6	91·0	93·3	−2·3	−2	−2
Bombay Deccan	0·4	0·5	−0·1	26·5	25·5	+1·0	+4	+4
Hyderabad, North	0·1	0·4	−0·3	25·3	31·3	−6·0	−19	−18
Hyderabad, South	0·6	0·7	−0·1	25·1	27·3	−2·2	−8	−8
Mysore	1·8	1·7	+0·1	27·4	23·5	+3·9	+17	+17
Malabar	1·0	2·8	−1·8	86·7	88·1	−1·4	−2	0
Madras, South-East	1·4	2·0	−0·6	16·2	16·4	−0·2	−1	+3
Madras Deccan	0·6	1·0	−0·4	20·5	19·9	+0·6	+3	+5
Madras Coast, North	1·9	2·4	−0·5	27·2	26·5	+0·7	+3	+5

G. C. SIMPSON,
Offg. Director General of Observatories.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 16th October 1919.

117GI

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 11th October 1919.

Burma.—During the week light to moderate rain was general in Lower Burma and in wet zone of Upper Burma. In dry zone practically no rain fell. Agricultural operations for cultivation of main rice crops are practically over in Lower Burma and in irrigated tracts of Upper Burma. Reaping of early sesamum is completed. Picking of cotton is progressing. Cultivation of miscellaneous cold weather crops in Upper Burma is proceeding normally. Standing crops are generally doing well. The health of cattle is generally satisfactory. The price of unhusked rice in Rangoon remains unchanged at Rs. 150 and for white rice specials at Rs. 385 much above normal.

Assam.—During the week the weather was rainy and generally favourable for standing crops but in Brahmaputra Valley it was retarded. Cultivation of mustard and pulses and plucking of tea continues. Harvesting of jute is nearly finished. Prospects of standing crops except cotton in the Garo hills are generally fair to good. Cattle disease is reported from two districts. The price of common rice has risen slightly.

Bengal.—Light to moderate rain generally fell during the week. Transplanting of winter rice is practically over. More rain is needed for growth of the crops especially in western districts. Steeping and washing of jute is still going on. Preparation of lands for next spring crops and their sowings continue. Conditions of prospects of standing crops on the whole are favourable. The average price of common rice has fallen by about 0·45 per cent. Total number of persons receiving gratuitous relief in the Brahmanbaria subdivision of Tipperah was 3,489.

The weekly report on famine in Bankura is as follows:—The rainfall was insufficient but agricultural prospects are favourable. Seventy-three works were open. Numbers relieved on works were 13,265. Special relief:—paddy husking advances 3,683, weavers 555, better class poor 7, total 4,245. Gratuitous relief was previously closed; grand total 17,510. The decrease in numbers on works is due to closure of works in two *thanas*. Numbers relieved on private works were 500. 700 persons were relieved on daily doles by charitable societies. The public health is generally good. Outbreak of malaria is reported from certain localities. Cloth is being distributed to destitutes. Relief measures are adequate. The price of common rice varies from 5¼ to 5⅝ seers per rupee. Burma rice is being sold.

Bihar and Orissa.—During the week rain was fairly general over the Province, the fall being heavy in parts of Shahabad, Purnea, the Santal Parganas, Cuttack and Sambalpur and light to moderate, elsewhere. The rainfall has been greatly beneficial to the paddy crop which is doing well. More rain is wanted in parts of Darbhanga, Angul, Puri and Singhbhum. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Preparation of lands for spring sowings is going on. The daily average number of persons on test works was 1,463 in Angul and 151 in Singhbhum. Gratuitous relief was given to 17,470 persons in Bhagalpur, 8,803 in the Santal Parganas, 6,888 in Angul, 6,735 in Cuttack, 7,734 in Puri and 525 in Hazaribagh. The number of persons attending relief works was 478 in Bhagalpur and 3,184 in the Santal Parganas. The price of common rice has risen in five districts, fallen in eight and remained stationary in the remaining districts. The average price of local common rice at headquarters was 5·54 seers a rupee against 5·37 seers in the preceding week and that of maize was 8·45 seers a rupee against 8·48 seers of the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from twelve districts. During the week ending the 4th October 22,716 persons were given gratuitous relief and 6,022 attended test works in eleven Feudatory States of Orissa:—*viz.*, Athgarh, Baramba, Dhenkanal, Hindol, Narsinghpur, Nayagarh, Talchar, Tigiria, Bamra, Daspalla and Khandpara.

The weekly report on famine is as follows:—Famine tracts are unchanged. For week ending the 11th October in Angul including an undeclared area test workers were 2,772. Relief works were closed and persons gratuitously relieved were 6,888, total under relief 9,660. In Bhagalpur Sadr relief workers were 369 and persons gratuitously relieved by poor houses, orphanages, village doles and kitchens 5,339, total under relief 5,708. In Banka relief workers were 109 and persons gratuitously relieved by poor houses, village doles and kitchens 12,131, total under relief 12,240. In Deoghar relief workers were 3,184 and persons gratuitously relieved by village doles 8,764, total on relief 11,948, grand total under relief 38,556. The price of food grains is falling. The physical condition of persons on relief has improved. Agricultural prospects are good.

United Provinces.—During the week good rain fell in southeast of the Province. Preparation of lands for spring crops and harvesting and irrigation of autumn crops continue. Picking of cotton has commenced. Standing crops are doing well and prospects are favourable. The condition of agricultural stock is good and little cattle disease is reported. Fodder, water and market supplies are sufficient. Prices are generally stationary with tendency to fall in places.

Punjab.—During the week the weather remained dry. Rain is badly needed. Standing irrigated crops are average to good and unirrigated below average to average and are withering for want of rain. Picking of cotton and reaping of maize, bajra and rice, etc., continue. The field is expected to be normal to good on irrigated and below normal to normal on unirrigated areas. Sowings of spring crops continue and are generally normal on irrigated and below normal on unirrigated areas. Cattle are healthy and fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are generally stationary and above scarcity rates. Prices of wheat :—Rawalpindi 6¼, Ambala 6¾, Ferozepore and Lyallpur 7 and Lahore 7½ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was rainless. Sowings of spring crops are in progress. Cotton is being picked in one district with outturn below average in parts. Standing crops are generally average but crops are reported to be withering on unirrigated areas in one district through lack of rain. Prices of wheat :—Peshawar 7 7/16 and Dera Ismail Khan 6⅞ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—During the week no rain fell. Prices are stationary. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—During the week the weather was generally dry and mild. Cattle are healthy. Autumn crops are being harvested. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are fluctuating.

Rajputana.—During the week there was no rain. The weather was hot and clear. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress. Preparation of lands for and sowing of spring crops are in full swing. Pasturage and water are abundant. The condition of agricultural stock is good. Cattle disease is reported from Bharatpur only. Prices are stationary but falling in few places.

Central India.—During the week the rainfall was partial. Autumn crops are being weeded and harvested. Lands are being prepared for spring crops. Sowings are in progress in Gwalior and have commenced in Malwa. Standing crops with probable outturn are in fair to good condition except in three districts of Gwalior where they have been damaged by excessive rain. Agricultural stock is generally good except cattle disease is reported in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Baghelkhand and the Southern States. Prices are high.

The weekly report on famine in Bundelkhand is as follows :—Distress is not acute. Numbers on relief works are gradually decreasing. People are reverting to agricultural operations. No wandering or emaciation is reported. Relief measures are adequate. Suspensions of land revenue are being granted. Takavi advances are sufficient. The public health is generally good. Prices range from 5¼ to 7¼ seers per rupee save in Bijawar, and Chhatarpur where *kodon* is available for 8 seers per rupee. The number of persons on relief in thousands :— works 3·1, gratuitous relief 7·7, total 10·8.

Central Provinces.—During the week the weather was practically clear with only light showers of rain in parts of Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Division. Preparation of lands for and sowing of spring crops continue. Harvesting of rice and pulses is in progress. Cotton picking in Berar is proceeding. Standing crops are in satisfactory condition. The average outturns of principal autumn crops in districts where they are of importance are estimated at, rice 115, juar 105, til 100, kodokutki 110, cotton 115 and sugarcane 110 in American notation except in Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur where the production of til and kodokutki would be about 70. Cattle are generally in good condition. There are no marked variations in prices of food-grains.

Feudatory States :—Good rain was received which benefited standing crops. Reaping of rice on light soil has commenced.

The weekly report on famine and scarcity is as follows.—The public health is good except for a little malaria. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Numbers on works in Jubbulpore famine districts were 7,076, and Mandla figures have not been received. Numbers on works in scarcity districts were 5,909. Numbers on gratuitous relief were 5,305.

Bombay.—Good rain fell during the week in the Konkan, Dharwar and Savantvadi and heavy in parts of Kolhapur. More rain is needed in parts of Kaira. Standing crops are flourishing except in parts of Nasik where they have been slightly damaged by heavy rains. Harvesting of early crops generally continues. Spring preparation has commenced in some places. Fodder supply is sufficient. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen in parts of Gujrat and high but generally steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on famine and scarcity is as follows:—Slight rain fell during the week in affected districts. Standing crops are in good condition. Harvesting of autumn crops and spring sowing are in progress. Relief operations have ceased in Sholapur. Two relief works continue in Ahmednagar. Numbers on relief works on the last day of the week ending the 11th October were:—works 2,900 and dependents 1,520. Numbers on gratuitous relief including village servants were 17,151. The public health is generally good. Fodder and water supply are adequate. The condition of cattle is satisfactory. Prices of food-grains are still high.

Hyderabad.—Weather report not received.

The weekly report on famine is as follows:—Situation has further improved. As the weather continues seasonable and marked with good showers, agricultural prospects are bright. Good spring crops are expected. The number of persons on relief works is decreasing. Relief operations are expected to be closed this month in affected parts of Mahratwara. The situation has much improved in the Telingana districts but some relief must be continued till next harvest. Emaciation is disappearing. Cheap grain shops continue in Hyderabad city. Takavi is still being advanced for seeds and cattle for spring and Tabi cultivation. Government fodder Depôts in the Mahratwara districts were closed. Grass is available for grazing. Prices of staple grains continue high but show slight downward tendency. Rice sells at 3¼ seers and *juar* 6 seers per rupee. The number of persons on relief in thousands for week ending 2nd October:—works 17, gratuitous relief 25, total 42.

Mysore.—During the week the rainfall was light to fair. Standing crops are in fair condition. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available. Prices are high but falling. Prospects of season are fair but more rain is wanted in parts. Harvesting of rice, ragi and sugarcane proceeds in parts with outturn fair.

Coorg.—Light rain fell during the week. Transplanting of rice is completed. Prospects are good. Picking of cardamum and reaping of dry crops continue. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder for cattle are available. The public health is fair. Prices of food-grains are high.

Madras.—During the week the rainfall was heavy in South Kanara, good in the Circars, Kurnool, Bellary, Sandur, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, Madras, Chittoor, North Arcot, and Travancore, fair in Banganapalle, Malabar and Cochin and light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are in fair condition generally. Harvesting of paddy and dry crops is limited with outturn generally fair. Sowing of second crop is proceeding in West Coast and that of early paddy and dry crops is progressing elsewhere. The condition of cattle is good generally. Water is in sufficient except in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, ceded districts Chingleput and West Coast and the hills. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of seven districts. Fodder is insufficient in parts of eight districts. Prices are generally steady or falling. Prospects are fair generally.

The weekly report on famine in Ganjam is as follows:—Relief works 31 in Goomsur, 7 in Udayagiri, 29 in Kallikotta and Attagada, 3 in Humma, Biridi, Palur and one in Ronabha are in progress. Labourers and small agriculturists are mostly affected. People are resorting freely to work and their physical condition is generally fair. Relief measures are adequate. Cloth distribution is being provided by private charity. Prices of rice in Goomsur 4·8 seers, in Udayagiri 4·5, in Kallikota and Attagada 4·5 and in Chatrapur 4 seers and of *ragi* in Kallikota and Attagada 6, Chatrapur 7·2 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief works were 59,706, gratuitous relief incomplete figures 91,875, total 1,51,581.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 8503.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

EMIGRATION.

Simla, the 15th October, 1919.

RESOLUTION.

The following papers regarding reciprocity in matters of immigration between India and the Dominions are published for the information of those interested in the subject, in continuation of Resolution No. 2754, dated the 9th May 1919 :—

Colonial Office to Officers administering Governments of Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Newfoundland.

Downing Street,
7th August 1917.

504.
My Lord Duke,
My Lord,
Sir,

I have the honour to request Your Excellency / you to invite the attention of your Ministers to the discussion and resolution of the Imperial War Conference on the subject of reciprocity of treatment between India and the self-governing Dominions (pages 117-120 and 159-162 of Cd. 8566).

2. Your Ministers will no doubt furnish in due course such comments as they may wish to make on the Memorandum which was laid before the Conference.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

The Officers administering the Governments of—
Canada,
Commonwealth of Australia,
New Zealand,
Union of South Africa,
Newfoundland.

Extracts from Debate in Canadian House of Commons, dated 18th May 1917.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN:—

* * * * *

The next resolution to which I invite your attention is that relating to the representation of India. I moved this resolution, and I have no doubt that the course which the Conference took was absolutely wise. The resolution is as follows :—

"That the Imperial War Conference desires to place on record its view that the resolution of the Imperial Conference of 20th April 1907 should be modified to permit of India being fully represented at all future Imperial Conferences, and that the necessary steps should be taken to secure the assent of the various Governments in order that the next Imperial Conference may be summoned and constituted accordingly."

I should read in connection with that, another resolution in regard to India as to which a word might be said. It is :—

"That the Imperial War Conference, having examined the memorandum on the position of Indians in the self-governing Dominions presented by the Indian representatives to the Conference, accepts the principle of reciprocity of treatment between India and the Dominions, and recommends the memorandum to the favourable consideration of the Governments concerned."

As far as the representation of India is concerned, I am absolutely confident that it will be productive of good. I had more than one illustration of that during the Conference itself. The Indian representatives were the Maharajah of Bikaner, one of the Indian princes and a man of splendid loyalty and devotion who governs his country along progressive lines, and who has contributed in every possible way to the winning of this war. Another member was Satyendra Sinha, who is a member of the Indian Council, a man of notable learning, experience and ability, and of great fairness and moderation as well. The third was Sir James Meston, the Governor of the United Provinces, who has had a distinguished career as a civil servant in India, and who also is a man of commanding ability and wide experience. I found it of very great advantage in discussing matters of common concern to India and ourselves that we had the representatives of India at the Conference. I invited the members of the Conference to meet informally at the hotel at which I was staying, and we had a free, full and frank discussion of the whole situation in so far as the Dominions are concerned. India has had matters of difference, matters sometimes of controversy with South Africa, perhaps also with Australia and New Zealand, and on some occasions with Canada. Sir Satyendra Sinha stated the case from the Indian standpoint with great ability and fairness, conspicuous moderation and very deep feeling. His address to us was not the less impressive because it was so fair and so moderate. On our part, we spoke with equal freedom, equal frankness, and, I hope, with equal moderation. The net result was the resolution at which we arrived, and which I have read. Its basis is the idea that the self-respect of India shall be maintained by an agreement that whatever measures we enforce in regard to the emigration or the visits of Indians to Canada shall also prevail with regard to the emigration or visits of Canadians to India.

I do not think that anyone in this House can dispute the fairness of that proposal. Upon certain other matters which we discussed I need not dwell to-day. I see nothing but good in the presence of India at that Conference, and I believe that there will be no objection in this House or in this country to having that great dependency of the Empire represented at future meetings. India has been splendidly loyal in this war and has contributed of her manhood and of her treasure for the purpose of enabling us to win it. We must take that all into account. Her civilization is different from ours; it is more ancient, in some respects it may be said to be on a higher plane, perhaps—

SIR WILFRED LAURIER : Hear, hear.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN : There is more of idealism in their civilization; more perhaps of materialism in ours. I am not disposed to discuss the question as to whether one or the other civilization is superior ; but I do say that the Indian civilization is entitled to our respect, and that we must do our part in making the inhabitants of that great dependency of the Empire feel that they are not treated with contumely or injustice by the people of any of the Dominions. I believe that purpose will be carried out; I believe it will be materially assisted by the Conference which we had with the Indian representatives.

* * * *

SIR WILFRED LAURIER:

* * * *

Another resolution was passed by the Conference which was not as concrete as this last; indeed, it was very vague. I read:

"That the Imperial War Conference, having examined the memorandum on the position of Indians in the self-governing Dominions presented by the Indian representatives to the Conference, accepts the principle of reciprocity of treatment between India and the Dominions, and recommends the memorandum to the favourable consideration of the Governments concerned."

What is the meaning of this? The meaning will be found in the fact that in British Columbia, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and in many other establishments of the British Empire, Asiatics, Indians, and Hindus are not permitted to come into work as labourers. It was against this condition that representations were made in the memorial which was presented to the members of the Conference by the Indian representatives. I call attention to this because it is one of the important subjects that we have to deal with in order to maintain the unity of the British Empire. If representatives of the people of India shall attend future Imperial Conferences, we must be prepared to give the subjects of India fair and proper treatment when they ask for it. This is a very serious subject, and I do not see how it can be successfully dealt with unless a very wise and prudent course is adopted. At the bottom of it there is an economic condition which we must not lose sight of. What is the reason why Asiatic and Hindu labourers, our fellow-subjects, have not been admitted into some parts of the British Empire? What is the reason why Sikhs and Gurkhas, who fought in the British Army were not admitted into some parts of the British Empire, where they were seeking work as labourers? The reason is that they were accustomed to such a low wage and they could live so cheaply that they could compete with white labour on conditions which no white man could accept. We should not close our eyes to this situation. I approve the idea that we should endeavour to overcome these difficulties, but it is evident that nothing has been done so far at the Conference to overcome them. But if, as I say, the leaders of India be admitted into the consultations of the Governments of the overseas Dominions and of the Empire, we must be prepared to take up the other question, which is perhaps of greater significance, greater moment and greater difficulty.

Colonial Office to Self-Governing Dominions.

No. 476.

Downing Street,

My Lord Duke,
My Lord,
Sir,

28th August 1918.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency / you, to be laid before your Ministers a copy of a Resolution relating to reciprocity of treatment between India and the Dominions passed by the Imperial War Conference, together with a copy of a memorandum on the subject by Sir S. P. Sinha.

2. The memorandum with the discussion on the subject, and the Resolution will be published shortly.

3. His Majesty's Government will no doubt be kept informed of any administrative or legislative action taken in the matter, and will receive any observations that your Ministers may wish to offer on the outstanding points in the memoranda presented to the Conference last year and this year in accordance with the procedure suggested in paragraph 4 of the Resolution.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

The Officer administering the Government of—
Canada.
Commonwealth of Australia.
New Zealand.
Union of South Africa.
Newfoundland.

Governor-General of Union of South Africa to Colonial Office.

No. 704.

Governor-General's Office,
Pretoria,
30th August 1918.

Sir,

With reference to your Despatch (Dominions) No. 504, of the 7th August, 1917, I have the honour to inform you that I am advised by my Ministers that the subject of reciprocity of treatment between India and the Self-governing Dominions received their consideration and was placed in the hands of Mr. Burton for discussion at the recent Imperial War Conference.

I have, etc.,
BUXTON,
Governor-General.

The Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

Governor-General of New Zealand to Colonial Office.

No. 224.

Government House, Wellington,
6th November 1918.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I did not fail to convey to my Ministers the substance of your Despatch (Dominions) No. 476, enclosing copy of a resolution passed by the Imperial War Conference relating to reciprocity of treatment between India and the Dominions, and enclosing also a copy of a memorandum on the subject prepared by Sir S. P. Sinha.

2. I am advised by my Ministers to reply that so far as the Government of New Zealand are concerned, no administrative or legislative action appears to be necessary to give effect to the articles of agreement approved by the Imperial War Conference on 24th July 1918. Provision already exists for the admission of Merchants tourists and *bona fide* students of all nationalities who are unable to pass the education test imposed by the Immigration Restriction Act, 1908, provided they are in possession of passports issued by their respective Governments.

3. Indians domiciled in New Zealand are subject to no disabilities. They have equal rights and privileges in every respect with Europeans. An Indian domiciled in the Dominion would be entitled to bring in his wife and children if the wife and children were certified by the Government of India, or if there were proof of a permanent monogamous marriage.

I have, etc.,
LIVERPOOL,
Governor-General.

The Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

Colonial Office to Governor-General of Canada.

No. 35.

Downing Street,
28th January 1919.

My Lord Duke,

With reference to my predecessor's Despatch (Dominions) No. 476, of the 28th August, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that the Secretary of State for India has inquired as to the action taken in Canada to give effect to that part of Resolution XXI of the Imperial War Conference, 1918, which deals with the admission into Canada of the wives and minor children of Indians already domiciled there.

2. I should be glad if your Ministers would arrange for a statement on the matter to be furnished as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,

The Governor-General of Canada.

MILNER.

Governor-General of Canda to Colonial Office.

No. 275.

Government House, Ottawa,
27th March 1919.

My Lord,

With reference to previous correspondence, and more particularly to your despatch of the 28th January last, on the subject of reciprocity of treatment between India and the self-governing Dominions, I have the honour to transmit, herewith, copies of an approved minute of the Privy Council for Canada, setting forth the views of my responsible advisers.

I have, &c.,

DEVONSHIRE.

The Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

[Enclosure in above.]

Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 26th March 1919.

P.C.-641.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 22nd March 1919, from the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, to whom was referred despatches dated respectively 7th August 917, 28th August 1918, and 28th January 1919, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Your Excellency, on the subject of reciprocity of treatment between India and the self-governing Dominions, submitting that the Memorandum of the India Office, bearing date of 22nd March 1917, which was under consideration by the Imperial War Conference, calls attention especially to :—

(1) The policy of restriction of British East Indian immigration adopted by almost all the self-governing Dominions ;

(2) The policy of Canada, which places the East Indian, who is a British subject, in a less advantageous position than Japanese and other Asiatics who do not belong to the Empire.

(3) The existing regulations of Canada, which offer almost insuperable obstacles to the entry of wives and families of British East Indians now domiciled in Canada.

(4) The difficulties met with by tourists an other non-immigrant classes in establishing their right to free excess to Canada, as provided by our law.

(5) The existing regulations, which practically constitute an embargo against the entry of immigrants of the labouring classes.

The Memorandum also suggests the possibility of an agreement between India and the self-governing Dominions on the following lines :—

(1) As regards Indians already permanently settled in the Dominions, they should be allowed to bring in wives (subject to the rule of monogamy), and minor children, and in other respects should not be less privileged than Japanese settled immigrants.

(2) Future admissions of Indians for labour or settlement should, if possible, be regulated on lines similar to, and not less favourable than, those governing the admission of any other Asiatic race.

(3) If this is not possible, there might be reciprocal treatment in India and each Dominion of immigration for purposes of labour or permanent settlement. If a Dominion is determined to exclude these two classes of immigration from India, India should be free to do the same as regards that Dominion. It would be clearly recognised that the exclusion in either case was not motived by prejudice of race, but was the outcome of different economic conditions.

(4) Along with such exclusion, reciprocal arrangements would be made for granting full facilities for the admission of tourists, students, and the like, and for business visits entailing temporary residence, so long as this residence was not for labour purposes or for permanent settlement.

At the request of the representatives of India, the subject of reciprocity of treatment between India and the self-governing Dominions came up for further consideration at the Imperial War Conference in 1918. At this Conference all tho self-governing Dominions and India were represented, and it was unanimously agreed that—

(1) It is an inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth, including India, that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities.

(2) British citizens domiciled in any British country, including India, should be admitted into any other British country for visits, for the purpose of pleasure or commerce, including temporary residence for the purpose of education. The conditions of such visits should be regulated on the principle of reciprocity as follows :—(*a*) the right of the Government of India is recognised to enact laws which shall have the effect of subjecting British citizens domiciled in any other British country to the same conditions in visiting India as those imposed on Indians desiring to visit such country ; (*b*) such right of visit of temporary residence shall in each individual case be embodied in a passport or written permit issued by the country of domicile, and subject to *visé* there by an officer appointed by, and acting on behalf of, the country to be visited, if such country so desires ; (*c*) such right shall not extend to a visit or temporary residence for labour purposes or to permanent settlement.

(3) Indians already permanently domiciled in the other British countries should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children, on condition (*a*) that not more than one wife and her children shall be admitted for each such Indian, and (*b*) that each individual so admitted shall be certified by the Government of India as being the lawful wife or child of such Indian.

The principal movement of East Indians to Canada occurred in 1907-08, the total immigration being under 7,000. Of this number, possibly not more than 1,200 now remain in Canada, there having been a heavy exodus to the United States, in addition to which quite a number have returned to India. Climatic, industrial, and social conditions in Canada have not, on the whole, been found congenial. Disease has made considerable inroads upon East Indians. Their caste system has seriously interfered with their employment in many walks of life. Notwithstanding the fact that only a small proportion of those who originally emigrated to Canada are now resident here, the Minister submits that certain modifications of the restrictive provisions of the Immigration Act and Regulations should be made for the relief of such of our fellow-British subjects of the East Indian race as may be affected by the resolution of the Imperial War Conference of 24th July 1918, as above recited.

The Minister, therefore, with the concurrence of the Minister of Immigration and Colonisation, recommends that the following declaration, unanimously adopted at the Imperial War Conference, 24th July 1918, be approved, *viz.*, that—

(1) It is an inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth, including India, that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities.

(2) British citizens domiciled in any British country, including India, should be admitted into any other British country for visits, for the purpose of pleasure or commerce, including temporary residence for the purpose of education. The conditions of such visits should be regulated on the principle of reciprocity, as follows :—(*a*) the right of the Government of India is recognised to enact laws which shall have the effect of subjecting British citizens domiciled in any other British country to the same conditions in visiting India as those imposed on Indians desiring to visit such country; (*b*) such right of visit or temporary residence shall in each individual case be embodied in a passport or written permit issued by the country of domicile, and subject to *visé* there by an officer appointed by, and acting on behalf of, the country to be visited, if such country so desires; (*c*) such right shall not extend to a visit or temporary residence for labour purposes or to permanent settlement.

(3) Indians already permanently domiciled in the other British countries should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children on condition (*a*) that not more than one wife and her children shall be admitted for each such Indian, and (*b*) that each individual so admitted shall be certified by the Government of India as being the lawful wife or child of such Indian.

The Committee of the Privy Council concur in the foregoing report, and the recommendations therein contained, and recommend that Your Excellency may be pleased to forward a copy thereof to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of His Majesty's Government.

All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

Telegram from Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, to Colonial Office, dated 6th May 1919.

With reference to your Despatch, 28th August, reciprocity treatment between India and Dominions. My Despatch 14th April, No. 95, conveys decisions

Government of Commonwealth of Australia, which are briefly as follows :—

(*a*) Government agrees admission on passports India, merchants, students, tourists with their respective wives, exemption to continue without necessity for annual application as long as status preserved;

(*b*) Indians domiciled Australia may bring one wife and minor children;

(*c*) Australians visiting India will require to obtain passport;

(*d*) Legislative proposals will be submitted to Parliament to place Indians on equality with other British subjects as regards old age and invalid pensions, but admission to Parliamentary franchise not approved at present—FERGUSON.

Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia to Colonial Office.

No. 95. MELBOURNE,

MY LORD. 14th April 1919.

With reference to your predecessor's Despatch of the 28th August last, Dominions, No. 476, transmitting a copy of a resolution relative to reciprocity of treatment between India and the Dominions passed by the Imperial War Conference, together with a copy of a memorandum on the subject by Mr. S. P. Sinha, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of a communication which has been addressed to me by my Acting Prime Minister.

I have, &c.,

The Secretary of State, R. M. FERGUSON,

Colonial Office. *Governor-General.*

[Enclosure in above.]

(S.C. 443-5.) MELBORNE,

YOUR EXCELLENCY, 10th April 1919.

With reference to the Secretary of State's letter of the 28th August 1918, Dominions, No. 476, I desire to inform Your Excellency that the documents transmitted have been considered, and Ministers have had the advantage also of perusing the report of the Conference, dealing fully with the question of reciprocity of treatment between India and the Dominions.

As far as Australia is concerned the position is that in 1904 the Commonwealth Government agreed to permit the admission of Indian merchants, students, or tourists, with their wives, on passports for a period of one year, the question of subsequent stay to be considered on application.

In view of the resolution, and with the desire to give full effect to the spirit which animated the Conference, the Government is now prepared to extend the former arrangement so as to permit Indian merchants, students, and tourists to be admitted to Australia on passports, and to remain here indefinitely without the need for further application, so long as they preserve the capacity in respect of which the passport was issued.

In order that there may be no doubt as to the meaning which this Government attaches to the term "merchant," it is desired that the Indian Government should understand that the Commonwealth Government does not consider that the term "merchant" includes retail shopkeepers as such, or hawkers, but that its application is confined to persons engaged in the wholesale oversea trade between India and Australia.

It is further agreed that Indians already here permanently domiciled in the country may bring in a wife and minor children. To give effect to this it will be necessary in the first place for persons desiring to take advantage of the arrangement to apply to the Commonwealth Government, in order that their status may be ascertained, and it will be further necessary that the Indian Government should issue a certificate that the persons proposed to be admitted are the wives and children of the respective applicants.

The departure from Australia for India of any persons will not be permitted unless they are in possession of passports issued or visaed by the Commonwealth Government. No passports or visas will be given to persons if they are of such classes as would be objected to by the Government of India in the light of the agreement reached at the Conference.

It is understood that the claims of Indians to enter Australia for the purpose of labour or permanent settlement are not pressed. It appears from the memorandum that Indians will be satisfied if they receive treatment not less favourable than that accorded to other Asiatic people who are not subjects of the British Empire. As Australia does not discriminate against Indians in favour of any other Asiatics, it is thought that the position should be regarded as satisfactory.

The main points of internal Australian administration which create a differentiation between Indians and Australian-born persons or white British subjects appear to be two: (1) exclusion from the Parliamentary franchise, and (2) exclusion from the privileges of the old age and invalid pension law. The Commonwealth Government, after giving the matter full consideration, regrets that it cannot see its way at present to admit Indians to the Parliamentary franchise; but in regard to the old age and invalid pensions, legislative proposals will be submitted as soon as possible to place Indians on an equality with other British subjects.

I shall be pleased if Your Excellency will ask the Secretary of State to bring this communication under the notice of the Government of India, with an assurance of the sincere desire of this Government to work in most complete harmony with them in regard to all matters arising out of the agreement reached at the Imperial Conference.

Yours faithfully,

W. A. WATT,

Acting Prime Minister.

His Excellency the Governor-General,

Sir Ronald Munro-Ferguson, P.C., G.C.M.G.,

&c., &c., &c.

ORDERED that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

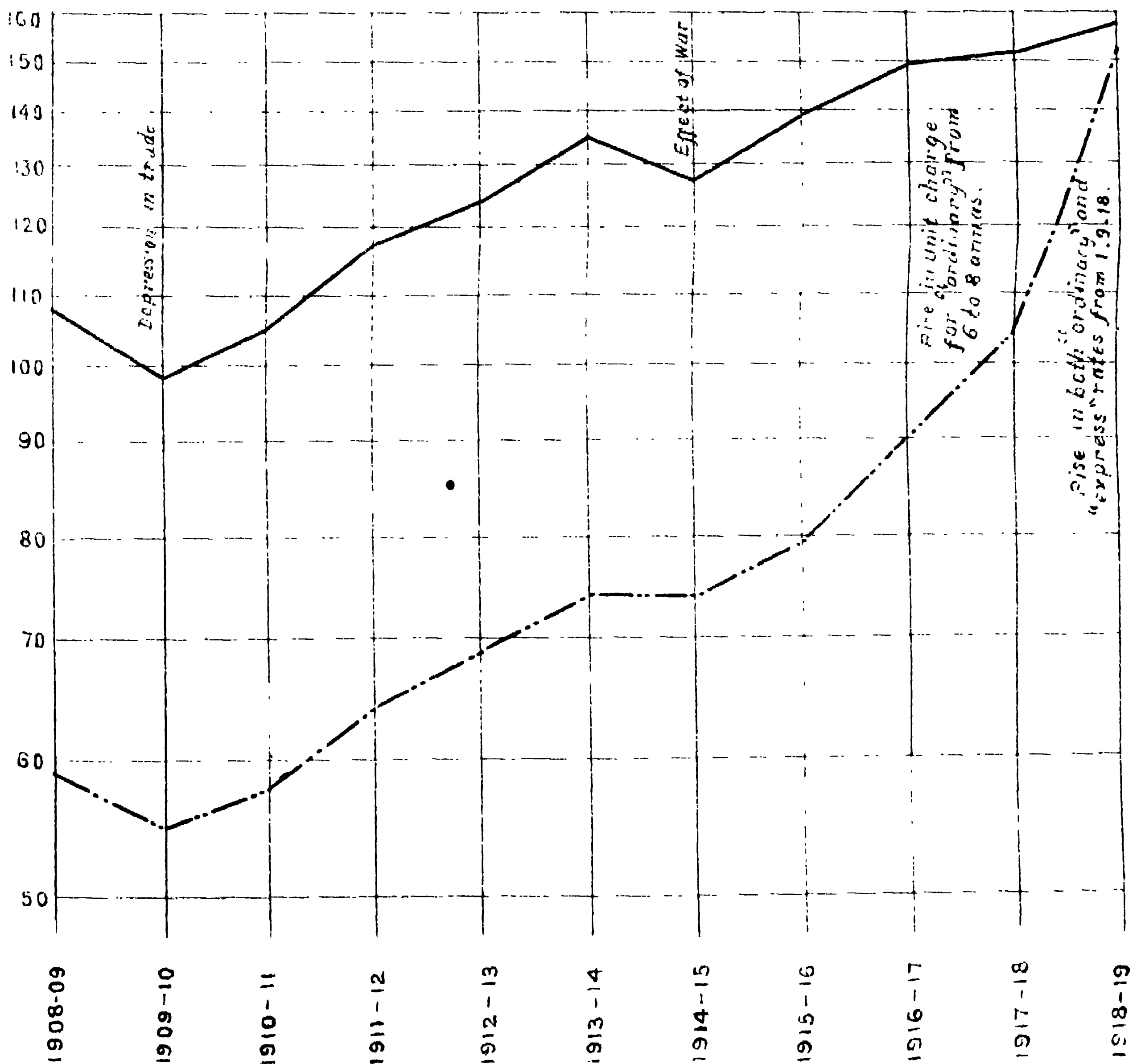
LOGARITHMIC CHART OF INLAND PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.

(Excluding Press)

Value of telegrams shown thus ......—..—..

Number of telegrams .. ,, ... ,, ... ————

Lakhs of telegrams.
Lakhs of rupees.

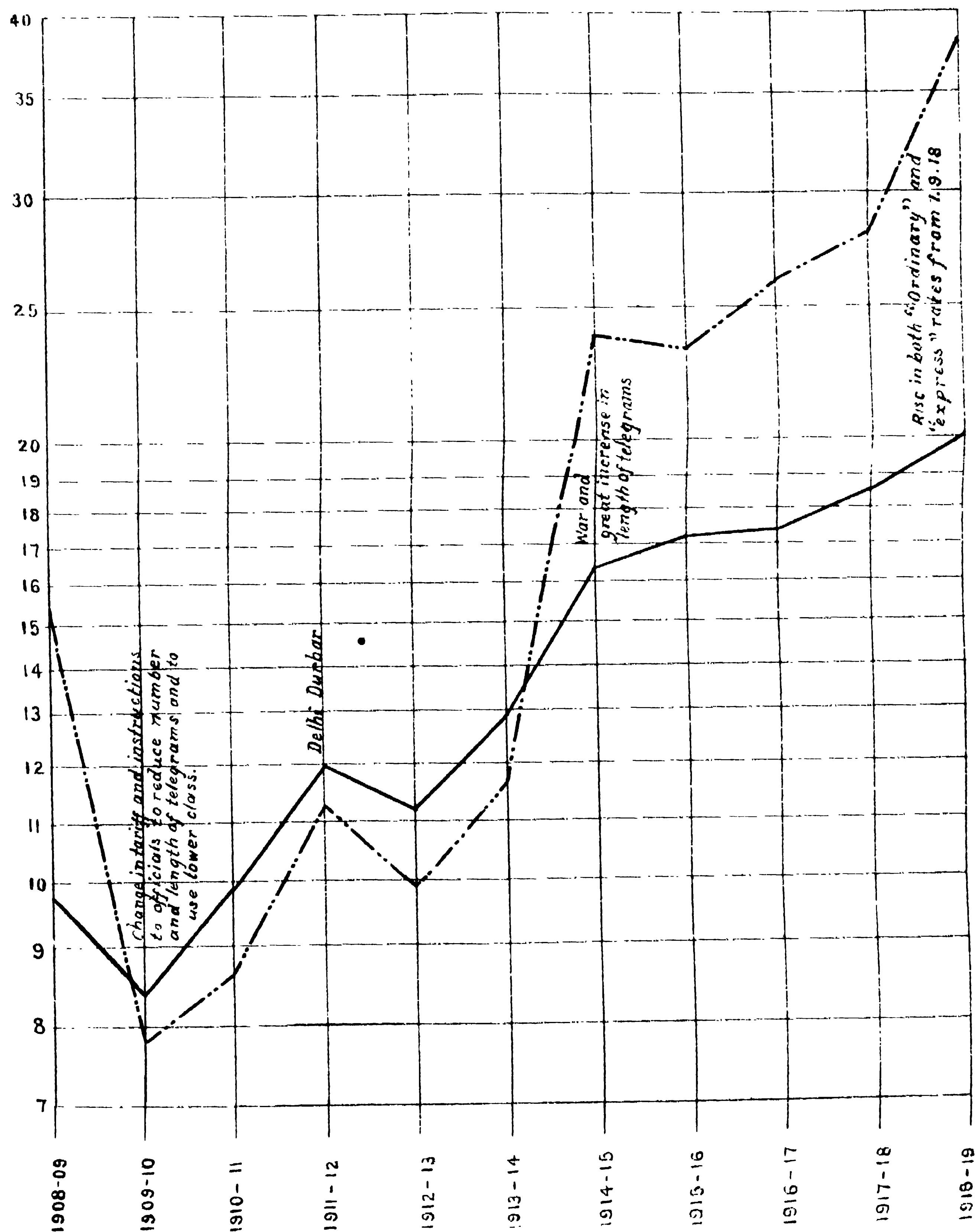


LOGARITHMIC CHART OF INLAND STATE TELEGRAMS

(Excluding Press)

Value of telegrams shown thus.. —..—

Number of telegrams...,,.... ,,.... ———



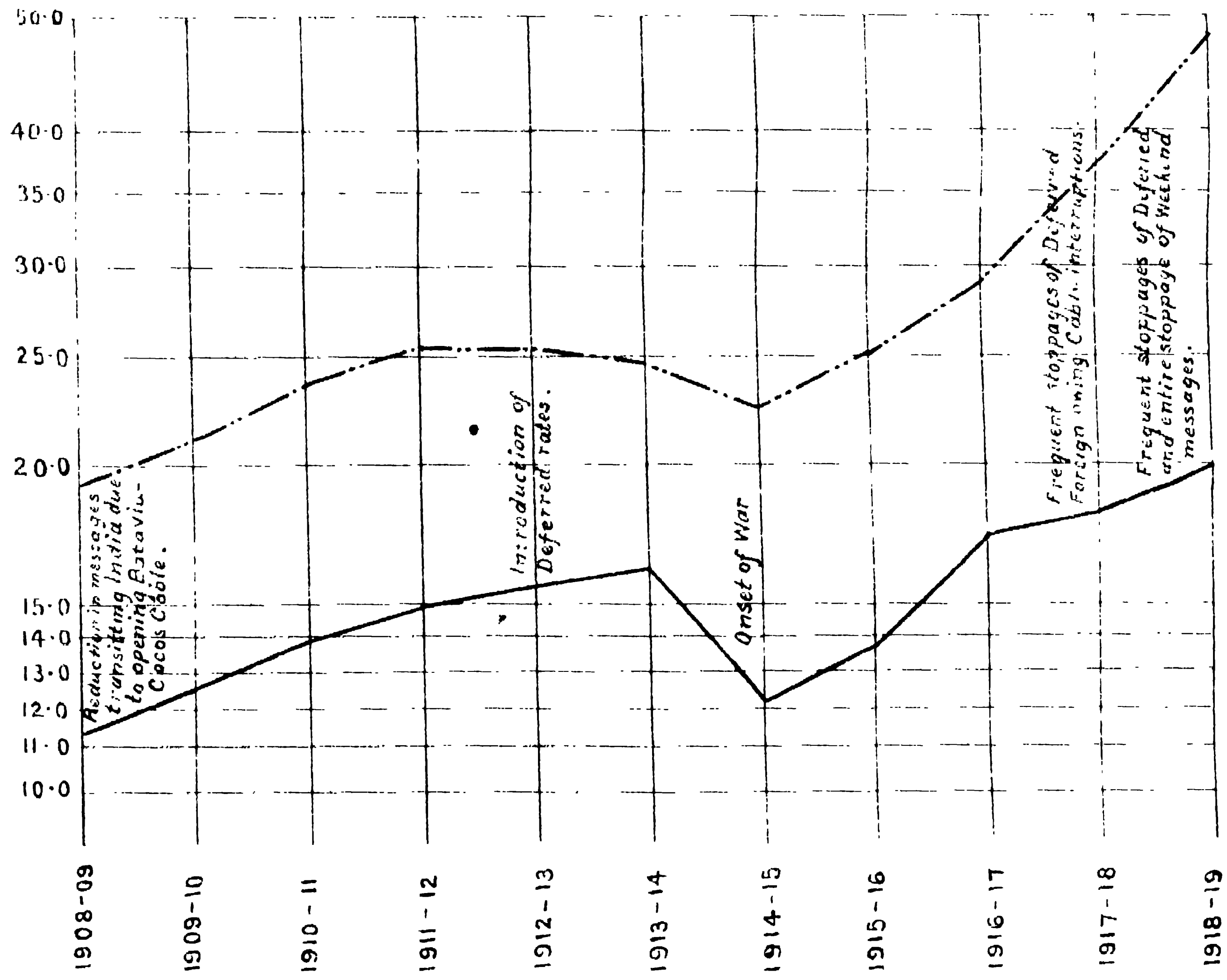
LOGARITHMIC CHART OF FOREIGN PRIVATE TELEGRAMS

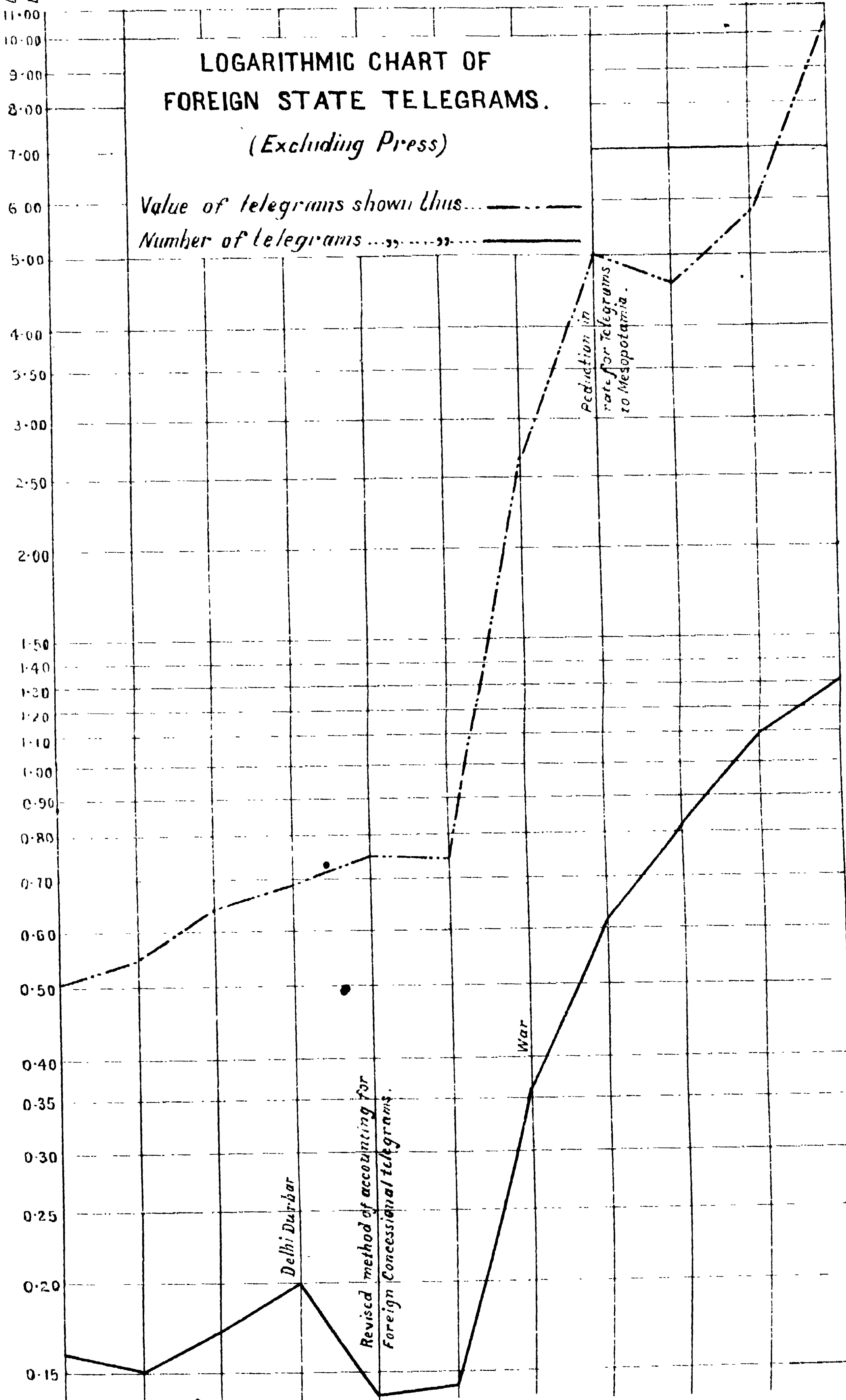
(Excluding Press)

Value of telegrams shown thus........ —·—

Number of telegrams ,, ,, ... ———

Lakhs of telegrams.
Lakhs of rupees.

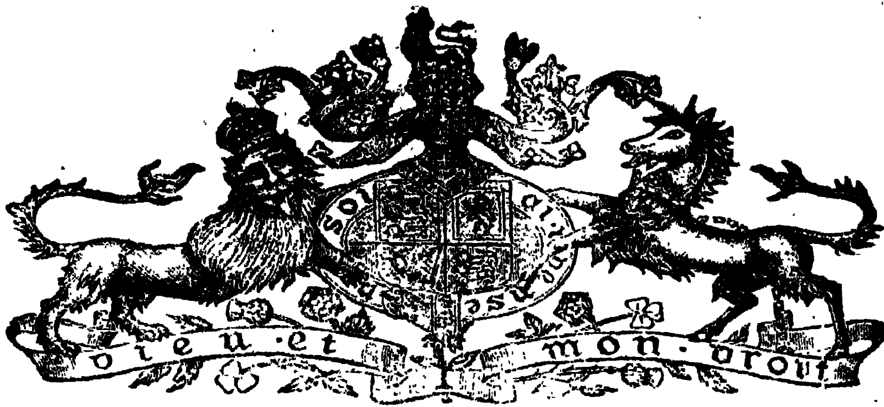



Lakhs of telegram
Lakhs of rupees
LOGARITHMIC CHART OF
FOREIGN STATE TELEGRAMS.
(Excluding Press)
Value of telegrams shown thus
Number of telegrams
11·00
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8·00
7·00
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3·00
2·50
2·00
1·50
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1·10
1·00
0·90
0·80
0·70
0·60
0·50
0·40
0·35
0·30
0·25
0·20
0·15
Reduction in rate for Telegrams to Mesopotamia.
War
Delhi Durbar
Revised method of accounting for Foreign Concessional telegrams.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1919.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th March 1919.

On and after 29th March and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Simla, Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Simla and Calcutta, respectively

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 18th October 1919.

LICENSE TO PAY FEES FOR PATENTS AND DESIGNS.

The 4th October, 1919.

No. 7880.—I, Frederick John Napier Thesiger, Baron Chelmsford, in pursuance of the powers reserved in the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations do hereby give and grant license:—

(1) To all persons residing, carrying on business or being in British India to pay

(a) on their own behalf or on behalf of any person or persons residing, carrying on business or being in British India;

(b) on behalf of any person or persons residing, carrying on business or being in any part of His Majesty's dominions outside British India who have been authorised to make such payments by the Government of that part of His Majesty's dominions; and

(c) on behalf of any other person who has been authorised or is permitted to make such payments by the Government of the country in which such person resides, carries on business or is,

any fees necessary for obtaining the grant, or for obtaining the renewal, of patents, or for obtaining the registration of designs, or trade marks, or the renewal of such registration, in an enemy country and to pay to enemy agents their charges and expenses in relation to the matters aforesaid;

(2) To all persons residing, carrying on business or being in British India to pay on behalf of an enemy any fees payable on application for, or renewal of, the grant of patents, or on application for the registration of designs or trade marks or the renewal of such registration

(a) in British India;

(b) in any part of His Majesty's dominions outside British India where the payment of such fees on behalf of an enemy has been authorised by the Government of that part of His Majesty's dominions; and

(c) in any other country where the payment of such fees on behalf of an enemy has been authorised or is permitted by the Government of that country; and to pay

(i) agents in British India (including themselves);

(ii) agents in any part of His Majesty's dominions outside British India who has been authorised by the Government of that part of His Majesty's dominions to act on behalf of enemies in connection with the matters aforesaid; and

(iii) agents in any other country who have been authorised or are permitted by the Government of that country to act on behalf of enemies in connection with the matters aforesaid their charges and expenses, if any, in relation to the matters aforesaid.

CHELMSFORD,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

This license rescinds the order of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, dated the 7th December 1918, and the direction thereunder which appeared in the Notices of the Patent Office in the *Gazette of India*, Part II, dated the 21st December 1918.

EXTENSION OF INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS ACT TO SHAN STATES.

Dated Rangoon, the 5th September 1919.

No. 38.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Burma Laws Act, 1898, as amended by Regulation II of 1910, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend to the

Shan States the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and the Rules thereunder, subject to the following modification :—

Modification.

If any proceeding is taken in respect of an infringement in the Shan States of a patent, which antedates the extension of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, to the said Shan States, against any person who may have availed himself of the subject matter of that patent before the lapse of one year from the date of the extension, the Court before which the proceeding is taken, may, if it thinks fit, refuse to award any damages in respect of such infringement.

By order,

C. M. WEBB,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Burma.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

October 11.

4889. E. C. Hanson. *Wireless transmission of energy.*
4890. Fulton Iron Works Co. *Controlling mechanisms for internal combustion engines.*
4891. Roneo Ld., and W. Chipperfield. *Improvements in or relating to means or devices for supporting drawers, shelves and other sliding structures.*
4892. T. Kiriaco. *Improvements in pumps or centrifugal distributors for irrigation purposes and the like.*
4893. C. R. Madgwick. *Improvements in collapsible crates and boxes.*
4894. C. Le Petit. *Improvements in or relating to the production of fuels.*
4895. D. A. Bharucha. *Improvements in bricks or blocks of concrete and the like.*
4896. K. T. Alwa. *Improvements in trusses.*
4897. N. P. Roe. *Railway block section detector.*
4898. A. R. Khan. *Undetachable double swivel hinge for axle box face plates or covers of railway vehicles and the like.*
4899. J. S. Island. *Method and apparatus for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen.*
4900. J. H. Everingham. *Improvements in or relating to portable carriages for children*
4901. A. T. Collier. *Improvements in diaphragms for gramophones, phonographs, telephones and the like.*
4902. H. N. Borough-Copley. *Improved railway wagon door-lock.*
4903. D. H. Stent. *An improved means of fixing rails to railway sleepers or machines and the like to concrete or iron walls or floors.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

3932. J. M. Cooper. *Improvements in pneumatic or resilient tyres.*
4221. W. L. H. Roberts. *Improvements in furnaces.*
4318. M. F. Connell. *Improvements in recording machines or totalisators.*
4638. J. Mucklow. *Improved machine for extracting stalk from tea.*
4717. E. E. Dutt. *A process for the manufacture of portland cement from feldspar residues.*
4750. A. J. Jung. *Improvements in or relating to carburettors.*
4779. B. S. Bharado. *Indian kitchen chula.*
4823. F. H. Kettell and Hobson & Sons (London) Ld. *Improvements in helmets.*
4824. J. S. Arthur and L. G. Killby. *A new compound of lime and bromine and a process for its manufacture.*
4827. C. C. Stephen. *Improvements in machines for cleaning scrap rubber or other substances.*
4828. Measuregraph Co. *Fabric measuring and cost computing machine.*
4829. Holt Manufacturing Co. *Improvements in and relating to chain-track vehicles.*
4830. A. T. Ellis and H. A. Hands. *Improvements in and relating to the valves of internal combustion engines.*
4832. Holt Manufacturing Co. *Improvements in or relating to chain-tracks for vehicle with self-laying tracks.*

4833. J. H. Walker. *Improvements in and relating to metal reinforcement for concrete.*
4834. W. H. Dixon. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of match boxes.*
4835. A. J. F. Lee. *Improvements relating to submersible vessels.*
4836. A. J. F. Lee. *An immersible salvage vessel.*
4837. R. L. Datta. *Production of chromates.*
4838. R. L. Datta. *Improvements in the production of trinitrophenol.*
4841. J. M. Marum. *An improved method and apparatus for vaporizing volatile oils for disinfecting and other purposes.*
4842. T. W. Dear. *Improvements in adjustable hubs for cart wheels and the like.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

4699. Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ld. *Improvements in or relating to automatic telephone systems.*
4716. E. E. Dutt. *A process for the manufacture of soluble potash salts from feldspar.*
4720. B. B. Raha. *Reversible reaction superheated steam turbine (locomotive type).*
4724. A. O. Crozier. *An improvement in manufacture of cementitious articles.*
4727. J. White, Junior, and A. W. Wall. *Improvements in or relating to carburetters for internal-combustion engines.*
4729. A. A. Holle. *Improvements in aerofoils for aeroplanes and the like.*
4738. F. Handley Page. *Attachment device for connection of tension wires to aircraft spars.*
4739. F. Handley Page. *Landing gear for aircraft.*
4740. F. Handley Page. *Power unit for aircraft.*
4743. H. H. Berry. *Improvements in and relating to electric fires or heaters.*
4750. W. H. Biddle. *Improvements in or relating to railway and similar signals.*
4754. Oil Refining Improvements Co., Ld. *Improvements in the purification of petroleum oils.*
4760. Hall Motor Fuel, Ltd. *Process of and apparatus for deodorising and clarifying volatile organic bodies.*
4761. J. N. Goudie. *Improvements in luffing mechanism for jib cranes.*
4762. F. D. Mulligan. *A non-porous cement.*
4767. S. S. Lawrence and L. B Lawrence. *Improvements in eye protectors.*
4769. T. E. Richards. *Improvements relating to structures.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7 accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

3557. Pacific Commercial Co.
3653. Commercial Research Co.
3654. Commercial Research Co.
4155. Sheffield and Rand & Co., Ld.
4164. Usher.
4179. Griffith.
4194. Gerrard.
4379. Kottmann.
4402. Spencer and Hine.
4461. Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of America.
4463. Dunham.
4464. British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Ld.
4465. British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Ld.
4466. British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Ld.
4467. British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Ld.
4468. Savage.
4469. Taylor.
4470. Taylor.
4471. Taylor.
4475. Nathan.
4476. Pech.
4477. Dumail.
4481. Vickers, Ld.
4484. Mehta.
4485. James.
4486. Mond and Heberlein.
4487. British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Ld.
4488. Libbey Glass Co.
4490. Henry Ford & Son, Inc.
4491. Henry Ford & Son, Inc.
4492. Henry Ford & Son, Inc.
4493. Henry Ford & Son, Inc.
4494. Franks International Patents Syndicate, Inc., and Franks Universal Patents Co., Inc.
4495. Wakefield & Co., Ld.
4496. O'Reilly.
4502. A. B. C. Coupler Ld.
4503. Markwick.
4504. Shurfuddin Ahmed.
4505. Marr.
4506. Commercial Research Co.

4511. Wallace and Guthrie.
4522. Svenska Ackumulator Aktiebolaget, Jungner.
4528. Merchant Jr.
4529. Raha.
4530. Fulton Iron Works Co.
4533. Jackson and Ramsay.
4534. Jackson and Ramsay.
4535. Still.
4536. Handley Page.
4537. Handley Page.
4538. Handley Page.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

503 of 1906. Pearson. (To 20 November 1920.)
480 of 1907. Le Bas and anr. (To 23 November 1920.)
442 of 1909. Soc. Anonyme Pour L'Exploitation des Procedes, Westinghouse-Leblanc. (To 19 March 1921.)
462 of 1910. Consolidated Brake and Engineering Co., Ld., and anr. (To 4 November 1920.)
484 of 1910. Luard and ors. (To 4 November 1920.)
544 of 1910. Levick. (Jr.) (To 1 December 1920.)
153 of 1911. Nabi Buksh. (To 5 August 1920.)
222 of 1911. Rubber Substitute (1910) Ld. (To 28 November 1920.)
607 of 1911. Watson. (To 6 January 1921.)
608 of 1911. Watson. (To 6 January 1921.)
575 of 1912. Trautmann and anr. (To 31 October 1920.)
596 of 1912. Davidson. (To 12 November 1920.)
622 of 1912. Taylor and anr. (To 25 November 1920.)
623 of 1912. Byrne. (To 25 November 1920.)
624 of 1912. Byrne. (To 25 November 1920.)
830 of 1913. British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Ld. (To 17 March 1921.)
1219 of 1913. Aziz and Buksh. (To 1 October 1920.)
1242 of 1913. White. (To 16 October 1920.)
1246 of 1913. Sunderland. (To 20 October 1920.)
1267 of 1913. Vonning and anr. (To 27 October 1920.)
1286 of 1913. Rees. (To 5 November 1920.)
1307 of 1913. Soc. Agganciamento Crescimbeni. (To 13 November 1920.)
1892 of 1914. Rogers. (To 5 October 1920.)
1907 of 1914. Mauss Continuous Centrifugal Separator, Ld. (To 20 October 1920.)
1911 of 1914. Embrey. (To 26 October 1920.)
1935 of 1914. Murray. (To 16 November 1920.)
1936 of 1914. Murray. (Te 16 November 1920.)
2332 of 1915. Allan. (To 9 October 1920.)
2406 of 1915. Gahagan. (To 13 December 1920.)
2443 of 1916. Longworth. (To 19 January 1921.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1913.

1024. (Torkington.) 1030. (Jagenberg.) 1031. (Jagenberg.)

1914.

1753. (Tait.) 1756. (Stokes.)

1915.

2195. (Balcarras.) 2196. (Williams.) 2198 (Parry.) 2200. (Singh.) 2201. (Moore.) 2202. (Sayer.) 2205. (Johnston.)

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of

applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) must be made in English and addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed and a full address given in all communications.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, together with current regulations and instructions. *These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.*

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs or on their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Models are not required unless specially asked for. Drawings must be on tracing cloth and the Rules and Instructions for the preparation of drawings as given in the Handbook should be strictly followed. A provisional patent cannot be secured under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

4. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India application should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

5. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission for which due allowance should be made. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

6. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration. Neither does this Act deal with *pictures, photographs, etc.*, for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

7. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.	HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.	JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.	KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
BOMBAY	Record Office.	LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
,,	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.	LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
,,	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.	MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No 1, Council House Street.	,,	College of Engineering.
,,	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.	MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.	NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.	POONA	College of Engineering.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.	RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.	ROORKEE	Thomason College.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.	SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.
		WASHINGTON (U.S.A.)	The Patent Office.

8. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore. Specifications and

other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be seen in the Patent Office, Calcutta, in the Record Office, Bombay, and in the Connemara Library, Madras.

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THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 21st March 1917.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Sub-Surveyors
5. Tracers.
6. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

W. G. WOOD,

Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that on or about 6th August 1919 treasure consisting of gold jewels as detailed below valued at Rs. 70 were found by Obula reddi Narasayya while digging the floor of his new house at Chinna Kesampalle Badvel taluk, Cuddapah district.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Cuddapah at his office at Cuddapah on March 2nd, 1920, in view of the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

List of property found.

3 gold kammalu.

Portion of a gold bugada.

17 gold gundlu, all weighing about 3 tolas.

E. S. SRINIVASA,

for Collector.

CUDDAPAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated 29th September 1919.

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CALCUTTA,
The 24th July 1919.

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***N.B.*—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.**

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 13th October 1919.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th October 1919.

	Total amount of notes in circulation.			Reserve													Remarks.
				Coin and Bullion.										Securities. (Purchase Price.)		Total.	
				In India.			In England.		In His Majesty's Dominions.	In transit between India, England, and His Majesty's Dominions.		In the U. S. A. and in transit therefrom.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Held in India	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		13	14	15	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b) (c)	R	
Calcutta	52,79,500	64,45,98,531	64,98,7[illegible],031	8,03,51,961	3,60,13,521	14,80,68,700	...	...	1,53,704	84,22,528	...	...	2,90,50,000	17,02,99,946	82,49,94,495	1,29,73,54,795	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 of rupee paper & R7,40,00,000 Indian Treasury Bills. (b) Nominal value—R84,05,10,001. (c) Includes Treasury Bills purchased under section 3, Act XI of 1917, as amended by Act V of 1918 and Act II of 1919.
Cawnpore	...	7,78,49,238	7,78,49,238	6,41,[illegible]1,101	47,73,285	...	...	...	...			...	...			6,89,04,386	
Lahore	...	13,24,25,506	13,24,25,506	3,13,84,745	1,80,07,574	...	...	...	...	...		...	...			4,9[illegible],92,319	
Bombay	22,88,175	47,64,90,584	47,87,78,759	12,83,08,599	11,43,02,358	1,67,58,541	...	...	...	...		...	...		...	35,93,69,498	
Karachi	...	5,95,88,825	5,95,88,825	1,06,11,408	21,52,598	...		...	...	...		...	...			1,27,64,006	
Madras	5,71,080	21,02,43,454	21,08,14,534	1,76,06,744	43,54,043	...	...	...	...		...	...	...			2,19,60,787	
Rangoon	...	12,87,87,931	12,87,87,931	1,15,73,702	35,47,581		...	...	...	...		...	...			1,51,21,253	
	81,88,755	1,72,99,84,069	1,73,81,22,824	34,39,68,200	18,31,50,960	16,48,27,241	...	...	1,53,704	84,22,528	...	...	2,90,50,000	17,02,99,946	82,49,94,495	1,72,48,67,074	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			1,32,55,750	*Deduct*—Amount due on T. Ts. drawn by one Circle on another												...	
Total Circulation R			1,72,48,67,074	Total Reserve R												1,72,48,67,074	

There was no transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 7th October 1919
There was no gold in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 7th October 1919.

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th September 1919.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1842-43.	of 1854-55	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	4 PER CENT. Terminable Loan of 1915-16.	Conversion Loan of 1916-17.	INDIAN WAR LOAN. 5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922.	2ND INDIAN WAR LOAN. 5½ per cent War Bonds 1921.	5½ per cent War Bonds 1923.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1925.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928.	TOTAL.
Balance of 15th September 1919	25,59,900	86,83,400	3,79,75,900	1,55,07,300	59,08,900	15,64,700	6,600	40,04,700	7,85,750	17,700	9,60,825	8,725	...	13,900	7,49,000	7,87,47,200
Add—																
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th September 1919 . .	...	...	26,000	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	3,000	...	500	...	3,000	32,600
	25,59,800	86,83,400	3,80,01,900	1,55,07,300	59,08,900	15,64,700	6,600	40,04,700	7,85,850	17,700	9,63,825	8,725	500	13,900	7,52,000	7,87,79,800
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	10,200	77,300	87,600	1,06,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	2,82,600
Balance on 30th September 1919	25,59,800	86,73,200	3,79,24,600	1,54,19,700	58,02,400	15,64,700	6,600	40,04,700	7,85,850	17,700	9,63,825	8,725	500	13,900	7,51,000	7,84,97,200

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st July 1919 Enfaced from India 12,514 lakhs, re-transferred from London 13,064 lakhs.
„ 1st Aug. 1919 „ 15th August „ ditto ... ditto ...
„ 16th „ „ „ 31st „ „ ditto ... ditto 7 lakhs.
„ 1st Septr. „ „ 15th Septr. „ ditto ... ditto 9 „
„ 16th „ „ „ 30th „ „ ditto ... ditto 3 „

12,514 13,083

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 13th October 1919.

S. A. W. SITWELL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th October 1919.

LIABILITIES		Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	6,15,21,960	0	0
					Other authorized Investments	1,39,04,144	0	0
Reserve Fund	Rs. 1,94,00,000 A. 0 P. 0				Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	11,10,31,942	11	10
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below*	25,00,000 0 0	1,69,00,000	0	0	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	5,56,00,778	10	10
					Bills discounted and purchased	1,57,58,617	3	3
					Balances with other Banks	72,93,817	13	4
					Bullion	......		
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments		25,00,000	0	0	Dead Stock	28,65,143	2	9
					Stamps	15,163	1	10
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs. 2,17,56,312 A. 13 P. 7	3,54,38,547	11	5	Sundries	4,31,187	10	4
Public Deposits at Branches	1,36,82,234 13 10					26,84,31,754	6	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		32,58,79,419	2	6	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* Rs. 7,40,21,431 A. 3 P. 11; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 6,52,67,713 13 6	13,92,89,145	1	5
Bank Post Bills, etc.		39,82,043	8	0				
Sundries		30,20,889	1	8				
RUPEES		40,77,20,899	7	7	RUPEES	40,77,20,899	7	7

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs., value Rs. 3,80,010 0 0

† Do. do. do. „ 5,20,905 0 0

Rs. 9,00,915 0 0

By the order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 16th October 1919.

C. M. TALLACK,
Chief Accountant.

S. A. H. SITWELL,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.

Percentage 37·82.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 16th October 1919.

The Directors have made the following change in the Bank's European Establishment:—

Mr. B. Stephenson, O. B. E., M.C., to act as Agent at Burra Bazaar Branch, as from the 15th October 1919, *vice* Mr. A. N. Dix transferred to Head Office.

By order of the Directors,

S. A. H. SITWELL,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Revenue (Special) Department, No. 1881.

FORM 2.

(License to carry on business of winning, extracting, smelting, dressing, refining or dealing by way of wholesale trade in metal or metallic ore to which the Indian Non-ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918, applies).

No. 1 of 1919-20, dated 8th October 1919.

License is hereby granted to Messrs. Bird & Co., Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta, to win, extract, smelt, dress, refine, deal by way of wholesale trade in the Madras Presidency in the metals and ores specified below:—

Zinc,
Copper,
Tin,
Lead,
Nickel, and
Aluminium.

S. WADSWORTH,
Temporary Additional Secretary to Government.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN INDIA, DHANBAD P. O., MANBHUM.

Indian Mines Act, 1901.

NOTICE.

An examination for first class Coal Mine Managers' Certificates of Competency under the rules applicable to coal mines will be held on the 16th, 17th and 18th February 1920 An examination for Second class Coal Mine Managers' Certificates of Competency will be held on the 23rd, 24th and 25th February 1920. Both examinations will be held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbad.

Rules 32 and 33 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, require that a candidate for a first class certificate must be at least 23 years of age and have had at least five years' practical experience in a coal mine, and for a second class certificate be at least 21 years of age and have had at least three years' practical experience in a coal mine. The periods of practical experience may be reduced to three years and one year respectively, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining subjects after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

The fees are Rs. 15 in the case of first class certificates and Rs. 8 in the case of second class certificates. By rule 34 of Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Notification No. 2968—82, dated the 21st April 1906, "these fees shall be paid not less than one month prior to the date of the examination, to the Chief Inspector of Mines at his office." The fees may be remitted by money order or paid in any other manner.

Applications and fees should be addressed to the Chief Inspector of Mines in India, Dhanbad P.O., E. I. Railway, and not to any Officer by name. No candidate will be permitted to sit at the examination unless his application, supported by original certificates as to experience and character, and fee, is received, in the case of a candidate for the first class certificate examination on or before the 15th January 1920, and, in the case of a candidate for the second class certificate examination on or before the 22nd January 1920. Candidates are advised to send all papers under registered cover.

G. F. ADAMS,
Chief Inspector of Mines in India,
and *ex-officio* President of the Board of Examiners.

DHANBAD,
The 13th October 1919.

RAJPUTANA ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION'S ORDERS.

Mount Abu, the 7th October 1919.

No. 3037-*S*.—Mr. C. E. Hall, Superintending Engineer, having reverted to the United Provinces, Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. H. Hogg, C.M.G., R.E., took over charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer and Secretary in the Public Works Department, Rajputana, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th October 1919.

C. C. H. HOGG, Lieut.-Colonel,

Secretary, Public Works Department, Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 9th October 1919.

No. 6068-*Education*.—With reference to the Notification No. 4564-Education, dated the 29th July 1919, and in exercise of the powers vested under Section 240(1) (*a*) of Act III of 1911 (The Punjab Municipal Act) and Section 55(2) (*c*) of Act XX of 1883 (The Punjab District Boards Act) the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules for the supply of liveries to servants of local bodies in the Province of Delhi:—

Rules for regulating the supply of liveries to servants of local bodies.

1. In these rules the word 'livery' means any distinctive uniform clothing and includes the scarlet livery ordinarily worn by messengers in Government offices. It does not include the belt and badge worn by messengers, but includes such accessories as turbans when supplied at the public expense.
2. The supply in every case is subject to the ordinary rules of budget provision and reappropriation.
3. A new livery may not be supplied at the expense of the local body within two years.
4. Liveries costing not more than Rs. 12 each may be supplied subject to the provisions of rule 3 above and with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner.
5. Belts, buckles and badges may be supplied, with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, subject to the limit of Rs. 12 in each case and to the proviso that the supply in each case must last for four years. Buckles and brass badges should in practice last much longer.

NOTE.—Any of the limits prescribed by this rule or by rules 3 and 4 may for special reasons be relaxed by the Deputy Commissioner.

Delhi, the 10th October 1919.

No. 6113-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned Municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 4th October 1919 is published for information:—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	225,471	171	154	325	110	98	208	1	...	...	105	11	68	1	22	...	45	29	74	74·95	47·97
	Notified Area	3,673	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total . .	220,144	171	154	325	110	98	208	1	...	...	105	11	68	1	22	...	45	29	74	78·75	47·20

No. 6115 C. & I.—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current in Delhi Province are published for information :—

Retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the head-quarters of the Delhi District at the close of the half month ending the 30th September 1919.

ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee. Srs.	Chts.	ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee. Srs.	Chts.
			Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	6	4
Wheat, white	6	6	Maize	...	
Barley	8	8	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál). Cawnpuri	3	8
Rice, Best sort	2 2	0 8	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál). Desi	4	0
			Firewood	15	0
Rice, Common sort	4	0	Salt (Sambhar) Wholesale	...	
Jowár (Andropogon sorghum)	7	8	Salt (Sambhar) Retail	15	0
Bijra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	6	0	Gur	3	4
Mandwa (Eleusine Coracana)	...		Cotton (unginned)	...	
Kangni (Setaria Italica)	...		Bejhar	8	8

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the headquarters of the Delhi District during the fortnight ending the 30th September 1919.

WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND OF 82⅐ LBS. OR 40 SEERS OF 80 TOLAS EACH.

ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees. Rs.	A.	P.	ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees. Rs.	A.	P.
Rice, unhusked	...			Cotton seed	4	8	0
Rice, husked	7	2	0	Ghi	82	0	0
Wheat white	6	2	0	Flour (wheat)	7	0	0
Barley	4	8	0	Tobacco leaf (dry)	8	0	0
Oats	7	8	0	Turmeric (unground)	17	0	0
Jowár	5	0	0	Salt (Sambhar)	2	6	0
Bájra	6	6	0	Raw hides (cow)	80	0	0
Maize	...			Bran	4	4	0
Gram	6	2	0	Grass (dry)	3	0	0
Arhar Dál, Cawnpuri	10	8	0	Bhusa (white)	1	8	0
Arhar Dál, Desi	9	8	0	Jowár stalks (green)	0	8	0
Linseed	...			Bengal coal	1	0	0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	12	0	0	Kerosine oil (per tin, stating the brand) Elephant mark	4	6	0
Poppy-seed	...						
Til (jinjili seed) white	15	0	0	Plough bullocks, per pair	350	0	0
Sugar (raw), gur (Lawar)	11	8	0	Sheep, per score	...		
Cotton (cleaned)	...						

Delhi, the 11th October 1919.

No. 6139-R. & A.—In exercise of the powers vested in him under section 43 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (II of 1912), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confirm the following rules published with his Notification No. 4890-R. & A., dated the 13th August 1919.

RULES.

Members interest.

No member, other than a registered society shall hold more than one-fifth of the share capital of a Co-operative Society whether the liability be limited or unlimited.

Application for registration.

2. (a) Every application for the Registration of a society shall be submitted to the registrar in the form prescribed by him.

(b) The application may be submitted either by a registered society or societies or by persons not less than 10 in number and all above the age of 18. When a registered society is an applicant the application shall be signed on its behalf by the officer of the society duly empowered for that purpose under the bye-laws of the society.

(c) Together with the application shall be submitted two copies of the bye-laws which the society proposes to adopt, unless the model bye-laws issued by the Registrar are adopted in their entirety, in which case a note to that effect shall be recorded on the application.

(d) When bye-laws other than the model bye-laws are adopted the Registrar shall when he has approved of them, return one copy of the society, stamped with the official seal of the Registrar, at the time when he sends the certificate of registration.

3. When the Registrar refuses to register a society or its bye-laws he shall record in writing his reasons for refusing.

Compulsory bye-laws.

4. A society shall make bye-laws in respect of the following matters :—

(a) Name.
(b) Registered address.
(c) Objects for which the society is established.
(d) Purposes to which the funds may be applied.
(e) Qualifications for membership, the terms of admission of members, and the mode of election.
(f) Nature and extent of the liability of members.
(g) Withdrawal and expulsion of members, and the payments, if any, to be made to such members.
(h) Transfer of the shares or interest of members.
(i) Manner of raising funds.
(j) General meetings, and the procedure and powers of such meetings.
(k) Appointment, suspension and removal of members of the committee and officers ; the powers and duties of the committee and officers.

If the objects of the society include the creation of funds to be lent to the members, additional bye-laws shall be made on the following matters :—

(l) The tribe, class, caste, occupation, or residence of the members.
(m) The conditions on which loans may be made to members, including—
  (1) the rate of interest ;
  (2) the maxima amount which may be lent to a member ;
  (3) extension of the term and renewal of loans ;
  (4) the purposes of loans ;
  (5) security for repayment.
(n) The consequences of default in payment of any sum due on account of shares or loan.
(o) Disposal of the profits.
(p) The authorisation of an officer to sign documents on behalf of the society.

Amendment of bye-laws.

5. (a) Subject to the provisions of section 11 of the Act and of rule 4 of these rules a society may from time to time make new bye-laws for the conduct of its business, or may amend or cancel any bye-laws already made.

(b) Such additions, amendments or cancellation shall only be made by the majority of members present at a general meeting at which not less than two-thirds of the members are present, provided, that in the case of societies with limited liability, model bye-laws or amendments previously approved by the Registrar may be adopted by a majority consisting of two-thirds of the members present at a general meeting of which due notice of the intention to discuss such model bye-laws or amendments has been given.

(c) Two copies of such amendments, signed by two officers of the society, shall be submitted to the Registrar accompanied by—

(1) a statement that the provisions of clause (b) have been fully complied with ;
(2) an application that the change in the bye-laws be registered.

If the Registrar approves of the amendments he shall register them, retain one copy in his office and return the other to the society with a certificate that the amendments have been registered.

Explanation :—

Amendment includes a new bye-law and a resolution rescinding a bye-law.

6. Every society with unlimited liability shall from time to time fix, in a general meeting, the maximum liability it may incur in loans or deposits from non-members. The maximum so fixed shall be subject to the sanction of the Registrar who may at any time reduce it. No society may receive any loans or deposit from a non-member which will make its liability to non-members exceed the limit sanctioned by the Registrar.

Limits of loans.

7. (*a*) Every society shall from time to time hold general meetings as provided in the bye-laws for the disposal of necessary business including—

General meetings.

(1) the fixing of a maximum liability as required by rule 6 ;
(2) the fixing of a maximum credit for each member ;
(3) the election of members of committee;
(4) the consideration of the annual balance sheet ;
(5) the consideration of the audit note and any inspection note by the Registrar or Inspection.

(*b*) Questions before the general meeting shall be decided, unless otherwise specifically provided, by a majority of members present. In primary societies no proxies shall be allowed.

In Unions and Central Banks no proxies shall be allowed for individual members but a shareholding society may be represented by any of its members empowered by general or special resolution to do so.

(*c*) The Registrar or any person authorised by him may at any time summon a special general meeting of the society in such manner and at such time and place as he may direct. He may also direct what matters shall be discussed by the meeting. Such meeting shall have all the powers and be subject to the same rules as a meeting called according to the bye-laws of the society.

8. Members of the committee shall be appointed, suspended and removed in a general meeting by the majority of members present.

Managing committee.

9. A member is not eligible for the committee if—
(*a*) he is under 21 years of age ;
(*b*) he holds any office of profit under the society or receives any honorarium ;
(*c*) (in a credit society) he lends money on his own account.

10. A member of the committee shall cease to hold office if—
(*a*) he ceases to be a share-holder, or
(*b*) he is declared insolvent, or
(*c*) he becomes of unsound mind, or
(*d*) he is convicted of any offence involving dishonesty or is imprisoned for three months, or
(*e*) he accepts any office of profit under the society or receives any honorarium, or
(*f*) (in a credit society) he lends money on his own account.

11. The committee shall exercise all the powers of the society except those reserved for the general meeting, and subject to any regulations or restrictions duly laid down by the society in a general meeting or in the bye-laws.

Powers of committee.

12. The duties of the committee shall include the following :—

Duties of committee.

(1) To comply with the Act and the rules made thereunder, and the bye-laws of the society.
(2) To maintain true and accurate accounts.
(3) To keep a true account of the assets and liabilities.
(4) To keep a correct register of members.
(5) To lay before the annual general meeting a profit and loss account and a balance sheet.
(6) To assist the inspection of the books by any person authorised to see them.
(7) (In a credit society.) To watch that loans are applied to the approved purposes for which they were made.

13. Every credit society shall maintain—

Books of a society.

(*a*) a cash book ;
(*b*) a ledger account for each member ;
(*c*) a register showing when loans are due for repayment ;
(*d*) a register of deposits ;
(*e*) a minute book.

14. Every Central Bank shall exhibit its annual balance sheet to any person desiring to see it during office hours. Every primary credit society shall exhibit its annual balance sheet to any person interested in its funds as member, depositor, or creditor.

Publication of balance sheet.

Annual statements.

15. The committee of every society, or some officers of the society appointed for this purpose by the committee, shall prepare yearly in such form as may be prescribed by the Registrar, (a) an account showing the income and expenditure for the year, (b) a profit and loss account, and (c) a balance sheet. The account shall be made up to 31st July, and a copy of each account shall be sent to the Registrar within such time as he may direct.

Copies.

16. For the purpose of section 26 of the Act a copy of an entry in the book of a society may be certified by a certificate written at the foot of such copy, declaring that it is a true copy of such entry, and that the book containing the entry is still in the custody of the society, such certificate being dated and signed by the Secretary of the society or other officer approved by the Registrar.

Register of members.

17. Every society shall maintain a register of members showing—

(a) the name, address and occupation of each member, and a statement of the shares held by him;
(b) the date on which each member's name was entered in the register;
(c) the date on which any person ceased to be a member;
(d) the nominee, if any, appointed under rule 20;

Disputes.

18. (a) Any dispute concerning the business of a co-operative society between members or past members of the society or persons claiming through them, or between a member or past member or person so claiming and the committee or any officer shall be referred to the Registrar. Reference may be made by the committee or by the society by resolution in general meeting or by any party to the dispute, or if the dispute concern a sum due from a member of the committee to the society, by any member of the society.

(b) The Registrar may either decide the dispute himself or appoint an arbitrator or refer it to three arbitrators, of whom one shall be nominated by each of the parties and the third shall be nominated by the Registrar and shall act as chairman. When any party to a dispute fails to nominate a suitable arbitrator within 15 days the Registrar may make the nomination. No legal practitioner may be nominated as arbitrator by any party.

(c) In such a proceeding the Registrar or arbitrator shall have power to administer oaths, to require the attendance of the parties and witnesses, and to require the production of all necessary books and documents by a summons delivered orally or sent by hand or by registered posts, or through the nearest civil court having jurisdiction in the area in which the society operates and shall further have power to order the expenses of determining the dispute to be paid either out of the funds of the society or by such party or parties to the dispute as he may think fit.

(d) The Registrar or arbitrator shall hear the evidence of the parties and witnesses who attend and upon that evidence and after consideration of any documentary evidence produced by either side, a decision or award shall be given in accordance with justice, equity, and good conscience and shall be reduced to writing. In the absence of any party duly summoned to attend, the dispute may be decided against him in default. Where three arbitrators are appointed, the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

(e) Any person duly summoned by the Registrar or arbitrator to appear before him or to produce any document and failing to do so shall be liable to the penalties prescribed in paragraph 7 (2) of the second schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

(f) Any party aggrieved by an award of an arbitrator may appeal to the Registrar in person or by agent within one month of the date of the award.

(g) An arbitrator's award, if no appeal has been made within a month, or a decision of the Registrar originally or in appeal, shall not, as between the parties to the dispute, be liable to be called in question in any civil or revenue court, and shall be in all respects final and conclusive, except on proof of the receipt of a corrupt gratification by the arbitrator.

(h) A decision or award shall on application to any civil court having jurisdiction in the area in which the society operates be enforced in the same manner as a decree of such court.

(i) In proceedings before the Registrar or an arbitrator no party shall be represented by a legal practitioner.

Withdrawal of members.

19. In societies of unlimited liability—

(a) a member who is not in debt to the society and is not surety for an unpaid debt, may withdraw from the society after giving one month's notice to the Secretary;
(b) a member who ceases to be qualified under the bye-laws shall be removed by the committee;
(c) a member may be removed or expelled from the society in such way and for such cause only as may be prescribed by the bye-law;
(d) a member withdrawing, removed or expelled from the society shall be entitled to repayment without interest of any money paid by him or his predecessor in interest towards the purchase of shares, after the period prescribed in the bye-laws.

20. Every member of a society may nominate a person to whom his share or interest referred to in section 22 of the Act shall on his death be transferred or the sum specified shall be paid and may from time to time revoke or modify such nomination. The nomination shall be recorded in the register of members, and attested by the thumb mark or signature of the member. The value of the share or interest shall be represented by the sum actually paid by him to acquire such share or interest unless the bye-laws provided for calculation or otherwise. The nominee may become a member only if admitted by the committee.

Nominee.

21. The reserve fund of a society may, unless the Registrar by special order direct it to be invested as provided in section 32 (1), (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), be utilized in the business of the society.

Reserve fund.

22. The reserve fund shall be indivisible and no member shall be entitled to claim a specified share in it.

23. On the dissolution of a society, the reserve fund shall be applied to discharging the liabilities of the society and to the repayment of the share capital.

Any sum that may remain may be applied to such object of local and public utility as may be selected by the committee and approved by the Registrar.

If within three months of the dissolution of the society the committee fails to select an object that is approved by the Registrar, the latter shall credit the balance of the reserve fund to the co-operative society to which the society was affiliated or shall deposit the amount in some co-operative or other bank until a new co-operative society with a similar area of operations is registered, in which case it shall be credited to the reserve fund of the new society.

24. (*a*) In a society with limited liability the dividend shall not exceed 10 per cent. per annum on share capital actually paid up without the previous consent of the Chief Commissioner. No bonus to share-holders shall be distributed in addition to dividend.

Dividend.

(*b*) In a society with unlimited liability and with shares no dividend or bonus shall be paid until ten years have elapsed from the date of registration. In the eleventh year, after at least one quarter of the accumulated net profits has been carried to the reserve fund, the remainder of such profits may be apportioned among the members in the form of non-returnable shares. In the twelfth and each following year, after at least one-fourth of the net profits of the year have been carried to the reserve fund, a dividend not exceeding 10 per cent. on each fully paid share may be paid from the remainder of the profits.

(*c*) No part of the funds of a society not having share capital shall be divided among the members as bonus or dividend.

(*d*) Without the sanction of the Registrar, no part of the funds of a society shall be divided as bonus or dividend or otherwise among the members until the entire expenditure incurred by the society during the year has been debited in the annual Profit and Loss Account before the net profit was calculated.

(*e*) No dividend shall be paid by any society while any claim due from the society to a depositor or lender remains unsatisfied.

(*f*) The Registrar may by general or special order direct that a society shall not pay a dividend or shall pay dividends at a reduced rate so long as it receives loans or deposits from non-members other than a Central Bank.

(*g*) In calculating profits for the purpose of declaring a dividend under this rule all interest due but which has not been recovered on the date up to which the balance sheet is prepared shall be excluded.

25. The appeal under section 39 of the Act from an order of the Registrar cancelling the registration of a society shall lie to the Chief Commissioner. No appeal shall lie against any other order of the Registrar passed in any matter dealt with in the Act or in the rules framed under the Act.

Appeal.

26. (*a*) On cancelling the registration of a society the Registrar may publish, in such manner as he thinks proper, a notice requiring claims against the society to be submitted within one month to him or to such person as he may name as liquidator. All liabilities recorded in the books of any society shall be deemed *ipso facto* to have been duly notified.

Winding up.

(*b*) When the registration of a society is cancelled under section 39 or 40 the liquidator shall take charge of the books of the society in order to wind up its affairs.

(*c*) If necessary the liquidator may institute suits for the recovery of sums due to the society.

(*d*) The liquidator shall proceed to determine the assets and liabilities of the society as they stood at the time of the cancellation of its registration, and shall determine the contributions to be made by the members and past members respectively to the assets of the society. He shall also determine by what persons and in what proportions the costs of the liquidation are to be borne.

(*e*) The liquidator may issue a summons to any person whose attendance is required either to give evidence or to produce documents. He may compel the attendance of any person to whom a summons is issued and for that purpose issue a warrant for his arrest through the civil court exercising jurisdiction in the area in which the society operates.

(*f*) The liquidator shall send all such processes for service to the civil court having jurisdiction in the area in which service is to be effected. The court shall proceed as if such processes had been issued by it and shall return them to the liquidator with a report of service.

(*g*) He shall make an order noting the names of members and past members of the society and the amount to be realized from each as contribution under clause (*b*), sub-section (2) of section 42, and as costs of liquidation under clause (*d*) of the same sub-section. This order shall be submitted to the Registrar for his approval, and he may modify it or refer it back to the liquidator for further enquiry or other action.

(*h*) A copy of the order as finally approved by the Registrar, accompanied if necessary by a list of the property of each member or past member against whom the decree has to be enforced shall be filed in the civil court having local jurisdiction to be enforced as laid down in clause (*a*), sub-section (5) of section 42.

(*i*) If the civil court is unable to recover the sum assessed against any member or members the liquidator may frame a subsidiary order or orders against any other member or members to the extent of the liability of each for the debts of the society until the whole amount due from the members is recovered and these orders shall be executed in the same way.

(*j*) The liquidator shall submit to the Registrar a quarterly report in such form as the Registrar may prescribe showing the progress made in the liquidation of the societies placed under his charge.

(*k*) All funds in charge of the liquidator shall be deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank or with such other bank or person as the Registrar may approve.

(*l*) After recovery of the dues of the society and the realisation of the contribution and the costs of liquidations from the members and past members, the liquidator shall, after meeting the liabilities of the society wind-up its affairs and submit a final report to the Registrar.

(*m*) The Registrar shall fix the amount of the fee, if any, to be paid to the liquidator.

(*n*) No appeal shall lie from any order of the liquidator under section 42.

Transactions with non-members.

27. Subject to principles to be laid down by the Local Government in respect to measure for the general promotion of agriculture and to the general control of the Local Government in this and in other respects, the transactions of a society with persons other than members shall be subject to such prohibition and restriction as may be prescribed by the Registrar.

Inspection of documents.

28. Any member of the public shall be permitted, on payment of a fee of one rupee for each occasion of inspecting, to inspect for any lawful purpose any public documents (exclusive of public documents privileged under sections 123, 124, 129 and 131 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872) filed in the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, in particular of the following documents, namely:—

(1) The registration register.
(2) The registration certificate of a society.
(3) The registered bye-laws of a society and amendments effected in such bye-laws.
(4) An order cancelling the registration of a society.
(5) An order directing the liquidation of a registered society.
(6) The annual accounts of a society.

The fees prescribed for certified copies of any public documents, which any person has under the preceding rule a right to inspect, are as follows:—

For a registration certificate Rs. 3; in the case of other documents, a sum calculated at the rate of two annas for each hundred words of the copy or extract.

Delegation of powers.

29. Powers to make rules under section 43 in respect to the following matters is delegated to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies:—

(*a*) Under clause (*h*) of section 43 (2) of the Act, prescribing the accounts and book to be kept by a registered co-operative society.

(*b*) Under clause (*i*) of section 43 (2) of the Act prescribing the returns to be submitted by a society to the Registrar and providing for the persons by whom and the form in which such returns shall be submitted.

(*c*) Under clause (*c*) of section 43 (2) of the Act prescribing for any society the maximum loan which may be made to any member without the Registrar's prior consent.

Condition.—The power hereby delegated does not extend to the making of any rule inconsistent with any rule made under the Act by the Local Government and for the time being in force.

CONCESSIONS TO CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

A.—CONCESSIONS GRANTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA UNDER SECTION 28.

Income-tax.—Notification No. 681-F., dated 28th December 1912 (Finance Department—Separate Revenue—Income-Tax), as amended by Notification No. 579-F., dated 2nd June 1913, omitting the word "credit."

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28, clause (*a*) of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (II of 1912), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the income-tax

payable in respect of the profits of any Co-operative Society for the time being registered under that Act or of the dividends or other payments received by the members of any such society on account of profits.

2. *Stamp duty.*—Notification No. 683-F., dated 28th December 1912 (Finance Department—Separate Revenue—Stamps), as amended by Notification No. 579-F., dated 2nd June 1913 (omitting the word "credit").

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28, clause (*b*), of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (II of 1912), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the stamp duty with which, under any law for the time being in force, instruments executed by or on behalf of any Co-operative Society for the time being registered under that Act, or instruments executed by any officer or member of any such society, and relating to the business of the society are respectively chargeable.

3. *Arbitration Awards*.—Notification No. 1245-F., dated 16th May 1919.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, Clause (*a*) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under Article 12 of Schedule I of the said Act on the awards of arbitrators in all disputes to which Co-operative Societies in the Delhi Province are parties.

4. *Registration.*—Notification No. 376-Judicial—Home Department, dated 24th April 1914.

In supersession of the Home Department, Notification, No. 2025, dated the 20th June 1910, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 28, clause (*c*), of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (II of 1912), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the following fees payable under the law of Registration for the time being in force, namely—

(*a*) All fees payable by or on behalf of any Co-operative Credit Society for the time being registered under that Act, and

(*b*) all fees payable in respect of any instrument executed by any officer or member of such a society and relating to the business thereof.

B.—CONCESSIONS AS TO THE USE OF TREASURY FACILITIES.

The following letters explain themselves :—

1. Circular letter No. 5-107-14, dated 4th March 1914, from Under-Secretary to Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, to the Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

* * * * * *

Paragraph 3.—The Government of India are prepared to agree to the receipt or the payment of remittances at sub-treasuries provided that no extra expenditure is thrown upon Government in the way of extra establishment at those sub-treasuries, and provided also that the amount of money to be remitted to or from a sub-treasury in order to meet the payments or to remove the money paid in, is not considerable . . . . they therefore leave it to the Local Accountant-General to settle . . . . the sub-treasuries at which remittances will be received and paid and the maximum amount of money transactions at each, sub-treasuries.

2. Letter No. T.-M.-1-8-750, dated 19th August 1916, from the Accountant-General Punjab, to the Deputy Commissioners.

With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of remittances of money belonging to the Co-operative Credit Societies through the treasuries including sub-treasuries both in their own districts and in other districts, I have the honour to point out for your information the concessions that have been granted to the Societies in this respect.

2. The occasions on which a remittance is sent by one society to another may be classified as follows :—

(A) Remittances from head-quarters treasury to—

(1) sub-treasuries within the same districts ;

(2) head-quarters treasuries in other districts ;

(3) sub-treasuries in other districts ;

(B) Remittances from a sub-treasury to—

(1) the head-quarters treasury of the same district ;

(2) the head-quarters treasury in other districts ;

(3) other sub-treasuries in the same district ;

(4) sub-treasuries in other districts.

3. Case A (1) is met by the issue of cash orders authorised in this office General letter No. 17, dated the 10th September 1915.

Case A (2) is governed by the revised article 143-B (9), Civil Account Code.

Case A (3) can be met by issue of Remittance Transfer Receipt which should include the cash order necessary to make the money payable at a sub-treasury—*vide* Note to article 390, Civil Account Code.

Case B (1) is regulated by the issue of payment bills on the head-quarters treasury when the money has been paid into the sub-treasury. The bill is cashed after tracing the credit of the money in the Tahsil Siah, the credit being shown in the schedule of unclassified items and the payment in Schedule F.

Case B (2) can be managed by payment bills as in Case B (1) and by obtaining Remittance Transfer Receipts to another treasury.

Case B (3) can be met by the payment of the money into the sub-treasury which will pass on the credit through its daily Siah to Sadr treasury which again will issue a cash order on the sub-treasury where payment is desired.

Case B (4) is the combination of the processes B (1), A (2) and A (1).

4. The above concessions are subject to the condition that the amounts paid in or paid out at any sub-treasury do not exceed Rs. 30,000, in the course of one year and the Treasury Officers should be instructed to apply to this office, for further instructions when the limit is exceeded at any sub-treasury. The Sadr treasury should, as far as possible, keep itself in touch with the probable requirements at sub-treasuries and keep the latter in funds.

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3. The issue of Remittance Transfer Receipts is governed by article 143 (*b*), Civil Account Code.

Remittance Transfer Receipts may be issued to Civil Officers at par :—

(*a*) Co-operative Societies—(Credit and non-credit).	For Remittances between societies, provided that the amount to be remitted is not less than Rs. 150.

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4. Letter No. 1249—268-2, dated 16th August 1905, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 567, dated the 17th June last, asking that societies registered under the Co-operative Credit Societies Act X of 1904, may be allowed the privilege of depositing their strong boxes for safe custody in Government treasuries.

2. The Government of India sanction the grant of the privilege in all cases in which the Local Government is satisfied that the society could not otherwise, except at unreasonable cost, arrange for the custody of its funds and papers either with a Government Savings Bank, or with an approved banker or in some other safe manner; on the condition that the concession may at any time be withdrawn should Government see fit.

3. I am to add that in considering whether there is room in the treasury, it must be remembered that accommodation should be reserved for a currency chest, whenever the Commissioner of Paper Currency may desire to create one. Moreover, when the concession is given, the society should be required to use a strong box of moderate dimensions with a good lock, sealed with a proper seal, and it should be warned that the treasury staff must not be harassed by too frequent applications to open the treasury. It is reasonable that the authorities of the society should be required to keep in their own office the money required for current needs and only to deposit in the treasury what will not often be wanted.

No. 1253.

Copy forwarded to the Government of the Punjab for information.

Endorsement by the Punjab Government, No. 136, dated 29th August 1905.

Copy forwarded to the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab, for the information of the Financial Commissioner and for favour of opinion whether the concession is necessary or desirable in the Punjab.

C.—CONCESSIONS RELATING TO THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK AND MONEY ORDERS.

1. Copy of a communication No. 1-49-27, dated 23rd November 1916, from the Postmaster-General, Punjab, and North-West Frontier Circle, to all Superintendents of Post Offices and Postmasters, Punjab, and North-West Frontier Circle, except the Superintendents of Post Offices, Kashmir, Peshawar, Derajat and Postmasters, Srinagar, Jammu, and Abbottabad, etc., etc.

With reference to the note below rule 42 (*k*) of the Post Office Savings Bank Rules, it is hereby ordered that in the case of public accounts opened in the names of Co-operative Credit Societies under rule 42 (*b*), the following classes of Post Offices in this circle should allow withdrawals from such accounts, of sums not exceeding Rs. 3,000, on three days' notice and of sums exceeding Rs. 3,000, but not exceeding Rs. 10,000, on ten days' notice :—

(*a*) All Post Offices situated at District Head-quarters.

(*b*) All Post Offices situated at sub-treasury stations, where there is a Telegraph Office.

2. All other Post Offices (excluding branch offices) at which such accounts are open should allow withdrawals from them of sums not exceeding Rs. 3,000 on ten days' notice.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 21st October, 1919.

No. 1658.—The following amendments have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India in Council in the rules for the nomination of Indians to the Indian Civil Service

which were published in the Home Department Notification no. 1278, dated the 5th September 1919 :—

(a) In rule (iv) after "British University" *add* "or has passed the examination for the Higher Diploma of the Mayo College, Ajmer."

(b) In rule (ix) for the words "an allowance of £200 sterling" *read* "an allowance at the rate of £200 sterling per annum."

The 22nd October, 1919.

No. 1666.—The services of the following officers are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date noted against each :—

Mr. M. M. L. Currie, I.C.S., 2nd September 1919.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. E. Knollys, I.A., 11th October 1919.

No. 1672.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. R. Roe is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 12th November 1919.

The 24th October, 1919.

No. 1691.—In supersession of the Home Department Notification no. 2104, dated the 9th August 1919, Rai Prasanna Kumar Basu Bahadur, a Superintendent in the Home Department, is granted combined leave for 5 months and 15 days, *viz.*, privilege leave for 2 months and 15 days and leave on medical certificate in continuation for 3 months, with effect from the 7th August 1919.

W. S. MARRIS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

JAILS.

The 22nd October, 1919.

No. 253.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 32 of the Prisoners Act, 1900 (Act III of 1900), the Governor General in Council hereby appoints the District Jail at Mogôk to be a place to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent.

JUDICIAL.

The 21st October, 1919.

No. 1487.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. C. Rankin, Barrister-at-Law, having been placed on deputation, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), section 105, sub-section (2), to appoint Mr. E. B. H. Panton, I.C.S., to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 10th November 1919, during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. C. Rankin, or until further orders.

The 22nd October, 1919.

No. 1502.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900 (VI of 1900), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. P. R. Young, Barrister-at-Law, Government Advocate, Burma, on leave, to be a Judge of the Chief Court, Lower Burma, in consequence of the resignation of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ormond, Barrister-at-Law, with effect from the 15th November 1919.

MEDICAL.

The 22nd October, 1919.

No. 539.—The services of Major R. Kelsall, D.S.O., M.D., I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Burma, with effect from the 29th April 1919.

POLICE.

The 24th October, 1919.

No. 1303.—The services of Mr. A. H. Marshall, Senior Superintendent of Police, Delhi, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the 5th May 1919.

PUBLIC.

The 16th October, 1919.

No. 2053.—Mr. R. J. Watson, Inspector of Judicial Offices in Bengal, assumed charge of his duties as a member of the Secretariat Procedure Committee on the 13th October 1919.

W. F. RICE,

Addl. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st October, 1919.

No. 3587-Est. A.—Saiyid Ali Shah, Head Clerk, Kermanshah Consulate, is appointed to be Indian Attaché to His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General and Agent of the Government of India in Khorasan, with effect from 11th October 1919.

The 23rd October, 1919.

No. 242 A.—The services of Khan Bahadur Muzaffar Khan are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 1st September 1919.

No. 3623-Est. A.—Lieutenant H. E. Caunter, attached 40th Pathans, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the 4th October 1919.

H. R. C. DOBBS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 22nd October, 1919.

No. 3593-Est. A.—Mr. Denys Bray, C.I.E., C.B.E., a Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, is re-appointed to the effective list of the Political Department and is granted privilege leave for 4 months and 5 days combined with furlough for 8 months and 25 days under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 14th September 1919.

No. 3596-Est. A.—Rao Saheb Mancklal Choonilal Hora, Indian Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, held charge of the current duties of the office of First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda in addition to his own duties during the period from 9th July to 10th October 1919.

R. E. HOLLAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

Simla, the 18th October, 1919.

No. 2728-F.—In pursuance of sub-section 2 of section 3 of the Gold (Import) Act, 1917, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rates at which payment shall be made for gold taken possession of under the provisions of the said Act :—

Class of gold.	Rate.
(1) Gold coins coined at His Majesty's Royal Mint in England or at any mint established in pursuance of a Proclamation of His Majesty as a branch of His Majesty's Royal Mint.	Rs. 11-11-0 per sovereign.
Provided that such coins have not been called in by any Proclamation made in pursuance of the Coinage Act, 1870, or have not lost weight so as to be of less weight than that for the time being prescribed for like coins by or under the said statute as the least current weight.	
(2) All other gold not included in entry No. 1 ...	Re. 1 for every 9·662 grains troy of fine gold.

2. The notification by the Government of India in the Finance Department No. 2541½-F., dated the 30th September 1919, is hereby cancelled.

(NOTE 1.—Gold shipped to India on a through bill of lading before the 20th October 1919 will be paid for at the rates hitherto in force.

NOTE 2.—When firms or institutions have arranged to import gold into India and wish to avoid risks from possible variations in the acquisition rate before it is delivered to the Government of India, the Controller of Currency or, in the case of gold delivered at Bombay, the Accountant General, Bombay, will be prepared to contract on behalf of the Government of India to pay for the gold on delivery at the acquisition rate prevailing at the time the gold was purchased for shipment. Firms or institutions wishing to take advantage of this arrangement must declare the fact and date of purchase to the above officers without delay and as soon as they have received intimation thereof. The officer making the contract will take such undertaking as he thinks fit from the firm or institution to ship and deliver gold with all possible expedition for payment at the rate stated.

The India Office is prepared to make a similar arrangement with firms and institutions who find it more convenient to submit in London evidence of their having engaged gold for shipment to India.)

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 20th October, 1919.

No. 1856 F.E.—Mr. Lahauri Lal, officiating Assistant Accounts Officer, Class II, has been posted to the office of the Accountant General, United Provinces, with effect from the 11th October 1919.

No. 1857-F.E.—Mr. D. D. Roy, Assistant Audit Officer, Class II, in the office of the Chief Auditor Eastern Bengal Railway, was granted privilege leave for 20 days, with effect from the 8th September 1919.

Mr. N. N. Mukherji, a Senior Accountant in the office of the Chief Auditor, Eastern Bengal Railway, was appointed to officiate as Assistant Audit Officer, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 8th September 1919 and during the absence on leave of Mr. D. D. Roy.

No. 1858-F.E.—Mr. Maung Set, Assistant Accountant General, Burma, has been granted privilege leave for 1 month, with effect from the 17th October 1919.

Mr. I. L. Bhattacharya, a Senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant General, Burma, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 17th October 1919, and during the absence on leave of Mr. Maung Set.

No. 1859-F.E.—Mr. S. C. Bhattacharya, Assistant Accounts Officer, Class II (Provisional), in the office of the Accountant General, Burma, has been granted privilege leave for 30 days combined with furlough for 1 year and 7 months, with effect from the 17th October 1919.

Mr. M. N. Dutt, a Senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant-General, Burma, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 17th October 1919, and until further orders.

No. 1860-F.E.—Rai U. L. Banerjee Bahadur, Assistant Accountant-General, Bengal, has been granted privilege leave for 3 weeks, with effect from the 11th October 1919.

Mr. A. C. Basu, a Senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant General, Bengal, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 11th October 1919, and until further orders.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

The 23rd October, 1919.

No. 2781-F.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 28, clause (*b*), of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (II of 1912) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department No. 683-F., dated the 28th December 1912, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the stamp-duty with which, under any law for the time being in force, instruments executed by or on behalf of any society for the time being registered or deemed to be registered under that Act, or instruments executed by any officer or member of any such society and relating to the business of the society (other than cheques of individual members drawn against their current accounts with Co-operative Banks) are chargeable.

E. M. COOK,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st October, 1919.

No. 26.—With reference to the Public Works Department Notification No. 33, dated the 5th November 1914, the services of Major W. H. Roberts, R.E., are replaced permanently at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The 22nd October, 1919.

No. 27.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 14, dated the 25th April 1919, the period of the appointment of Mr. D. W. Aikman, C.I.E., as Superintending Engineer, Simla Imperial Circle, is extended up to, and including, the 24th November 1919.

The 23rd October, 1919.

No. 28.—The following promotions are ordered in the grades of Superintendent in the Government of India, Public Works Department Secretariat, with effect from the 13th October 1919, *vice* Mr. H. M. L. Marchant, Secretariat Superintendent, 2nd grade, (provisionally permanent), granted leave :—

Name.	From	To
Mr. L. Bloemink	Secretariat Superintendent, III grade.	Secretariat Superintendent, II grade, officiating.
Mr. Atanu Mohan Banerjee ...	Secretariat Assistant, I grade (provisionally permanent).	Secretariat Superintendent, III grade, officiating.

F. C. ROSE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Simla, the 24th October, 1919.

No. 1672-51.—Mr. A. D. MacGregor, M.R.C.V.S., is confirmed in the Civil Veterinary Department, with effect from the 27th March 1919.

FORESTS.

The 24th October, 1919.

No. 1071.—Mr. J. E. Macpherson is appointed as Personal Assistant (temporary) to the President, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th October 1919.

A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

EXPLOSIVES.

Simla, the 25th October, 1919.

No. 8821.—The following draft of an amendment which, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), it is proposed to make in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 4013-33, dated the 6th June 1914, is published as required by section 18 of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 26th December 1919. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft amendment.

After clause (*iv*) of rule 3 of the said rules the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*v*) to the possession, sale, transport and importation of Di-nitro-phenol, when packed in water-tight packages and mixed with water in the proportion of 85 parts by weight of Di-nitro-phenol to not less than 15 parts by weight of water."

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 21st October, 1919.

No. 497.—The services of the Reverend J. H. H. McNeill, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, United Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for

appointment as Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Madras, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

The 22nd October, 1919.

No. 501.—With reference to this Department Notification no. 468, dated the 8th October 1919, the services of the Reverend J. D. Gordon are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for appointment as Senior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

The 24th October, 1919.

No. 505.—The Reverend James P. Reid, M. A., a temporary chaplain on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of Scotland, is permitted to resign the service with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his military duties.

No. 507.—The Reverend J. W. Ingram, B. D., second chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, was appointed as acting Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal from the 15th September 1919 to the 10th October 1919 (both days inclusive).

EDUCATION.

The 24th October, 1919.

No. 1173.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (c), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to nominate Rai Sahib Dinesh Chandra Sen, B.A., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the Calcutta University, with effect from 25th December 1919.

GENERAL.

The 24th October, 1919.

No. 944.—Mr. G. Anderson, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, at present on deputation as Secretary, Calcutta University Commission, is granted privilege leave for four months and 23 days, with effect from the 1st November 1919.

SANITARY.

The 20th October, 1919.

No. 670.—Dr. K. R. Krishnaswami Iyengar, M.B., Ch. B., D.Ph., Assistant Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, is granted privilege leave for 2 months, with effect from the 15th November 1919, or such subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

The 24th October, 1919.

No. 681.—Major H. C. Brown, C.I.E., M.B., I.M.S., Assistant Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, is granted privilege leave for six months combined with furlough for three months, with effect from the 20th October 1919, or such subsequent date from which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 682.—Major S. R. Christophers, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.B., I.M.S., of the Bacteriological Department, is appointed Assistant Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, with effect from the date on which he takes charge of that office and until further orders.

No. 684.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and Berar is threatened with an outbreak of the dangerous epidemic diseases known as influenza and acute pneumonia, the Governor General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 sub-section 3, of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), is pleased to direct that all the powers conferred by the said Act may be exercised by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and Berar with respect to the said territories to prevent the outbreak of influenza and acute pneumonia and spread thereof.

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th October 1919.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.

No. 3115.—Lieutenant A. McLean, 1st Garrison Battalion, The Gordon Highlanders, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Station Staff Officer (1st class). Dated 13th May 1919.

No. 3116.—Lieutenant I. W. Astell, 6th Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-Shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's), attached 1st Garrison Battalion, The Gordon Highlanders, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Station Staff Officer (1st class). Dated 18th September 1919.

No. 3117.—Major H. R. B. Reed, M.C., 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General. Dated 5th September 1919.

No. 3118.—Major C. M. T. Western, Supply and Transport Corps, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport. Dated 21st July 1919.

No. 3119.—Lieutenant (temporary Captain) F. S. Helme, 2nd Battalion, 33rd Punjabis, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. Dated 13th May 1919.

No. 3120.—Lieutenant F. S. Helme, 2nd Battalion, 33rd Punjabis, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Station Staff Officer (1st class). Dated 11th August 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3121.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captain to be Major.

Edmund George Howlett, 1st Battalion, 72nd Punjabis. Dated 29th July 1919.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Montague Ambrose Brown, attached 9th Hodson's Horse. Dated 5th May 1919.

George William Doudney, attached 38th King George's Own Central India Horse. Dated 2nd June 1919.

Stewart Dudley Marjoribanks, attached 38th King George's Own Central India Horse. Dated 6th June 1919.

John Grahame Pocock, attached 18th King George's Own Lancers. Dated 8th June 1919.

Walter Ord Carruthers, attached 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse). Dated 10th June 1919.

Charles Edgar Norton, attached No. 270 Machine Gun Company. Dated 12th June 1919.

John Oswald Fulton, attached 2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment). Dated 16th June 1919.

Ronald Stanley Brewis, attached 1st Battalion, 72nd Punjabis. Dated 21st June 1919.

Francis Edward Merley Clarke, attached 2nd Battalion, 19th Punjabis.
Alan Trevillion Hingston, attached 3rd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
Dudley Russell, attached 2nd Battalion, 97th Deccan Infantry.
} Dated 22nd June 1919.

John Maurice Hastings, attached 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers. Dated 28th June 1919.

Walter Scott Hogg Hearn, M.C., attached 2nd Battalion, 153rd Indian Infantry. Dated 10th July 1919.

Francis Henry Bourdillon, attached 35th Sikhs. Dated 14th July 1919.

William Albert Henry Heath, attached 3rd Battalion, 53rd Sikh Infantry. Dated 15th July 1919.

John Hamilton Courtenay Gayer, attached Supply and Transport Corps.
John Frederick Farmar Bowers, M.C., attached 1st Battalion, 107th Pioneers.
John Esplen Falconer Paton, attached 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.
} Dated 23rd July 1919.

Cecil Everard Cheere Stileman, attached 2nd Battalion, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 29th July 1919.

Edward Phillip Keeling, attached Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 30th July 1919.

Herbert Vero Shaw Page, attached 1st Battalion, 123rd Outram's Rifles. Dated 4th August 1919.

Donald McKeon Kennelly, attached 1st Battalion, 117th Mahrattas. Dated 7th August 1919.

Morton Barker Shier, attached 3rd Battalion, 11th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 3rd September 1919.

Roland Herbert Columbine, attached 3rd Battalion, 11th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 10th September 1919.

Dickson James Beaton, attached 1st Battalion, 8th Rajputs. Dated 18th September 1919.

Norman Murray Carstairs, attached 2nd Battalion, 97th Deccan Infantry. Dated 23rd September 1919.

Albert Bedenham, attached 1st Battalion, 41st Dogras.
Clive Whateley Robinson, attached 5th Cavalry.
} Dated 3rd October 1919.

Reginald Arthur Delafons, attached 3rd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 6th October 1919.

Gilbert Noel Rogers, attached 1st Battalion, 99th Deccan Infantry. Dated 8th October 1919.

Alfred Norman Mitchell Watkins, attached 47th Sikhs.
Brian Lincey Tankard, attached 1st Battalion, 116th Mahrattas.
} Dated 9th October 1919.

Philip Lucas Molyneux, attached 4th Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles. Dated 11th October 1919.

Curtis Wilson Folliott Scott, attached 3rd Battalion, 11th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 11th October 1919.

Arthur Wilfred Adams, attached 1st Battalion, 107th Pioneers. Dated 15th October 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Douglas Hendrie Currie, M.C., D.C.M., M.M., attached 18th King George's Own Lancers. Dated 4th August 1919.

John Whitaker Williams, attached 3rd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Daniel Leslie Wray, attached 2nd Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
} Dated 21st August 1919.

Alan John Gunning, attached 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse).
John Wilson, attached 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse).
} Dated 24th August 1919.

Hugh Egerton Greatwood, attached 2nd Battalion, 123rd Outram's Rifles.
Edward Daniel Lawrence, attached 1st Battalion, 75th Carnatic Infantry.
Frank Page Elton Bates, attached 1st Battalion, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).
} Dated 31st August 1919.

Frederick Augustus Christal, attached 74th Punjabis. Dated 18th September 1919.

Robert Kenneth Garrow, attached 2nd Battalion, 11th Rajputs. Dated 1st October 1919.

Temporary Second Lieutenants to be temporary Lieutenants.

William Guyatt Ward, attached 2nd Battalion, 88th Carnatic Infantry.
Arthur Edward George Searl, attached 3rd Battalion, 70th Burma Rifles.
} Dated 22nd July 1919.

Oliver William Drew, attached 1st Battalion, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.
Charles Frederick Everett, attached 1st Battalion, 19th Punjabis.
Francis Edward Perrin, attached 2nd Battalion, 9th (Delhi) Infantry.
John Fielding, attached 2nd Battalion, 9th (Delhi) Infantry.
} Dated 7th October 1919.

Harold Wallace Bird, attached 1st Battalion, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.
Frank Cecil Hansford Dennett, attached Supply and Transport Corps.
Arthur Parry, attached 1st Battalion, 32nd Sikh Pioneers.
Daniel Mylon, attached 2nd Battalion, 151st Indian Infantry.
Henry John Lewis, attached 1st Battalion, 123rd Outram's Rifles.
Robert James Davies, attached 4th Battalion, 70th Burma Rifles.
} Dated 15th October 1919.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN ARMY.

No. 3122.—Deputy Commissary and Captain Friend Isaac Williams to be Commissary with the rank of Major, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant Frederick Handley to be Supernumerary Deputy Commissary with the rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant Walter Henry Burton Rix to be Deputy Commissary with the rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant William Charles Sullivan to be absorbed;

vice Commissary and Major Thomas Robert Todd, deceased; with effect from the 22nd September 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

No. 3123.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Cavalry Branch.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Victor William Murray. Dated 29th May 1919.

Second Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.

Ronald Mark Sydney Morrison. Dated 17th April 1918.

Infantry Branch.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Norman Macdonald George. Dated 11th June 1919.
Herbert Charles Pallant. Dated 1st September 1919.
George Graham Brewin. Dated 24th September 1919.
Ralph Eugene Smith.
Andrew Donald.
} Dated 1st October 1919.
Henry Ruxton Corfield. Dated 7th October 1919.
Arthur Gerald Whitamore.
Sidney Prescott Stanley.
} Dated 12th October 1919.
Edward Godfrey Rivett. Dated 18th October 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Henry Norman Harford Dick. Dated 17th May 1918.
Albert Vernon Drake.
Frank Leslie Johnson.
} Dated 26th September 1918.
Russell Henry Cook.
Percy Edward Kenward.
} Dated 31st October 1918.
William Bonar Watson. Dated 26th November 1918.
Clive Alfred Pollard. Dated 28th November 1918.

William Black Park. Dated 7th June 1919.
Cecil Allan Milne. Dated 22nd July 1919.
Dudley Yelverton. Dated 23rd July 1919.
Frederick Norman Whitaker. Dated 16th August 1919.
Frederick Wilson. Dated 19th September 1919.
John Vernon Watson. Dated 20th September 1919.
John Arratoon.
Vernon Lamphier Travers-Drapes. } Dated 1st October 1919.
George William Winter.
James Ronald Stewart. } Dated 2nd October 1919.
Francis Harry Barron. Dated 3rd October 1919.
Osbert Large. Dated 4th October 1919.
Edward Pritchett Williams
Samuel Culling Croghan.
Percy Hugh Hazzard.
Thomas Cyril Pouncey.
William George Howson.
Frank Ernest Hitchin.
Howard Richard Rutherford. } Dated 7th October 1919.
David Sinclair Allan. Dated 8th October 1919.
Claude Albert Whalley. Dated 10th October 1919.
Julian Basil Toussaint Dated 11th October 1919.
Harold Charles Gamble.
William Henry Edmondson.
William George Gouge.
Sydney Charles Kent Kingdon.
George James Morgan.
Carlton Dean Virgin.
Herbert Helmer Fernbach. } Dated 15th October 1919

No. 3124.—In Army Department Notification No. 2776, dated the 5th September 1919, *for* "Tom Moreson" *read* "Tom Moreton".

No. 3125.—In Army Department Notification No. 2868, dated the 19th September 1919, *for* "Alexander David Butchart" *read* "Alexander Davidson Butchart".

REGULAR FORCES.

No. 3126.—The following acting promotions and relinquishment of acting ranks are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Infantry.

Reserve Battalions (India).

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. Ibbotson, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 29th September 1919.

The following officers retain the acting rank of Captain while commanding a company on the absorption of Reserve Battalions into No. 1 Combined British Infantry Depot, with effect from the 19th April 1919 :—

Lieutenant A. Cogswell, 1-9th Battalion, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), attached.

Lieutenant R. I. Hawkins, 4th Battalion, The Gloucestershire Regiment, attached.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3127.—The following acting promotions and relinquishment of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Indian Signal Service.

Captain (acting Major) A. T. W. Taylor, 1st Battalion, 43rd Erinpura Regiment, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a Divisional Signal Company. Dated 12th July 1919.

2nd Battalion, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

Lieutenant F. K. Hutchens, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 10th August 1919, *vice* Second Lieutenant J. R. Carles, relieved with effect from the 26th July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. A. Osborne, attached, retains his acting rank while commanding a company, *vice* Captain R. E. Banks, appointed temporary second-in-command. Dated 4th June 1919.

1st Battalion, 107th Pioneers.

Lieutenant P. W. Finch, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company to complete establishment. Dated 13th May 1919.

114th Labour Corps.

Temporary Lieutenant W. Dorward, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a Labour Corps. Dated 9th June 1919.

Military Works Services.

The undermentioned officers to be acting Captain while employed as Works Officers from the dates specified :—

Lieutenant A. G. Wheeler, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant C. S. Widdowfield, Royal Engineers (Temporary Commission). Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant A. Webster, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 9th May 1919.

Second Lieutenant H. H. Daw, Royal Engineers (Supplementary List). Dated 6th May 1919.

Railway Construction Company.

Second Lieutenant S. W. Howard, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 6th July 1919.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

No. 3128.—The following acting promotion is notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :

Captain C. M. Finny, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be acting Major while holding the appointment of Registrar, No. 58 British General Hospital. Dated 2nd July 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY

No. 3129.—The following officer is appointed to the Indian Army on probation, with a view to permanent appointment, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the date specified :—

To be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Henry Hutchinson Fagnani, 3rd Battalion The Royal Sussex Regiment, attached Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's). Dated 11th April 1917, but to rank from the 1st September 1916.

(Army Department Notification No. 1795, dated the 26th October 1917, in so far as it relates to Lieutenant Henry Hutchinson Fagnani, is hereby cancelled.)

No. 3130.—Army Department Notification No. 2730, dated the 29th August 1919, relating to Captain Montague Ambrose Brown, is hereby cancelled.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 3131.—The following officers are admitted to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Infantry Branch.

To be Lieutenants.

James Cunningham Sharp, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), attached 2nd Battalion, 97th Deccan Infantry. Dated 20th August 1917, but to rank from the 16th December 1915.

John Clifford Leslie Holman, The Royal Field Artillery, attached 34th (Reserve) Mountain Battery. Dated 20th August 1917, but to rank from the 8th March 1916.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Arthur Berry, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), attached 1st Battalion, 32nd Sikh Pioneers. Dated 23rd November 1917, but to rank from the 30th May 1917.

George Royal Chappell Bancroft, General List, attached 1st Battalion, The 101st Grenadiers. Dated 23rd November 1917, but to rank from the 26th August 1917.

William Jackson Diack, General List, attached 1st Battalion, 95th Russell's Infantry. Dated 26th March 1918, but to rank from the 19th December 1917.

No. 3132.—The following officers are admitted to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers on probation, subject to His Majesty's approval :

Cavalry Branch.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Reginald Charles Pollard, 3rd Reserve Regiment of Cavalry, attached 3rd Skinner's Horse. Dated 4th September 1918, but to rank from the 24th November 1917.

Hubert Walton Hadfield, The Duke of Lancaster's Own (Dragoons), attached 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse). Dated 3rd November 1918, but to rank from the 28th November 1917.

Infantry Branch.

To be Lieutenants.

John Haydn Lloyd, The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, attached The Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 1st March 1918, but to rank from the 15th July 1916.

Alfred George Kelly, The Royal Army Service Corps, attached 1st Battalion, 43rd Erinpura Regiment. Dated 31st August 1918, but to rank from the 31st December 1917.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Edwin Armstrong Smithson, General List, attached 120th Rajputana Infantry. Dated 5th December 1917, but to rank from the 19th November 1917.

William Cruise, The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), attached 1st Battalion, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs. Dated 30th September 1918, but to rank from the 29th January 1918.

Alexander Hannigan, General List, attached 1st Battalion, 89th Punjabis. Dated 27th August 1918, but to rank from the 29th May 1918.

Ethelbert Robert Seth, General List, attached 2nd Battalion, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment). Dated 24th September 1918, but to rank from the 29th May 1918.

No. 3133.—In Army Department Notification No. 1154, dated the 29th September 1916, against the name of Henry Hutchinson Fagnani, *for* "to rank from the 13th December 1915" *read* "to rank from the 1st December 1915."

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

1-13th Great Indian Peninsula Railway Battalion.

No. 3134.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted temporary commissions, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Second Lieutenants.

John Timothy Fry.	Dated 25th August 1919.
Francis Arkle Broadhurst.	
Norman Hackney.	
Squire Whitehurst.	
Cyril John Keelan.	

Calcutta University Company.

(Burma Detachment.)

No. 3135.—The undermentioned gentleman is granted a temporary commission, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant.

Alexander Campbell. Dated 1st April 1917.

RETIREMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN ARMY.

No. 3136.—Commissary and Major Arthur Theodore Petri is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 18th October 1919.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

27th Baluchistan Company.

No. 3137.—Army Department Notification No. 2885, dated the 19th September 1919 is hereby cancelled, and the following substituted :—

Lieutenant Joseph Ralph Cornah, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire, from the 28th August 1919.

REWARDS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3138.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred, on retirement, on Risaldar-Major Agia Ram, *Sardar Bahadur*, 16th Cavalry. Dated 3rd June 1919.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 3139.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Palin, O.B E., Indian Army, Supernumerary List, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier Province.

No. 3140.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. T. Stewart, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Branch.

No. 3141.—The undermentioned military pupils, having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as 4th class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 1st September 1919 :-

Wilfred James D'Rosario.
Joseph Patrick Monisse.
Edward Stanislaus Adam.
Robert Dalrymple Wilson.
Joseph Valentine Patrick Van Haeften.
Robin Heathcote.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3142.—The following retired Indian officers have been re-employed in the Indian Army, with effect from the dates stated against their names :—

Rank and name.	Former regiment.	How employed.	Date of re-employment.
Subadar-Major Sirdar Singh.	Royal Artillery	15th Labour Corps ...	25th July 1919.
Subadar Major (Honorary Captain) Ghulam Muhammad Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*.	72nd Punjabis	Military Enquiry Office, Railway Station, Peshawar.	22nd May 1919.
Subadar Ram Lal ...	19th Jats	115th Labour Corps ...	19th June 1919.
Subadar Khet Singh	13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment).	108th Labour Corps ...	23rd August 1919.
Subadar Jagannath ...	1st Battalion, 42nd Deoli Regiment.	9th Labour Corps ...	22nd August 1919
Subadar Govind Mande	110th Mahratta Light Infantry	Marine Lines Camp, Bombay	29th July 1919.
Subadar Muberak Shah	112th Infantry	Railway Training Camp, Saharanpur.	8th August 1918.
Subadar Ghisa Ram ...	123rd Outram's Rifles ...	115th Labour Corps ...	11th July 1919.
Ressaidar Mukhtiar Singh.	Supply and Transport Corps, Reserve.	119th Labour Corps ...	18th June 1919.
Jemadar Muhammad Ismail Khan.	1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).	115th Labour Corps ...	10th July 1919.
Jemadar Moideen ...	78th Moplah Rifles ...	2nd Battalion, 73rd Malabar Infantry.	12th January 1919.
Jemadar Abdul Haq...	127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.	Railway Training Camp, Saharanpur.	15th July 1918.

No. 3143.—In Army Department Notification No. 2742, dated the 29th August 1919, item 2, *for* " Risaldar Ganga Singh " *read* " Risaldar Ganga Ram."

No. 3144.—The following temporary appointments are made :—

114th Labour Corps.

Subadar Bir Bahadur Sahi (Assam Military Police) to be temporary Subadar, with effect from the 17th May 1919 ; Jemadar Butta Singh (Burma Military Police) to be temporary Jemadar, with effect from the 16th August 1918 ; to complete the establishment.

Followers' Central Depôt, Lucknow.

Subadar-Major Fateh Ali Khan (Burma Military Police) to be temporary Subadar-Major, with effect from the 22nd February 1918 ; to complete the establishment.

Combined Labour Corps Depôt, Lucknow.

Subadar Muhammad Ali (Frontier Constabulary) to be temporary Subadar, with effect from the 25th November 1918 ; Jemadar Sheikh Muhammad Hussain (Burma Military Police) to be temporary Jemadar, with effect from the 15th May 1917 ; to complete the establishment.

No. 3145.—The following promotions are made :—

32nd Lancers.

Risaldar Wajid Ali Khan to be Risaldar-Major, with effect from the 19th June 1919 ; *vice* Thakur Jor Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment.

33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.

Ressaidar Alau-din Khan, I.D.S.M., to be Risaldar, with effect from the 1st August 1919 ; Jemadar Muhammad Yusuf Khan, I.D.S.M., to be Ressaidar, with effect from the 17th May 1919; Jemadar Bhagmal (II) to be Ressaidar, with effect from the 1st August 1919 ; Dafadar Mahindar Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 17th May 1919 ; Dafadar Dost Muhammad Khan, to be Jemadar, with effect from the 16th June 1919 ; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 3rd Brahmans.

Subadar Bholanath Awasthi to be Subadar-Major, with effect from the 20th August 1919, *vice* Gangaparshad Sukul, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment.

16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment).

Jemadar Prag Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 30th August 1919 ; to complete the establishment.

48th Pioneers.

Company Havildar-Major Shadi [19th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment)], to be Jemadar, with effect from the 4th July 1919 ; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 69th Punjabis.

Havildar-Major Fazal Dad Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st September 1919; to complete the establishment.

71st Punjabis.

Havildar Wilayat Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 9th September 1919, but to be antedated, without pay and allowances, to the 9th April 1919 ; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 83th Carnatic Infantry.

Subadar Ellayya to be Subadar-Major, with effect from the 16th July 1919 ; Jemadar Kuppusami to be Subadar, with effect from the 7th June 1919 ; Jemadars Ramalingam and Kalingaraju to be Subadars, with effect from the 16th July 1919; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 95th Russell's Infantry.

Jemadar Sheodhan Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 17th September 1918; Havildars Tirkha Ram, Shiu Ram, Magni Singh and Shadi Ram to be Jemadars, with effect from the 1st October 1918 ; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 107th Pioneers.

Company Havildar-Major Bhagat Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 29th May 1919 ; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 112th Infantry.

Havildar Shadi Ram to be Jemadar, with effect from the 25th May 1919 ; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).

Subadar Uma Rawat, *Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major, with effect from the 18th December 1916; *vice* Bhairo Singh, transferred to the pension establishment.

2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Jemadar Guman Sing Gurung, I.D.S.M., to be Subadar, with effect from the 1st July 1919; and Havildar Sherbahadur Gurung to be Jemadar, with effect from the 5th September 1919; to complete the establishment.

Central Drivers' Depôt, Poona.

Havildar Phuman Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 23rd September 1919; to complete the establishment.

41st Cavalry Regiment.

No. 3146.—The promotion of Dafadar-Major Abdul Qadir Khan to Jemadar, as published in Army Department Notification No. 2796, dated the 5th September 1919, has effect from the 15th May 1919, and not as stated therein.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel's Allowances.

No. 3147.—Colonel James Grant, late Bombay Staff Corps (Unemployed Supernumerary List), is admitted to the Colonel's Allowance, with effect from the 15th August 1919, in succession to Colonel Frederick Thomas Humfrey, deceased.

No. 3148.—Colonel David Stanley Cuninghame, late Bengal Staff Corps (Unemployed Supernumerary List), is admitted to the Colonel's Allowance, with effect from the 21st August 1919, in succession to Colonel Elliott Alexander Money, C.B., deceased.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 3149.—No. 1283 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Brij Lal will rank as Jemadar with effect from the 22nd May 1919.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—GENERAL LIST.

No. 3150.—Under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 104 of 1918, the undermentioned Staff Serjeants are promoted Sub-Conductors, with effect from the 1st October 1919:—

Staff Serjeant William Edward Tayler.
Staff Serjeant Albert Edward Charles Maile, *seconded*, and to remain *seconded*.
Staff Serjeant Tom Seymour Croce.
Staff Serjeant George Edmund Turner.
Staff Serjeant Alfred Carter.
Staff Serjeant Lawrence William Grumbley, *seconded*, and to remain *seconded*.
Staff Serjeant Arthur Harry Sibley.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 3151.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), is published, as required by sub-section (1) of section 25 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby. The draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 27th November 1919.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received with respect to the draft before that date will be considered by the Governor General in Council:

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Cantonment Code, 1912, namely:—

1. For clause (*n*) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the said Code the following shall be substituted namely:—

"(*n*) "Health Officer" means the officer appointed as such by the Officer Commanding the Division or Brigade, or where no officer has been specially so appointed,

the senior executive Medical Officer in military employ on duty in a cantonment."

2. For the words "Sanitary Officer" wherever they occur in the said Code the words "Health Officer" shall be substituted.

3. After clause (*g*) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Code the following new clauses shall be added namely :—

"(*h*). The senior executive Medical Officer in military employ on duty in a cantonment.

(*i*). The Medical Officer in charge of the Cantonment Hospital or Dispensary."

4. In section 71 of the said Code for the words "the officer responsible under section 69" the words "the senior executive Medical Officer in military employ on duty in the Cantonment" shall be substituted.

JUDICIAL.

No. 3152.—WHEREAS the securities and cash specified in Schedule A hereto represent or have been derived from subscriptions received on the invitation of Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford from the women of India, Indian and European, for an offering to Her Majesty the Queen Empress as a token of loyalty and affection on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of Their Imperial Majesties' Wedding.

AND WHEREAS Her Majesty in graciously consenting to receive such a gift signified the desire that it should take the form of a sum of money to constitute a fund to be devoted to the education of the children of Indian Soldiers who have fallen or been permanently disabled during the War.

AND WHEREAS the Government of India having undertaken responsibility for the early education of such children such a fund is required only for the higher education of those of such children who are suitable to receive higher education.

AND WHEREAS

Henry Fraser Howard,
Henry Sharp,
Charles Henry Kesteven,
Edward Douglas Giles,
Habibur Rahman Khan, and
John Evans Woolacott,

(hereinafter called the Administrators) who have been nominated by Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford to be the administrators of the said Fund and who have in pursuance of Her Excellency's wish received and now hold the said securities and cash and propose to apply the same for the purpose aforesaid have made application to the Governor General in Council for an Order under Section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, vesting the same in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of the Punjab upon the terms (directed to the carrying out of the purpose aforesaid) as to the application of the said securities and cash and the income thereof which have been agreed in pursuance of the provisions of the said section between the Governor General in Council and the Administrators and are hereinafter set forth.

NOW IN PURSUANCE and exercise of the powers conferred by and by virtue of Sections 4 and 7 of the Charitable Endowments Act 1890 it is hereby ordered by the Governor General in Council that the securities and cash specified in Schedule B hereto be and the same are hereby vested in the Treasurer for Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of the Punjab upon the following terms that is to say that the same securities and cash (to be called the Silver Wedding Fund) and the income thereof shall be devoted and applied to and for the higher education of the children of Indian Officers and Soldiers (including non-combatants) who have fallen or been permanently disabled during the War in accordance with the Scheme settled by the Governor General in Council on the application of the Administrators under powers conferred by Sections 5 and 7 of the said Charitable Endowments Act a copy of which is set forth in Schedule B hereto.

SCHEDULE A.

(PARTICULARS OF SECURITIES AND CASH).

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cash at Bank of Bengal	......	1,43,396 12 3
Securities at Bank.—		
3½ per cent G. P. Notes of 1865 Loan	5,000 0 0	......
5½ per cent War Bonds of 1920, 1st Indian War Loan ...	204,700 0 0	......
5½ per cent War Bonds of 1928, 2nd Indian War Loan...	480,300 0 0	......
9 Months' India Treasury Bill	300,000 0 0	9,90,000 0 0
Gold and Silver ornaments valued at	......	1,052 14 0
	Total	11,34,449 10 3

SCHEDULE B.

Scheme for the administration of the Silver Wedding Fund.

WHEREAS by a Vesting Order made by the Governor General in Council under the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 7 of the Charitable Endowments Act 1890 by Notification No. 3152 published in the Gazette of India on the 25th day of October 1919 certain securities and cash specified in Schedule A to the said Vesting Order were on the application of

Henry Fraser Howard,

Henry Sharp,

Charles Henry Kesteven,

Edward Douglas Giles,

Habibur Rahman Khan, and

John Evans Woolacott,

vested in the Treasurer for Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of the Punjab upon the terms as to the application of the same and the income thereof therein set forth that is to say that the said securities and cash and the income thereof shall be devoted and applied to the higher education of the children of Indian Officers and Soldiers (including non-combatants) who have fallen or been permanently disabled during the War in accordance with the Scheme therein referred to and settled by the Governor General under the powers conferred by Sections 5 and 7 of the said Act being this present Scheme.

NOW IT IS HEREBY DECLARED that in pursuance and exercise of the powers conferred by the said Sections 5 and 7 of the said Act the Governor General in Council has been pleased to settle the following Scheme for the administration of the Fund consisting of the said securities and investments.

1. The said Fund shall be called the "Silver Wedding Fund."

2. The income of the said securities and of any securities in which in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act the said cash or the proceeds of sale of any of the same securities (which may in pursuance or accordance with such provisions be sold) shall be invested shall be collected and received by and all securities cash and income hereinafter collectively referred to as "the Fund" shall be administered and applied in manner hereinafter mentioned by the following persons *viz*:

Henry Fraser Howard,

Henry Sharp,

Charles Henry Kesteven,

Edward Douglas Giles,

Habibur Rahman Khan, and

John Evans Woolacott,

or such of them as may for the time being continue to act as Administrators for the purpose of this Scheme or such other persons as may from time to time by virtue or in consequence of any appointment or appointments in pursuance of the power hereinafter contained or otherwise succeed them or any of them as the Administrators for the time being of the said Fund for the purpose hereof and the said persons or such of them as may at any time continue to act or other such Administrators as aforesaid are hereinafter called the Administrators.

3. The Fund shall be applied and employed in and for the provision of Scholarships of such amounts and to such persons as the Administrators may from time to time (whether on their own initiative or on applications received from Government Officers Imperial or Local Local Committees or Indian Princes or Chiefs) decide having regard to the special ability of such persons and their suitability in other respects in the opinion of the Administrators to receive and hold such Scholarships. The Scholarships shall be of such amounts respectively as the Administrators shall think sufficient having regard to the circumstances of each particular case to provide fully for the maintenance as well as the education of the recipients and may be granted for education in such institutions as the Administrators may think proper including if and so far as they think proper high schools arts colleges technical schools and colleges vocational institutions and women's medical colleges and in the case of scholarships for technical institutions may if the Administrators think fit include such amount as they consider sufficient to cover the cost of initial equipment. And the capital as well as the income of the Fund may at any time be applied and employed to such extent as the Administrators may in their uncontrolled discretion think fit for the purpose of granting any such Scholarships.

4. The Administrators shall never be less than four in number and if at any time any member of the body of Administrators for the time being shall die or resign or become incapable of acting as such the remaining Administrators may appoint any other person to act in

his place and the Administrators may at any time co-opt any person to act with them as an additional Administrator and the number of the Administrators may at any time by this means be increased and it shall not be obligatory to make any appointment in place of any Administrator dying resigning or becoming incapable of acting unless the number of the remaining Administrators shall be less than the minimum hereinbefore prescribed. If and so long as the number is at any time reduced below that minimum the continuing Administrators shall not act except for the purpose of appointing a fresh Administrator or Administrators.

5. The Administrators may at any time or times delegate any powers and discretions hereby conferred on them in connection with the application and distribution of the Fund and the income thereof to local Governments or such person or persons as they may think fit.

6. For the purpose of all acts decisions or determinations of the Administrators three shall be a quorum and it shall not be necessary for them to meet for the purpose of discharging their duties but any resolution decision or determination recorded in writing and signed by not less than three of them shall have the same force and effect as a resolution passed at a meeting at which a quorum was present.

REWARDS.

No. 3153.—His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon Major Colin Arthur Lakin, O.B.E., 14th Tenasserim Battalion, Indian Defence Force.

No. 3154.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of the following rewards for gallantry or devotion to duty in the field while serving with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force :—

Promoted to the 1st class of the Order of British India with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

Subadar Chanda Singh, *Bahadur*, No. 1 Company, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

Admission to the 2nd class of the Order of British India with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar Surju Singh, 1st Battalion, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).

Subadar Bhadarbir Rana, 1st Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Subadar Santbir Rana, 1st Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

The above appointments are supernumerary to the authorised establishment.

Awarded the Indian Order of Merit (2nd class).

No. 4798 Havildar Ram Rattan, 27th Punjabis.

For conspicuous gallantry and initiative on the 19th September 1918. The numbers 1 and 2 of the Lewis Gun team having become casualties, he immediately took charge of the gun himself. When in front of an enemy strong point he worked his way under very heavy fire round to a flank position, from which he was able to provide excellent covering fire ; owing to this the company was able to take the enemey position, capturing 2 officers and 50 men.

No. 412 Naik Samma Singh, 27th Punjabis.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on the 19th September 1918 when he did some magnificent work, firstly by rushing and capturing a Machine Gun and its crew, and secondly by the very prominent part he took in the capture of an enemy Battery in action when he wounded some of the crews and captured the rest. He showed extreme bravery throughout and used his bayonet in the most efficient manner, utterly regardless of his personal safety.

No. 701 Havildar Wazir Singh, 47th Sikhs.

For gallantry and devotion to duty in the operations on 19th-20th September 1918. On the 19th September he took command of his platoon when the commander was wounded, and showed great ability and judgment. On the 20th September when the company was held up by heavy rifle fire, he, with a few men, rushed an enemy Automatic Rifle which was enfilading the advance, and caused the enemy to abandon two other Automatic Rifles by his skilful use of the captured weapon.

Awarded a Bar to the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

No. 422 Naik Chandu Ram, I.D.S.M., 27th Punjabis.

(The award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal was published in Army Department Notification No. 9, dated the 1st January 1918.)

Subadar Major Farman Ali, *Bahadur*, M.C., I.O.M., I.D.S.M., 92nd Punjabis.

(The award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal was published in Army Department Notification No. 528, dated the 3rd June 1919.)

Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

Ressaidar Didan Singh, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).

Ressaidar Indar Singh, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).

No. 4902 Naik Rasul Khan, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Subadar Allah Dad Khan, 1st Battalion, 125th Napier's Rifles.

Awarded a Bar to the Meritorious Service Medal.

No. 1677 Naik Lehna Singh, No. 4 Company, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

(The award of the Meritorious Service Medal was published in Army Department Notification No. 10, dated the 1st January 1918.)

No. 3155.—The following rewards have been granted to the undermentioned for acts of gallantry or devotion to duty in the field while serving with the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force :—

Awarded the Indian Order of Merit (2nd class).

No. 1889 Dafadar (acting Kot-Dafadar) Jawahir Singh, 3rd Skinner's Horse, attached 32nd Lancers.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on the 30th May 1919 when this non-commissioned officer was working with his Hotchkiss gun troop covering the retirement of the regiment. On one occasion whilst withdrawing his gun, when the enemy were within 50 yards, the gun pack-horse was shot. Under very heavy fire this non-commissioned officer dismounted, took the gun off the dead horse, and retired with it some 300 to 400 yards.

Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

No. 4049 Sowar (Trumpeter) Wali Muhammad Khan, 32nd Lancers.

Awarded the Meritorious Service Medal (without annuity).

No. 20158 Havildar Yad Ram, Royal Horse Artillery, attached No. 39 Combined Field Ambulance.

No. 3156.—The following rewards have been granted to the undermentioned for acts of gallantry or devotion to duty in the field while serving with the Baluchistan Force :—

Awarded the Indian Order of Merit (2nd class).

Subadar Gulbadshah, Zhob Militia.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on the 16th July 1919 when a convoy escort had been surrounded, the escort dispersed and all the British officers, except one, killed. Subadar Gulbadshah collected the rear guard and under orders from the surviving British officer took the offensive against vastly superior forces of the enemy, pouring a heavy fire into them at short range and inflicting heavy casualties. He was most conspicuous for his fearlessness throughout the action and responsible for withdrawing the rear guard intact and bringing it out of action.

Jemadar Thaman Sing Gurung, 3rd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment). For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the period 3rd-12th June 1919 when in command of a post with 50 rifles. He held the post despite the fact that he was attacked every night, and heavily sniped at all day, by large numbers of the enemy. He was entirely cut off and when asked to surrender on condition that he and his men would be given a safe conduct to their homes, he retaliated by bombing the party with very good results. During the time he was being attacked he inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy. This Indian officer's courage, endurance and forethought were worthy of the highest traditions of the Indian Army.

Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

No. 52 Lance Naik Muhammad Khan, 38th Mountain Battery.

No. 324 Lance Naik Ali Sher, 38th Mountain Battery.

No. 867 Rifleman Palman Thapa, 3rd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

No. 2680 Naik Awal Khan, Zhob Militia.

No. 3157.—The following rewards have been granted to the undermentioned for acts of gallantry or devotion to duty in the field while serving with the Waziristan Force :—

Awarded the Indian Order of Merit (2nd class).

1092 Havildar Hoshiar Singh, 1st Battalion, 41st Dogras.

For conspicuous gallantry on the 3rd August 1919. Whilst under heavy fire at 150 yards range he made repeated attempts to rescue the wounded, two of whom he succeeded in bringing in. He also attempted to recover the dead body of a Sepoy but was unable to accomplish this on account of the heavy fire. He succeeded in bringing in the dead man's rifle.

Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

Ressaidar Inder Singh, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

No. 463 Dafadar-Major Chet Singh, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

No. 1083 Lance Dafadar Uttam Singh, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

No. 2141 Sepoy Nagina, 1st Battalion, 41st Dogras.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Branch.

No. 3158.—Under the provisions of Army Regulations, India, Volume II, paragraph 470, the undermentioned 4th class Assistant Surgeons to be 3rd class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 21st October 1919 :—

Alexander Louis Grant Allen.

Sebastian Alex DeSouza.

Henry Joseph Luxa.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 3159.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Supplement, dated the 5th September, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 5th September, 1919, pages 11309, 11310, 11312 and 11315.

War Office,
5th September, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

* * * * * * * *

GENERAL STAFF.

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G.S.Os., 1st Grade.—

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The date of the relinquishment of his appt. by Maj. A. F. C. Williams, D.S.O., 31st Lrs., Ind. Army, is 4th May 1918, and not as in the Gazette of 1st August 1919.

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The undermentioned appts. are made :—

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GENERAL STAFF.

Brig.-Gen.—Bt. Lt.-Col. F. G. Marsh, C.M.G., D.S.O., 9th Gurkha Rif., Ind. Army, from a G.S.O., 1st Grade, and to be temp. Brig.-Gen. whilst so empld. 8th June 1919.

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GENERAL LIST.

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The date of the appt. of temp. Lt. S. W. Whitaker is 29th July 1918, with seniority from 18th July 1917, on appt. to the Ind. Army (on prob.). (Substituted for the notification in the Gazette of 15th Oct. 1918.)

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COMMANDS AND STAFF.

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The undermentioned appts. are made :—

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SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

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Cl. FF.—

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Capt. W. D. G. Batten, 3rd Gurkha Rif., Ind. Army. 7th Feb. 1919.

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Second Supplement, dated the 6th September, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 5th September, 1919, pages 11323, 11324 and 11329.

War Office,
6th September, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

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ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

Brig.-Comdr.—Bt. Col. C. B. L. Clery, C.B., Ind. Army, and relinquishes the temp. rank of Brig.-Gen. 12th May 1919.

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The undermentioned appts. are made :—

GENERAL STAFF.

G.S.Os., 1st Grade.—Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) C. H. Clutterbuck, 125th Rif., Ind. Army, from a Spec. Appt., Cl. BB., and to retain his temp. rank whilst so empld. 17th Feb. 1919.

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MEMORANDA.

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The undermentioned Lts., Ind. Army Res. of Off., to be actg. Capts. whilst specially empld. with R.A.S.C. :—

G. R. Cockman. 21st Nov. 1918.

E. Bruce. 19th Jan. 1919.

(Substituted for the notification in the Gazette of 26th Apr. 1919.)

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Third Supplement, dated the 8th September, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 5th September, 1919, pages 11337, 11342 and 11343.

War Office,
8th September, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

* * * * * * *

GENERAL STAFF.

G.S.Os., 1st Grade.—Bt. Lt.-Col. M. Saunders, D.S.O., 36th Sikhs, Ind. Army, and relinquishes the temp. rank of Lt.-Col. 25th July 1919.

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A. G.'s AND Q.M.G.'s STAFF.

A.A. and Q.M.G.—Col. C. M. Cartwright, C.B., C.M.G., Ind. Army. 16th May 1919.

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INFANTRY

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Works Battalions.

Midd'x R.

31st Works Bn.—

Lt.-Col. (Hon. Brig.-Gen.) E. C. B. Cotgrave (ret. Ind. Army) ceases to be empld. with the Bn. 26th July 1919.

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London Gazette, dated the 9th September, 1919, pages 11356, 11358, 11359 and 11360.

Air Ministry,
9th September, 1919.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

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TECHNICAL BRANCH.

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Lt. K. L. Williams (Lt. I.A.R.O.) relinquishes his commn. on reversion to I.A.R.O. 17th May 1919.

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MEMORANDA.

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Col. (actg. Brig.-Gen.) R. E. T. Hogg, C.M.G., C.I.E. [Maj. (Bt. Lt.-Col.), Indian Army], resigns his commn. 10th July 1919, and is granted the hon. rank of Brig.-Gen.

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Supplement, dated the 9th September, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 9th September, 1919, pages 11419 and 11420.

War Office,
9th September, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

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The undermentioned temp. appt. is made at the War Office :—

G.S.O., 3rd Grade.—Maj. W. R. C. Griffith, M.C., 2nd Rajput L. I., Ind. Army, *vice* Capt. D. J. Montagu-Douglas-Scott, 3rd R. Scots, Spec. Res. 15th May 1919.

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Second Supplement, dated the 10th September, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 9th September, 1919, pages 11436 and 11438.

War Office,
10th September, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

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INFANTRY.

Labour Corps.

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The undermentioned temp. 2nd Lts. to be temp. Lts. :—

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C. H. S. Pembroke (Ind. Lab.) 30 July 1919.

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Third Supplement, dated the 11th September, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 9th September, 1919, pages 11441, 11442 and 11443.

War Office,
11th September, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

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The undermentioned appts. are made :—

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Cl. X.—The date of the appts. of the undermentioned is 15th June 1918, and not as in the Gazette of 7th Aug. 1919 :—

* * * * * * * *

Capt. (temp. Lt.-Col.) J. R. Tainsh, V.D., Ind. Army Res. of Off.
Lt. (temp. Lt.-Col.) F. R. Hawkes, Ind. Army Res. of Off.

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INFANTRY.

Labour Corps.

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2nd Lt. (temp. Lt.-Col.) C. H. J. Craven (Ind. Army Res. of Off.) ceases to be empld. with the Corps. 16 Dec. 1917.

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Fourth Supplement, dated the 12th September, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 9th September, 1919, pages 11457, 11458, 11459, 11460, 11461, 11462 and 11463.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S. W.,
12th September, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, for distinguished services rendered in connection with military operations in Persia. Dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

To be an Additional Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companion, of the said Most Honourable Order :—

Lt.-Col. (T.-Brig.-Gen.) Sir Percy Molesworth Sykes, K.C.I.E., C.M.G., Supy. List, I.A.

Chancery of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

Downing Street,
12th September, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, for distinguished services rendered in connection with military operations in Persia. Dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

To be Additional Members of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Distinguished Order :—

* * * * * * * *

Lt.-Col. Ernest Arthur Frederick Redl, C.I.E., 113th Inf., I.A.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S. W. 1,
12th September, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire for meritorious services rendered in connection with operations in East Persia. The appointments to date from 3rd June, 1919 :—

To be Additional Companions of the said Most Eminent Order :—

Captain John Berchmans Hanafin, Indian Medical Service.
Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Mark Synge, D.S.O., Supply and Transport Corps, Indian Army.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S.W. 1,
12th September, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday, to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire for valuable services rendered in connection with military operations in Persia :—
To be dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

To be Officers of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order :—

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Hamilton, Maj. (T.-Lt.-Col.) Frederick Arthur, 8th Cav., I.A.
Kane, Capt. (A.-Maj.) John Leonard Kirkpatrick, 1-109th Inf., I.A.
Robinson, Lt. Charles, I.A.R.O.

To be Members of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order :—

Hales, Lt. Walter Percy, I.A.R.O.

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Teague-Jones, Lt. (T.-Capt.) Reginald, I.A.R.O.
Shah, Hon. Capt. Abdul Samad, 31st D.C.O. Lncrs., I.A.

War Office,
12th September, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned rewards, for distinguished services rendered in connection with military operations on the North-West Frontier, India, in Persia and Trans-Caspia. Dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

To be Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.

(On Retired List, Reserve of Officers, Special Reserve, New Army, or Territorial Force, in the case of Officers belonging to these categories, as applicable.)
Maj. (T.-Lt.-Col.) R. T. McEnery, S. and T. Corps, I.A.
Maj. (T.-Lt.-Col.) V. P. B. Williams, D.S.O., 4th Cav., I.A.

To be Brevet Major.

(On Retired List, Reserve of Officers, Special Reserve, New Army, or Territorial Force, in the case of Officers belonging to these categories, as applicable.)

Capt. (T.-Maj.) J. W. S Hobson, 16th Rajputs, I A.
Capt. (T.-Maj.) R. W. Hornsby, 19th Punjabis, I.A.
Capt. J. A. A. Kernahan, Ind. Med. Serv.
Capt. (T.-Maj.) A. N. I. Lilly, M.C., 7th Rajputs, I.A.
Capt. (T.-Lt.-Col.) J. V. Macdonald, M.C., M.B., Ind. Med Serv.
Capt. (T.-Maj.) M. A. Rahman, Ind. Med. Serv.

Awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

Capt. and Bt. Major William Archibald Kinneth Fraser, M.C., 39th Cent. Ind. Horse, I.A.

Capt. and Bt. Major (A.-Maj) Charles Hamilton Grant Hume Harvey-Kelly, 127th Baluch L.I., I.A.

Major William George Broughton Ischia Hawley, 28th Light Cav., I.A.
Major (A.-Lt.-Col.) Bernard Frederick Roper Holbrooke, 3-124th Baluchistan Inf., I.A.
Major Malcolm Hugh Lucas, 37th Lrs., I.A.
Major John Masters, 16th Rajputs, I.A.
Lt.-Col. George Rainer Vaurenen, 16th Rajputs, I.A.

Awarded the Military Cross.

Risaldar Major Farman Ali, I.D.S.M., Burma Mtd Rifles.
Capt. Frank Autone Joseph Laville, 16th Rajputs, Ind. Army.
Lieut. James William Lord, 3-124th Baluchistan Infy., Ind. Army.
Lieut. (T.-Capt.) Michael John Murray, Ind. Army R. of O.
T.-Lieut. Mahomed Nawaz, Ind. Med. Serv.
Lieut. (A.-Capt.) Geoffrey Pigot, 19th Punjabis.
Capt. Richard Reginald Maitland Porter, M.B., Ind. Med. Serv.
Lieut. (A.-Capt.) George Eric FitzGerald Shute, 19th Punjabis, Ind. Army.
Capt. Frederic George Bonney Wetherall, 127th Infy., Ind. Army.

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Lieut. (A.-Capt.) Cyril Reginald Willis, R.A. (30th Ind. Mtn. Bty.).

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S. W.,
12th September, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, for services rendered in connection with the War in India. Dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

To be an Additional Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companion, of the said Most Honourable Order :—

Lt.-Col. and Bt. Col. (T.-Maj.-Gen.) Herbert Fothergill Cooke, D.S.O., 32nd Sikh Pnrs., I.A.

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CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S. W. 1,
12th September, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India for meritorious services in connection with the War in India. The appointments to date from 3rd June, 1919 :—

To be Additional Companions of the said Most Exalted Order.

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Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Frederick James Moberly, D.S.O., Indian Army.

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Major-General William Cross Barratt, C.B., D.S.O.

Temporary Brigadier-General Sir Edward Hugh Bray.

Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Arthur Howarth Pryce Harrison, 33rd Punjabis.

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Colonel (temporary Major-General) Sidney Mercer Renny, C.I.E., late Royal Artillery, Director-General of Ordnance in India.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S.W. 1,
12th September, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire for meritorious services connected with the War in France. The appointments to date from 3rd June, 1919 :—

To be Additional Companions of the said Most Eminent Order.

Captain (acting Major) Maurice Claud Raymond, M.C., 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.

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Lieutenant-Colonel John Bland Jameson, Indian Medical Service, retired.

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CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S.W. 1,
12th September, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire for meritorious services in connection with the War in Mesopotamia. The appointments to date from 3rd June, 1919 :—

To be Additional Companions of the said Most Eminent Order :—

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Lieutenant (temporary Major) Reginald Willows Hildyard-Marris, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S.W. 1,
12th September, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire for meritorious services connected with the War in Egypt and India. The appointment to date from 3rd June, 1919 :—

To be an Additional Companion of the said Most Eminent Order.

Honorary Lieutenant Mehr Mohammad Khan Bahadur, in command of the Forces of the Maler Kotla State.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S.W. 1,
12th September, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in and appointments to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire for meritorious services in connection with the War in India. The promotions and appointments to date from 3rd June, 1919 :—

To be Additional Knights Commanders of the said Most Eminent Order :—

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Lieutenant-General Sir Havelock Hudson, K.C.B., C.I.E.

Major-General Wyndham Charles Knight, C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O.

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To be Additional Companions of the said Most Eminent Order :—

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Robert Mitchell Betham, Indian Army.
Colonel Walter Clarence Black, Indian Army.
Lieutenant-Colonel Etienne Ronald Partridge Boileau, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Louis John Carey, Royal Artillery, Indian Ordnance Department.
Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) John Arnold Cherry, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

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Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Francis William Henry Cox, C.B., Indian Army.

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Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Edward George Hall, 117th Mahrattas.
Major Leonard Hirsch, Indian Medical Service.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Hodgkinson, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.
Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Geoffrey Howson, M.C., 4th Cavalry.
Lieutenant (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Kenneth Macleay Kirkhope, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

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Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Colonel) James Henry Lawrence-Archer, Royal Artillery, Indian Ordnance Department.

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Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) George Gilbert Creswick Maclean, 104th Wellesley's Rifles.
Major Charles Noel Moberley, Indian Defence Force.

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Lieutenant-Colonel John Richardson Reynolds, Indian Defence Force.
Lieutenant-Colonel Louis Stuart, Indian Defence Force.
Lieutenant-Colonel John William Watson, Indian Medical Service.
Lieutenant (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Robert Barron Wilson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Major-General Nigel Gresley Woodyatt, C.B.
Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Harry Norman Young, Supply and Transport Corps.

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Ressaldar Habibur Rahman Khan, Khan Sahib, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).

INDIAN ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The Reverend Ronald John Beresford Irwin, D.S.O., M.C., Junior Chaplain, is specially promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain in recognition of excellent work and devotion to duty whilst employed with Forces in the Field (3rd June, 1919).

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S.W. 1,
12th September, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday, to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, in recognition of distinguished services rendered in India in connection with the War. To be dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

To be Commanders of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order :—

Barnado, Maj. & Bt. Lt.-Col. (T.-Col.) Frederick Adolphus Fleming, C.I.E., I.M.S.
Barstow, Maj. & Bt. Lt.-Col. (T.-Brig.-Gen.) Henry, 38th Dogras.

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Dunwoodie, Lady Supt. Lallah Bessie, R.R.C., Q.A.M.N.S.I.
Eustace, Maj.-Gen. Alexander Henry, C.B., D.S.O., I.A.
Evans, Col. George Henry, C.I.E., A.D.C., C.V.D., I.D.F.

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Kaye, Lt.-Col. Cecil, C.S.I., I.A.
Lindsay, Lt.-Col. & Bt. Col. Henry Arthur Peyton, C.M.G., S. & T. Corps.

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Rait, Miss Helen Anna Macdonald, R.R.C., Chief Lady Supt., Q.A.M.N.S.I.
Spence, Lt.-Col. (T.-Col.) Alexander Hieram Ogilvy, C.I.E., I.A.
Villiers-Stuart, Maj. and Bt. Lt. Col. (T.-Brig.-Gen.) William Desmond, 5th Bn., Gurkha Rif.
Waterhouse, Miss Agnes May, R.R.C., Chief Lady Supt., Q.A.M.N.S.I.

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To be Officers of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order :—

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Alexander, Maj (T.-Lt.-Col.) Heber Maitland, D.S.O., S & T. Corps.

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Babonau, Capt. (T.-Maj.) Alexander Frederick, M.B., I.M.S.
Band, Lt. (T.-Capt.) Alexander Edwin, I.A.R.O.
Baker Maj. Wilfred Bertram, 1-10th Bn., Gurkha Rif.
Ball, Capt. (T.-Maj.) Eric Percy, 110th Mah. L.I.

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Bourne, Maj. & Bt. Lt.-Col. Walter Kemp, XX Deccan Horse.
Bradbury, Lt. (T.-Capt.) Arthur Lyle, I.A.R.O.
Brewin, Capt. Thomas James, Poona Rif.

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Carruthers, Maj. John Harvey de Wiederhold, M.C., 1-39th Bn. Garhwal Rif.

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Chamier, Lt.-Col. William St. George, S. and T. Corps.
Cobb, Capt. (T.-Maj.) Charles, S. and T. Corps.
Compton, Maj., Clifton William McGrath, 69th Punjabis.

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Dallas, Lt.-Col. Alexander Egerton, C.M.G., S. & T. Corps.
Daniell, Maj. John Acheson Staines, D.S.O., 14th K.G.O. Sikhs.
Davies Lt. (T.-Maj.) John Francis, I.A.
Davis, Maj. Charles Thomas, 107th Purs.
Dease, Maj. (T.-Lt.-Col.) Conley Edward, 91st Punj.

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Ewane, Lt.-Col Herbert Milton, 1-32nd Bn., M. & S.M. Rly. Rif.

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Farquharson, Capt (T.-Maj.) Christopher William, 10th Jats.
Fleming, Maj. (T.-Lt.-Col.) John Kenneth Sprot, I.M.S.
Forbes, T.-Maj. Alister Esme Buchan, I.A.R.O.
Franklin, Maj. George Denne, M.B., I.M.S.

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Graveson, Maj. Henry, S. & T. Corps.
Grimston, Lt.-Col. Lionel Augustus, 6th Assam Valley Lt. Horse.

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Harward, Capt. Robert Blake, 2-113th Infy.
Hawks, Maj. (T.-Lt.-Col.) George Augustus, I.A.

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Hewlett, Lt. (T.-Maj.) Kenelm, I.D.F. (Vet. Corps.)

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Hinde, Capt. (A.-Maj.) Henry Thomas Langford, 99th Inf.

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Hulbert, Maj. Thomas Ernest, 3rd Skinner's Horse.
Humphrey, Capt. (T.-Maj.) John, I.A.R.O.
Hunt, Maj. Frederick Eckstein, D.S.O., 29th Lcrs.

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Irving, Capt. (T.-Lt.-Col.) Miles, I.A.R.O.
Johnstone, Maj. (A.-Lt.-Col.) Beresford Assheton, I.A.

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Kirkwood, Lt.-Col. Andrew Torton, I.A.

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Leslie-Jones, 2nd-Lt. (T.-Lt.-Col.) Leveester Hudson, I.A.R.O.

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Ley, Maj. Arthur Edwin Hale, 20th Deccan Horse.
Lindesay, Maj. (T.-Lt.-Col.) Frederick Sinclair, I.A., Unatt. List.
McElwaine, Capt. (A.-Maj.) Erick James Dalby, 76th Punj.

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Malet Maj. (A.-Lt.-Col.) Robert James, 61th Prs.

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Marsh, Maj. (T.-Lt.-Col.) Cunliffe Hebbert, D.S.O., 18th Lcrs.

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Matthews, Capt. (T.-Maj.) Frank Melvin, 22nd Punj.

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Miller, Maj. Frank Edwin, I.O.D.
Minty, Maj. Thomas William, I.M.S.

Molloy, Maj. (T.-Lt.-Col.) Gerald Macleay, 34th Poona Horse.

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More, Lt.-Col Paxton St Clair, M.B., I.M.S.
Mudie, Capt Robert Francis, I.A.R.O.
Muir, Capt. (T.-Maj.) Archibald Huleath Huntley, 15th Sikhs.
Muir, Maj. Wingate Wemyss, 15th Sikhs.
Nevill, Lt-Col. Henry Rivers, I.A.R O.
Nicholson, Maj. Roger Brighouse, M.C., I.M.S.
Noel, T.-Capt. Kenneth Hugh, 2-107th Prs. I.A.

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Ouseley, Capt. Joseph William Glynn, I.A.R.O.

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Pierpoint, Maj. Harry William, F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

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Preston, Lt.-Col. Eyre Evans, S. & T. Corps.
Preston, Lt.-Col. William John Phaelim, D.S.O., 97th Inf.
Reed, T.-Maj. William Louis Lindsay, V.D., I.A.R.O.
Richardson, T.-Capt. Rosslyn James Dilyell, I.A.R.O., attd. R.E.
Robertson, Maj. (T.-Lt.-Col.) Robert Arthur Harvey, 30th Punj.

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Sanford, Lt.-Col. George Batthyany, Supy. List, I.A.
Saunders, Maj. Ernest Howie, D.S.O., S. & T. Corps.
Shepherd, Lt. (T.-Capt.) Walter Isaac, I.A.R.O.
Sherer, Lt.-Col. John Corrie, I.A.
Skinner, Maj. (T.-Lt.-Col.) Alexander Baird, D.S.O., 5th Cav.
Smith, Capt. Charles Harold, I.M.S.
Smith, Maj. G. Graham, I.D.F.
Smith, Maj. Maurice Castle, 64th Prs.
Smith, Lt-Col. (T.-Col.) William Frank, S. & T. Corps.

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Spring, T-Capt. George Conrad, I.A R.O.
Stansfeld, Lt.-Col. Cyril Grey, 8th Gurkha Rif., attd. 3-39th Garhwal Rif.
Steele, Maj. Charles Edward Beevor, S & T. Corps
Sterndale-Bennett, Maj. John, 107th Prs.

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Stovold, Maj. Herbert William, I.D.F.
Taylor, Maj. Newman, I.D.F.
Tobin, Maj. Harry Walter, D.S.O., 128th Prs.
Torrie, Maj. (A.-Lt.-Col.) Claud Jameson, D.S.O., 30th Punj.

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Tyrrell, Maj. (T.-Lt.-Col.) Augustus Charles Lionel, 25th Cav.
Villiers, Maj. Arthur, I.O.D.
Vincent, Lt.-Col. Frank Lloyd, I.A.
Wall, Lt.-Col. Allan Copinger, 2-8th Gurkha Rif.
Waller, Lt.-Col. Edmund, I.A.
Walsh, Capt. George Gould, I.A.R.O. (attd. S. & T. Corps).
Ward, Maj. (T.-Lt.-Col.) Basil Seth, 99th Inf.
Ward, Maj. & Bt. Lt.-Col. Henry Charles Swinburne, 2nd Lcrs.
Webb, Capt. (T.-Maj.) John Robert Douglas, I.M.S.
Weekes, Maj. Harold Ernest, 10th Gurkha Rif.

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Wills, Capt. (T.-Maj.) Edgar Vernon, 9th Bhopal Inf.
Wilson, Capt. Andrew, I.O.D.

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Wright, Maj. William Owen, Madras Art.
Engineer, T.-Capt. Sorat Kaikhushru, I.M.S.

To be Members of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order :—

Baddeley, Lt. Henry, 21st Lcrs.
Berry, Lt. (A.-Capt.) William James, I.A.R.O.
Betteridge, Lt. George William, I.A.R.O.
Cheers, Lt. (T.-Capt.) Joseph McGregor, I.A.R.O.
Claridge, Capt. John Watson Lawson, I.A.
Cubbon, Capt. Richard, S. and T. Corps.
Godinho, Lt. (T.-Capt.) Paul Xavier, I.M.S.

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Norris, T.-Capt. William Albert, I.A.R.O.
Somerville, Lt. and Cdr. George Aytoun, I. Misc. List.

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Malik Sardar Khan Nun, T.-Lt., I.L.F.
Muhammad Feroz Khan, Subadar-Maj., 81st Punj.

War Office,

12th September, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned rewards for valuable services rendered in connection with the War in India. Dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

To be Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.

(On Retired List, Reserve of Officers, Special Reserve, New Army, or Territorial Force in the case of Officers belonging to these categories, as applicable.)
Maj. (T.-Lt.-Col.) N. C. Bannatyne, 128th Pnrs., I.A.

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Maj. (A.-Lt.-Col.) J. Clementi, Corps of Guides, F.F., I.A.
Maj. (T.-Lt.-Col.) D. C. Crombie, 23rd Cav., F.F., I.A.

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Maj. A. E. S. Fennell, 81st Pnrs., I.A.
Maj. J. D. McI. Flood, 58th Rif., F.F., I.A.
Maj. (T.-Lt.-Col.) W. H. Jeffery, C.I.E., 73rd Carnatic Inf., I.A.
Maj. (T.-Lt.-Col.) J. G. McConaghy, D.S.O., 25th Cavy., F.F., I.A.
Maj. N. W. Mackworth, M.B., F.R.C.S., Ind. Med. Serv.
Maj. (T.-Lt.-Col.) E. P. Mainwaring-White, 120th Inf., I.A.

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Maj. (T.-Lt.-Col.) D. G. Ridgeway, 3rd Gurkha Rif., I.A.
Maj. (T.-Lt.-Col.) G. H. Rogers, 11th Rajputs, I.A.
Maj. (A.-Lt.-Col.) G. S. F. Routh, 56th Rif., F.F., attd. 2-54th Sikhs, F.F., I.A.
Maj. (T.-Lt.-Col.) A. Shairp, C.M.G., S. and T. Corps, I.A.
Maj. (A.-Lt.-Col.) B. Turnbull, 23rd Sikh Pnrs., attd. 2-34th Pnrs., I.A.

To be Brevet Major.

(On Retired List, Reserve of Officers, Special Reserve, New Army, or Territorial Force the case of Officers belonging to these categories, as applicable.)

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Capt. (T.-Maj.) E. E. Doyle, Ind. Med. Serv.

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Capt. M. L. A. Gompertz, 108th Inf., I.A.
Capt. (A.-Maj.) N. H. H. Ralston, 9th Bhopal Inf., I.A.
Capt. (A.-Maj.) W. K. Rebsch, D.S.O., S. & T. Corps, I.A.
Capt. (A.-Maj.) E. W. Reynolds, 96th Berar Inf., I.A.

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Capt. (A.-Maj.) A. F. Simpson, 95th Russell's Inf., I.A.

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Capt. (T.-Maj.) W. R. Stewart, M.B., Ind. Med. Serv.
Capt. (T.-Maj.) W. S. Trail, M.C., 57th Wilde's Rif., I.A.

To be Honorary Major.

Hon. Capt. A. N. Khan-Sadozai, Nawab of Dera Ismail Khan, attd. 35th Scinde Horse, I.A.

To be Honorary Captain.

T.-Hon. Lieut. Maharaj Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh of Tikari.

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His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to award the Royal Red Cross to the undermentioned Ladies in recognition of their valuable nursing services in India in connection with the War :—

AWARDED THE ROYAL RED CROSS.

1st Class.

Miss Winifred Mary Aldridge, A.R.R.C., Nursing Sister, Q.A.M.N.S.I.
Miss Sara Bonser, Senior Matron, attd. Q.A.M.N.S.I.
Miss Marion Domville Knapp, A.R.R.C., Senior Nursing Sister, Q.A.M.N.S.I.
Miss Violet Isabel Lamb, A.R.R.C., Senior Nursing Sister, Q.A.M.N.S.I.
Miss Isabel Mary Annie Lloyd, Lady Superintendent, Q.A.M.N.S.I.
Miss Chloe Stanley McGowan, Senior Nursing Sister, Q.A.M.N.S.I.

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Miss Lucy Angela White, A.R.R.C., Nursing Sister, Q.A.M.N.S.I.

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AWARDED THE ROYAL RED CROSS.

2nd Class.

Miss Clara Hawley Anderson, Nursing Sister, Q.A.M.N.S.I.

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Miss Alice Goodwyn, Senior Nursing Sister, Q.A.M.N.S.I.
Miss Queenie Hanrahan, Temporary Nurse, attd. Q.A.M.N.S.I.
Miss Minnie Elizabeth Harvey, Senior Nursing Sister, Q.A.M.N.S.I.

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Miss Rosamond Lucy Nevile, Nursing Sister, Q.A.M.N.S.I.
Miss Evelyn O'Sullivan, Temporary Nurse, attd. Q.A.M.N.S.I.
Miss Hester Jane Reynolds, Lady Superintendent, Q.A.M.N.S.I.
Miss Winifred May Smith, Nursing Sister, Q.A.M.N.S.I.
Miss Melaine Elaine Tippetts, Nursing Sister, Q.A.M.N.S.I.
Miss Olive Vernon, Nursing Sister, Q.A.M.N.S.I.
Miss Hilda Cornelia Wright, Temporary Nurse, attached Q.A.M.N.S.I.

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London Gazette, dated the 12th September, 1919, pages 11470, 11473, 11475 11476 and 11477.

Air Ministry,
12th September, 1919.

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MEMORANDA.

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Lt.-Col. (actg. Brig.-Gen.) J. A. Houison-Craufurd, C.M.G., C.B.E. (Maj., retired, Indian Army) (Hon. Lt.-Col. in Army) relinquishes his commn. on ceasing to be empld., 1st June 1919, and is granted the hon. rank of Brig.-Gen. (Substituted for the notification in the Gazette of 25th July 1919).

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India Office,
12th September, 1919.

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The KING has approved the grant of the temporary rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Medical Service to the undermentioned gentleman :—

John Portelli, M.D. 3rd Apr. 1919.

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The KING has approved the relinquishment of their commissions by the following Officers, and the grant of rank as shown below :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieut. H. A. Woods, in consequence of ill-health, and is granted the rank of Lieutenant. 13th July 1919.

Temp. Second Lieut. J. Logan, in consequence of ill-health, and is granted the rank of Second Lieutenant. 16th July 1919.

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The KING has approved the retirement of the following officers, and the grant of rank as shown below :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Maj. H. Meynell, in consequence of ill-health. 12th Aug. 1919.

UNATTACHED LIST FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.

2nd Lieut. J. H. Everett, in consequence of ill-health. 5th Aug. 1919.

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INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

2nd Lieut. W. J. B. Donne, in consequence of ill-health, and is granted the rank of 2nd Lieut. 5th Aug. 1919.

The KING has approved the promotion of the following officers of the * * * * Indian Army Reserve of Officers, and * * :—

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NOTE.—Capt. (temp. Major) B. F. Matthews, I.A.R.O., is permitted to retain his temp. rank while specially employed. 29th Aug. 1918.

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Supplement, dated the 12th September, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 12th September, 1919, pages 11535, 11540, 11541 and 11542.

War Office,
12th September, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

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ROYAL ARMY CHAPLAINS DEPARTMENT.

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The Rev. N. D. MacKinnon relinquishes his commn. as temp. Chapln. to the Forces on re-transfer to the Ind. Ecclesiastical Estab. 15th Aug. 1919. (Substituted for the notification in the Gazette of 27th June 1919.)

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SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

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SUPPLEMENTARY TO REGULAR UNITS OR CORPS.

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FOOT GUARDS.

C. Gds.—Lt. M. D. Graham ceases to be empld. with the Ind. Army Res. of Off. 13th Sept. 1919.

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Second Supplement, dated the 13th September, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 12th September, 1919, page 11549.

War Office,
13th September, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

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A. G.'S AND Q. M. G.'S STAFF.

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D.A.Q.M.Gs.—Col. R. A. Carruthers, C.B., C.M.G., Ind. Army, and relinquishes the temp. rank of Brig.-Gen. 27th Apr. 1919.

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Fourth Supplement, dated the 15th September, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 12th September, 1919, pages 11565 and 11568.

War Office,
15th September, 1919.

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MEMORANDA.

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The undermentioned Cols., having reached the age of compulsory retirement, are placed on ret. pay and are granted the hon. rank of Brig.-Gen. :—

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Col. Sir S. G. Burrard, K.C.S.I., retires on an Indian pension. 16th Sept. 1919.

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A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th October 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 101.—Commander P. C. H. Lane, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Staff Officer, Kidderpore Dockyard, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Commander R. G. Strong, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st October 1919.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd October, 1919.

No. 54-E.-19.—Mr. Hugh Davies is appointed, on probation, an Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, in Class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways and posted to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

No. 2101-E.-19.—Major M. T. Porter, M.C., R.E., Executive Engineer, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Agent of the railway with effect from the 15th September 1919 and during the absence of Mr. S. P. Flowerdew, officiating Deputy Agent, on privilege leave.

The 24th October, 1919.

No. 131-T.-19.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, and in pursuance of Section 47, sub-section (4) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), as in force in British India or as locally applied, the Railway Board sanction the following alterations made by the Guzerat Railways Co., Ltd., under sub-section (1), clause (*f*) of the said section in the rules published with Railway Board's Notification No. 131-T.-19, dated the 11th April 1919.

For the words "within seven days from date of receipt" appearing in lines 2 and 3 of Rule 3, *substitute* the words "within 48 hours from midnight of date of arrival".

No. 2078-E.-19.—Mr. Panna Lall Gupta, qualified student of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Establishment of State Railways as an Assistant Engineer with effect from the 24th September 1919 and posted to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

No. 2188-E.-19.—Mr. A. T. Stowell whose services were placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India is, on return, reappointed to officiate as Traffic Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

No. 2188-E.-2-19.—With reference to Railway Board's Notifications No. 2188-E.-19, dated the 24th October 1919, and No. 1176-E.-19, dated the 6th June 1919, Mr. A. Watson, officiating Traffic Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, reverts to his substantive appointment of Deputy Traffic Manager.

No. 2188-E.-3-19.—With reference to Railway Board's Notifications No. 2188-E.-2-19, dated the 24th October 1919, and No. 1176-E.-2-19, dated the 6th June 1919, Mr. R. J. Collett-White, officiating Deputy Traffic Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, reverts to his substantive appointment of District Traffic Superintendent in Class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

No. 2187-E.-19.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 367-E.-19, dated the 21st March 1919, Mr. H. C. Sparke, Officiating Traffic Manager, Eastern Bengal Railway, will hold temporary rank from the 13th August 1919 and until further orders.

R. McLEAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 24th October, 1919.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in Indi ending the 11th October 1919 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern	Bombay City	2	1
		Ahmedabad District	2	...
	Central...	West Khandesh District	280	158
		East Khandesh District	4	4
		Poona District	11	8
		Satara District	88	24
	Southern	Ratnagiri District	2	1
		Kolaba District	*2	*1
		Belgaum District	†12	†11
		Hubli Town	44	44
		Dharwar District	87	61
		Bijapur District	5	5
	Sind ...	Karachi Town and Port	2	2
	Political Charges.	Surat Agency	2	2
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	28	16
		Mangrol Port	14	10
		Kathiawar Agency	42	33
		TOTAL	572	381
MADRAS.	...	Bellary District	62	48
		Coimbatore District	40(a)	35(b)
		Nilgiris District	1	1
		Salem District	1	1
		Madura District	2	1
		TOTAL	106	86
BIHAR AND ORISSA.	Patna	Gaya District	2	...
		Shahabad District	1	...
		TOTAL	3	...
UNITED PROVINCES.	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	20	9
		Basti District	10	3
		TOTAL	30	12
PUNJAB.	Ambala ...	Rohtak District	3	1
	Lahore...	Lahore City	3	3
		Gujranwala District	1(c)	1(c)
	Rawalpindi.	Jhelum District	1(c)	...
		Rawalpindi District	22	15
		Attock District	1(c)	...
	Multan ...	Multan District	17	13
		TOTAL	48	33

* For 27th and 28th September 1919. † For two weeks.
(a) Two imported. (b) One imported. (c) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	4	4
	Irrawaddy	Henzada District	1	1
		Maubin District	5	5
	Magwe	Minbu District	1	1
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	8	7
	Sagaing	Sagaing District	2	2
	Native State.	Northern Shan States	1	1
		TOTAL	22	21
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	43	32
		Nagpur District	189	135
		Bhandara District	9	1
		Balaghat District	17	11
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore District	7	7
	Nerbudda	Narsinghpur District	*1	*1
		Chhindwara District	52	34
		TOTAL	318	221
MYSORE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	12	11
		Bangalore District	90	51
		Mysore City	9	6
		Mysore District	18	11
		Hassan District	16	7
		Kadur District	35	24
		Shimoga District	9	4
		Tumkur District	11	6
		TOTAL	300	120
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Parbhani District	28	27
		Raichur District	22	20
		Usmanabad District	61	60
		Bidar District	8	22
		Mahbubnagar District	42	27
		Atrafibaldah Sarfikhas District	18	6
		TOTAL	179†	162†
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Sehore Cantonment	4	3
		Sehore Town	14	17
		TOTAL	18	20
		GRAND TOTAL	1,496	1,056

*Imported.

†Includes previous weeks. The actual number of cases and deaths during the week ending October 11th, were 126 and 105, respectively.

SIMLA:
The 23rd October 1919.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 23rd October 1919, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Rain fell almost daily in the south of the Peninsula. On the 21st a disturbance appeared over the southwest of the Bay; it intensified during the next twenty-four hours and on the morning of the 23rd lay off Cocanada. Rainfall commenced on the north Madras coast on the 21st and was widespread and moderately heavy in that area on the 22nd. A winter depression entered the extreme north towards the end of the week and gave slight precipitation there.

2. *Burma.*—In Lower Burma rainfall was local on the 17th and 19th, and occurred at a few stations during the rest of the week; in Upper Burma rain was limited to a few scattered falls.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Weather was rainless except for a very light fall at Tezpur and a moderate fall at Cuttack.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There was no rain except for a light fall at Jagdalpur.

Northwest India.—Drosh, Parachinar, Sonamarg and Murree each received a light fall of rain during the week.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall was nearly general in southeast Madras on the 17th and 18th, in the Madras Deccan on the 16th and on the north Madras coast on the 21st and 22nd; it occurred locally or at a few stations on one other day in the Madras Deccan, on three other days on the north Madras coast and on four other days in southeast Madras. Local rain fell in Mysore on the 16th and in Malabar on the 17th and 21st, and there were a few falls in these areas on three and four other days respectively. In the remaining sub-divisions the week was rainless except for a light fall at Belgaum.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows:—

October 16th. Madura 1·48", Coimbatore 1·78", Madras 0·72" and Ootacamund 1·01".

" 17th. Toungoo 1·72", Cochin 2·76" and Coimbatore 0·78".

" 18th. Pamban 2·84", Negapatam 1·23", Coimbatore 1·81" and Madras 1·28".

" 19th. Victoria Point 3·32", Moulmein 1·22", Toungoo 2·42", Trivandrum 1·31", Pamban 1·16" and Negapatam 1·69".

" 20th. Mangalore 1·51".

" 21st. Trivandrum 0·88", Madura 1·48", Vizagapatam 1·29" and Calingapatam 0·70".

" 22nd. Rangoon 1·76", Cuttack 0·75", Sonamarg 0·84", Masulipatam 2·25", Cocanada 4·10", Vizagapatam 1·85", Calingapatam 1·64" and Gopalpur 2·64".

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in excess on the north Madras coast; and was 20 per cent. or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab East and North, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Rajputana East, Gujarat, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar and the Madras Deccan. It was either equal to the normal or differed from it by less than 20 per cent. in Lower Burma and Madras Southeast. No rain usually falls at this time of year in the Punjab Southwest, Baluchistan, Sind and Rajputana West.

The rainfall from the 2nd May to date is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Kashmir, Sind and Hyderabad North; and is 20 per cent. or more in excess in Chota Nagpur, Baluchistan, Rajputana West, Central India and the Central Provinces West. In the remaining divisions the rainfall of the period differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 23rd October 1919.			Rainfall data from 2nd May to 23rd October 1919.				
							Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
Bay Islands	1·4	2·1	−0·7	64·3	91·8	−27·5	−30	−30
Lower Burma	1·9	2·1	−0·2	145·1	141·7	+3·4	+2	+3
Upper Burma	0·1	1·0	−0·9	39·1	44·1	−5·0	−11	−10
Assam	0	0·8	−0·8	71·7	76·5	−4·8	−6	−5
Bengal	0	0·9	−0·9	70·7	72·5	−1·8	−2	−1
Orissa	0·2	0·9	−0·7	63·2	55·3	+7·9	+14	+16
Chota Nagpur	0	0·5	−0·5	57·8	48·2	+9·6	+20	+21
Bihar	0	0·5	−0·5	48·2	49·4	−1·2	−2	−1
United Provinces, East	0	0·3	−0·3	40·8	38·7	+2·1	+5	+6
United Provinces, West	0	0·1	−0·1	36·7	37·8	−1·1	−3	−3
Punjab, East and North	0	0·1	−0·1	21·7	21·0	+0·7	+3	+4
Punjab, South-West	0	0	0	8·1	7·8	+0·3	+4	+4
Kashmir	0·1	0·2	−0·1	5·0	7·7	−2·7	−35	−35
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·1	−0·1	5·4	5·5	−0·1	−2	0
Baluchistan	0	0	0	2·7	1·7	+1·0	+59	+59
Sind	0	0	0	3·3	4·6	−1·3	−28	−28
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	13·9	10·7	+3·2	+30	+30
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	−0·1	20·9	21·8	−0·9	−4	−4
Gujarat	0	0·1	−0·1	25·8	23·1	+2·7	+12	+12
Central India, West	0	0·1	−0·1	37·4	29·1	+8·3	+29	+29
Central India, East	0	0·3	−0·3	60·0	40·6	+19·4	+48	+49
Berar	0	0·5	−0·5	26·9	30·2	−3·3	−11	−9
Central Provinces, West	0	0·3	−0·3	57·7	43·7	+14·0	+32	+33
Central Provinces, East	0·1	0·5	−0·4	53·5	48·8	+4·7	+10	+11
Konkan	0	1·0	−1·0	91·1	94·3	−3·2	−3	−2
Bombay Deccan	0·1	0·7	−0·6	27·1	26·2	+0·9	+3	+6
Hyderabad, North	0	0·5	−0·5	25·3	31·8	−6·5	−20	−19
Hyderabad, South	0	0·6	−0·6	25·1	27·9	−2·8	−10	−8
Mysore	0·1	0·9	−0·8	27·6	24·4	+3·2	+13	+17
Malabar	2·1	2·7	−0·6	88·8	90·8	−2·0	−2	−2
Madras, South-East	2·4	2·4	0	18·6	18·8	−0·2	−1	−1
Madras Deccan	0·3	0·8	−0·5	20·8	20·7	+0·1	0	+3
Madras Coast, North	2·8	2·0	+0·8	30·0	28·5	+1·5	+5	+3

G. C. SIMPSON,
Offg. Director General of Observatories.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 23rd October 1919.

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B

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 18th October 1919.

Burma.—During the week light to moderate rain was general throughout the Province in Lower Burma and in irrigated tracts of Upper Burma. Transplanting of winter rice is completed in Upper Burma. Gathering of groundnuts and plucking of cotton are proceeding. Reaping of autumn rice has commenced. Cultivation of miscellaneous dry crops is progressing. The condition of standing crops is generally good. Cattle are generally healthy. The price of unhusked rice in Rangoon remains unchanged at Rs. 150 and of white rice for specials at Rs. 385.

Assam.—During the week the weather was seasonable and favourable for standing crops. Ploughing for tea continues. Harvesting of jute is finished. Ploughing for pulses and mustard is in progress. The outturn and prospects of crops are generally in fair to good condition and cattle disease is reported from four districts. The price of common rice shows a tendency to fall.

Bengal.—During the week the rainfall was generally light. More rain is needed for growth of winter paddy specially in Western Bengal districts. Steeping and washing of jute are almost finished. Preparation of lands for next spring crops and their sowings continue. The condition and prospects of standing crops are generally favourable. The average price of common rice has fallen by about 0·53 per cent. 660 persons received gratuitous relief in the Brahmanbaria subdivision of Tippera.

The weekly report on famine in Bankura is as follows:—The rainfall was insufficient but agricultural prospects are favourable. Twenty-four works were open. Numbers relieved on works were 4,319. Special relief:—paddy husking advances 3,683, weavers 555, better class poor 16, total 4,254. Gratuitous relief was closed, grand total 8,573. The decrease in numbers on works is due to closure of forty-seven works. During the week umbers relieved on daily doles by charitable societies were 700. The public health is generally good. Outbreak of malaria and influenza is reported from certain localities. Cloth is being distributed to destitutes. Relief measures are adequate. The price of common rice varies from 5¼ to 5⅜ seers per rupee. Burma rice is being sold.

Bihar and Orissa.—During the week light rain fell in parts of Patna, Cuttack, Balasore, Angul, Hazaribagh and Ranchi. There was no rain in the rest of the Province. Harvesting of autumn crops continues and that of early winter rice has begun in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Preparation of lands for spring sowings is in progress. Sowings have commenced. Standing paddy crop is doing well. More rain is wanted in parts of Darbhanga, Balasore, Angul, Puri, Sambalpur and Singhbhum. Test works have been closed. Gratuitous relief was given to 18,079 persons in Bhagalpur, 8,482 in the Santal Parganas, 6,559 in Angul, 5,097 in Cuttack, 7,067 in Puri and 560 in Hazaribagh. The number of persons attending relief works was 400 in Bhagalpur and 2,232 in the Santal Parganas. The price of common rice has risen in nine districts, fallen in four and remained stationary in the remaining districts as compared with that of the preceding week. The average price of local common rice at headquarters was 5·51 seers a rupee against 5·54 seers in the preceding week and that of maize was 8·19 seers against 8·45 seers in the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from eleven districts. During the week ending the 11th October 20,027 persons were given gratuitous relief and 5,819 attended test works in ten Feudatory States of Orissa—*viz.*:—Athgarh, Baramba, Dhenkanal, Hindol, Narsinghpur, Nayagarh, Talcher, Bamra, Daspalla and Khandpara.

Famine report not received.

United Provinces.—No rain fell during the week. Preparation of land for and sowing of spring crops, harvesting and irrigation of autumn crops and picking of cotton continue. Standing crops are doing well. Prospects are favourable. The condition of agricultural stock is good and little cattle disease is reported. Fodder water and market supplies are sufficient. Prices are almost stationary.

Punjab.—During the week the weather remained dry. Rain is badly wanted. The condition of standing crops is average to good on irrigated and below average to average on unirrigated areas. Reaping of rice, maize, *jowar* and *bajra* and picking of cotton are in

progress. The yield is expected to be normal to good on irrigated and below normal to normal on unirrigated areas. Sowings of wheat and other spring crops continue and are normal on irrigated and below normal on unirrigated areas. Cattle are healthy and fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are generally stationary and above scarcity rates. Prices of wheat :—Rawalpindi 6¼, Ambala and Lahore 6½, Ferozepore and Lyallpur 7 seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was rainless. Sowings of spring and harvesting of certain autumn crops are in progress. The outturn of cotton is below average in parts of the Peshawar district. Standing crops are generally average but prospects of crops on unirrigated areas in one district is reported to be poor. The price of wheat in Peshawar is $7\frac{2}{16}$ and in Dera Ismail Khan 6¼ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—No rain fell during the week. Prices are stationary.

Kashmir.—Report not received.

Rajputana.—The week was rainless. The weather was hot and clear. Harvesting of autumn crops is nearing completion with outturn fair to good. Lands are being prepared for spring crops and sowing has started in a few places. Pasturage and water are abundant. The condition of agricultural stock is good except in parts of Bharatpur, Dholpur and Kotah where cattle disease is prevailing. Prices are mostly stationary but some fall in autumn grains is reported.

Central India.—During the week no rain fell except in Gwalior and Dewas. The fall was insufficient in certain parganas of the northern districts of Gwalior. Autumn crops are being weeded and harvested. Land is being prepared for spring crops. Sowings are in progress in Gwalior and have commenced in Indore, Bhopal and the Southern States. Standing crops and their probable outturn are fair to good except in three districts of Gwalior and parts of Bhopal and Baghelkhand where crops have been damaged by excessive rain. Agricultural stock is generally good except for cattle disease in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Baghelkhand and the Southern States. Prices are high.

The weekly report on famine in Bundelkhand is as follows :—Distress is not acute. Numbers on relief have decreased. People are reverting to agricultural operations. No wandering or emaciation is reported. Relief measures are adequate. Suspensions of land revenue are being granted. Takavi advances are sufficient. The public health is generally good. Prices range from 5½ to 7 seers per rupee save in Chhatarpur where *kodon* is available for 8 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief in thousands :—works 3, gratuitous relief 7·1, total 10·1. Reports from several States have not been received.

Central Provinces.—The weather continues to be clear. The nights and mornings are cool. Reaping of rice and of minor crops and picking of cotton in places continue. Standing crops are in excellent condition. Spring sowings are in progress and germination is reported to be successful. Fodder and water are ample. Cattle are generally faring well. Gram rose in Nimar by one seer per rupee. *Juar* in Wardha and Amraoti fell by 1 to 1½ seers per rupee. Other variations in prices are irregular but exhibit a slight downward course.

Feudatory States :—Harvesting of rice and spring sowings are proceeding.

The weekly report on famine and scarcity is as follows :—The public health is good except for slight malaria and influenza. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Number on works in Jubbulpore famine district 3,031. Works in Mandla have been closed. Numbers on works in scarcity districts 4,796. Numbers on gratuitous relief 5,754.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in the Konkan, Dharwar, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. Standing crops are flourishing except in parts of Hyderabad where cotton has slightly been damaged by insects, in parts of Nawabshah where *juar* has been damaged by floods and insects and cotton by wind. Harvesting of autumn crops generally continues. Cotton picking has commenced in parts of West Khandesh, Nasik and Sholapur. Spring sowing has commenced in some places. Fodder supply is sufficient. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen in parts of Sind and Gujarat and are high but generally steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on famine and scarcity is as follows :—Slight rain fell during the week in parts of Bijapur and Belgaum. Standing crops are in good condition. Harvesting of autumn crops and spring sowings are in progress. All relief works in Ahmednagar were closed on 15th October. Numbers of workers were 2,635 and dependants 1,343. The number of persons on gratuitous relief including village servants was 13,770. The public health is generally good. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Cattle are in good condition. Prices of food-grains are still high.

Hyderabad.—Isolated showers averaging 37 cents were received during the week. Autumn crops and early rice crops are generally in fair to good condition, the former being harvested. Sowings for spring crops continue. Prices of grains continue to be high. *Juar* is selling at 4 seers per rupee in the Raichur district.

The weekly report on famine and scarcity is as follows:—The season being generally favourable there is a marked mitigation in distress. Numbers on relief works are decreasing. Some camps have been closed and abolition of others is under consideration. A few cases of emaciation are reported. Cheap grain shops still continue in Hyderabad City. Takavi is being advanced for seeds and cattle to help the cultivation of spring and hot weather crops. Prices of staple grains continue to be high. Rice sells at 3¼ seers and *juar* at 6½ seers per rupee. Numbers relieved in thousands for week ending 9th October:—Works 15, gratuitous 20, total 35.

Mysore.—The rainfall during the week was fair. Standing crops are in good condition. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available. Prices are high and fluctuating. Prospects of the season are fair. Harvesting of rice, *ragi* and sugarcane is proceeding in parts. The outturn is fair.

Coorg.—The week was slightly wet. Rice crop is in good condition. Picking of cardamum and reaping of dry crops continue. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder for cattle are available. The public health is fair. Prices of food-grains are high.

Madras.—During the week the rainfall was heavy in Madura, good in Vizagapatam, Littoral, Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Cuddapah, Carnatic, Central Tanjore, Pudukkottai, Ramnad, Tinnevelly, West Coast except Malabar and the hills and light or fair elsewhere. Standing crops are in fair condition generally. Harvesting of paddy and dry crops is generally in fair condition. Fresh sowing of paddy and dry crops is progressing. The condition of cattle is generally good. Water is sufficient except in parts of twelve districts. Pasture and fodder are sufficient generally. Prices are generally falling. Prospects are fair generally.

The weekly report on famine in Ganjam is as follows:—Relief works 30 in Goomsur, 20 in Kallikota and Attagada, 3 in Humma, Biridi, Palur and 1 in Ronabha are in progress. Udayagiri figures have not been reported. Labourers and small agriculturists are mostly affected. People are resorting freely to works and their physical condition is generally fair. Relief measures are adequate. Cloth distribution is being provided by private charity. Prices of rice in Goomsur 4·8 seers, in Udayagiri 5, in Kallikota and Attagada 5, Chatrapur 4·8 and of *ragi* in Kallikota and Attagada 6, and in Chatrapur 7·8 seers per rupee. The number on relief; works 56,668 (incomplete), gratuitous relief 85,794, total 1,42,462.

Nepal.—*Report on the agricultural and pastoral situation in Nepal for the period from 16th July to 15th October 1919.*—The rainfall for the period was 22·59 inches against 19·09 inches for the corresponding period of last year.

July and August 1919.—Pears and apples were gathered in Nepal, and the outturn was not good. Rice was transplanted in the Terai.

September.—Chillies, early rice and Indian corn were harvested in the hills and in the Nepal valley, the outturn was good. Early winter vegetables, mustard and potatoes for the first crop commenced to be sown in Nepal. The sowing of garlic and onions was in progress.

October.—Autumn rice and millet are now being harvested in the hills and valleys. Lands are being prepared for the sowing of wheat, barley and peas for the *rabi* crop.

The market still continues to be high.

The health of livestock is reported to be good.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 6th September 1919.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF. Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependants of relief workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST." Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				BRITISH PROVINCES.						
	UNITED PROVINCES.									
	Etawah	480	145,000	166	...	2,873	2,873	3,039	...	...
	Cawnpore	244	53,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	898
	Agra	260	73,778	...	...	544	544	544	...	...
	Mirzapur	2,540	177,000	...	...	1,155	1,155	1,155	...	...
	TOTAL UNITED PROVINCES	3,524	449,638	166	...	4,572	4,572	4,738	...	898
	BIHAR AND ORISSA.									
	Santal Parganas ...	...	...	1,455	...	...	...	...	489	14,983
	Angul	...	...	814	...	...	...	...	1,651	9,041
	Ranchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	4,960
	Bhagalpur	...	...	118	...	...	...	...	...	15,816
	Manbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	851	...
	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,940
	Singhbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	...
	Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	813
	TOTAL BIHAR AND ORISSA	...	...	2,387	...	...	...	...	3,307	58,603

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF. Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	Number of persons on gratuitous and special relief. Dependants of relief workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	Tracts under "Scarcity" and "Observation and Test." Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BOMBAY.									
	Ahmedabad	3,824	837,809	...	...	...	...	...	1,128	248
	Sholapur	1,316	161,493	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,565
	Poona	3,366	1,071,512	...	...	4,8 9	4,830	4,830	...	7,789
	Broach	910	126,356	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,060
	East Khandesh ...	569	125,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	171
	West Khandesh ...	5,439	580,723	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,428
	Bijapore	5,707	863,973	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,959
	Belgaum	1,273	283,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,591
	Ahmednagar	6,613	945,305	9,079	4,970	4 591	9,561	12,660	...	...
	TOTAL BOMBAY ...	31,017	4,824,171	9,029	4,970	9,470	14,400	23,499	1,128	18,811
	CENTRAL PROVINCES									
	Bhandara	1,559	199,955	...	...	...	...	...	186	...
	Mandla	5,057	495,234	5,298	...	...	5,792	10,940	...	...
	Betul	3,872	390,786	910	...	...	3,512	4,422	...	...
	Raipur	9,776	1,324,856	...	...	...	...	...	2,643	1,790
	Damoh	2,816	333,047	...	...	...	...	...	182	1,595
	Balaghat	1,424	84,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,586
	Bilaspur	7,592	1,146,223	...	...	...	...	...	784	760
	Jubbulpore	3,972	745,892	4,681	...	...	6,896	11,027	...	...
	Drug	2,620	320,242	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	3,002
	Chanda	3,089	69,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
	Amraoti	2,701	358,065	...	...	...	...	...	199	115
	Seoni	1,459	154,810	...	...	...	...	...	...	793
	Buldana	3,731	609,182	...	...	...	...	...	...	873
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	49,617	6,197,293	10,779	...	...	15,610	26,389	5,344	11,523
	AJMER-MERWARA.									
	Merwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
	TOTAL AJMER-MERWARA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.			Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependants of relief workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BENGAL.									
	Bankura	2,364	968,741	8,923	...	14,724	14,724	23,647	...	...
	Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
	TOTAL BENGAL ...	2,364	968,741	8,923	...	14,724	14,724	23,647	32	...
	MADRAS.									
	Ganjam	1,085	529,000	49,640	32,796	61,915	94,711	144,351	...	...
	Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	312
	TOTAL MADRAS ...	1,085	529,000	49,640	32,796	61,915	94,711	144,351	188	312
	CENTRAL INDIA.	**NATIVE STATES.**								
	Orchha State ...	555	92,858	...	...	135	135	135	...	...
	Datia State	911	125,000	4,515	..	840	840	5,355	...	...
	Samthar State	180	31,908	88	9	33	42	130	...	...
	Panna State	2,164	192,820	422	33	721	754	1,176	...	...
	Charkhari State ...	754·78	127,530	104	7	276	283	387	...	...
	Ajaigarh " ...	734	79,781	...	...	211	211	211	...	...
	Bijawar " ...	973	125,202	100	3	339	342	442	...	...
	Baoni State ...	121	20,121	...	...	173	173	173	...	...
	Chhatarpur State ...	1,118	166,985	120	...	951	951	1,071	...	...
	Sarila State ..	32·28	6,711	...	...	26	26	26	...	...
	Beri Jagir	32	4,219	129	...	11	11	140	...	...
	Gaurihar Jagir ...	35	4,225	...	...	82	82	82	...	...
	Jigni Jagir	18	3,598	38	...	5	5	43	...	...
	Banka Pahari Jagir ...	5	1,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijna Jagir ...	8	1,326	...	...	7	7	7	...	...
	Dhurwai Jagir ...	15	1,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tori Fatehpur Jagir ...	36	6,171	39	6	57	63	102	...	...
	Lugasi Jagir ...	45·33	6,739	3	2	116	118	121	...	...
	Nowgong Cantonment ...	...	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Naigawan Rebai Jagir ...	12·25	2,398	...	...	22	22	22	...	...
	Bilehri Muafi	5	3,000	...	...	12	12	12	...	...
	Alipura Jagir	73	16,146	...	..	112	112	112	...	...
	Garrauli "	39	5,232	13	...	18	18	31	...	...
	Bihat "	16	5,387	...	...	163	163	163	...	...
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES.	728,264	1,027,229	5,571	60	4,310	4,370	9,941	...	...

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.			Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependants of relief workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BOMBAY NATIVE STATES.									
	Kathiawar	2,562	217,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,296
	TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	2,562	217,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,296
	Eleven Feudatory States of Orissa.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,997	29,517
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,997	29,517
	Hyderabad	24,446	4,190,141	36,371	14,280	28,105	42,385	78,756	...	...
	TOTAL HYDERABAD ...	24,446	4,190,141	36,371	14,280	28,105	42,385	78,756	...	...
	TOTAL OF BRITISH PROVINCES.	87,607	13,198,84[illegible]	80,904	37,766	90,641	144,017	222,624	9,9[illegible]9	90,086
	TOTAL OF NATIVE STATES	815,272	5,445,246	41,912	14,[illegible]40	32,415	46,755	88,697	5,997	33,813
	GRAND TOTAL OF BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES.	902,879	18,574,092	1,22,936	[illegible]2,106	123,056	190,772	311,321	15,996	123,899

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 13th September 1919.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.			Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependants of relief workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BRITISH PROVINCES.									
	UNITED PROVINCES.									
	Etawah	480	145,000	31	...	2,873	2,873	2,904	...	...
	Agra	260	73,778	...	...	547	547	547	...	...
	Mirzapur	2,540	177,000	...	...	37	37	37	...	...
	TOTAL UNITED PROVINCES	3,280	395,778	31	...	3,457	3,457	3,488	...	...
	BIHAR AND ORISSA.									
	Singhbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	...
	Santal Parganas ...	...	...	1,801	...	...	...	...	462	12,380
	Angul	...	...	503	...	...	...	...	1,446	9,463
	Ranchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1,849
	Manbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	632	...
	Bhagalpur	...	...	277	...	...	...	...	...	16,429
	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,503
	Hazaribag	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	662
	TOTAL BIHAR AND ORISSA	...	...	2,581	...	...	...	...	2,797	53,286

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.			Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependants of relief workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BOMBAY.									
	Sholapur	1,316	161,498	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
	Poona	5,866	1,071,512	...	...	4,831	4,831	4,831	...	7,836
	Broach	910	126,356	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
	East Khandesh ...	563	125,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	199
	West Khandesh ...	5,489	580,723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijapore	5,707	862,978	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,867
	Belgaum	1,378	283,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,736
	Ahmednagar	6,618	945,805	7,231	3,596	3,903	7,499	14,730	...	...
	TOTAL BOMBAY ...	27,198	4,156,862	7,231	3,596	8,734	12,330	19,561	...	16,187
	CENTRAL PROVINCES.									
	Bhandara	1,559	199,955	...	...	...	...	...	168	...
	Mandla	5,057	405,234	6,390	...	...	5,063	11,453	...	...
	Betul	3,872	390,886	913	...	...	3,205	4,118	...	...
	Raipur	9,776	1,324,856	...	...	...	...	...	2,775	1,966
	Damoh	2,816	333,047	...	...	...	...	...	158	1,536
	Balaghat	1,424	84,630	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,593
	Bilaspur	7,592	1,146,223	...	...	...	...	...	864	998
	Jubbulpore	3,912	745,892	6,919	...	...	6,386	13,305	...	...
	Drug	2,629	320,242	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	2,125
	Chanda	3,089	69,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
	Amraoti	2,701	353,065	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	1,459	154,810	...	...	...	...	...	113	798
	Buldana	3,731	669,182	...	...	...	...	...	...	646
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	49,617	6,197,296	14,222	...	...	14,654	28,876	5,478	11,599

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.						Grand total on relief.	TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.				Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependants of relief workers, relieved on works	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BENGAL.									
	Bankura	2,364	968,741	11,355	...	13,870	13,870	25,225	...	...
	TOTAL BENGAL ...	2,364	968,741	11,355	...	13,870	13,870	25,225	...	...
	MADRAS.									
	Ganjam	1,065	529,000	54,945	36,513	59,233	95,746	15,691	...	...
	Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	266
	TOTAL MADRAS ...	1,065	529,000	54,945	36,513	59,233	95,746	15,691	121	266
	CENTRAL INDIA.	**NATIVE STATES.**								
	Orchha State	555	93,858	...	...	176	176	176	...	...
	Datia State	911	25,000	4,581	...	2,158	2,458	7,039	...	...
	Samthar State ...	180	31,908	88	9	33	42	130	...	...
	Panna State	2,164	192,820	422	33	721	754	1,176	...	...
	Charkhari State ...	754·78	127,530	104	7	276	283	387	...	...
	Ajaigarh State ...	734	79,781	...	...	198	198	198	...	...
	Bijawar State ...	973	125,202	72	2	687	689	711	...	...
	Beoni State	121	20,121	...	...	171	171	171	...	...
	Chhatarpur State ...	1,118	166,985	130	...	919	949	1,079	...	...
	Sarila State	32·28	6,711	...	...	25	25	25	...	...
	Beri Jagir	32	4,219	129	...	11	11	140	...	...
	Gaurihar Jagir... ...	85	4,225	...	...	82	82	82	...	...
	Jigni Jagir	18	3,598	21	...	5	5	26	...	...
	Banka Pahari Jagir ...	5	1,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijna Jagir	8	1,326	...	...	7	7	7	...	...
	Dhurwai Jagir ...	15	1,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tori Fatehpur Jagir ...	36	6,171	17	3	45	48	65	...	...
	Lugasi Jagir	45·33	6,788	6	2	104	106	112	...	...
	Nowgong Cantonment ...	...	7,000	...	...	32	32	32	...	...
	Naigawan Rebai Jagir ...	12·25	2,393	...	...	22	22	22	...	...
	Bilehri Muafi	5	3,000	...	...	2	2	2	...	...
	Alipura Jagir... ...	73	16,146	...	...	84	84	84	...	...
	Garrauli "	39	5,232	8	...	7	7	15	...	...
	Bihat "	16	5,357	...	...	151	151	151	...	...
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES.	7,332·61	2,037,296	5,578	56	6,196	6,252	11,830	...	...

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.						Grand total on relief.	TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.				Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependants of relief workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BOMBAY NATIVE STATES.									
	Kathiawar ...	2,562	217,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,744
	TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES.	2,562	217,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,744
	Eleven Feudatory States of Orissa.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,826	33,328
	TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,826	33,328
	Hyderabad	24,446	4,190,141	28,871	12,678	20,463	33,141	62,012	...	...
	TOTAL HYDERABAD ...	24,446	4,190,141	28,871	12,678	20,463	33,141	62,012	...	...
	TOTAL OF BRITISH PROVINCES.	83,539	12,247,077	90,665	40,109	85,294	140,057	92,841	8,291	81,269
	TOTAL OF NATIVE STATES	818,272	6,445,245	34,449	12,734	26,659	39,393	73,842	6,826	37,172
	GRAND TOTAL OF BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES.	901,811	18,692,322	125,114	52,843	111,953	179,450	166,683	15,117	118,441

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 525-Elec.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS—ELECTRICITY.

Simla, the 17th October 1919.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The preliminary report on the water-power resources of India.

The Government of India have, for a considerable time past, had under consideration the question of undertaking a systematic survey of the water-power resources of India for the generation of electrical energy, and in view of rapid industrial development now anticipated the discovery of cheap sources of power has become a matter of national importance. The policy of the Government of India has hitherto been to leave to private enterprise the survey and investigation of water-power sites, but development upon these lines has been slow and they have therefore decided to make themselves responsible for a detailed hydrographic survey of India with the object of ascertaining to what extent water-power is available in the country, and how it can best be utilized for industrial purposes.

2. With this object in view Mr. G. T. Barlow, C.I.E., late Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, United Provinces, Irrigation Branch, and Mr. J. W. Meares, Electrical Adviser to the Government of India, were appointed in October 1918 to carry out a preliminary reconnaissance of the water-power resources of the country. An extensive tour was undertaken by these officers during the cold weather of 1918-19, visits being paid to the more important provinces, and the general lines upon which the survey was to be conducted were formulated in consultation with the local authorities. Before, however, this preliminary inquiry could be completed, the Government of India, in April 1919, suffered a great loss in the death of Mr. Barlow, which deprived them of the services of an officer of outstanding talent both as engineer and organizer. Mr. Meares succeeded Mr. Barlow as Chief Engineer of the survey and his report on the work accomplished has now been published under the title "Preliminary report on the water-power resources of India." This report is available for sale to the public and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta. The Government of India desire to take this opportunity to acknowledge the services of Mr. Meares, who has produced a most useful report, complete so far as material is at present available, and to indicate broadly the lines on which it is proposed that the investigation should proceed.

3. An examination of the report will show that, although a large number of possible sites has been brought to notice, very little precise information exists in regard to the majority of them, and the list of such sites included in the appendices is valuable mainly as the basis of a programme for further survey and inquiry. An examination of these and such other sites as may appear promising is now urgently required and in specially favourable cases, a detailed survey.

4. With the object of carrying out the further reconnaissance as speedily and as thoroughly as possible, each local Government has been requested to nominate an experienced officer of the Public Works Department to be placed on special duty to take charge of the work within the province concerned, and

it is anticipated that, during the coming cold weather, a considerable number of sites will be examined and reported on. Owing to the depletion of the staff of the Department in consequence of the war, it is impossible to provide as large an establishment for the purpose as could be desired, but by concentrating in the first instance upon those schemes which appear definitely promising it is hoped that much useful information may be collected even with the limited establishment which can be spared this year, and that in future it may be possible to extend the scope of the operations. Reports will be issued from time to time for the information of the public, showing the progress of the work and the results achieved.

5. Mr. F. E. Bull, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Assam, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Barlow, and he and Mr. Meares will be in general charge of the operations during the coming winter.

ORDERED—that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all local Governments and Administrations, to Mr. J. W. Meares, Electrical Adviser to the Government of India, to the Department of Commerce and Industry, and to the Indian Munitions Board. Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

F. C. ROSE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1919.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th March 1919.

On and after 29th March and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Simla, Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Simla and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India.*

THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 25th October 1919.

CORRIGENDA.

The following entry which appeared in the notification published by this office in Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 19th August 1916, under the heading "Cessation of Exclusive Privileges" is hereby cancelled :—

1911—541 (Restucci).

The following entry which appeared in the notification published by this office in Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 1st June 1918, under the heading "Cessation of Exclusive Privileges" is hereby cancelled :—

1914—1479 (Strachan).

The following entry which appeared in the notification published by this office in Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 26th April 1919, under the heading "Cessation of Exclusive Privileges" is hereby cancelled :—

1909—285 Eisenwerk (Vormals Nagel & Kaemp) Actien Gesselschaft.

The following entry which appeared in the notification published by this office in Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 8th March 1919, under the heading "Cessation of Exclusive Privilege" is hereby cancelled :—

1914—1942 (Robinson).

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

October 13.

4904. A. W. Stonebridge and Major L. G. Pilkington. *Self-closing tap.*
4905. A. W. Stonebridge and Major L. G. Pilkington. *Self-closing tap.*
4906. Md. Sherfuddin. *Cement.*

October 14.

4907. A. Somasunadaram. *Compact steam cooker.*
4908. J. E. Calverley and W. E. Highfield. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for transforming electrical energy.*
4909. W. T. Barbour and W. M. Bell. *Improvements in winding, doubling or other like machines for yarn or thread.*
4910. W. T. Barbour and W. M. Bell. *Improvements in means for tensioning yarn as it is unwound from bobbins in winding machines.*

October 15.

4911. Det Norske Aktieselskab for Elektrokemisk Industri Norsk Industri-Hypotekbank. *Improvements in or relating to electrodes for electric furnaces and the like.*
4912. A. Watkinson. *Improved indicator means for use on recreation grounds or race courses.*
4913. J. C. Hinz. *Improved twist drill grinder.*
4914. J. Jackson. *Improvements in windmills.*

October 16.

4915. Thomas Robinson & Son Ld., C. J. Robinson and T. J. Stevenson. *Improvements in machines for separating dust and other particulars from grain and other granular substances.*
4916. J. Morrison. *Improved process for coating or covering the surface or surfaces of metal with lead or its alloys.*
4917. Aktieselskabet Dansk Gærings-Industri. *Process for production of yeast, especially air-yeast.*
4918. Aktieselskabet Dansk Gærings-Industri. *Process for production of yeast, especially air-yeast.*
4919. N. G. Beckwith. *Improvements in and connected with rotary pumps.*
4920. Holt Manufacturing Co. *Improvements in chain-tracks for vehicles with self-laying tracks.*
4921. Holt Manufacturing Co. *Improvements in and relating to chain-track vehicles.*
4922. T. A. Boyd, H. A. Boyd and J. & T. Boyd, Ld. *Improvements in means of imparting drag to spinning bobbins in spinning twisting and like frames.*
4923. C. A. Forssell. *Improvements in suspension bridges.*
4924 Ropeways, Ld. *Improvements in or relating to aerial ropeways.*

4925. International General Electric Co., Inc. *Improvements in and relating to electric heating units.*

October 17.

4926. W. J. Still. *Improvements in and connected with the cylinders of internal combustion engines.*

4927. E. H. Young. *Improvements in cotton delinters.*

4928. (Mrs.) A. M. Brown. *Automatic wagon door locks and clips.*

4929. G. V. Oordt. *Process for increasing the hardness and tenacity of metals and the ease of their working with cutting tools.*

4930. International General Electric Co., Inc. *Improvements in and relating to cooling dynamo electric machines.*

4931. International General Electric Co, Inc. *Improvements in and relating to bearings.*

October 18.

4932. Naamlooze Vennootschap Algemeene Norit Maatschappij. *A new or improved process for the purification and separation or filtration of liquids or liquors.*

4933. Naamlooze Vennootschap Algemeene Norit Maatschappij. *Process for the regeneration of decolorising carbon.*

4934. Naamlooze Vennootschap Algemeene Norit Maatschappij. *A new or improved process for the sterilization and purification of water.*

4935. Naamlooze Vennootschap Algemeene Norit Maatschappij. *A new neutral and sterile decolorising carbon adapted particularly for sanitary and medicinal uses.*

4936. Naamlooze Vennootschap Algemeene Norit Maatschappij. *Improvements in or relating to filtering, decolorising or purifying processes and deolorising carbons therefor.*

4937. Naamlooze Vennootschap Algemeene Norit Maatschappij. *Improvements in filtering, declorising and purifying processes for liquids and liquors, juices, liquified bodies and the like.*

4938. W. C. Nieboer. *Process for the clarification and treatment of sugar juice.*

4939. R. A. Thom. *Improvements in or relating to steam superheater pipes or elements and a method of manufacturing the return ends or torpedo ends of such elements and the like.*

4940. E. S. Luard and V. P. Rawlings. *Improvements in or relating to vacuum brake systems and apparatus for railway vehicles.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

3594. A. Aroutunianz. *Improvements in a water and dust tightly closed dynamos generators and electromotors.*

3595. A. Aroutunianz. *Improvements in electro-pumps submergible into liquid.*

3885. General Electric Co. *Improvements in and relating to methods of producing alloys.*

4046. Standard Oil Company of New York. *Fire extinguishing apparatus.*

4264. Miris Steel Co., Ld. *Improved manufacture of steel.*

4265. Miris Steel Co., Ld. *Improved manufacture of iron or steel or their alloys.*

4269. H. D. Bennett. *Improvements in cooking vessels.*

4326. G. B. Bowles. *Improvements in or relating to axle boxes for railway and like vehicles.*

4327. G. B. Bowles. *Improvements in or relating to dust shields for axle boxes for railway and like vehicles.*

4347. T. P. Dave. *An improved process for extracting and purifying castor oil.*

4557. John E. Minnitt Ld. *Semi-portable incinerator.*

4591. R. J. E. Thurburn, J. V. Gamundi and L. I. Nogueira. *Improved apparatus for lockiag and detecting railwvy switch points and the like.*

4659. E. Anderson. *Improvement in machine tools.*

4681. S. L. Pathuck. *Improved padlock.*

4785. H. W. Crane and J. W. Walker. *An improved live-stock food and process for manufacturing the same.*

4801. F. Purshotam. *Improved rocking cradle for children.*

4803. T. W. Bonner. *Simplex disc pulveriser.*
4808. K. Annaji and K. Sundararajan. *Improved automatic electric time switch.*
4843. D. R. Blair. *Improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel.*
4844. E. S. Luard. *Improvements in and relating to vacuum brake systems and apparatus for railway and like vehicles.*
4845. E. S. Luard. *Improved apparatus for testing vacuum brakes on railway trains and the like.*
4846. E. S. Luard and V. P. Rawlings. *Apparatus for testing vacuum ejectors such as those employed on railway locomotives for brake purposes.*
4847. D. H. Bibb. *Process for the manufacture of fuel briquettes.*
4849. Fastnut Ld. *Improved combined nut and washer.*
4850. R. S. Whaley. *Improvements in or relating to internal-combustion engines.*
4851. R. S. Whaley. *Improvements in or relating to the cylinder heads of internal combustion engines.*
4852. F. R. Graham-Yooll. *Improvements in mouth pieces for feeding bottles.*
4853. H. C. Jenkins. *Improvements in electrolytic cells.*
4854. Aktiebolaget Kvafveindustri. *Improved apparatus for the production of nitrogen products.*
4856. R. S. Hamilton. *Improved exterminator for the tea mosquito blight or other insect plant pests.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

3724. M. Liyaqut Ali. *Improved tap for flushing drains.*
3739. M. Liyaqut Ali. *Road watering tap.*
4083. Berendonck's Syndicaat voor Banden in Deelen. *Improvements in pneumatic tyres.*
4301. S. B. Crespi. *Improvements in circular weaving looms.*
4472. R. J. Dennett. *An improved spring washer for use with lock-nuts.*
4692. American Spike Co. *Improvement in railroad spikes.*
4701. S. Brown. *Improvements in or relating to devices for the removal of ash dust and like matter from gases and the like.*
4714. E. E. Dutt. *A process for the manufacture of sodium hydrate, alumina and calcium fluoride.*
4726. J. White, Jr. and A. W. Wall. *Improvements in or relating to internal combustion engines.*
4730. U. Pavesi. *Improvements in vehicles with two or more pairs of driving wheels.*
4736. P. N. Mehta. *A process for the manufacture of calcium chromate from chromium ores.*
4741. G. C. Brown. *Heavier than air airship.*
4744. R. Sinha. *Process of manufacturing red lead in specially made iron cylinders.*
4745. C. M. J. Roch and L. G. Mouchel and Partners Ltd. *Improvements in or relating to ships, barges caissons, foundation walls and other floating or fixed structures of reinforced concrete.*
4746. C. M. J. Roch and L. G. Mouchel and Partners Ltd. *Improvements in or relating to reinforced concrete floors and roofs.*
4747. S. E. Saunders. *Improvements in the manufacture of ply boards or sheets.*
4749. H. C. Badder, S. F. Burrows and H. L. P. Allender. *Improvements in and connected with compositions for and the production of waterproof cements, concretes and mortars.*
4751. L. Linden. *Separating the respective lighter and heavier matters from a flowing liquid.*
4756. Vickers Ld. *Improvements in or relating to intermittent driving mechanism.*
4758. N. P. Roe. *Railway engine driver's block instrument voucher and signal detector.*
4763. E. Vaughan. *Improvements in or relating to means for effecting the attachment and detachment of pneumatic tyres to and from the wheels of automobiles and other vehicles.*
4764. L. Coatalen, H. C. M. Stevens, and Sunbeam Motor Car Co., Ltd. *Improvements relating to thrust bearings.*
4765. W. A. P. Cosserat. *Improvements in railway track circuiting.*
4770. T. E. Richards. *Improvements relating to structures.*
4771. T. E. Richards. *Improvements relating to structures.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7

accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

3927. Squibb.
3943. Moyer.
3944. Burton.
3980. Bayer and Orla-Jensen.
4245. Begg.
4543. Skeen.
4544. Martin.
4545. (Mrs.) Murphy.
4546. Holt Manufacturing Co.
4548. Chantrey and (Mrs.) Craig.
4551. Rapson.
4553. Henry Ford and Son, Inc.
4554. Henry Ford and Son, Inc.
4558. Fedden, Butler and Cosmos Engineering Co., Ld.
4559. Addis.
4560. Addis.
4565. Muggeridge.

PATENTS SEALED.

2815. Nobel's Explosives Co. Ld.
3452. Hydrometric Co.
3618. Alphaero Engines Ld.
3619. Alphaero Engines Ld.
3732. Crespi.
4030. Watford Manufacturing Co. Ld.
4077. Sayad and Timber & Shuttle Loom Co.
4080. Roirant.
4210. Sheffield and F. R. Rand & Co. Ld.
4288. Brebner.
4302. Dumail.
4324. Lundberg & Nathorst
4325. Jardine.
4328. Tarrant.
4329. Tarrant.
4331. Cardell.
4332. Downs, Bellwood & Turnill.
4351. Swan.
4375. McKenzie Holland & Westinghouse Power Signal Co. Ld.
4376. Johnson (Jr.).
4392. Francois.
4393. Roe.
4394. Brownlow
4396. Milne.
4397. Bristow.
4401. General Electric Co.
4403. Benenati.
4406. Boisselier.
4407. (Mrs.) Rialland.
4408. Draper.
4423. Pincombe.
4428. Godbole.
4436. Curtis.
4437. Monotype Machine (Col. Patents) Synd. Ld.
4451. Rivero.
4452. Graham.
4453. Milde & Textilite Engineering Co. Ld.
4454. Milde & Textilite Engineering Co. Ld.
4455. Milde & Textilite Engineering Co. Ld.
4457. Mills Equipment Co. Ld. & Lethern.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

95 of 1909. Pollen and ors. (To 16 December 1920.)
246 of 1909. Aktien Gesellschaft Brown Boveri & cie. (To 14 December 1920.)
285 of 1909. Eisenwerk (Vormaes Nagel & Kaemp). Actien Gesellschaft. (To 17 January 1921.)
500 of 1909. Horwood. (To 11 November 1920.)
285 of 1910. Gulbaz Khan Lalbaz Khan. (To 28 October 1920.)
334 of 1910. Serpek. (To 31 January 1921.)
378 of 1910. Mygatt. (To 4 November 1920.)
476 of 1910. Greenwood and ors. (To 15 November 1920.)
266 of 1911. Paterson. (To 19 December 1920.)
356 of 1911. Wilbuschewitsch. (To 31 January 1921.)
440 of 1911. Sabow. (To 15 January 1921.)
541 of 1911. Restucci. (To 9 May 1920.)
6 of 1912. Inshaw. (To 2 January 1921.)
9 of 1912. Vandervell and anr. (To 2 January 1921.)
604 of 1912. Southey. (To 21 November 1920.)
620 of 1912. Walker. (To 25 November 1920.)
646 of 1912. Printing Machinery Co., Ld. (To 9 December 1920.)
670 of 1912. General Electric Co. (To 23 December 1920.)
709 of 1913. Techno-Chemical Laboratories, Ld. (To 21 January 1921.)
1310 of 1913. Harrison and anr. (To 17 November 1920.)
1353 of 1913. Thomas. (To 15 December 1920.)
1382 of 1913. Soc. Generale des Nitrures. (To 22 December 1920.)
1401 of 1914. Soc. Generale des Nitrures. (To 5 January 1921.)
1479 of 1914. Strachan. (To 19 February 1920.)
1882 of 1914. Still. (To 5 October 1920.)
1883 of 1914. Still. (To 5 October 1920.)
1903 of 1914. Rutnagur. (To 20 October 1920.)
1917 of 1914. George Turton Platts & Co., Ld., and anr. (To 2 November 1920.)
1942 of 1914. Robinson. (To 23 November 1920.)

1946 of 1914. Melhuish. (To 23 November 1920.)
2115 of 1915. Moore and anr. (To 26 April 1921.)
2355 of 1915. Uberoi Ld. (To 29 October 1920.)
2357 of 1915. Bibb. (To 29 October 1920.)
2358 of 1915. Bibb. (To 29 October 1920.)
2360 of 1915. Lines and anr. (To 1 November 1920.)
2403 of 1915. (Mrs.) Garin. (To 8 December 1920.)

APPLICATION FOR AMENDMENT UNDER SECTION 17.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the following application to amend at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India* give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

No. 3894 of 1918. Samuel Grossman, of New York, Bronx, U. S. A., seeks leave to amend the specification of his patent numbered as above. The proposed amendments as shown in the printed specification are as follows :—

On page 4.

Line 26. Striking out "hollow annular" before "hub".
Line 28. Striking out "the cavity.............interiors" after "rim."
Line 29. Striking out "of the.........and" before "the outer".

On page 5.

Line 15. Inserting "and" before "means".
Striking out Lines 16, 17, 18 and 19.

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1913.

1062. (Hawkins.) 1063. (Jagenberg.)

1915.

2206. (Miller.) 2209. (Highfield.) 2210. (Irwin.) 2211. (Synthetic Hydro-Carbon Co.) 2212. (Synthetic Hydro-Carbon Co.) 2213. (Sayer.)

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

From 13th to 18th October 1919.

Class 1. Nos. 8941 and 8942. The Audley Engineering Co. Ld., of Newport, Salop, England. October 11, 1919.

Class 2. No. 8932. Bhima Bhagwan and Sadul Bhagwan, of Pinjrapole Lane, Gulal Wadi, Bombay. September 4, 1919.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) must be made in English and addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed and a full address given in all communications.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, together with current regulations and instructions. *These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.*

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs or on their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Models are not required unless specially asked for. Drawings must be on tracing cloth and the Rules and Instructions for the preparation of drawings as given in the Handbook should be strictly followed. A provisional patent cannot be secured under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

4. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India application should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

5. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission for which due allowance should be made. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

6. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration. Neither does this Act deal with *pictures, photographs, etc.*, for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

7. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.
WASHINGTON (U.S.A.)	The Patent Office.

8. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1 Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore. Specifications and other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be seen in the Patent Office, Calcutta, in the Record Office, Bombay, and in the Connemara Library, Madras.

9. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price.	
		R	a.
(a) Patent Office Handbook (Acts, Rules and instructions)		1	0
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	10
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	Rs.	A.	P.
Quinoidine tab: 1 lb. Weg. 3 lbs. Postage	1	1	0
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Quinoidine tab: 3 lbs. Weg. 9 lbs. Postage	3	0	0

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th October 1919.

LIABILITIES	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund Rs. 1,94,00,000 0 0 Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below* . 25,00,000 0 0	1,69,00,000	0	0
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments	25,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 2,86,07,480 8 5 Public Deposits at Branches 1,30,29,086 13 3	4,16,36,567	5	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	33,09,31,519	13	2
Bank Post Bills, etc.	34,57,608	2	11
Sundries	30,33,279	4	8
RUPEES	41,84,58,974	10	0

ASSETS	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	6,33,42,287	0	0
Other authorized Investments	1,39,04,144	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	10,97,01,196	5	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	5,54,50,985	6	5
Bills discounted and purchased	1,57,38,192	0	8
Balances with other Banks	75,26,388	6	7
Bullion	...		
Dead Stock	28,70,060	3	6
Stamps	14,686	15	10
Sundries	4,30,343	6	7
	26,89,78,283	13	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* Rs. 8,33,66,948 2 6 Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 6,61,13,742 10 1	14,94,80,690	12	7
RUPEES	41,84,58,974	10	

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value Rs. 3,80,010 0 0

† Do. do. do. „ 5,20,905 0 0

Rs. 9,00,915 0 0

BANK OF BENGAL: Calcutta, 22nd October 1919.

By the order of the Directors,

C. M. TALLACK, Chief Accountant.

S. A. H. SITWELL, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 39·43

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
Revenue (Special) Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, the 14th October 1919.

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (7) of section 4 of the Indian Non-ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918 (XVII of 1918), the Governor-in-Council is pleased to notify that a license has been granted under sub-section (3) of that section to Messrs. Bird & Co., Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta, to carry on the business of winning, extracting, smelting, dressing, refining or dealing by way of wholesale trade in metal or metallic ore to which the said Act applies, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

S. WADSWORTH,
Temporary Additional Secretary to Government.

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NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 21st March 1917.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
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3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Sub-Surveyors.
5. Tracers.
6. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

W. G. WOOD,

Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN INDIA, DHANBAD P. O., MANBHUM.

Indian Mines Act, 1901.

NOTICE.

An examination for First class Coal Mine Managers' Certificates of Competency under the rules applicable to coal mines will be held on the 16th, 17th and 18th February 1920. An examination for Second class Coal Mine Managers' Certificates of Competency will be held on the 23rd, 24th and 25th February 1920. Both examinations will be held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbad.

Rules 32 and 33 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, require that a candidate for a first class certificate must be at least 23 years of age and have had at least five years' practical experience in a coal mine, and for a second class certificate be at least 21 years of age and have had at least three years' practical experience in a coal mine. The periods of practical experience may be reduced to three years and one year respectively, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining subjects after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

The fees are Rs. 15 in the case of first class certificates and Rs. 8 in the case of second class certificates. By rule 34 of Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Notification No. 2968—82, dated the 21st April 1906, "these fees shall be paid not less than one month prior to the date of the examination, to the Chief Inspector of Mines at his office." The fees may be remitted by money order or paid in any other manner.

Applications and fees should be addressed to the Chief Inspector of Mines in India, Dhanbad P.O., E. I. Railway, and not to any Officer by name. No candidate will be permitted to sit at the examination unless his application, supported by original certificates as to experience and character, and fee, is received, in the case of a candidate for the first class certificate examination on or before the 15th January 1920, and, in the case of a candidate for the second class certificate examination on or before the 22nd January 1920. Candidates are advised to send all papers under registered cover.

G. F. ADAMS,

Chief Inspector of Mines in India,
and *ex-officio* President of the Board of Examiners

DHANBAD,
The 18th October 1919.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 18th October 1919.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th October 1919.

	Total amount of notes in circulation.			Reserve.													Remarks.
				Coin and Bullion.										Securities (Purchase Price).			
				In India.			In England.		In His Majesty's Dominions	In transit between India, England and H. M.'s Dominions.		In the U. S. A. and in transit therefrom.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		13	14	15	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Calcutta	91,72,500	65,20,55,018	66,12,27,518	8,19,54,173	3,60,13,596	14,57,68,700	...	...	1,53,704	84,22,528	...	...	5,14,50,000	(a) 17,02,99,946	(b) (c) 82,49,86,275	1,31,90,48,922	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 of rupee paper and R7,40,00,000 Indian Treasury Bills. (b) Nominal value—R84,03,45,001. (c) Includes Treasury Bills purchased under section 3, Act XI of 1917 as amended by Act V of 1918 and Act II of 1919.
Cawnpore	...	8,44,58,372	8,44,58,372	6,41,26,745	47,73,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,89,00,030	
Lahore	...	12,57,89,669	12,57,89,669	3,18,76,938	1,80,07,574	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,98,84,512	
Bombay	16,68,140	49,37,22,948	49,53,86,058	13,27,62,412	11,40,07,274	1,25,58,541	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,93,28,227	
Karachi	...	5,46,33,325	5,46,33,325	1,03,36,638	21,52,598	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,24,89,236	
Madras	10,45,345	21,09,55,109	21,20,00,454	1,78,14,764	43,61,843	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,21,76,607	
Rangoon	...	13,42,22,556	13,42,22,556	1,18,53,077	35,47,581	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,54,00,658	
	1,18,85,985	1,75,58,36,997	1,76,77,17,982	35,07,24,747	18,28,63,751	15,83,27,241	...	...	1,53,704	84,22,528	...	...	5,14,50,000	17,02,99,946	82,49,86,275	1,74,72,28,192	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			2,04,89,790	*Deduct*—Amount due on T. Ts. drawn by one Circle on another												...	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			1,74,72,28,192	TOTAL RESERVE R												1,74,72,28,192	

There was no transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 15th October 1919.
There was no gold in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 15th October 1919.

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th October 1919.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS					4 PER CENT.		INDIAN WAR LOAN.			2ND INDIAN WAR LOAN.				TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	Terminable Loan of 1915-16.	Conversion Loan of 1916-17.	5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922.	5½ per cent War Bonds 1921.	5½ per cent War Bonds 1923.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1925.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928.	
Balance of 30th September 1919	25,59,800	86,73,200	3,79,24,600	1,54,19,700	58,02,400	15,64,700	6,600	40,04,700	7,85,850	17,700	9,63,825	8,725	500	13,900	7,51,000	7,84,97,200
Add—																
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th October 1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,300	...	...	...	...	16,300
	25,59,800	86,73,200	3,79,24,600	1,54,19,700	58,02,400	15,64,700	6,600	40,04,700	7,85,850	17,700	9,80,125	8,725	500	13,900	7,51,000	7,85,13,500
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
Balance on 15th October 1919	25,59,800	86,73,200	3,79,24,600	1,54,19,700	58,02,400	15,64,700	4,100	40,04,700	7,85,850	17,700	9,80,125	8,725	500	13,900	7,51,000	7,85,11,000

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Aug. 1919 Enfaced from India 12,514 lakhs, re-trensferred from London 13,064 lakhs.
„ 16th Aug. 1919 „ 31st „ „ ditto ... ditto 7 „
„ 1st Sept. „ „ 15th Sept. „ ditto ... ditto 9 „
„ 16th „ „ „ 30th „ „ ditto ... ditto 3 „
„ 1st Oct. „ „ 15th Oct. „ ditto ... ditto ...

12,514 13,083

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 21st October 1919.

S. A. W. SITWELL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, who have attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
Prior to 1842	Collins,——, Sergeant	......	Two children	157	14	1
"	Lee, E., Corporal	......	Two children	111	9	6
"	Smith, Henry, Sergeant	......	Elizabeth	828	0	0
"	Smith, D., Sergeant-Major	......	Margaret	78	6	5
"	Story,——, Sergeant	......	Thomas	117	5	4
"	MacConnell, Sergeant	......	John	77	15	3
"	Ratherford, Sergeant	......	Margaret	138	10	8
"	Hewetson, William, Gunner	......	John	47	5	7
"	Taylor, John, Private	......	John	214	11	11
"	Conroy, Peter, Corporal	......	Thomas	274	14	6
"	McCullum,——, Conductor	......	John	354	6	10
"	Gordon, James	59th Foot	James	589	2	2
"	Casey, Jeremiah	87th Foot	Daniel	109	12	4
"	Corbolly, Thomas, Private	59th Foot	Samuel	62	12	3
"	Cassidy,——, Corporal	......	John	61	3	9
"	Hyde, Henry, Conductor	......	Thomas	187	1	10
"	Hedgkinson, E., Troop Sergeant Major.	11th Dragoons	William	64	8	0
"	Anderson, William, Corporal	H. C. 1st Bn. Regt.	Mary Anne Margaret	124	11	6
"	White, W., Private	3rd Buffs	George and Mary Anne.	13	13	9
"	Minogue, T., Private	3rd Buffs	Thomas	23	11	0
"	Tailor, John, Bombardier	......	Elizabeth	43	0	0
"	Neal, James, Private	59th Foot	James	43	0	0
"	Sherrock, J., Corporal	......	Joseph	160	0	0
"	Moore, Bombardier	......	Dorothy	5	9	5
"	Lawson, Henry, Laboratory Sergeant.	......	George	11	8	2
"	Creighton, James, Corporal	13th L. Infy.	Mary Ann	16	12	0
"	McCoy,——, Sub-Conductor	......	John and George	958	3	2
"	Long, R., Sergeant	Allahabad Magazine Establishment.	Ann and Robert D.	137	3	9
"	Baker, H., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	James	32	1	4
"	Hills,——, Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Sophia	30	1	1
"	Burns, James, Gunner	Artillery	Hannah	10	5	9
"	McKenney, R., Bombardier	1st Co., 4th Bn. Arty.	Ann Eliza	134	6	5
"	Smith, J., Gunner	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Margaret	6	6	5
"	Byrne, F., Hospital Sergeant	2nd Bn. Arty.	Charles	123	13	4
"	Flynn, J., Gunner	3rd Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Elizabeth	6	1	4
"	Fagan, J., Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Mary and James	11	12	9
"	Johnson, C., Gunner	1st Co., 5th Bn. Arty.	William	3	0	6
"	Twoomey, M., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Michael, William and Margaret.	21	2	11
"	Ahern, William, Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	65	11	9
"	McCormick, J., Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Bernard	116	10	9
"	Gavin, J., Gunner	2nd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Thomas and James	189	3	6
"	Bryan, D., Sergeant	......	Mortimer	12	10	11
"	Reid,——, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	Eleanor and Eunice	68	6	5
"	South,——, Sergeant	......	Elizabeth Martha	310	0	0
"	Cunningham, Mathew, Private	44th Foot	Michael	37	14	6
"	Blyth, John, Conductor	......	Children (names not recorded).	12	12	3
"	Smith, T., Sergeant	......	Esther and Amelia	28	15	0
"	Pierce, Qr.-Mr. Sergeant	20th N. I.	Thomas	711	15	2
"	Driver, J., Sergeant-Major	......	Robert Charles and John.	141	7	1
"	Davis, D., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Thomas	23	15	2
"	Canty, John, Bombardier	3rd Co., 4th Bn. Arty.	John (died 11th May 1842).	272	2	8
June 29, 1853	(Not recorded)	......	Bryan, Margaret and William.	53	8	3
" 29, 1849	(Not recorded)	......	Daly Robert	23	9	1
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlon, L., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 2nd B. H. A.	Ellen	112	9	0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrel, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. Arty.	Charlotte	4	2	8
" 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st Eu. Lt. Infy.	David and Austel	7	13	3
Mar. 9, 1843	Sheehan, B., Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	John and Patrick	2	1	8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary Ann and Catherine.	19	14	9
Sept. 19, 1844	Andrews,——, Private	44th Foot	George	200	0	0
Oct. 30, 1887	Ward, J., Gunner	O. Batty., 3rd Bde., R.A.	Julia	277	11	11
Dec. 31, 1887	Bunn, T., Gunner	G. Batty., B. Bde., R.H.A.	William Thomas	68	9	8
			James John	68	9	8
Mar. 29, 1888	Oxford, W., Private	2nd Royal Lanc. Regt.	A., L., A. and J. T.	27	3	2

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount.		
				Rs.	A.	P.
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale,——, Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28	12	0
" 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	130	0	0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	James	156	12	5
" 15, 1845	Godfrey,——, Sergeant-Major	......	Harriett M. and James.	31	14	1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry,——, Bugle Major	6th Bn. of Arty.	James	12	6	9
" 8, 1842	Wilson	......	Sophia, Thomas and Elizabeth.	204	7	8
" ... 1842	McCarthy, Qr.-Mr. Sergeant	......	John	61	2	3
" 14, 1845	Haunoo, J., Drummer	68th Regt., N. Infy.	Mary	28	8	3
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergeant-Major	......	Thomas	101	6	4
" 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergeant-Major	2nd Bde., H. Arty.	Henry and James	292	15	8
" 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Ellen	77	4	11
" 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergeant	4th Co., 15th Bn. of Arty.	Catherine Ann	167	15	5
" 9, 1845	Daley, Owen, Gunner	3rd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Owen	7	1	7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan,——, Sergeant	......	Julia B. and George J	120	13	0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor.	......	Hannah	152	0	9
...	Glasscan, John, Corporal	......	Ellen Sarah	66	10	3
...	Ridley, Henry, Gunner	......	Henry	34	9	3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20	5	3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner	......	Martha	83	3	6
" 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier		Adam T. and John	79	14	0
" 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Not recorded	104	10	8
" 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergeant	1st Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Ditto	125	15	10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes,——, Corporal	......	Maria	59	0	0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergeant.	......	C. William and William H.	148	3	5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergeant-Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick and David Edwin.	99	6	1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36	5	6
June 2, 1849	Mooro, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah C.	9	8	4
" 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B. F.	John	7	6	1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Conductor		Emeline	50	0	0
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget,——, Sergeant-Major	......	George	69	14	4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co., 4th Bn. of Arty.	James and another	26	3	5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergeant	1st Co., 3rd. Bn. of Arty.	John and another	29	15	0
Aug. 19, 1850	Sheehan, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23	5	6
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25	14	6
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	William	9	11	11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwards, Michael, Sergeant	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Jane and Bridget	36	5	9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97	2	6
Sept. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergeant	Arracan Bn.	John	49	10	3
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	William	205	1	2
" 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor.	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana	61	10	3
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergeant	......	Mary Harriet	283	1	11
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergeant	Calcutta Town Guard	William Edward	209	14	0
Dec. 4, 1860	MacDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25	15	6
June ... 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En. B. F.	Jane and James	86	0	0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergeant.	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152	14	2
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G. Battery, 22nd Bde., Royal Arty.	Henrietta Dalzell	39	5	10
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia M. and Elizabeth Ann.	8	0	0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Mary and Thomas	4	0	0
Oct. 9, 1871	York, R., Sergeant	Arty.	Henry J.	21	1	4
May 8, 1884	Claydon, Daniel, Color-Sergeant.	2nd Lanc. Fus.	Thomas Patrick	60	0	0
July 6, 1887 June 2, 1888 and Sept. 7, 1888	Simons, J., Lance-Corporal	2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	John Thomas	176	15	1
Apl. 11, 1889	Hyland, M., Drummer	2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	Patrick, Emily Matilda and Rosanna.	558	9	8
Aug. 31, 1889	Neil, Thomas, Color-Sergt.	2nd West York Regt.	Alfred William and Joseph Thomas.	399	3	7
Nov. 26, 1889	Foster, G., Private	2nd West York Regt.	George E. Ernest	113	13	9

Application for payment of the deposits should be made to the Controller of Military Accounts, 8th (Lucknow) Division, Lucknow.

W. J. COATES,

for Controller of Mily. Accts., 8th (Lucknow) Division, and *ex-officio* Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
8TH (LUCKNOW) DIVISION,
Lucknow, the 7th October 1919.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that on or about 6th August 1919 treasure consisting of gold jewels as detailed below valued at Rs. 70 were found by Obula reddi Narasayya while digging the floor of his new house at Chinna Kesampalle Badvel taluk, Cuddapah district.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Cuddapah at his office at Cuddapah on March 2nd, 1920, in view of the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

List of property found.

3 gold kammalu.
Portion of a gold bugada.
17 gold gundlu, all weighing about 3 tolas.

E. S. SRINIVASA,
for Collector.

CUDDAPAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated 29th September 1919.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that on or about the 30th September 1919 certain treasure as stated in the margin was found hidden in an open space of the house of Sakharam Wd Raoji Jadhav of Nevasa khurd Taluka Nevasa, District Ahmednagar.

Rs. 5 Mogal coins.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof, are required to appear in person or by agent, on the 15th of March 1920, and to state their claims, if any, to the said treasure, before the Mamlatdar of Nevasa when the matter will be enquired into and determined by the said Mamlatdar in accordaace with the provisions of the Act.

C. W. A. TURNER,
Collector of Ahmednagar.

AHMEDNAGAR:
The 14th October 1919.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd October 1919.

No. 823.—The following candidates are appointed as probationers in the Provincial Service of the Survey of India with effect from dates noted against their names:—

1.	Mr. Prafulla Kumar Ghosh	6th October 1919.
2.	„ Bhupendra Nath Saha	„ „ „
3.	„ Hugh Martin Critchell	„ „ „
4.	„ Mahammad Najamuddin	7th „ „
5.	„ Terence Osbourne Trelfall	„ „ „

No. 824.—Bt.-Lieut.-Colonel A. A. McHarg, D.S.O., R.E., Deputy Superintendent, is granted provisionally privilege leave for six months under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and the Government of India, Finance Department letter No. 168-C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919, combined with furlough for 6 months under Articles 233 and 308(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th October 1919, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

C. H. D. RYDER, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BALUCHISTAN.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 18th October 1919.

No. 9.—Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan that land is required by Government for public purposes namely :—

(1) Proposed Catch siding at Sari Bolan.

(2) Proposed Catch siding at Bohar Hill.

(3) Proposed Crossing Station at mile 173-10 between Oeepur and Panir.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purposes :—

This declaration is made under the provision of Section 6, Act I of 1894, and under Section 7 of the said Act, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kalat District is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

SPECIFICATION OF LAND.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Boundaries.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
				Plot A.	
(1) Kalat .	Bolan .	...	3·83	*North.*—Bolan river. *East.*—Unculti vable land. *South.*—Railway land and Railway Line. *West.*—Railway land.	Offices of the Settlement Officers at Quetta and Chief Engineer, N. W. Railway Lahore.
				Plot B. *North.*—Bolan river. *East.*—Railway land. *South.*—Railway land and Railway Line. *West.*—Uncultivable land and stream.	
(2) „ .	„ .	...	2·53	*North.*—Uncultivable plain. *East.*—Uncultivable land. *South.*—Railway Line. *West.*—Railway Line.	
(3) „ .	„ .	Gadalar .	2·29	*North.*—Waste land. *East.*—Waste land and Railway Line. *West.*—Waste land. *South.*—Railway Lines.	

J. A. DEALY, Brig.-Genl.,

Secretary to the Hon'ble the A. G. G. and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, P. W. D.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 22nd October 1919.

No. 10.—Mr. C. G. Newhouse, Assistant Engineer, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India 6 months' furlough on medical certificate, with effect from the 16th April 1919.

H. A. CAMERON, Lt.-Col., R.E.,

Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

II C 2

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 15th October 1919.

No. 5415.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him in respect of areas in Rajputana by section 6 of the Central India and Rajputana Intoxicating Drugs Law, 1918, the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana is pleased—

(i) to declare the provisions of that section to apply to the areas in Rajputana included in section I (2) (V) of the said Law,

(ii) for the purposes of sub-clauses (ii) and (iii) of clause I (*c*) of that section to empower—

(*a*) all Assistant Opium Agents in Malwa to grant passes for the import, transport or export of opium (not being morphia), subject to the rules from time to time in force for the guidance of Assistant Opium Agents in Malwa.

(*b*) the Excise Commissioner for Central India, the Deputy Opium Agent in Malwa, the Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmer-Merwara, the Collector of Excise Revenue, Abu district, and the Superintendent of Excise Revenue, Ajmer-Merwara, to grant passes for the import, transport, export, or possession of opium or its preparations (not being morphia) or of hemp drugs, and

(iii) for the purposes of clause (2) of that section to specify the following as the maximum quantities of opium and its preparations (not being morphia) and of hemp drugs to the import, transport, export, or possession of which the prohibition in that section shall not extend, *viz.*—

(*a*) Opium and its preparations other than those used for smoking	10 tolas
(*b*) Preparations of opium used for smoking	5 „
(*c*) *Bhang* and its preparations	1 seer
(*d*) *Charas* „	10 tolas
(*e*) *Ganja* „	10 „

By order,

H. C. GREENFIELD,

For First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 11th October 1919.

No. 6166A.-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10, sub-section (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, V of 1898, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. H. A. Smith, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, to be a Magistrate of the 1st class and to be District Magistrate of the Delhi District.

No. 6166B.-*Home*.—Mr. H. A. Smith, I.C.S., District Magistrate, Delhi, is hereby invested under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, V of 1898, with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

No. 6166C.-*Home*.—Mr. H. A. Smith, I.C.S., District Magistrate, Delhi, is hereby invested with power to try summarily in the Delhi District the offences specified in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, V of 1898.

No. 6166D.-*Home*.—The Chief Commissioner is pleased under the provisions of section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, V of 1898, to appoint Mr. H. A. Smith, I.C.S., to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the Province of Delhi.

No. 6166E.-*Home*.—Under the provisions of sections 1 and 3 of Act IX of 1869, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr. H. A. Smith, I.C.S., with the powers of a Magistrate under the said Act, such powers to be exercised within the local limits of the Delhi District.

The 13th October 1919.

No. 6167-*Education*.—In accordance with the provisions of section 241, sub-section (1) of Punjab Act III of 1911 (the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911), the Chief Commissioner of Delhi is pleased to declare that within the limits of the town of Narela in the Province of Delhi as defined in the annexed boundary schedule, improved arrangements are required in respect to the matters mentioned in section 52 of the said Act:—

BOUNDARY SCHEDULE OF THE NOTIFIED AREA OF NARELA.

On the West—The Delhi-Umbala-Kalka Railway line.

On the North—The Kachcha road leading to Bankner and the pucca road up to the village boundary of Narela and Mamurpur.

On the East—Village boundary of Mamurpur and Narela; the eastern boundary of the present abadi and the village boundary of Narela and Chak Dakhli Mamurpur, which corresponds to the Kachcha road to Alipur.

On the South—Village boundary between Chak Dakhli Mamurpur and Kureni.

No. 6169-*Education*.—Whereas the District Board of Delhi has applied to the local Government under the provisions of section 61 of Act XX of 1883 (The Punjab District Board Act), and whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province, that land is required by the said District Board for a public purpose, namely for widening the road from the Jumna bridge at Delhi to Abadi Ghosian at Silampur, in the Delhi Province, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Collector of the Delhi Province is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

SPECIFICATION OF LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Province.	Tahsil.	Mauza.	Area in Acres.	Boundaries.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
Delhi .	Delhi .	Silampur.	3·33 . . .	A strip of land 2,900 feet long and 50 feet wide from the Jumna bridge at Delhi to Abadi Ghosian.	District Board's Office, Delhi.

The 14th October 1919.

No. 6222-*Home*.—The following return of deaths registered in the Province of Delhi during the half month ending the 30th September 1919 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half months.	Total in present half month.	Death registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.		
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. S. Alipur	44	48	...	...	...	32	...	12	...	...	4	1	7	2	9
Nanglof	42	82	9	...	...	53	...	20	...	...	...	...	10	14	24
Najafgarh	28	63	...	...	..	49	2	11	...	...	1	...	8	6	14
Subzimundi	2	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.	...	..	1	1	2
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	53	58	1	...	...	44	...	11	...	...	2	2	7	4	11
Raisina	18	30	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
Shahdara	9	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
New Cantonment	21	39	...	...	...	20	8	11	...	...	...	...	5	7	12
Total of the District .	217	336	10	...	...	244	10	65	...	...	7	3	44	39	83

The 15th October 1919.

No. 6258-*Home*.—Mr. H. A. Smith, I.C.S., was appointed and assumed charge of the duties of Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th October 1919, relieving Mr. A. A. L. Roberts, who reverts to his appointment as Secretary, Municipal Committee, Delhi.

No. 6263-*Home*.—Mr. M. M. L. Currie, I.C.S., Additional District Magistrate, Delhi, was granted 6 weeks' privilege leave under Article 260, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st September 1919.

No. 6264-*Home*.—The services of Mr. M. M. L. Currie are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, for employment in the Punjab with effect from the 2nd September 1919.

The 16th October 1919.

No. 6301-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned Municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 11th October 1919 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi . .	225,471	186	154	340	121	114	235	...	...	...	116	14	70	1	34	...	55	37	92	78·41	54·20
	Notified Area	3,673	5	5	10	3	2	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141·67	70·78
	Total .	229,144	191	159	350	124	116	240	...	...	...	121	14	70	1	34	...	55	37	92	79·42	54·46

The 17th October 1919.

No. 6321-*Home*.—The services of Mr. A. H. Marshall, Senior Superintendent of Police, Delhi, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India for reversion to the Punjab with effect from 5th May 1919 forenoon.

The 20th October 1919.

No. 6353-*Education*.—Whereas the Municipal Committee of Delhi has applied to the Local Government under the provisions of section 58 of Act III of 1911 (Punjab Municipal Act), and whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner that land is required for a public purpose, namely, for erecting a water-borne latrine, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Collector of Delhi is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

SPECIFICATION.

No.	District.	Tahsil.	Mauza.	Area.	Boundaries.	Where the plan may be inspected.
1	Delhi .	Delhi .	Delhi .	3·2 sq. yards.	*North*.— Public lane. *South*.—Nazul land. *East*.—Nazul land. *West*.—Property of L. Jhabban Lal.	Deputy Commissioner's Office, Delhi.

The 21st October 1919.

No. 6379-C. & I.—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current in Delhi Province are published for information :—

Retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the head-quarters of the Delhi District at the close of the half month ending the 15th October 1919.

ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee.		ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee.	
	Srs.	Chts.	Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	Srs. 6	Chts. 4
Wheat, white	6	2	Maize	...	
Barley	8	4	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál). Cawnpuri	3	8
Rice, Best sort	2	0	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál). Desi	4	0
	2	8	Firewood	45	0
Rice, Common sort	4	0	Salt (Sambhar), Wholesale	...	
Jowár (Andropogon sorghum)	7	8	Salt (Sambhar), Retail	15	0
Bájra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	7	0*	Gur	3	0
Mandwa (Eleusine Coracana)	...		Cotton (unginned)	3	5
Kangni (Setaria Italica)	...		Bejhar	8	4

* Increase in the rate is due to new crop.

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the headquarters of the Delhi District during the fortnight ending the 15th October 1919.

WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND OF 82⅙ LBS. OR 40 SEERS OF 80 TOLAS EACH.

ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.			ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Rice, unhusked	...			Cotton seed	4	8	0
Rice, husked	7	2	0	Ghi	84	0	0
Wheat white	6	4	0	Flour (wheat)	7	0	0
Barley	4	10	0	Tobacco leaf (dry)	8	0	0
Oats	7	8	0	Turmeric (unground)	17	0	0
Jowár	5	0	0	Salt (Sambhar)	2	6	0
Bájra	5	5	0*	Raw hides (cow)	80	0	0
Maize	...			Bran	4	4	0
Gram	6	2	0	Grass (dry)	3	0	0
Arhar Dál, Cawnpuri	10	8	0	Bhusa (white)	1	8	0
Arhar Dál, Desi	9	8	0	Jowár stalks	...		
Linseed	...			Bengal coal	1	0	0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	12	0	0	Kerosine oil (per tin, stating the brand) Sovereign mark	4	5	0
Poppy-seed	...						
Til (jinjili seed) white	15	0	0	Plough bullocks, per pair	350	0	0
Sugar (raw), gur (Lawar)	12	0	0	Sheep, per score	...		
Cotton (cleaned)	...						

* Decrease in the rate is due to new crop.

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

To be substituted for the notification bearing the same number and date.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 30th September 1919.

No. 4648.—The services of reverend R. S. B. Proby, Senior Chaplain of Quetta were placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Army Department with effect from the 16th May 1919.

2. He will continue to perform the duties of Senior Chaplain of Quetta in addition to his military duties.

By order,

R. H. CHENEVIX TRENCH, Major,
First Assistant.

CORRIGENDUM.

In this office Notification No. 4648, dated the 30th September 1919 for "16th May 1919" read "15th May 1919."

By order,

J. H. DAVIES,
First Assistant.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 17th October 1919.

No. 4100-*R*.—Mr. H. G. R. Adie, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade and Treasury Officer, Quetta, is posted as Registrar of the office of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General with effect from the forenoon of the 11th October 1919.

No. 4101-*R*.—On relief by Mr. Adie, Bhai Kabul Singh, a provisional Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade and Registrar of the office of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, is posted as Revenue Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the 11th October 1919, forenoon.

By order,

J. H. DAVIES,
First Assistant.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 16th October 1919.

No. 1583—1044.—The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to approve of the Rajputana Minerals Company, Limited, Bombay, as a candidate for a license to prospect and mine for minerals in the British District of Ajmer-Merwara.

By order,

A. D. MACPHERSON, Lieut.-Col.,
First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th October 1919.

No. 4057-*An*.—Mr. W. A. Sarkies, Accountant, 1st grade, in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 1st (Peshawar) Division, has been appointed to officiate as a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in that office, with effect from the 3rd July 1919.

No. 4058-*An*.—2nd-Lieutenant N. T. Beard, I.A.R.O., attached to the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 5th (Mhow) Division, was granted privilege leave, on medical grounds, for fifty days, with effect from the 12th August 1919.

No. 4059-*An*.—Lieutenant G. E. Rayner, I.A.R.O., attached to the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division, has been granted privilege leave for 15 days, with effect from the 16th September 1919.

No. 4060-*An*.—Mr. W. E. Richards, Superintendent, Military Accounts Department is appointed as a temporary Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 5th (Mhow) Division, with effect from the 22nd September 1919.

No. 4061-*An*.—Mr. A. K. Sunderesa Iyer, Accountant, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.* in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 8th (Lucknow) Division, is appointed as a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, temporary, in that office, with effect from the 23rd September 1919.

No. 4062-*An*.—Rai Sahib Hukum Chand, Officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, is appointed as a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, temporary, in that office, with effect from the 25th September 1919.

No. 4063-*An*.—Mr. H. D. Chenoi, Accountant, 1st grade, in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 4th (Quetta) Division, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in that office with effect from the 27th September 1919, *vice* Mr. W. S. W. Shepherd, granted combined leave.

No. 4064-*An*.—Mr. W. S. W. Shepherd, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 4th (Quetta) Division, is granted combined leave, preliminary to retirement, for 7 months, including privilege leave for 6 months, with effect from the 27th September 1919.

No. 4065-*An*.—Lieutenant-Colonel M.E.L. Bruce, I. A., Controller of Military Accounts, 9th (Secunderabad) Division, is granted special war leave under the provisions of Army Instructions (India) 320 of 1919 for sixty days, with effect from the 6th October 1919.

No. 4066-*An*.—Captain N. A. Hocken, 82nd Punjabis, attached to the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, has been granted privilege leave for 15 days with effect from the 6th October 1919.

Simla, the 17th October 1919.

No. 4102-*An*.—Rao Bahadur V. R. Kalyanasundram, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in the office of the Senior Controller of Military Supply Accounts, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, in that office, with effect from the 27th September 1919, *vice* Mr. W. S. W. Shepherd, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade and Officiating Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, proceeded on combined leave.

No. 4103-*An*.—Lieutenant A. P. S. Heron, 6th Cheshire Regiment, attached to the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 1st (Peshawar) Division, was granted special leave in India under the provisions of Army Department letters Nos. H. S. 330, dated 5th February 1915 and H. 4774, dated 10th May 1915, for 35 days with effect from the 3rd July 1919.

B. N. MITRA,
Military Accountant General.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 22nd October 1919.

No. 8.—In Notification No. 7, dated 20th September 1919, for "privilege leave for 5 months and 21 days" read "privilege leave for 5 months and 22 days."

R. C. BRIGGS,
for Agent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for August 1919 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1919-20.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1919-20.			Receipts in August 1919.	RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1919 TO 31ST AUGUST 1919.		
	Imperial.	Special.	TOTAL.		Imperial.	Special.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	...	21,20,000	21,20,000	2,55,061	...	10,05,502	10,05,502
II.—Opium	...	79,000	79,000	6,266	...	33,423	33,423
IV.—Stamps	...	7,74,000	7,74,000	75,567	...	3,25,844	3,25,844
V.—Excise	...	7,93,000	7,93,000	64,276	...	3,30,435	3,30,435
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	651	651
VII.—Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Income Tax	30,000	3,09,000	3,39,000	11,654	...	92,294	92,294
IX.—Forest	...	4,39,000	4,39,000	17,427	...	1,07,466	1,07,466
X.—Registration	...	55,000	55,000	5,633	...	23,494	23,484
XI.—Tribute from Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Interest	36,000	...	36,000	10,198	17,970	...	17,970
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	2,21,000	2,21,000	25,006	...	1,33,980	1,33,980
XVIB.— Ditto —Jails	...	34,000	34,000	4,599	...	11,606	11,606
XVII.—Police	...	44,000	44,000	3,279	...	8,032	8,032
XIX.—Education	...	35,000	35,000	3,486	...	12,153	12,153
XXA.—Medical	...	1,000	1,000	24	...	24	24
XXB.—Sanitation	...	...	...	79	...	79	79
XXIA.—Agriculture	...	11,000	11,000	13	...	36	36
XXIB.—Scientific and other Miscellaneous Departments	...	...	...	...	...	48	48
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	...	26,000	26,000	1,692	...	13,378	13,378
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	...	13,000	13,000	3,428	...	6,019	6,019
XXV.—Miscellaneous	...	1,51,000	1,51,000	2,381	...	22,125	22,125
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts	9,48,000	4,81,000	14,29,000	2,56,425	2,19,646	2,19,646	4,39,292
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXI.—Civil Works	...	1,73,000	1,73,000	7,291	...	55,065	55,065
TOTAL REVENUE AND RECEIPTS	10,14,000	57,60,000	67,74,000	7,54,685	2,37,616	24,01,290	26,38,906
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	2,14,77,040	...	...	9,13,59,268
TOTAL	...	...	...	2,22,31,725	...	...	9,39,98,174
Opening Cash Balance	...	...	...	(a)26,14,605	...	...	(b) 15,01,684
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	2,48,46,330	...	...	9,54,99,858

(a) On 1st August 1919. (b) On 1st April 1919.

F. DUKOFF GORDON,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB;
LAHORE,
The 20th October 1919.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for August 1919 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1919-20.

EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1919-20.			Disbursement in August 1919.	DISBURSEMENT FROM 1ST APRIL 1919 TO 31ST AUGUST 1919.		
	Imperial.	Special.	TOTAL.		Imperial	Special.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	12,000	12,000	24,000	2,995	7,708	7,707	15,415
2.—Assignments and Compensations	10,000	10,000	20,000	307	5,213	5,214	10,427
3.—Land Revenue	4,24,000	3,09,000	7,33,000	51,980	1,76,182	1,32,122	3,08.304
6.—Stamps	15,000	15,000	30,000	1,887	4,473	4,473	8,946
7.—Excise	9,000	9,000	18,000	1,548	4,149	4,149	8,298
10.—Income Tax	2,000	2,000	4,000	115	380	380	760
11.—Forest	1,33,000	1,32,000	2,65,000	26,785	49,577	49,576	99,153
12.—Registration	7,000	7,000	14,000	1,313	3,233	3,234	6,467
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.—Interest on other obligations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.—General Administration	2,58,000	1,24,000	3,82,000	35,467	1,07,411	49,008	1,56,419
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	4.88,000	2,51,000	7,39.000	64,454	1,92,343	1,03.629	2,95,972
19B.— Ditto —Jails	1,85,000	1,85,000	3.70,000	25,236	66,578	66,578	1,33,156
20.—Police	13,76,000	13,75,000	27,51,000	4,65,726	7,74,323	7,74,323	15,48,646
22.—Education	3,71,000	3,71,000	7,42,000	29,161	1,65,285	1,65,285	3,30,570
23.—Ecclesiastical	75,000	....	75.000	4,435	24.099	...	24 099
24A.—Medical	1,24,000	1,07,000	2,31,000	11,915	32,200	26,234	58,434
24B.—Sanitation	1,09,000	1,08.000	2,17,000	2,459	6,730	6,738	13,459
25.—Political	25,48,000	23,63,000	49,11,000	6,78,8[illegible]1	10,01,122	9,37,939	19,39 061
26A.—Agriculture	69.000	69,000	1,38,000	5,371	13,751	13,751	27,502
26B.—Scientific and other Miscellaneous Departments	6.000	6,000	12,000	1,276	3,557	3,557	7,114
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	60,000	...	60,000	1,863	22,678	...	22,678
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1.03,000	1,03,000	2,06,000	14,646	40,4[illegible]6	40,456	80,912
30.—Stationery and Printing	69,000	69,000	1,38,000	13,773	19,561	19,560	39,121
32.—Miscellaneous	26,000	27,000	53,000	2,690	9,899	9.899	19,798
33.—Famine Relief	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	13,50,000	2,39,000	15,89,000	63.454	1,65,343	1,65,344	3,30,687
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	80,000	81,000	1,61,000	65,452	1,42.664	1,42,664	2,85,328
45.—Civil Works	17,01,000	16,86,000	33,87,000	8,042	1,08,600	1,08,601	2,17,202
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	96,10,000	76,60,000	1,72,70,000	12,81,152	31,47,515	28,40,413	59,87,928
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	2.14,46,980	...	...	8,73,93,732
TOTAL	...	...	...	2,27,28.132	...	...	9,33,81,660
Balance on 31st August 1919	...	...	...	21,18,198	...	..	21,18,198
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	2,48,46,330	...	...	9,54,99,858

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB;
LAHORE,
The 20th October 1919.

F. DUKOFF GORDON,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909) :—

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions. Day.	Month.	Year.	Date of the adjudication. Day.	Month.	Year.
501—1919	Ganesh Gopinath Jaipeerwala	Hindu	Gulalwady	Hawker in sweetmeat	14th	October	1919	14th	October	1919
502—1919	Bhanji Girdhar Sha	"	Mangaldas Market, 3rd Lane	Lately cloth merchant and now unemployed	"	"	"	"	"	"
503—1919	Salebhai Amirudin Damoodi Hora	Mahomedan	Nagdevi Street	Broker in Hardware, etc.	"	"	"	"	"	"
504—1919	Mukanchand Mulchand Daga	Hindu	Vithalwadi, Telli Gulli	Lately speculator and broker in American cotton, gold and linseed, etc. and now unemployed.	15th	"	"	15th	"	"
507—1919	Valli Abba Halai Memon	Mahomedan	Null Bazar	Lately fish merchant and now unemployed	"	"	"	"	"	"
508—1919	Harischandra Dharamji Parne and Janabai window of Gopinath Raghunath Muccadum.	Hindu	Parbhadevi Road	1st debtor carpenter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company's workshop, Parel, and the 2nd debtor unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
510—1919	Gulabchand Jethabhai Sha	"	28, Frere Road, Fort	Lately speculator in shares of different joint stock companies and servant in the employ of Jethabhai Andarji and now unemployed.	16th	"	"	16th	"	"
509—1919	Gordhandas Hirji Thucker	"	Kalbadevi Road	Lately trading in partnership with Bansidhar Gopaldas in the name of Haridas Lakhmidas as silk merchants and now servant in the employ of Ludha Kalianji.	15th	"	"	16th	"	"
511—1919	Pranjiwan Naranji Bhut	"	57, Canel Street	Lately petty dealer in shares of different joint stock companies and now unemployed.	16th	"	"	"	"	"
512—1919	Maganlal Govind Soni	"	Dhunji Street, Pydhowni	Lately silversmith and now unemployed	"	"	"	17th	"	"
513—1919	Sanchoo Balaji Tipaji Dhore	"	Dharavi	Lately tanner in partnership with Tukaji Tipaji in the name of Sanchu Balaji Tipaji and now unemployed.	17th	"	"	"	"	"
505—1919	Lakha Rama Kathiawadi	"	Kochin Street, Fort	Sweeper in the Bombay Municipality	15th	"	"	15th	"	"
506—1919	Laxumon Sakharam Patil	"	Sewre, near Jakeria Bunder	Lately quarryman and now unemployed	"	"	"	"	"	"
515—1919	Shivbacha Ramavtar Dubay	"	Lower Parel	Lately dealer in milk and now unemployed	18th	"	"	18th	"	"
516—1919	Shiva Bhaichand Lohar and Magan Bhaichand Lohar.	"	Delisle Road	1st debtor blacksmith in the employ of the B., B & C. I. Railway, Parel, and the 2nd debtor extra blacksmith.	"	"	"	"	"	"
517—1919	Hemchand Jaychand Bania	"	Modikhana	Lately speculator in shares of different joint stock companies and now unemployed.	20th	"	"	20th	"	"
518—1919	Dwarkadas Jadhowji Sha	"	"	Lately speculator in shares of different joint stock companies and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
519—1919	Moreshwar Babulji Desai	"	Dambargalli	Lately fitter in the employ of Pestonji Byramji Press and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
520—1919	Rangoo Trimak Tirbhawni, Waloo Bhaga Tirbhawni and Saloo Bhaga Tirbhawni.	"	Tank Bunder	Labourers	"	"	"	"	"	"

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Bombay, this 20th day of October 1919.

E. J. DAVAR,
for Chief Clerk.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 22nd August 1919.

No. 117.—Mr. Maksud Husain, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, Farrukhabad Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch, is granted privilege leave for three weeks from the 5th September 1919.

(F. 582 P. of 1919).

The 2nd October 1919.

No. 141.—Mr. N. Daly, Superintendent, Malgin Circle, in the Kohat Mines Division, is granted privilege leave for 15 days, in extension of the period sanctioned in Notification No. 133, dated the 15th September 1919.

J. C. FERGUSSON, I.C.S.,

Offg. Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee from the British Concentration Camp, dated Deolali, the 21st October 1919.

Number, Rank and Name—12480, Driver, Loveless, H., R. A. Training Depôt, Umbala.
Date of Desertion or Absence—20th October 1919.
Place of Desertion or Absence—British Concentration Camp, Deolali.

Officer Commanding British Concentration Camp.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the British Concentration Camp, dated Deolali, this 23rd day of October 1919.

Rank and Name—Staff Sergeant Tynan, S. T. C.
Date of Absence—23rd October 1919, 6-30 hrs.

Officer Commanding British Concentration Camp.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the Brecknockshire Battalion (S. W. B.), dated at Fort William, Calcutta, this 21st day of October 1919.

Number, Rank and Name—200937, Private, Williams, J. B. "D." Coy.
Age—24 years.
Height—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark; eyes, blue.
Trade—Steel worker.
Date of Enlistment—5th January 1915.
Place of Enlistment—Brecon.
Parish and County in which born—Ystalyfera, Glamorgan.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Calcutta.
Marks—*Nil.*
Under five years' service.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the Brecknockshire Battalion (S. W. B.), dated at Calcutta, this 21st day of October 1919.

Number, Rank and Name—201103, Private, Williams, E.
Age—36 years 3 months.
Height—5 feet 8 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, dark; hair, iron grey; eyes, blue.
Trade—Coal Trimmer.
Date of Enlistment—16th June 1915.
Place of Enlistment—Brecon.
Parish and County in which born—Cardiff, Glamorgan.
Date of Desertion or Absence—19th October 1919.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Calcutta.
Marks—Severed Tendon Index finger, right hand. Wears glasses (pince-nez), prominent aquiline nose.
Under five years' service.

A. B. WIGLEY, Lieut.-Colonel,

Commanding the Brecknockshire Battalion (S. W. B.).

INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th October 1919.

No. 7286-S.—Mr. W. A. Harwood, M. Sc., Officiating Director, Aerological Observatory, Agra, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 11 days and in continuation leave on medical certificate for 9 months and 19 days, with effect from the 13th October 1919.

G. C. SIMPSON,
Offg. Director-General of Observatories.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th September 1919.

No. 28.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Lieutenant P. T. Duckworth, I.M.D., is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 1st August 1919.

The 14th October 1919.

No. 29.—The services of 2nd class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Rawail Singh, I.D.S.M., I.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, with effect from the 21st April 1919.

The 15th October 1919.

No. 30.—The services of 3rd Class Assistant Surgeon G. H. Mason, I.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Director, Medical Services in India, with effect from the 11th September 1919.

The 21st October 1919.

No. 31.—The services of No. 1003, 1st Class Sub-Assistan Surgeon ranking as Jemadar, Santokh Singh, I.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Director, Medical Services in India, with effect from the 26th July 1919.

W. R. EDWARDS, Maj.-Genl., I.M.S.,
Director General, Indian Medical Service.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Raisina, the 22nd October 1919.

No. 9515—54-*E. B.*—Mr. C. C. T. Eastgate, Electric Inspector, Punjab, took over charge of the duties of the Electric Inspector, Delhi Province, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th July 1919, from Mr. W. F. Symes, O.B.E., Electric Inspector, Delhi, who proceeded on leave.

No. 9517—54-*E. B.*—Mr. J. S. Pitkeathly, C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O, Electrical Engineer, Delhi Province, on release from military duty, resumed charge of the appointment of Electric Inspector, Delhi Province, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th September 1919, from Mr. C. C. T. Eastgate, Electric Inspector, Punjab.

A. M. ROUSE,
Secretary, P. W. D.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th October 1919.

No. 1586s.-Ap.—Mr. K. S. Sheppard, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for 1 month with effect from the 1st October 1919.

No. 1590s.-Ap.—Mr. Syed Azharul Haq, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 24 days with effect from the 12th August 1919.

Mr. Upendra Nath Banerji, Inspector of post offices, Champaran Sub-Division, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Syed Azharul Haq, or until further orders.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st October 1919.

No. 6453-T.—Mr. H. A. L. Blake, Telegraph Master, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, with effect from the 6th September 1919.

No. 6456-T.—Mr. H. J. Chapman, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, was granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 8th June 1919.

Mr. H. A. L. Blake, Telegraph Master, officiated as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, from the 8th June 1919 to the 21st August 1919 and Mr. A. J. Scott, Telegraph Master, as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, from the 22nd August 1919 to the 7th September 1919 *vice* Mr. Chapman.

Calcutta, the 22nd October 1919.

No. 6520-T.—Mr. A. Brokenshaw, Superintendent, Agra Telegraph Office, is granted privilege leave for 3 months and 5 days combined with furlough for 10 months and 25 days with effect from the 7th October 1919.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 22nd October 1919.

No. 6527-T.—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 16th October 1919 to 22nd October 1919.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Belili Camp	North-West Frontier	24th September 1919	Opened.
Marwai	Bihar and Orissa	11th October	„
Muttra Junction	United Provinces	2nd September 1919	„
	Railway Telegraph Office.		
Regadipalli	Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.	28th September 1919	Opened.

M. A. THOMPSON,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Revenue Department.

NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd October 1919.

No 8866—*II. L.-48-R.*—The following agreement made under Section 41 of the Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894, is published for general information.

J. A. HUBBACK,

Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

Stamped
8 annas

Memorandum of agreement made the Eighteenth day of October one thousand nine hundred and nineteen between the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, a Company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and having its Registered Office at Bombay (hereinafter called "the Company") of the one part and the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereinafter called "the Secretary of State") of the other part whereas under an agreement dated the eighth day of July one thousand nine hundred and nine between the Company and the Secretery of State, published under Notification No. 2150 L. A. of the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and nine, at pages 947 to 949 of Part I of the Calcutta Gazette of the fourteenth idem, certain lands situated in Pargana Dhalbhum in the District of Singhbhum were acquired for the Company for the purpose of the construction of works of the Company and other works in connection with the Company's undertaking or business and whereas the Company now intend to extend the said works and to form or take part in the formation of subsidiary Companies for the promotion and development of industrial undertakings or business subsidiary to the undertaking or business of the Company or capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the Company (hereinafter called "other Companies") and the Company have applied to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa in Council (hereinafter called the "Local Government") for the acquisition under the provision of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act") of the additional land described in the Schedule hereunder written and delineated in the map hereunto* annexed for works and purposes in connection with the undertaking or business of the Company and the establishment, by the Company or by other Companies formed or hereafter to be formed, of industrial undertakings or business subsidiary to the undertaking or business of the Company, including the construction of residences, and the improvement of sanitary conditions by the Company or other Companies as aforesaid and also the establishment of experimental agricultural farms and whereas the Local Government being satisfied by an enquiry held under their order under Section 40 of the said Act that the said acquisition is necessary for the construction of the said works and that such works are likely to prove useful to the public have consented to the said acquisition pursuant to the provisions of the said Act on condition of the Company entering into such agreement as is hereinafter contained now these presents witness and it is hereby agreed and declared as follows :—

* Not printed.

1. The Company shall and will provide for pay and reimburse to the Local Government in the manner hereinafter mentioned the entire cost of acquiring the said land pursuant to the provisions of the said Act including all compensation damages costs charges and expenses whatsoever which have been or may be paid or incurred in respect of or on account of such acquisition and all law costs and other expenses which have been or may be incurred by the Government upon or in respect of or incidental to the said acquisition or any litigation arising thereout either in the original or appellate courts and including the cost of the establishment and salary of the officer or officers of Government to be employed by Government in connection with or for the purpose of such acquisition.

The moneys which shall become payable by the Company as aforesaid shall be paid by the Company to the Collector and the Company shall within seven days of the receipt of

the notice hereinafter mentioned pay to the Collector from time to time until the whole of the moneys payable as aforesaid shall be paid such sums payable as aforesaid as may be demanded by the Collector by notice in writing addressed to General Manager of the Company. In these presents the term "Collector" shall include the persons included in such term by the said Act.

2. As and when any award as to any portion of the said land is made by the Collector such portion shall be transferred to the Company in the manner hereinafter mentioned so soon thereafter as conveniently may be provided that the money then in the hands of the Collector and paid by the Company as hereinbefore provided shall be sufficient to defray the compensation awarded in respect thereof and all costs and expenses in connection therewith. Provided also that the Company may at any time pay any further or additional sum beyond the sum or sums already demanded by the Collector to enable such compensation to be paid and such transfer to be made.

3. The said land shall be transferred by the Secretary of State so as to vest absolutely in the Company subject to the conditions hereinafter contained.

4. The said land shall not be used by the Company or any of the other Companies as aforesaid for any purpose other than those specified in the preamble.

5. If at any time or times any part or parts of the said land not directly utilised for the purpose of the manufactory or works of the Company or of the other Companies as aforesaid shall be necessary to be possessed by Government for purposes of revenue administration or for purposes connected with public health safety or necessity (of which matters the Local Government shall be sole judge) the Company shall on being thereunto required by the Local Government transfer to the Secretary of State such part or parts of the said land as the Local Government shall specify to be necessary for the purposes aforesaid and in consideration of such transfer the Secretary of State shall pay to the Company a sum equal to the amount of the compensation awarded under the said Act and paid by the Company in respect of the land the subject of the transfer upon the acquisition thereof for the Company including the amount awarded in respect thereof under Section 23 (2) of the said Act. The Local Government shall be sole judge of whether any part of the said land is directly utilized for the manufactory or works of the Company or of the other Companies as aforesaid, and no demise which may be made hereafter by the Company shall in any way affect the obligation of the Company under this clause.

6. If at any time the said land or any part or parts thereof shall no longer be required by the Company for the works and purposes set forth in the preamble the Company shall not be entitled to sell or assign its interest in such part or parts until it shall have first offered the same to the Local Government at a price equal to the amount of compensation awarded under the said Act and paid by the Company in respect of the land the subject of the transfer upon the acquisition thereof for the Company including the amount awarded in respect thereof under Section 23 (2) of the said Act and until such offer shall have been declined by the Local Government.

When such offer has been made by the Company the Local Government may accept it in respect of such part or parts or of any portion or portions of such part or parts of the said land as it may deem fit and decline it as to the remainder.

7. A public right of way shall be recognised by the Company over such roads or paths as the Local Government may prescribe and no demise which may be made hereafter by the Company shall in any way affect such public right of way.

As witness the Common Seal of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited and the hand of John Austen Hubback, Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa (Revenue Department) for and on behalf of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa in Council acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council the day and year first above written.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece of land situate in the villages of (1) Khuntadi, (2) Sonari, (3) Gunryagora, (4) Ulyan, (5) Bhetya (6) Kadma, (7) Sakchi (Sankchi), (8) Beldi (Bheldi), (9) Golmuri (Golmundi), (10) Kalimati, (11) Bara, (12) Baridih, (13) Moharda, (14) Murakatti, (15) Nildih, and (16) Jojobera in the Pargana Dhalbhum Sub-Registry Office Ghatsila, Thana Ghatsila, Zilla Singhbhum, namely, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 12214·74 acres, equivalent to 29194 bighas, 15 kathas 1 chitak of local measurement, bounded on the North by the River Subarnarekha, on the East by the boundary of villages Hulang, Manpita, Ghorbandha and Chhota Gobindpur, on the South by the Bengal Nagpur Railway Line, the

previously acquired area of The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, in villages Susnigoria, Sakchi and Beldi and the River Khorkhai and on the West by the river Khorkhai.

NOTE.—The following plots containing mosques, graveyards and other religious buildings in Mauzas Khuntadi, Kadma, Sakchi and Beldi are excluded from acquisition.

Name of Village.	Plot No.	Area in B. K. Dh.	Area in Acres.	Description.	Remarks.
Kadma	182	0 2 8	0·05	Debasthan	Tiled shed.
Beldih	Part of 215	0 11 0	0·23	Mosque	Pakka masonry.
	Do. 93-A.	0 16 5	0·34	Thakurbari	Thatched house.
	Do. 93-B.	1 10 12	0·64	Do.	Do.
Khuntadi	Part of 412-A.	4 1 15	1·71	Graveyard of Muhammadans.	
	Do. 412-B.	3 9 6	1·45	Graveyard of Telugis.	
	Do. 412-C.	0 18 3	0·38	Idgah	Pakka masonry.
Sakchi	Part of 109-A.	7 14 17	3·24	Graveyard of Muhammadans.	
	Do. 109-B.	1 10 12	0·64	Thakurbari of Marwaris.	
	Do. 119	0 4 6	0·09	Mosque	Pakka, floor, thatched shed.
	Do. 212	1 0 11	0·43	Debasthan.	
	TOTAL	21 19 15	9·20		

The Common Seal of The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, was hereunto affixed pursuant to a Resolution of the Directors of the Company passed at a Meeting of the Board held on the second day of October One thousand nine hundred and nineteen in the presence of

CHUNILAL V. MEHTA
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS } Directors.

Seal of
THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.
Agent—
For and on behalf of The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.—Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents.

J. D. GHANDY,
Director.

J. A. HUBBACK,

Witness to the signature of John Austen Hubback, Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa (in the Revenue Department) for His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa in Council acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

RAM CHARAN RAY,
Assistant, Revenue Department.

18th October 1919.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1919.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{1021 \text{ Bu.}}{\text{F. 1}}$ of the 5¼ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 100, originally issued in the name of Lee Haing, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—MA SO KHAING,

Residence—Kindat, Upper Chindwin, Upper Burma.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. B.-033691 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 500, only originally standing in the name of Khan Bahadur Framji Nassarwanji Suntook and last endorsed to Manijeh Hormasji Nanavatty, the proprietrix, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietrix. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

MANIJEH HORMASJI NANAVATTY,

Now Mrs. Manijeh Nassarwanji Cama, Camp Indore.

LOST.

The Temporary Scrip for Bearer Bond No. 2338 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922 for Rs. 3,000, originally issued in the name of Keshavlal Jekrishna Rawal, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Temporary Scrip for Bearer Bond and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—KESHAVLAL JEKRISHNA RAWAL,

Residence—Viram Gam.

LOST.

The Temporary Scrip No. 5752 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Rameshwar Prasad Panday and Ram Krishna Panday, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Scrip and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietors. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—RAMESHWAR PRASAD PANDAY and RAM KRISHNA PANDAY,

Residence—Sultanpur Aima, Post Office and Zila Rai Bareli.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. 2565 of the War Bonds 5½ per cent. Loan of 1920 for Rs. 500, originally issued in the name of Mewaram Hotechand and Choithram Amuldas, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor, The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—MEWARAM HOTECHAND and CHOITHRAM AMULDAS,

Residence—Khiprp, taluka Khipro, District Thar and Parkar (Sind).

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I, Premlal (son of Chela Ram), Assistant Teacher, Mission High School, Nasirabad, Rajputana, shall from this date of notification, be called—' Prem Lal Ramsden '.

PREM LAL, Assistant Teacher,
Mission High School, Nasirabad, Rajputana.

The 30th September 1919.

NOTICE.

In the Court of J. K. M. Tapp, Esquire, Senior Subordinate Judge at Delhi.

CIVIL SUIT NO. 117 OF 1919.

Radha Lal, son of Guttoo Mal.
Ram Saroop, minor son of Guttoo Mal through his brother, caste Aggarwal, of Delhi . . . . Plaintiffs.

versus

1. Sri Ram } major, } sons of Dina Nath,
2. Harkishen } major,
3. Bishen Chand, minor, through Sri Ram his brother

4. Amar Nath *alias* Bannu Mal, minor } sons of Chandoo Lal through Mst. Maharani their mother, caste Aggarwal Vaish, of Delhi,
5. Brij Nath *alias* Shabboo Mal, minor }

Defendants.

Claim for dissolution of partnership and the rendition of the partnership accounts.

It is to be notified for all concerned that the partnership between the parties be deemed to have been dissolved from the 27th day of September 1917.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 8th day of October 1919.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 43.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1919.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A Supplement to the Gazette of India will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in Part VI of the Gazette.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the Supplement separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by post. The Supplement and Part VI of the Gazette can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the Gazette of India is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the Calcutta Gazette, will be included in the Supplement. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the Gazette must be looked to.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL (FORTNIGHTLY) PRICES

Return showing the Wholesale and Retail Prices of Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds, Sugar (Raw), Salt, etc., in India by Districts for the fortnight ending the 15th September, 1919

Department of Statistics, India
October 20, 1919

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

PREFATORY NOTE.

Prices of Country Produce and Salt in India in the middle of September, 1919.

(a) *The first fortnight of September, 1919, as compared with the preceding fortnight.*

The favourable character of the monsoon during the current year is producing a beneficial effect upon prices. The wholesale prices of cereals and pulses in India in the middle of September, 1919, as compared with the preceding fortnight, showed a fall of 2 per cent. Prices of rice, wheat, and barley decreased by 3 per cent; maize by 2 per cent; and jawar, gram, and arhar dál by 1 per cent. Ghi and raw sugar (gúr) showed no change, while salt fell by 1 per cent. The only exception is bajra which showed a slight rise (1 per cent). The all-India fluctuation is as follows :—

Article	Previous fortnight (31st August 1919)		This fortnight (15th September 1919)	
	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted
Rice	100	100	97	99
Wheat	100	100	97	97
Barley	100	100	97	98
Jawar	100	100	99	100
Bajra	100	100	101	102
Maize	100	100	98	100
Gram	100	100	99	99
Arhar dál	100	—	99	—
Ghi	100	—	100	—
Raw Sugar (gúr) . . .	100	100	100	97
Salt	100	—	99	—

With regard to fluctuations in provincial prices the following are noticeable : a fall in the prices of rice in the Madras Presidency (17 per cent) and in Sind-Baluchistan (15 per cent) ; a fall in bajra prices in the North-West Frontier Province (20 per cent) and in the Punjab (17 per cent). The price of bajra, however, showed a rise of 17 per cent in Sind-Baluchistan.

(b) *The first fortnight of September, 1919, as compared with the average of the preceding three years at corresponding date.*

In the middle of September, 1919, the wholesale prices of food grains and
pulses in India showed an increase of 63 per cent (unweighted average) as
compared with the average of the prices which ruled at the corresponding date
in the last three years. The price of rice advanced by 56 per cent (unweighted
average), the weighted average showing a rise of 77 per cent. In the chief Rice
producing provinces the increases were : 88 per cent in Bengal, 119 per cent in
Bihar and Orissa, 44 per cent in the Madras Presidency, and 50 per cent in
Burma. Wheat prices rose by 43 per cent, showing an increase of 31 per cent
in the Punjab, 44 per cent in the United Provinces, 52 per cent in the Wheat
Central Provinces and Berar, and 43 per cent, in the Bombay Presidency.
The unweighted average price of barley showed a rise of 47 per cent, of jawar
65 per cent, of bajra 73 per cent, and of maize 57 per cent. Gram prices Barley
advanced by 78 per cent and arhar dál by 89 per cent. The average price of Bajra
ghi showed a rise of 33 per cent and that of raw sugar (gúr) 63 per cent. The Arhar
increase in the price of salt in India was only 3 per cent. Ghi
Sugar
Salt

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 1

Comparison with the previous year—

WHOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending the 15th September 1919, as compared with the average in the preceding 3 years (1916 to 1918) at corresponding date.

Province	Rice, common (*Oryza Sativa*)		Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum Vulgare*)		Jawar (*Andropogon Sorghum*)		Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		Arhar Dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (*Gur*)		Salt	
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending the 15th September of																					
	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919
Burma	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	142	100	182	100	178	100	118	...	...	100	97
Assam	100	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	123	100	157	100	103
Bengal	100	183	100	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	188	100	179	100	128	100	124	100	104
Bihar and Orissa	100	2 9	100	159	100	199	...	...	...	...	100	218	100	197	100	208	100	131	100	168	100	98
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	100	156	100	144	100	157	100	150	100	157	100	196	100	201	100	217	100	139	100	145	100	105
Delhi	100	103	100	131	100	137	100	178	100	218	...	...	100	174	100	229	100	129	100	158	100	103
Punjab	100	148	100	131	100	146	100	115	100	125	100	138	100	171	100	202	100	141	100	169	100	127
North-West Frontier Province	100	164	100	128	100	145	100	134	100	147	100	119	100	159	100	109	100	141	100	157	100	143
Sind and Baluchistan	100	115	100	150	100	139	100	201	100	188	100	180	100	168	100	104	100	143	100	229	100	94
Bombay	100	124	100	143	100	106	100	143	100	150	...	...	100	162	100	173	100	127	100	149	100	79
Central Provinces and Berar	100	165	100	152	...	...	100	183	...	...	...	...	100	179	100	228	100	145	...	...	100	97
Madras	100	144	...	...	...	...	100	215	100	225	...	...	100	202	100	248	100	142	100	147	100	92
Average, India — Unweighted	100	156	100	143	100	147	100	165	100	178	100	157	100	173	100	189	100	183	100	163	100	103
Average, India — Weighted	100	177	100	140	100	162	100	170	100	167	100	188	100	186	...	...	...	...	100	150	...	...

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 2

Comparison with the previous fortnight—

WHOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending the 15th September 1919, as compared with the previous fortnight.

Province	Rice, common (*Oryza Sativa*)		Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum Vulgare*)		Jawar (*Andropogon Sorghum*)		Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		Arhar Dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (*Gur*)		Salt	
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending																					
	31st Aug. 1919	15th Sept. 1919	31st Aug. 1919	15th Sept. 1919	31st Aug. 1919	15th Sept. 1919	31st Aug. 1919	15th Sept. 1919	31st Aug. 1919	15th Sept. 1919	31st Aug. 1919	15th Sept. 1919	31st Aug. 1919	15th Sept. 1919	31st Aug. 1919	15th Sept. 1919	31st Aug. 1919	15th Sept. 1919	31st Aug. 1919	15th Sept. 1919	31st Aug. 1919	15th Sept. 1919
Burma	100	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	99	100	102	100	97	...	...	100	100
Assam	100	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	99	100	112	100	102
Bengal	100	102	100	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	104	100	100	100	95	100	103
Bihar and Orissa	100	107	100	97	100	100	...	...	...	...	100	94	100	102	100	102	100	101	100	108	100	100
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	100	101	100	100	100	98	100	104	100	100	100	108	100	101	100	93	100	101	100	95	100	100
Delhi	100	100	100	98	100	93	100	100	100	111	...	...	100	102	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
Punjab	100	97	100	96	100	95	100	95	100	83	100	91	100	96	100	90	100	101	100	96	100	100
North-West Frontier Province	100	100	100	95	100	101	100	98	100	81	100	98	100	98	100	93	100	94	100	95	100	100
Sind and Baluchistan	100	85	100	98	100	97	100	100	100	117	100	100	100	99	100	106	100	107	100	105	100	94
Bombay	100	90	100	99	100	96	100	102	100	105	...	...	100	96	100	100	100	100	100	97	100	91
Central Provinces and Berar	100	93	100	95	...	...	100	97	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	97	100	108	...	...	100	99
Madras	100	83	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	111	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	103	100	100	100	99
Average, India — Unweighted	100	97	100	97	100	97	100	99	100	101	100	98	100	99	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	99
Average, India — Weighted	100	99	100	97	100	93	100	100	100	103	100	100	100	99	...	...	...	...	100	97	...	...

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 3.

WHOLESALE PRICES (per maund of 82⅐ lbs.) of wheat, rice (common), jawar, bajra, and gram at certain selected markets during the fortnight ending the 15th September of the years 1917, 1918 and 1919.

MARTS	WHEAT (*Triticum sativum*)			RICE (common) (*Oryza sativa*)			JAWAR (*Andropogon sorghum*)			BAJRA (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)			GRAM (*Cicer arietinum*)		
	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	8 0 0	6 6 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	4 0 0	3 12 0
Bombay	7 6 6	9 5 0	5 11 5	6 0 9	7 2 3	4 15 1	8 12 0	12 8 0	3 10 0	7 15 0	10 9 4	4 0 4	6 9 0	6 0 6	3 7 10
Karachi	7 1 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	7 1 0	8 0 0	4 14 0	...	...	2 2 0	...	5 0 0	3 0 0	6 11 9	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	9 3 2	...	4 14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6 11	6 1 1	4 9 5
Rangoon	...	6 10 8	...	4 8 1	3 15 7	2 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 15 4	4 13 7	3 8 0
Dacca	...	...	...	10 8 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	5 11 6	5 0 0	3 8 0	8 8 0	4 14 0	3 8 0	...	...	2 2 0	...	...	...	5 11 6	3 13 0	2 4 0
Ranchi	8 0 0	6 8 0	4 8 0	8 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12 0	5 0 0	3 4 0
Cuttack	8 1 6	6 1 6	4 5 8	9 6 0	4 11 3	3 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9 10	5 9 0	3 12 11
Benares	7 0 6	6 6 0	4 2 10	9 2 8	6 2 6	4 13 5	...	...	...	6 2 7	...	...	6 4 9	4 10 9	2 6 1
Cawnpore	7 2 0	6 10 6	4 1 6	8 0 0	6 0 0	5 6 0	...	...	...	6 8 0	...	...	7 0 0	4 10 0	2 13 0
Meerut	6 6 0	6 6 0	3 14 5	6 14 3	6 10 9	5 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2 0	4 11 0	2 15 5
Agra	7 5 10	6 7 1	4 7 1	9 5 1	7 3 9	6 6 4	6 2 5	7 4 4	2 6 9	6 11 11	7 4 1	2 4 6	7 3 7	4 13 3	3 3 2
Lucknow	6 15 3	6 6 4	4 3 4	7 7 0	5 11 5	4 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 15 3	4 11 3	3 9 3
Ferozepur	5 13 3	5 5 3	3 14 6	10 10 9	8 14 3	5 5 3	3 13 0	...	2 10 9	5 8 3	...	2 12 0	6 2 9	4 9 3	2 15 6
Lahore	6 2 6	5 8 3	4 3 3	10 0 0	7 10 0	4 13 6	4 12 0	...	3 1 3	5 11 6	6 6 6	3 0 3	6 2 6	4 5 3	3 1 3
Amritsar	5 6 0	5 6 0	3 13 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	...	6 0 0	2 3 6	...	...	...	6 0 0	4 11 0	3 1 3
Rawalpindi	6 2 6	5 8 3	4 6 0	8 14 3	8 14 [illegible]	4 12 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	2 12 0	5 0 0	5 8 3	2 10 0	6 6 3	4 7 0	3 5 0
Lyallpur	5 4 0	5 4 0	4 1 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	5 1 0	...	...	2 14 0	...	...	...	5 9 0	4 2 0	3 1 6
Ambala	6 3 0	5 8 0	4 0 0	8 8 0	6 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	2 14 0	...	16 0 0	3 0 0	6 5 0	4 8 0	3 0 0
Delhi	6 6 0	6 10 0	4 2 3	(a) 7 2 0	8 8 0	6 4 0	5 0 0	...	2 14 0	6 6 0	...	2 15 6	6 6 0	4 13 0	3 0 3
Peshawar	5 6 2	4 13 7	4 2 6	9 8 10	8 12 4	5 5 4	3 3 5	...	3 2 5	5 14 10	4 10 2	2 12 8	5 12 8	3 14 7	3 3 6
Quetta	7 13 6	4 13 6	4 14 6	...	...	...	7 8 0	4 4 0	3 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	9 10 4	8 14 8	5 8 4	7 14 9	9 3 4	5 11 3	8 14 3	...	3 7 7	9 9 1	12 2 5	4 2 8	7 11 10	...	3 12 8
Ahmednagar	8 1 0	9 3 1	4 6 10	...	...	...	8 5 4	...	...	8 11 3	9 12 2	3 5 4	7 8 10	5 10 7	...
Ahmedabad	8 0 0	8 0 0	4 6 0	9 4 0	8 6 0	6 8 0	...	...	2 8 0	7 12 0	10 0 0	2 6 0	6 0 0	5 4 0	3 4 0
Nagpur	8 3 8	7 3 1	4 3 2	10 0 0	6 14 10	4 4 10	6 8 0	...	3 0 10	...	...	...	7 7 2	5 6 6	3 6 5
Jubbulpur	6 8 3	6 6 5	4 0 0	6 15 4	6 2 5	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 15 4	5 2 7	2 15 5
Cocanada	...	...	...	9 5 8	5 10 5	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	...	...	...	8 8 4	6 8 6	5 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Rangoon rice

TABLE NO. 4—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR		BAJRA		RAGI
	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
Burma*—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	57·14	40·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	44·14	32·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	45·07	27·47	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	45·07	39·75	...	66·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	48·12	40	...	110·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	52·89	39·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	48·13	34·41	...	96·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	45·39	30·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	49·61	32·99	...	61·65	...	...	...	...	...	19·69	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	50·39	44·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	57·14	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam*—															
Surma— (Sylhet Balaganj)	65	25	87·5	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goalpara	50	18·12	90	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	37·5	18·12	80	47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	...	...	85	48·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	57·5	27·5	10·5	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	46·25	27·5	80	55	80	63·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Burdwan	43·75	20·62	80	40·62	77·5	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	42·5	28·75	80	40	87·5 to 90	72·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Pabna	53·28	21·25	96·87	42·5	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	50	22·5	107·5	50	...	52·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa*—															
Bihar, north—															
Bhâgalpore	50	22·5	100	36·25	65	45	...	...	46·25	22·5	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	50	26·56	100	50	72·5	53·12	...	...	53·12	30·78	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—															
Patna	50	25	85	48·75	57·19	50	...	...	50	30	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—															
Cuttack	44·37	17·92	93·75	47·03	80·94	60·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—															
(a) AGRA—															
Eastern—															
Benares	50·62	31·93	91·67	61·61	70·31	63·75	81·41	69·84	50·62	40·41	...	...	61·61	...	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	40·62	32·5	80	60	71·25	64·50	80	70	55	45·62	...	...	65	...	...
Jhânsi	...	...	...	69·53	70·31	65·31 and 68·12	...	...	50	40·94	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Meerut	...	...	68·91	66·72	63·75	68·75	72·81	75·62	48·44	40·94	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	...	52·29	93·18	72·84	73·65	64·43	84·74	74·43	55·1	42·13	61·51	72·71	67·45	72·55	...
Submontane, west—															
Shahjahânpur	50	35	84·22	60	65·31	63·75	75·31	66·25	47·06	40·94	...	...	...	...	...
(b) OUDH—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	74·37	57·18	69·53	63·96	80	69·53	50	42·06	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Fyzabad	50	33·28	100	59·22	67·97	55	...	...	53·33	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the wholesale prices in the principal markets (not necessarily district head-quarters) in each province on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dal		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	139·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	61·54	139·13	...	87·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	69·56	65·98	106·67	68 82	87 67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	69·56	46·48	106·67	67·37	87·67	57·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	60 95	136·17	68·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	68·82	43·84	106·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
															Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	53·78	136·17	82·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
...	28·07	18·71	65·98	41·29	114·29	57·66	...	57·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	34·41	86·49	71·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	112·28	80	148·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sylhet (Balaganj)
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140·1	75	Goalpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	120	135	87·5	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	80	53	110	75	...	...	...	...	150	100	140	75	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	120	75	...	...	...	...	120	60	125	93·75	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	...	...	75	40	95	60	...	...	...	...	135	65	115	77·5	Calcutta
															Western—
...	...	...	67·5	45	110	61·25	...	...	...	...	120 to 130	...	140 to 150	80	Burdwan
...	...	...	60	45 to 50	115 to 125	60 to 70	...	...	...	...	120	60	150 to 170	85 to 95	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	133·44	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	100	Pabna
...	...	...	100	55	...	62·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	65	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa—
															Bihar north—
...	55	22·5	65	27·5	100	45	65	25	...	...	185	45	130	57·5 to 63·75	Bhágalpur
...	57·19	30·78	63·75	36·25	100	46·56	60·31	44·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
...	50	28·5	57·19	37·5	80	50	60	40	...	...	120	70	120	75	Patna
															Orissa—
...	...	...	76·15	55·62	122·5	60·94	...	50·78	...	...	...	...	121·87	75	Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) AGRA—
															Eastern—
...	...	34·9	62·97	46·72	97·76	61·61	...	...	...	...	122·24	46 87	122·24	62·97	Benares
															Central—
...	40	...	70	46·25	100	55	...	...	44·48	31·25	130	65	115	63·75	Cawnpore
...	...	...	72 81	48·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
															Western—
...	...	...	71·25	46·87	88·75	48·44	...	...	...	...	183·28	80	138·28	66·72	Meerut
...	63·96	36·67	72·24	47·66	101·77	63·02	...	...	45·21	36·67	116·67	86·07	120·16	75·31	Agra
															Submontane west—
...	...	...	74·37	46·56	...	55	...	...	...	...	114·27	61·56	139·11	...	Shahjahánpur
															(b) OUDH
															Southern—
...	...	...	69·53	47·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	...	...	69·53	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER—

DISTRICTS	SESAMUM (*Til or jinjili*)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (*Gur*)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS		STRAW
	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
Burma—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	...	800	...	...	25·1	35·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	914·29	640	...	...	26·89	25·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	492·31	711·11	...	...	33·68	35·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	493·81	914·29	...	...	33·68	35·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	533·33	640	...	...	41·03	48·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	640	640	...	...	28·57	45·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	914·29	914·29	...	...	35·75	46·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	43·54	41·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	914·29	711·11	...	...	41·29	44·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	914·29	914·29	...	...	45·89	45·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	914·29	800	...	...	50	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—															
Surma— Sylhet (Balaganj)	...	...	750	600	140	85	37·5	36·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra— Goálpára	...	...	770	650	140	95	37·5	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	750	700	120	85	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—															
Eastern— Chittagong	...	...	840	700	125	80	37·5	29·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	800	720	145	100	47·5	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic— Calcutta	...	...	780	720	77·5	85	33·75	26·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western— Burdwan	...	...	740	700	70	62·5 to 90	30	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	800 to 800	700 to 720	85 to 90	82·5	36·25	31·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern— Pabna	...	...	790	900	100	80	40	43·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	750	600	130	70	40	43·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—															
Bihar, north— Bhágalpur	160	55	800	640	130	55	35·62	35	102·5	100	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	710	533·12	100	50	31·87	[illegible]12	200	200	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south— Patna	140	80	720	540	100	60	31·09	31·09	20	15	...	...	7·5	5	...
Orissa— Cuttack	...	93·75	609 48	609·58	77·5	51·41	30	36·35	152 34	121·87	...	...	6·25	6·25	6·25
United Provinces—															
(*a*) AGRA—															
Eastern— Benares	146·67	84·69	782 24	586·67	103·5	59·53	31·2	43·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Cawnpore	182·5	90	670	600	87.5	36·25	24·58	24·58	180	160	180	150	...	...	...
Jhánsi	...	...	692·03	609·58	...	67·5	27·5	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western— Meerut	...	...	800	691·67	93·75	61·25	25	22 03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	160	114·27	737 86	653·29	97·97	72·5	26·72	30	126·09	94·53	163·54	187·24	3·8	6·25	12·5
Submontane, west— Shahjáhanpur	...	...	700	560	100	61·56	27·5	32·55	200	180	140	120 to 160	...	...	...
(*b*) OUDH—															
Southern— Lucknow	...	...	785	535	...	...	30·78	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern— Fyzabad	...	...	800	490	86·56	45	29·53	40	...	...	...	...	6·25	4·37	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw	Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Coal (Bengal)		Sheep per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		District
1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·25	3·31	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3·31	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	52·46	11·9	14·69	...	...	...	...	...	3 06	2·44	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	52·46	...	14·7	...	...	...	...	...	3·06	2·12	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·37	2·44	Bassein
															Pegu (Inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	55·65	45·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 5	2·37	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	10	...	12·67	9·1[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	3·19	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·23	2·62	Sylhet (Balaganj)
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·37	2·69	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·75	5·62	...	...	...	...	3·12	2·57	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2·25	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·11	4·5	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	3·94	3·12	Calcutta
															Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·37	5·31	...	...	...	...	3·12	4·11	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4·19	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·44	4	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·25	4·5	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa—
															Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	...	30	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·47	2·94	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	10	18·28	40	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·86	3·69	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
...	...	...	20	11·25	40	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·98	2·78	Patna
															Orissa—
6·25	...	...	...	...	6·25	6·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·48	3·62	Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) Agra—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	20	...	47·03	27·92	13·75	12·5	...	...	...	...	4·31	5·5	Benares
															Central—
...	...	...	18·59	16·25	50	40	8·75	8·75	70	70	...	...	4·25	4·31	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	4·36	3·75	Jhánsi
															Western—
...	...	...	15	15·94	48·44	40	15	17·5	...	...	...	...	4·25	...	Meerut
6·25	...	...	12·34	11·35	61·2	40·1	10	15	107·25	82·75	116·67	118·67	4·05	4·78	Agra
															Submontane west—
...	...	...	10	13·12	...	...	10	10	80 and 90	100 to 150	50 to 150	80 to 100	4·87	5	Shahjahánpur
															(b) Oudh—
															Southern—
...	...	...	14·58	13·28	47·5	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·25	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	10	...	30·78	15	15	...	...	60	60	4 31	3·5	Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ragi
	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
Rajputana—															
Eastern— Ajmer	...	26·67	...	...	72·76	64·32	...	...	58·59	40·90	53·59	52·86	66·67	66·56	...
Delhi— Delhi	...	...	71·25(a)	85	63·75	66·25	72·5	67·5	47·5	45	50	...	63·75	...	...
Punjab—															
Southern— Ferozepur	58·75	58·91	106·72	88·91	58·28	58·28	65·31	61·56	47·08	36·41	38·12	...	55·16	...	...
Central— Lahore	57·19	44·37	100	76·25	61·56	55·16	66·72	59·22	47·5	35·63	47·5	...	57·19	64·06	...
Submontane— Amritsar	36·25	40	70	80	53·75	53·75	58·12	56·91	...	...	...	60	...	80	...
Northern— Rawalpindi	...	...	88·91	88·91	61·56	55·16	72·66	64·06	40	36·41	40	50	50	55·16	...
Western— Lyallpur	...	...	100	90	52·5	52·5	61·25	57·5	41·25	36·25	...	...	...	...	...
Multan	40	40·62	80	70	57·66	51·56	60·94	54·06	46·25	35	38·12	47·5	41·87	50	...
N. W. Frontier Province—															
Peshawar	...	...	95·52	87·71	53·85	48·49	61·56	55·16	30·47	28·59	32·18	...	59·27	46·35	...
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	127·34	87·66	...	45·1	...	50·99	48·59	34·37	43·75	...	46·41	45·1	...
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karachi	...	...	70·62	80	70·62	55	...	...	52·5	...	...	...	...	50	...
Shikarpur	...	...	85	110	70	73·75	...	...	52·5	45	60	...	70	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	73·12 to 83·75	46·25 to 50·62	115	90	55	43·44	70 to 80	42·5	...	...	...
Bombay—															
Konkan— Bombay	47·29	48·65	60·47	71·41	74·06	93·12	...	...	44·84	52·92	87·5	125	79·37	105·83	...
Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar (Hubli)	...	...	76·04	70·1	105·26	92·5	...	...	...	...	80·68	109·79	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	66·09	74·95	82·03	84·63	...	...	...	...	66·93	102·24	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	79·22	92·08	96·46	85·91	...	...	...	...	88·91	...	95·63	121·51	...
Khandesh and N. E. Deccan— Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	80·62	91·03	...	...	...	...	83·33	...	87·03	97·6	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	79·63	80·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84·53	...
Gujarat— Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	...	...	92·5	83·75	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	77·5	100	...
Central Provinces*—															
Western— Nagpur	...	...	100	69·25	82·31	70·56	...	100	...	...	65	...	...	...	...
Central— Jubbulpore	55·12	...	69·56	61·5	65·25	64	84·19	76·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern— Raipur	70	42	79	51	79	60	92	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—															
Akola	...	...	70·62	54·81	68·12	68·19	...	...	...	...	62·5	56·25	...	...	...
Amraoti	...	...	76·94	61·12	82·37	68·19	...	...	...	...	81·25	72·5	...	...	...
Madras—															
South, Central— Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64·0	51·7	...	56·1	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73·1
Central— Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104·4	65·9	...	...	...
Cuddapah	77·5	44·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86·7	50·8	...	47·7	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, Central— Nellore	...	...	61·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, South— Madras	63·6	37·3	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	57·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67·6
Southern— Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	48·8	79·5	48·4	...
Mysore—															
Mysore	59·43	84	97·71	80	164·57	100	180	110	...	...	53·19	48	...	...	57·04
Bangalore	56	44	96	98	128	120	154·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the price of cleaned rice
(a) Rangoon rice

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi 1918	Maize 1919	Maize 1918	Gram 1919	Gram 1918	Arhar dal 1919	Arhar dal 1918	Oats 1910	Oats 1918	Cotton seed 1919	Cotton seed 1918	Linseed 1919	Linseed 1918	Mustard and rapeseed 1919	Mustard and rapeseed 1918	Districts
															Rajputana—
...	55·16	45·26	64·01	40·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	152·4	123·12	...	...	*Eastern—* Ajmer
...	...	...	63·75	48·12	110 and 115	70	75	...	45	28·12	...	70	130	66·25	**Delhi—** Delhi
															Punjab—
...	55·16	...	61·72	45·78	133·28	76·25	...	...	59·22	42·03	145	72·5	...	...	*Southern—* Ferozepur
...	50	76·25	61·56	43·28	114·22	59·22	72·66	42·66	57·19	48·28	106·72	66·72	127·97	55·16	*Central—* Lahore
...	...	33 12	60	46·87	...	61·25	...	...	50	38·75	...	67·5	...	77·5	*Submontane—* Amritsar
...	44 37	39·06	63·91	44·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	145·47	50	106·72	50	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
...	...	...	55·62	41·25	120	60	...	...	50	37·5	...	...	120	71·25	*Western—* Lyallpur
...	40	45·31	61·87	39·37	75	...	50	37·5	44·37	36·25	155	55	125	70	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	86·35	31·51	57·66	39·11	47·08	46·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	116·35	51·2	Peshawar
...	35·78	...	55	35·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ismail Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	67·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	46·56	...	...	...	...	Karachi
...	...	...	62·5	43·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur
...	55	45	...	...	70	61·56 to 75	...	57·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quetta
															Bombay—
...	...	...	65·62	60·31	96·15	174·58	64·27	50	35·73	48·96	168·91	74·11	...	...	*Konkan—* Bombay
...	...	...	67·81	...	114·69	...	...	...	42·06	36·35	90·88	...	...	...	*Deccan and Karnátak—* Dharwar (Hubli)
...	...	...	74 06	62·6	112·29	67·81	...	...	48·33	...	...	59·27	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	177·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·23	...	...	...	...	Poona
...	...	...	73·52	56·61	98·02	...	...	...	45	...	137·45	...	...	...	*Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—* Ahmednágar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat
...	...	...	60	52·5	100	72 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces—
...	...	...	74·5	54·06	105·19	65·94	...	...	39	33	169·31	71·94	...	...	*Western—* Nagpur
...	...	...	69 56	51·62	114·25	57·12	...	44·44	...	42·06	...	61·5	...	...	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	...	80	45	120	55	...	...	...	...	160	59	...	...	*Eastern—* Raipur
															Berar—
...	...	...	72	54·87	90·87	60·56	...	...	51	31·69	...	63	...	...	Akola
...	...	...	68·56	58·12	104	63·5	...	...	...	40	...	68·21	...	...	Amráoti
															Madras—
...	...	...	103·1	77·3	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	*South, central—* Coimbatore
49·7	...	...	...	...	96·1	76·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
...	...	...	123·6	61·7	...	44·1	...	...	42·2	23·6	...	...	...	...	*Central—* Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	...	...	...	81·6	49·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
...	...	...	84·3	60·7	...	...	99·4	88·8	65·8	57·6	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, south—* Madras
42·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	...	122	41·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Southern—* Madura
															Mysore—
40	...	...	44·85*	60*	134·5	100	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
36	...	...	60*	66*	128	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore

* Relates to horse gram

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER—*concluded*

DISTRICTS	SESAMUM (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS		STRAW
	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
Rajputana—															
Eastern— Ajmer	145·47	106·56	711 09	600·53	93·07	94.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·29	13·7	10·68
Delhi—															
Delhi	150	1?0	820	740	115	65	24 37	27·19	80	80	170	180	30	22·5	...
Punjab—															
Southern— Ferozepur	177·81	72·61	882·81	691.67	106·72	76·25	38·12	42 03	160	177.81	175·94	160	...	...	...
Central— Lahore	177·81	80	882·81	691.87	133·28	66·?2	38.12	39·01	200	160	177·51	2 0	16·72	...	...
Submontane— Amritsar	125	95	870	695	100	70	37.5	47·5	80	100	140	150	...	...	...
Northern— Ráwalpindi	...	...	800	609·53	94.06	66·73	36·41	36·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western— Lyallpur	...	90	760	630	95	60	37·5	40	200	200	160	1?0	...	...	...
Multan	160	100	800	630	90	65	34·37	40	130	130	170	180	15	12·5	...
N.-W Frontier Province—															
Peshàwar	...	...	711·09	595·33	123·07	80	25·42	24·06	206·46	106 67	172·97	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	913·75	673·02	106·72	71·87	40	35	...	...	...	...	...	17·5	...
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karáchi	...	...	810	...	05·26	...	17·5	17·5	...	...	...	...	24 01	...	...
Shikarpur	...	...	8?0	640	90	71·25	21·72	21 41	80	63·75	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	800 to 840	635 to 672·5	...	...	...	23·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—															
Konkan— Bombay	1?2·86	135·73	885·73	914·27	119·37	95·26	22 5	35	...	...	122·45	156·35	26·02	24·01	...
Deccan and Karnátak— Dharwar (Hubli)	...	...	...	...	104.01	77 97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	917·19	...	127 86	73·18	27·5	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	715·78	...	134·48	...	26·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmednagar	...	...	833·33	...	...	73·33	23·28	44·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat— Surat	...	...	832.15	843·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	...	...	800	760	...	...	16·87	17·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—															
Western— Nagpur	162	...	900	600	...	...	36 12	47·5	1?0	135·31	190	171·37	...	9·37	...
Central— Jubbulpore	...	68 87	680	610	...	...	26·62	30	140	150	144	160	...	...	...
Eastern— Raipur	...	...	700	610	...	...	37·5	48	190	180	130	140	...	...	...
Berar—															
Akola	...	98	1,100	761·87	...	...	30 94	44·60	270	123 81	...	...	...	...	...
Amráoti	...	...	720	580	...	...	27 5	39	357·12	216·19	...	...	...	...	...
Madras—															
South, central— Coimbatore	139·6	139·6	731·7	731·7	115·6	48	23	28·8	...	...	112	128	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	719·2	710·2	...	...	...	...	171·3	171·3	113·1	120	...	...	15
Central— Bellary	147·7	110·3	1,015·9	1,015 9	71·4	71·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	822·4	769 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	98·9	123 6	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263·6	333·3	104·7	98·8	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	70?	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·6
East Coast, south— Madras	158	98·8	855·8	724 2	92·1	52 7	16·3	19·2	263·8	279 8	102·9	127·5	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	600	...	...	23·4	23·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	777	810 7	...	...	22·5	30 6	223·3	123·4	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	163·9	101·6	945·9	709·5	...	...	...	...	...	141·1	...	...	...	...	15
Mysore—															
Mysore	150·26	100	822·86	754·22	96·75	76·57	...	...	274·27*	274·27*	154·37	154 32	5·16	4·43	5·16
Bangalore	112	112	1,028·54	1,131.41	102·81	77·13	...	...	651·41*	240*	171·41	137·13*	11·41	8·8	16·15

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw	Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Coal (Bengal)		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	
															Rajputana— *Eastern—*
...	...	...	...	...	...	64·32	...	...	110	110	80 to 90	80 to 90	4·5	3·75	Ajmer
															Delhi—
	...	17·5	15	17·5	42·5	40	8·75 and 10	10	...	105	250	30	4·37	2·89	Delhi
															Punjab— *Southern—*
...	...	...	18·28	10	48·14	28·59	...	...	113	113	250	225	4·52	...	Ferozepur
															Central—
...	...	...	16·72	14·22	50	32·66	11·25	12·5	240	200	130	170	4·72	5·75	Lahore
															Submontane—
...	...	...	15	15	47·5	30	12·5	10	160	160	...	...	...	4·48	Amritsar
															Northern—
...	...	...	20	25	...	...	15	...	120	120	110	140	3·75	4	Rawalpindi
															Western—
...	...	...	16·25	10	50	32·5	11·67	12·5	180	140	270	270	4·62	5·25	Lyallpur
...	...	...	17·81	10	43·75	31·25	...	...	125	105	...	...	4·34	4	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	...	11·72	7·5	23·02	25·1	12·71	18·49	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	4·94	5	Peshawar
...	...	...	31·41	11·87	45	35·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ismael Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	46·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·89	3·28	Karachi
...	...	...	17·5	17·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·23	2·62	Shikarpur
...	...	...	16·25	11·25	60	30·94	15·43	15·42	120 to 220	120 to 220	...	...	4·87	4·47	Quetta
															Bombay— *Konkan—*
...	...	...	...	...	37·5	39·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·93	3·31	Bombay
															Deccan and Karnatak—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·44	5	Dharwar (Hubli)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·34	2·64	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·03	3·37	Poona
															Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·44	...	Ahmednagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
															Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	50	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces— *Western—*
...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	10	65 to 100	75	145 to 200	125	4·5	3·25	Nagpur
															Central—
...	...	...	...	...	45	30	...	...	70	60	80	70	3·62	3·25	Jubbulpore
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·7	2·67	Raipur
															Berar—
...	...	27·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	80	64	3·44	3·81	Akola
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	12·5	100	70	110	70	3·5	3·37	Amraoti
															Madras— *South Central—*
...	...	8	...	...	102·9*	102·9*	...	...	...	...	60 to 250	60	4·91	6·25	Coimbatore
7·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	...	...	...	3·75	Salem
															Central—
...	30	12·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	160†	120†	150	150	4·56	4·57	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	3·25	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·19	...	Karnul
															East Coast, Central—
5·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·27	3·44	Nellore
															East Coast, South—
...	...	...	...	...	55·8	45·6	9·2	14·7	225†	225†	...	...	3·41	2·41(a)	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	20·2	11	...	...	150†	150†	...	...	3·25	3	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	70·5	38·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·28	4	Trichinopoly
															Southern—
13	...	...	...	...	27·2	20·4	...	...	...	...	...	60	4·34	3·5	Madura
															Mysore—
4·43	7·34	7·81	112·19	15·0	...	40	...	17·5	50 to 100	50 to 100	50 to 100	50 to 160	5	4·75	Mysore
3·8	...	...	...	...	52·5	52·5	...	...	160	160	160 to 200	160 to 200	4·75	...	Bangalore

* Superior quality † Sheep or goats (a) Without tin

TABLE NO. 5—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER, 1919

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	6 10	7 4	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	6 —	7 5	8 2	9 2	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	2 5	2 5	...	...	7 5	7 5	8 2	7 11	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	8 1	7 10	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	4 11	4 —	...	...	7 11	7 11	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	6 15	6 10	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...
Bassein	3 8	3 8	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 6	7 6	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	7 10	8 1	8 1	8 9	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	8 9	7 10	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	8 9	8 9	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	6 15	6 15	7 9	7 2	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	2 12	2 12	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	6 10	7 10	6 15	8 2	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 15	6 15	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	7 15	7 15	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	1 14	1 14	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 4	4 4	4 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 2	4 4	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	3 12	4 9	...	...	3 1	3 10	4 1	4 11	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	2 8	2 8	5 —	5 8	...	...	...	...
Manipur	7 —	7 —	...	...	12 8	12 —	14 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	5 8	6 —	...	...	2 12	3 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	4 8	4 12	...	...	3 4	3 4	4 8	4 12	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 8	5 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 8	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	4 —	5 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 15	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14	3 12	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 6	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	5 4	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	3 12	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 13	4 9	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	3 4	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4	4 9	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5	4 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	3 8	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from returns furnished fortnightly by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the retail prices in the district head quarters on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

* The figures under wheat represent the prices of wheat flour.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13	2 13	9 5	9 5	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	...	11 3	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 1	4 10	9 5	9 5	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1	2 1	11 3	11 3	Pegu
...	...	...	...	5 11	5 6	...	...	3 2	3 2	9 5	9 5	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13	2 13	9 5	9 5	Maubin
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	3 8	3 8	11 3	11 3	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	10 3	10 3	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2	3 2	8 —	8 —	Prome
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	3 14	7 —	7 —	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	5 13	5 11	13 8	13 8	3 4	3 2	7 —	7 —	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 —	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	Pakokku
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	7 —	7 —	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10	2 10	8 1	8 1	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	9 —	12 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	3 9	3 9	...	...	2 10	2 11	8 —	8 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 12	...	...	3 8	3 8	9 —	9 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	4 4	5 4	...	...	3 8	3 8	8 —	8 —	Cachar
												Hill Tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 10	4 11	5 11	5 11	3 5	3 6	7 7	7 4	Khasi and Jáintia Hills
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	2 12	2 12	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	18 —	20 —	3 8	3 8	8 —	7 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 4	3 4	6 8	6 8	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	5 12	5 12	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	...	3 12	3 8	10 —	10 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	4 12	5 4	...	...	3 8	3 8	9 8	9 8	Kámrúp (Gauhati)
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 13	...	...	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	4 —	5 —	...	...	3 4	3 4	9 —	9 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 —	9 —	9 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 2	9 4	9 4	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	8 14	10 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 3	3 3	8 —	...	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	9 —	10 8	Khulna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	12 —	9 7	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	Howrah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	3 10	10 —	10 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 —	10 8	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 5	3 3	11 —	11 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	11 4	11 4	Jessore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	10 —	10 —	Faridpur

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1919—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza sativa*) Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 11	5 —	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 6	4 4	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2	4 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 5	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4	4 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2	4 5	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6	3 15	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	4 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10	3 12	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 4	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	4 4	4 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	4 —	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	5 3	4 15	6 9	6 9	...	...	4 4	4 6	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	5 8	5 8 to 5 12	7 —	7 —	...	...	4 4	4 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 —	...	...	4 8	4 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	5 4	5 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	4 10	4 8	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	5 8	5 12	...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	...
Gaya	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	6 12	...	...
Patna	7 —	6 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	5 8	5 6	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...	4 12	4 8	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Ranchi	5 —	5 —	6 4	4 10	...	...	4 10	4 10	...	...	...	...
Palámau	5 5	5 10	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 12	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	5 —	5 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	4 6	4 4	...	...	...	...	4 6	4 14	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	4 15	4 9	...	...	...	...	4 4	5 14	...	...	...	...
Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	4 12	4 12	...	...	...	[illegible]	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	5 4	5 4	6 9	6 9	3 —	3 —	4 8	4 —	...	...	...	...
Benares	5 8½	5 8	7 9	7 9	3 0½	3 0½	4 1	4 1	...	...	6 4	5 11½
Ghazipur	5 4	5 4	7 3	7 5	3 1	3 1	4 5	4 8	...	...	5 10	...
Jaunpur	6 3	6 5	8 —	9 2	3 8	3 8	5 10	5 —	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	5 —	5 2	7 8	7 8	3 —	3 —	5 4	5 4	6 12	7 8	5 12	7 —
Central—												
Bánda	5 4	5 4	6 12	6 6	3 4	3 4	4 8	5 —	...	...	...	...
Fatehpur	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	3 —	3 —	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	4 15	4 12	5 4	5 —	3 4	...	4 4	4 12	5 —	5 —	5 —	4 12
Jalaun	5 6	5 4	7 —	7 —	4 —	3 —	5 —	5 8	...	5 8	...	...
Cawnpore	5 6	5 6	...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	7 8	6 —	6 8
Jhansi	5 5	5 2	7 —	6 12	2 14	2 12	4 12	4 14	6 —	...	...	...
Etáwah	5 12	5 9	6 15	6 13	3 6	3 3	5 1	4 15	6 8	6 4	6 —	6 —
Farrukhabad	5 10	5 12	8 2	8 —	4 2	4 1	5 8	5 6	3 9	3 —	4 4	4 4
Mainpuri	5 8	5 12	6 4	6 12	2 8	2 8	4 8	5 —	...	...	...	...
Etah	6 —	6 —	7 —	6 12	2 8	2 8	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Agra	5 5	5 8	7 2	7 4	3 2	3 5	...	5 2	5 8	6 4	5 13	5 14
Muttra	5 8	5 12	7 10	7 10	2 8	2 8	3 8	4 —	7 —	8 —	6 —	6 —
Aligarh	5 12	5 12	7 8	7 4	2 8	2 8	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 12	...	...
Bulandshahr	6 —	6 —	8 —	7 8	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	7 4	7 —	6 8	6 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	5 14	5 14	7 13	7 13	3 14	3 15	4 9	4 9	...	...	...	...
Azamgarh	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	5 14	5 14	7 8	7 8	4 5	4 6	4 13	4 10	...	...	...	...
Basti	6 8	6 4	8 8	8 4	3 13	3 12	4 8	4 4	...	...	...	...

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or Marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	4 —	11 6	11 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	12 8	12 8	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	11 —	11 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	10 —	10 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Murshidabad
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 14	...	10 8	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	9 12	9 6	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	11 —	12 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6	3 6	9 12	9 12	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	4 —	8 —	9 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 3	10 13	10 13	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	Rangpur
												Hills
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	7 —	3 8	3 9	11 —	10 4	Purnea
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 12	6 8	4 —	4 —	11 3	11 4	Bhágalpur
9 14	7 1	...	...	6 1	6 1	7 11	6 9	3 14	3 14	11 —	11 —	Darbhanga
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	6 —	4 —	4 —	12 8	12 8	Muzaffarpur
6 8	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 —	{ 7 — to 8 }	6 8	4 4	4 8	10 —	10 8	Sáran
9 —	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	5 12	4 8	4 8	11 6	11 —	Chámparan
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	10 —	...	3 12	3 12	12 —	11 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 12	7 4	5 12	5 12	11 10	11 10	Monghyr
7 —	7 —	7 —	6 —	5 12	5 12	6 12	6 8	4 —	4 —	13 5	13 5	Gaya
...	...	8 —	8 —	7 —	6 8	8 —	7 —	4 8	4 8	...	13 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 10	6 8	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	5 12	6 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	10 —	10 —	Singbhum
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	6 8	4 —	3 12	9 —	10 —	Mánbhum
7 8	9 —	...	...	5 12	6 —	6 —	6 —	3 4	3 4	9 —	9 —	Ranchi
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 10	5 10	5 10	3 15	3 15	13 1	13 1	Palámau
8 —	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	...	4 —	3 8	13 —	13 —	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	...	...	3 15	3 9	16 —	16 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 9	...	...	3 4	3 4	13 —	13 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 4	11 —	10 8	Balasore
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 4	3 4	10 8	10 —	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												AGRA—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 11	...	...	4 4	4 3	12 —	12 —	Mirzapur
...	...	6 —	6 —	6 2	6 0½	...	...	3 12	3 10	...	...	Benares
...	...	...	...	5 14	6 8	6 11	...	4 3	4 8	14 2	14 2	Ghazipur
...	6 11	...	6 5	6 8	6 5	...	...	4 3	4 8	13 4	13 4	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 6	...	...	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	6 —	6 —	3 12	3 6	13 8	13 8	Bánda
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 12	...	...	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	4 15	4 12	...	...	3 14	3 8	13 —	13 —	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	5 2	5 —	...	6 —	3 8	3 8	16 8	16 8	Jalaun
4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —	5 8	...	10 —	...	4 —	4 —	14 —	16 —	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	5 2	5 —	...	...	3 6	3 4	14 —	14 —	Jhansi
3 —	3 —	10 —	4 —	5 5	5 4	7 4	6 5	4 3	4 3	15 8	15 8	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	5 9	5 —	6 14	6 14	3 14	3 14	16 —	16 —	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 4	6 8	...	4 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 8	4 4	4 4	15 —	15 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 4	4 4	15 —	15 —	Meerut
...	...	...	...	...	5 8	6 2	7 —	...	4 1	...	14 14	Agra
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 10	...	...	4 —	4 —	17 —	16 —	Muttra
...	...	...	6 8	5 8	5 4	...	...	4 8	3 12	16 —	16 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 10	7 —	7 —	4 8	4 —	16 —	16 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	6 8	6 8	4 4	4 4	10 6	10 6	Ballia
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	3 12	3 12	13 —	13 —	Azamgarh
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	4 8	4 8	13 —	13 —	Gorakhpur
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 8	...	4 4	4 4	15 —	15 —	Basti

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1919—continued

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa.*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa.*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—continued												
(a) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	5 4	6 —	8 4	8 —	2 8	2 8	4 8	5 —	...	...	...	...
Budaun	5 10	5 3	7 5	7 5	2 8	2 8	5 —	5 —	6 6	6 —	5 —	4 8
Pilibit	5 14	5 10	8 2	8 2	2 —	2 4	4 12	4 12	...	...	...	...
Bareli	5 14	5 10	8 10	8 2	2 12	2 12	4 3	4 8	6 12	6 7	6 8	5 7
Moradabad	5 14	5 14	7 14	7 14	2 6	2 6	5 2	5 2	6 14	6 14	...	5 2
Bijnor	6 —	5 12	9 —	8 8	2 —	2 —	4 8	4 2	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	6 3	6 4	8 —	8 —	4 —	3 8	5 —	4 —	8 —	7 —	6 —	6 —
Saharanpur	6 2	5 14	8 —	7 12	1 14	1 14	4 —	3 3	6 6	6 6	...	...
Dehra Dun	6 —	5 12	8 —	8 —	2 —	1 10	3 4	3 —	4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	4 7	4 7	6 5	6 5	2 2	2 —	3 11	3 11	...	...	3 11	3 2
Almora	5 12	5 12	8 8	8 4	2 —	2 —	5 —	4 12	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	4 4	4 4	7 —	7 —	2 —	2 —	3 —	3 —	...	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	6 —	6 —	8 —	7 8	2 8	2 8	5 12	5 6	6 6	...	6 —	6 —
Sultanpur	6 4	6 —	8 8	7 8		...	4 8	4 12	...	...	...	...
Rae Bareli	5 12	5 14	8 —	7 12	3 12	3 4	5 3	5 1	...	...	...	...
Unao	5 6	5 6	6 14	6 12	2 14	3 2	4 14	5 4	...	...	...	...
Lucknow	5 8	5 8	7 12	7 10	2 8	2 8	4 4	4 4	...	...	6 8	6 8
Hardoi	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 8	4 8	3 —	5 8	4 12	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	5 12	5 9	7 8	7 4	...	...	3 12	3 12	...	...	4 —	...
Barabanki	6 3	5 14	8 5	8 —	2 12	2 13	5 1	4 13	...	...	...	...
Gonda	5 11	5 11	7 2	7 6	3 2	3 2	4 2	4 2	7 2	7 2	6 8	6 8
Bahraich	5 12	5 12	8 8	8 8	3 4	3 4	4 8	4 8	...		...	...
Sitapur	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 -	2 4	2 8	5 —	5 —	6 —	4 12	6 8	6 —
Kheri	6 2	5 14	8 8	8 4	2 —	2 —	5 8	4 —	...	7 8	...	6 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	6 2	6 —	8 5	8 2	3 13	4 1	4 10	4 11	9 10	8 9	5 —	5 4
Ajmer*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kishangarh	6 4	5 8	10 —	8 —	2 4	2 4	5 —	4 8	8 8	7 —	10 —	6 4
Tonk*	...	5 8	...	10 8	...	2 2	...	3 3	...	9 4	...	...
Jaipur	6 9	6 9	9 14	8 15	4 1	3 13	4 5	5 1	8 —	8 —	6 2	6 10
Karauli*	...	5 12	...	8 2	...	4 1	...	5 —	...	5 12	...	5 10
Dholpur	5 9½	5 10	7 11	8 —	2 13	2 12	3 1	3 —	6 12	6 9	5 1	6 1
Bharatpur*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alwar	7 —	7 8	9 8	9 7	3 8	3 8	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	7 15	7 14
Nasirabad	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 4	4 4	4 12	4 12	..	...	...	...
Western—												
Bikaner	5 4	5 6	7 —	7 —	2 12	2 12	3 14	4 1	7 —	...	4 11	4 11
Jaisalmer	4 4	4 —	...	...	2 12	2 12	3 12	4 —	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4
Jodhpur	4 12 and 5 —	4 6¾ and 4 12½	9 12	7 14½	3 2	3 2	3 12	3 12	8 — and 9 —	6 1½	5 — and 6 4	5 4½ and 6 8
Central India—												
Indore	6 —	6 —	7 8	6 8	4 12	3 14	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	...	...
Neemuch	6 4	6 4	...	...	3 12	4 —	4 12	5 —	8 12	8 8	...	...
Gwalior	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	3 —	3 —	5 —	4 12	7 8	8 —	...	...
Delhi—												
Delhi	6 —	6 —	8 —	7 8	2 — and 2 8	2 — and 2 8	4 —	4 —	7 8	7 8	6 —	6 8
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	6 12	6 12	8 4	8 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 8	7 8	6 —	6 —
Ferozepur	6 12	6 4	8 4	8 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	10 —	9 8	7 —	7 —
Central—												
Lahore	6 6	6 4	8 4	8 6	...	...	3 12	3 12	8 —	9 —	6 12	5 —
Gujranwala	7 12	7 8	10 8	9 4	...	...	5 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Gujrat	7 12	7 12	10 —	9 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Jhelam	7 —	6 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 8	4 —	8 8	9 —	6 —	6 —

* Figures have not so far been reported.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces—*continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	4 —	4 2	...	...	Shahjahánpur
...	...	5 2	5 —	5 9	5 8	6 12	6 9	4 4	4 4	16 —	16 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Pilibit
...	5 13	6 4	...	5 12	5 12	7 12	7 5	4 6	4 2	14 —	14 6	Bareli
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	4 1	4 1	14 8	14 8	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	4 4	4 4	14 8	14 8	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	7 —	3 8	3 8	16 —	16 —	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 5	...	...	3 8	3 8	13 4	18 4	Saharanpur
6 —	6 —	...	...	5 10	5 5	9 —	7 8	4 4	4 —	10 —	10 —	Dehra Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 12	5 4	3 2	3 2	11 4	11 4	Naini Tal
6 —	6 —	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	3 —	3 —	8 4	8 4	Almora
6 —	6 —	...	...	3 12	3 12	...	...	2 8	2 8	6 8	6 8	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	6 8	...	4 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 12	...	...	3 12	3 12	16 —	16 —	Sultanpur
10 —	9 —	4 —	4 —	5 12	5 10	...	...	4 —	4 2	15 —	15 —	Rae Bareli
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 8	...	...	3 6	3 14	14 —	15 —	Unao
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	4 4	4 4	13 —	13 —	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 4	...	...	4 8	4 —	16 —	16 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 8	...	...	4 —	3 12	18 —	13 —	Fyzabad
...	...	...	...	6 2	5 15	12 —	...	4 2	4 2	14 10	15 4	Barabanki
...	...	4 —	4 —	5 6	5 6	6 6	6 6	3 10	3 10	14 12	14 12	Gonda
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 12	6 12	4 —	4 —	15 —	15 —	Bahraich
...	...	12 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	18 —	13 —	Sitapur
...	...	9 8	12 —	5 12	5 12	...	...	6 8	4 4	16 —	16 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	4 1	...	5 15	5 15	8 13	7 10	3 9	3 9	12 3	12 3	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	6 12	6 4	9 —	7 —	...	...	18 —	17 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	...	6 5	...	9 4	...	...	...	18 10	Tonk
...	...	6 2	5 11	6 6 and 6 14	6 6 and 6 14	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	—	5 12	...	8 12	...	...	...	14 6	Karauli
...	...	7 4	7 4	6 1½	6 2	...	...	5 4	5 4	17 —	17 —	Dholpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bharatpur
...	...	7 —	9 8	6 4	6 14	8 8	8 8	6 12	6 12	17 8	17 5	Alwar
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	18 —	18 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 15	...	...	2 14	2 9	16 —	16 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 —	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8½ to 7 2½	8 —	6 6½ and 8 2	5 —	5 —	20 —	20 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	3 12	4 —	18 —	12 8	Neemuch
...	...	5 —	5 —	6 2	7 —	7 8	8 —	5 —	5 —	16 —	16 —	Gwalior
												Delhi—
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 2	...	...	3 8	3 4 and 3 8	15 —	15 —	Delhi
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	...	9 —	13 8	Hissar
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 —	7 —	2 12	2 12	10 —	10 —	Ferozepur
												Central—
...	...	7 4	6 12	6 4	6 —	6 12	6 12	3 4	3 4	10 —	9 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 12	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	8 —	...	...	21 —	22 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	6 8	...	9 —	9 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	11 —	Jhelam

TABLE NO. 5—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1919—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hardium vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	6 —	5 12	8 —	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 —	6 —	6 —
Rohtak	6 2	6 2	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	4 —	7 8	7 —	8 —	6 —
Karnál	6 14	6 2	9 8	8 8	...	...	4 —	5 4	...	8 —	...	...
Submontane—												
Ambala	6 5	6 3	7 8	6 7	...	...	4 8	4 2	7 12	7 12	...	...
Ludhiana	6 4	6 —	8 4	7 8	...	...	4 6	4 —	8 8	7 8	6 —	5 8
Jullundur	7 4	6 12	8 —	7 12	...	...	4 12	4 —	7 12	8 —	6 —	6 —
Hoshiárpur	7 4	6 10	9 —	8 12	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 —	10 —	...	...
Gurdáspur	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 —	4 8	8 —	8 —	...	...
Amritsar	7 4	6 12	10 —	9 —	...	...	5 4	4 8	8 —	8 —	7 8	6 —
Siálkot	7 8	6 8	10 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	4 8	...	9 —	...	...
Hills—												
Simla	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	4 8	4 4	5 —	4 12	5 4	4 12
Kángra	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	6 4	6 4	9 12	9 4	...	...	4 4	4 4	9 12	8 4	7 12	5 12
Attock	6 4	6 4	10 —	9 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Sháhpur	7 —	6 14	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 —	7 —	5 —	4 8
Jhang	7 4	7 —	8 8	8 4	...	...	3 12	4 8	9 —	8 8	6 8	6 8
Lyallpur	7 4	6 8	9 4	8	...	...	3 12	3 12	...	...	...	...
Multan	6 10	6 6	8 4	7 12	...	...	5 —	4 4	10 —	8 4	8 8	7 12
Montgomery	7 2	6 13	8 8	8 4	...	...	4 8	4 4	8 —	8 —	7 —	4 8
Muzaffargarh	7 2	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	4 8	9	8 —	8 —	6 8
Dera Ghazi Khan	6 9	6 13	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 6	5 6	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazara	6 3	6 —	10 8	9 4	2 7	2 7	4 7	4 4	...	...	5 —	5 —
Peshawar	7 2	6 12	12 13	13 5	3 4	2 15	...	4 2	12 2	12 2	6 9	5 12
Kohát	6 1	6 3	11 2	11 3	...	2 14	4 8	4 8	...	...	6 13	6 13
Bannu	8 2	8 7	13 2	12 13	...	...	5 5	5 —	8 12	8 12	8 12	7 8
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	8 2	8 2	1 14	1 14	3 2	3 2	9 —	8 12	8 8	6 4
Tochi	7 14	8 12	11 8	11 13	...	...	3 —	3 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 4	5 2	5 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	7 8	7 8	15 —	15 —	3 4	3 8	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Wano†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	5 8	5 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	6 —	9 —	9 —	5 8	6 —
Hyderabad	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	3 12	3 12	7 —	6 —	5 —	5 —
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 —	3 —	3 6	3 6	6 4	6 4	5 —	5 —
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	4 —	3 8	4 8	...	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —
Upper Sind Frontier	5 —	5 4	...	...	3 4	3 4	3 8	3 8	5 4	5 4	6 8	6 8
Quetta	...	...	7 —	7 —	2 —	2 —	4 —	4 —	5 — to 5 8	...	3 13	3 13
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	3 9	3 9	...	...	4 9	4 9	5 10	5 10	3 5	3 5	...	...
Ratnagiri	3 6	3 6	...	...	4 4	4 4	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Alibág	3 4	3 4	...	...	3 11	3 11	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Bombay	*4 7	*4 7	...	...	2 6	2 6	5 9	5 7	3 13	4 5	3 15	4 2
Thána	5 1	5 1	...	...	4 1	4 1	5 11	5 11	...	...	5 3	5 3
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	4 3	4 3	...	...	3 7	3 7	5 1	5 1	4 9	4 6	3 14	3 14
Belgaum	3 10	3 6	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 6	5 10	4 15	4 15	4 14	4 10
Satara	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	4 10	4 10	4 5	4 5	4 2	3 13
Sholapur	4 7	4 7	...	...	2 7	2 7	5 9	5 9	5 10	5 10	...	...
Bijapur	3 7	3 7	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 —	5 —	...	...
Poona	4 1	4 1	...	...	3 5	2 10	4 2	4 2	4 5	4 10	...	4 7
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmednagar	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 6	3 6	3 12	3 12	4 9	4 8	4 9	4 9
Násik	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 1	3 1	6 2	6 2	...	...	4 6	4 11
Dhulia	4 6	4 6	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 —	5 2	5 —	4 5	4 7	4 11
Jalgaon	4 12	4 12	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 1	5 1	4 14	5 —
Gujarat—												
Surat	4 10	4 10	...	...	3 4	3 4	5 9	5 9	4 10	4 10	4 10	5 5
Broach	3 8	3 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —
Kaira	3 2	3 2	...	...	...	...	2 14	2 14	...	...	4 8	4 8
Baroda	4 8	4 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 12	5 12	...	...	4 8	4 8
Ahmedabad	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	4 8	4 8
Godhra	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 4	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8
Disa	5 8	5 4	...	...	2 10	2 10	2 12	2 12	5 8	5 4	5 4	5 4
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	3 12	3 12	...	...	2 2	2 2	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	4 8	4 8
Central Provinces—												
Nimar	5 6	5 6	...	...	2 15	2 15	5 2	5 2	6 —	6 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	5 12	5 12	...	...	2 8	2 8	4 15	5 3	6 6	7 1	...	...
Betul	5 6	5 1	...	...	2 10	2 10	4 12	4 14	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara	5 5	5 10	...	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	...	5 6	...	...
Nagpur	4 13	4 13	...	...	2 15	3 15	3 15	3 15	5 15	5 15	...	...
Wardha	4 6	4 11	...	...	2 9	2 9	4 8	4 8	6 1	6 1	...	...

* Relates to Khandwa wheat

† Figures have not so far been reported.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or Marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 —	6 —	5 —	4 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 4	...	...	3 8	3 8	16 —	16 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 —	...	...	3 8	3 4	10 —	11 —	Karnál
												Sub-montane—
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 2	7 12	7 12	3 8	3 —	10 8	10 8	Ambala
...	...	3 —	2 8	6 8	6 —	8 4	7 8	4 —	3 12	10 —	11 —	Ludhiána
...	...	5 —	6 —	6 12	6 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	19 —	19 —	Jullundur
...	...	...	...	6 12	6 8	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 4	6 —	7 8	...	7 8	9 8	16 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	7 8	6 8	6 8	6 —	7 12	8 8	3 8	3 8	10 —	10 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	6 4	5 14	10 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 4	6 4	6 —	3 —	2 12	8 8	8 8	Simla
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	2 10	2 8	12 —	12 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 12	7 8	2 12	2 12	10 8	10 8	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 2	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	21 —	21 —	Attock
												Western—
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 4	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Sháhpur
8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	6 8	6 5	9 —	8 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	Jhang
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	...	...	8 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	Lyallpur
...	...	7 —	7 —	6 4	6 2	9 8	8 4	...	...	11 —	11 —	Multan
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 2	10 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	Montgomery
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	5 2	5 —	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province—
...	...	5 —	5 —	5 14	5 14	8 4	7 14	...	...	8 8	8 8	Hazára
...	...	7 9	6 9	6 14	6 14	10 11	10 8	...	...	15 7	15 7	Posháwar
...	...	...	...	7 1	6 11	8 6	8 15	...	...	15 8	15 8	Kohát
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 7	11 14	12 8	...	...	19 11	19 11	Bannu
...	...	...	...	7 3	6 14	11 —	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Dera Ismail Khan
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 9	11 13	...	...	12 8	12 8	Tochi
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	7 8	7 4	...	...	8 6	8 6	Kurram
...	...	...	...	5 12	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	12 8	11 —	Malakand
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	20 —	20 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 4	3 8	16 —	16 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	5 8	6 —	...	...	2 8	2 8	16 —	16 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 4	6 — to 7 —	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 7	3 3	12 8	12 8	Karwar
6 8	6 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	...	...	3 7	3 7	10 13	10 13	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	4 10	4 2	[illegible]	...	2 11	2 11	12 13	12 13	Alibág
4 8	4 3	...	...	4 3	4 3	...	...	3 13	3 13	12 10	12 10	Bombay
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	...	...	3 4	3 4	13 6	13 6	Thana
												Deccan and Karnatak—
...	...	...	...	4 10	4 3	...	...	3 5	3 5	13 13	13 1	Dharwar
6 —	6 —	...	...	5 3	5 3	...	...	3 5	3 1	12 —	12 —	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 10	...	...	3 7	3 7	9 9	9 9	Satara
...	...	...	...	4 15	4 8	...	...	2 15	2 15	13 13	12 15	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 7	3 7	11 —	11 —	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	4 10	4 14	...	...	3 5	3 —	13 5	12 10	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	4 15	...	...	3 11	3 4	13 8	12 15	Ahmednagar
5 2	5 2	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	2 14	2 14	13 10	13 —	Násik
...	...	...	...	4 11	4 11	...	...	3 8	3 8	11 5	11 5	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 15	3 12	13 4	12 8	Jalgáon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	3 11	3 11	14 13	14 13	Surat
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	17 12	17 12	Broach
6 8	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	20 —	20 —	Kaira
...	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	...	...	3 4	3 4	20 —	20 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	20 —	20 —	Ahmedabad
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	16 —	16 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	3 12	3 4	18 —	18 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 4	...	...	4 —	3 12	50 —	50 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	3 15	3 15	10 9	10 9	Nimar
...	...	...	...	6 1	6 15	...	...	4 4	4 9	14 7	14 7	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	5 2	5 8	...	...	3 8	...	12 13	12 13	Betul
...	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	...	...	3 11	4 —	13 —	13 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	5 3	5 3	...	...	3 10	3 10	9 10	9 10	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 1	...	...	3 14	3 9	11 14	11 14	Wardha

TABLE NO. 5—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1919—concluded

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces— *continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	5 13	5 13	...	...	2 8	2 8	3 14	3 14	...	...	...	...
Saugor	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 4	3 4	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Damoh	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 11	4 11	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	5 14	5 12	...	...	2 8	2 12	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Mandla	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 —	2 8	5 —	5 8	...	...	...	...
Seoni	6 —	6 —	...	...	3 4	3 4	5 —	4 8	...	...	...	...
Bálaghat	5 2	5 2	...	...	3 9	3 9	5 10	5 10	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	5 2	5 2	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 3	6 3	5 11	...	...
Chánda	4 15	4 10	...	...	3 14	3 12	5 2	5 2	6 8	6 12	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	5 12	5 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 4	...	...	...	...
Raipur	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 12	3 12	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Drug	5 5	5 5	...	...	4 4	3 7	5 15	5 12	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	5 2	5 2	...	...	2 7	2 7	4 7	4 —	5 8	4 12	...	...
Akola	5 8	4 7	...	...	2 5	2 5	4 15(a)	3 7	5 8	5 —	...	...
Amráoti	4 13	...	...	...	2 14	2 4	5 2	4 9	4 8	5 —	...	...
Yeotmal	4 13	4 13	...	...	2 14	2 14	4 8	4 8	6 —	5 8	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad	2 11	2 12	...	...	2 8	2 8	4 9	4 9	5 7	5 13	4 5	4 9
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 9	3 1	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2	4 2	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15	4 15	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 5	3 5	5 8	5 14	5 2	6 14
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14	3 9	5 1	5 6	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 5	3 12	...	4 14	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2	4 2	5 2	5 8	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10	3 9	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 9	3 9	...	...	7 8	7 1
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14	3 14	...	...	10 —	8 —
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	4 14	4 14	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15	4 11	4 12	5 —	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 3	5 5	5 12	5 12	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2	4 2	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 1	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	...	...	6 3	6 3
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2	4 2	...	...	5 8	5 8
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	6 2	6 2	5 8	5 8
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 10	6 2	6 4	5 8	5 1
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 14	3 11	4 11	5 2	...	4 7
Mysore—												
Mysore	...	2 4	2 4	2 4	3 —	3 4	3 8	3 12	6 8	7 —	...	...
Bangalore	3 —	3 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	2 —	2 —	3 —	3 —	3 8	3 2	4 4	3 —	...	...	...	...
Aden	3 2	3 2	...	...	3 3	3 3	3 10	3 10	5 —	5 —	2 13	2 9

(a) Rangoon rice

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces —*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	3 5	8 5	18 —	13 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	3 —	3 4	12 —	12 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	8 —	3 —	14 —	14 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 12	...	...	3 6	3 4	14 8	14 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	2 12	2 12	11 —	11 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 8	...	...	3 4	3 4	12 —	12 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	5 2	5 2	...	...	8 1	3 1	10 9	10 9	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 10	9 10	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	8 7	3 12	11 2	11 2	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	3 4	3 4	9 8	9 8	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	...	...	3 4	3 4	10 5	10 5	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	4 14	4 13	...	...	8 9	8 4	8 7	8 7	Buldána
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	3 5	3 5	10 8	10 8	Akola
...	...	...	...	5 8	...	...	...	3 13	3 13	14 —	14 8	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	4 13	4 13	...	...	3 2	3 2	12 12	13 12	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
4 9	4 5	...	...	4 5	4 5	...	...	4 14	4 14	10 4	10 6	Secunderabád
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 10	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 11	14 6	S. Canara
												South, central—
5 15	5 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	18 —	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	Nilgiris
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	11 2	Salem
												Central—
5 15	5 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	Bellary
5 11	6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	Anantapur
6 1	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	15 15	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 2	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
5 5	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	14 6	Ganjam
6 10	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	Vizagapatam
5 15	5 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 9	13 11	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 1	17 13	Kistna
...	4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	Guntur
5 15	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 10	18 —	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
4 13	5 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 4	Madras
5 1	4 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 10	19 13	Chingleput
5 15	5 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	15 13	N. Arcot
5 9	5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 1	16 1	S. Arcot
5 15	5 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7 and 15 12	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
6 11	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	19 3	Tinnevelly
4 7	4 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 6	17 3	Madura
												Mysore—
6 8	6 8	...	...	3 4	3 12	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Mysore
5 14	6 —	...	...	3 12	3 —	...	...	3 —	3 5	9 12	9 —	Bangalore
												Coorg—
6 8	6 8	...	...	7 12	8 —	...	...	2 6	2 4	11 —	11 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	...	...	3 —	3 —	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

TARIFF VALUATION OF SUGAR.

The following statement shows in respect of each of the descriptions of sugar distinguished in the Tariff Schedule II (excepting molasses and all other kinds of sugar), *first*, the total imports into India in the month of September 1919, and the average value per cwt. as calculated on the returns received from the Customs Houses; and, *secondly*, a running total showing the total imports into India since the beginning of the year (1st October to 30th September) and the average net value per cwt. so far established. It is published in conformity with the procedure laid down in Customs Circular No. V of 1911, in order to enable merchants to compute the probable rate of duty for the year 1920:—

Description of sugar.	Imported during the month of September 1919. Quantity.	Imported during the month of September 1919. Average net value per cwt.	Imported since 1st October 1918. Quantity.	Imported since 1st October 1918. Average net value per cwt.
	Cwt.	R a.	Cwt.	R a.
Sugar, crystallised, beet	...	...	26	25 0
" " and soft, refined in China	32,790	29 12	129,299	27 4
" " " " from Egypt	...	...	...	...
" " " " from Java or Japan,* 23 Dutch Standard and above.	488,361	25 12	6,111,208	18 8
" " " " from Java or Japan,* 16 to 22 Dutch Standard.	175,927	22 4	1,663,328	17 4
" " " " from Java or Japan,* 15 Dutch Standard and under.	...	...	6,733	23 0
" " " " from Mauritius equal to 16 Dutch Standard and over.	11	27 4	1,251,157	17 4

* This revised classification has been adopted with effect from January 1918, in accordance with the classification of Japanese Sugar in item No. 18 of the Import Tariff Schedule prescribed by the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Notification No. 1547-D., dated the 15th December 1917.

The imports of Sugar from Japan during the three months, October to December 1917, were 2,691 cwt. and the average value per cwt. was R17-8.

H. A. F. LINDSAY,

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India

CALCUTTA:

The 22nd October 1919.

WHEAT PRICES IN INDIA

RETURN SHOWING THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF WHEAT IN INDIA FROM THE SECOND HALF OF JULY, 1914, TO THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER, 1919.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
October 20, 1919

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

A—Wholesale prices of Wheat in

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 31st July 1914.	30th September 1914.	31st December 1914.	31st March 1915.	30th June 1915.	30th September 1915.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi	Karachi (white)*	3 15 2	4 7 9	5 8 10	5 4 3	4 4 3	4 12 3
Bombay (port)	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy)	4 1 9	4 2 1	5 1 6	4 7 7	...	5 0 3
Calcutta	Calcutta (Club No. 2).	4 5 10	4 8 3	5 10 0	5 2 0	4 8 0	5 1 0
Punjab	Lahore	3 10 3	3 11 6	4 13 6	5 0 0	3 11 6	4 7 0
	Ferozepur	3 5 3	3 14 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	3 13 0	4 7 0
	Lyallpur	3 6 0	3 14 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	4 4 0
	Amritsar	3 3 3	3 11 6	4 10 0	5 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0
	Multan	3 6 0	3 14 6	4 12 0	4 7 0	3 10 0	4 8 0
	Rawalpindi	3 4 3	3 11 3	4 4 0	4 5 0	3 14 0	4 7 0
	Ambala	3 10 3	3 14 6	5 0 0	5 13 0	3 15 6	4 12 0
Delhi	Delhi	3 14 0	4 5 0	5 5 0	6 6 0	4 3 0	4 12 6
United Provinces	Benares	4 2 10	4 3 5	5 1 7	5 8 10	4 6 5	4 10 6
	Aligarh (Hathras)	4 0 9	4 6 0	5 2 8	5 11 2	4 3 5	4 9 3
	Cawnpur	4 3 0	4 8 0	5 6 0	5 0 0	4 7 0	4 14 0
	Meerut	4 0 0	4 5 0	5 0 0	6 2 6	3 13 0	4 7 0
	Shahjahanpur	4 0 0	4 5 3	5 0 0	4 9 0	4 0 0	4 10 0
	Agra	4 1 7	4 5 2	5 8 3	6 6 4	4 9 1	5 2 6
	Fyzabad	4 3 8	4 3 3	5 1 0	4 12 3	4 9 0	4 13 0
	Lucknow	4 1 9	4 7 1	5 8 4	4 13 6	4 7 1	4 13 6
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 11 4	4 6 7	4 5 0	4 12 10
	Jubbulpore	4 5 1	4 7 1	5 2 7	4 11 4	4 8 2	4 13 7
	Raipur	3 14 5	3 14 5	4 14 5	3 14 5	4 4 10	4 11 2
	Akola	4 12 0	5 5 7	5 13 7	4 12 5	3 15 7	3 15 7
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	3 6 6	3 11 6	4 3 10	4 3 10	3 8 10	4 6 2
Baluchistan	Quetta	3 15 5	4 0 0	4 9 0	5 5 2	4 7 3	4 3 3
Bombay	Poona	5 4 1	...	5 11 7	5 6 2	5 1 4	5 8 11
	Ahmednagar	5 2 9	4 13 3	6 14 4	4 6 6	4 10 1	4 15 6
	Ahmedabad	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 14 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	5 5 4
	Dharwar (Hubli)	4 8 4	4 8 4	4 1 5	3 10 6	3 11 9	3 12 1
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	3 13 0	4 0 0	5 4 0	5 6 0	4 6 0	5 0 0
	Bhagalpur	4 3 0	4 3 0	5 4 0	4 13 0	4 8 0	5 9 7
	Muzaffarpur	4 7 0	4 0 0	5 5 0	6 10 6	4 7 0	5 0 0
	Ranchi	4 7 0	4 14 0	6 4 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 12 0
	Cuttack	4 5 8	4 11 3	5 9 0	6 1 6	4 11 3	5 1 3
Bengal	Dacca	4 8 0	5 0 0	6 8 0	...	...	...
	Rangpur	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 4 0	5 8 0	5 4 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein).	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	6 5 5	6 5 5	6 5 5
	Mandalay	4 3 0	4 14 9	5 2 7	4 13 7	5 2 7	5 2 7
	(Median (Average).	4 2 3	4 5 0	5 2 8	5 0 0	4 6 2	4 12 10
	Index Numbers (a).	100	104	125	121	106	118

* 5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red.

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from *fortnightly* returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the wholesale prices in the markets referred to above, which prevailed on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight. The statistics for Karachi, Bombay, and Calcutta are compiled from the Chambers of Commerce Market Reports.

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July, 1914, which is taken as 100.

India per maund of 82⅔ lbs

Fortnight ending										
31st December 1915.	31st March 1916.	30th June 1916.	30th September 1916.	31st December 1916.	31st March 1917.	30th June 1917.	30th September 1917.	31st December 1917.	15th January 1918.	31st January 1918.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 9 3	3 15 3	3 10 2	4 4 3	4 14 9	4 12 3	4 7 3	4 11 9	5 6 4	5 4 4	4 14 9
5 0 5	4 6 9	4 2 10	4 5 10	4 11 1	4 9 10	4 15 4	4 11 8	5 1 2	5 0 10	5 0 1
5 3 0	3 15 0	4 1 6	4 4 6	...	4 9 0	4 8 6	4 12 6	5 3 6	5 10 0	5 11 6
4 7 0	3 9 0	3 3 3	3 11 6	4 5 3	4 3 3	4 0 0	4 3 3	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 13 6
4 5 3	3 10 0	3 5 3	3 10 8	4 3 6	4 1 9	3 12 0	3 14 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 11 3
4 2 0	3 4 0	3 1 6	3 11 0	4 3 0	4 0 0	3 13 0	4 2 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 14 0
4 5 0	3 6 0	3 2 9	3 7 0	4 2 0	3 13 6	3 13 0	3 15 0	4 10 0	4 8 0	4 8 0
4 3 6	3 7 0	3 3 0	3 11 6	4 1 6	4 1 6	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 13 0	4 12 6	4 14 6
4 8 0	3 12 0	3 10 6	3 12 0	4 6 0	4 11 0	4 4 0	4 7 0	5 2 6	5 2 6	5 2 6
4 9 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	3 13 0	4 7 0	3 14 0	3 14 6	4 0 0	4 15 0	4 15 0	4 15 0
4 12 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 11 0	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 3 0	4 15 4	5 0 0	4 14 0
4 14 3	4 2 10	3 14 7	4 0 8	4 12 11	4 5 0	4 3 5	4 1 7	4 11 5	4 11 5	4 11 5
4 15 8	4 6 0	4 0 0	4 1 8	4 8 11	4 3 8	3 14 0	3 14 6	4 14 9	4 11 6	4 13 6
5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 3 3	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 14 0
4 9 0	3 12 9	3 6 3	3 10 8	4 7 0	4 5 0	3 12 9	3 12 11	4 13 7	4 13 7	4 13 7
4 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 11 9	4 5 0	4 1 9	3 11 3	3 14 0	4 7 0	4 14 0	4 15 0
5 5 4	4 7 1	4 1 7	4 5 2	5 2 6	4 13 6	4 7 1	4 7 1	5 5 4	5 5 4	5 5 4
5 2 8	3 10 3	3 13 3	3 14 9	4 8 0	4 1 7	...	3 15 3	4 12 0	4 13 6	4 11 3
5 0 0	3 14 6	3 11 6	4 0 0	4 9 3	4 0 0	4 3 4	4 3 4	5 0 0	5 2 6	5 2 6
4 9 7	3 12 10	3 11 7	3 11 7	4 1 11	3 13 2	4 1 11	4 3 2	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5
4 14 10	3 11 6	3 8 11	3 14 5	4 6 0	4 5 2	4 0 0	4 5 2	5 2 7	5 3 11	5 9 10
4 6 5	3 7 2	3 7 2	3 9 7	4 0 0	3 12 10	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 11 2	3 11 2	3 11 2
4 12 2	3 15 6	3 14 0	3 7 10	3 7 10	3 4 8	4 3 6	4 3 6	...	5 15 11	5 15 11
4 7 7	3 13 4	3 9 10	3 8 3	4 4 9	4 8 7	4 0 4	4 2 1	4 15 4	4 15 4	5 1 3
4 10 6	4 9 4	4 7 0	4 12 0	5 5 0	5 5 0	4 14 0	5 0 6	5 7 0	5 9 0	5 13 0
5 6 8	4 9 4	4 3 9	4 2 8	...	4 11 7	5 3 4	5 2 2	...	7 6 11	...
3 10 9	3 11 8	3 11 2	3 9 10	3 8 1	3 9 11	4 4 1	4 15 1	5 13 10	...	6 0 7
5 5 4	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 12 0
3 13 8	3 0 10	3 0 1	3 3 10	3 11 11	3 3 10	3 11 8	4 8 11	...	4 3 4	4 1 8
5 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 7 6	4 0 0	4 6 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	4 12 0	4 6 0	4 7 0
6 8 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	3 15 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	4 7 0
5 5 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
6 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	5 4 0	5 12 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0
5 9 0	4 5 9	3 12 11	4 1 4	5 1 5	4 5 8	4 1 4	4 5 8	5 5 4	5 5 4	5 5 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 9 2
5 7 6	4 8 1	4 14 9	4 14 9	4 4 3	3 14 1	3 14 1	4 10 2	4 13 7	4 13 7	4 8 1
4 14 3	3 15 0	3 11 6	3 14 9	4 7 0	4 5 0	4 0 2	4 3 3	4 15 4	5 0 0	4 14 7
113	95	90	95	107	104	97	103	120	121	119

A.—Wholesale prices of Wheat in

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 15th February 1918.	28th February 1918.	15th March 1918.	31st March 1918.	15th April 1918.	30th April 1918.	15th May 1918.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi . . .	Karachi (white)*	5 3 3	5 5 4	5 4 4	5 3 3	5 3 3	5 4 4	5 4 4
Bombay (Port) . .	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy).	5 1 11	5 2 10	5 1 4	5 1 9	5 3 9	5 2 10	5 7 10
Calcutta . . .	Calcutta (Club No. 2).	5 12 6	6 6 6	5 1 0	5 2 0	5 2 6	5 1 0	5 1 0
Punjab . .	Lahore . .	5 0 0	4 13 6	5 0 0	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 10 3	4 1 6
	Ferozepur . .	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	3 13 0	3 13 0
	Lyallpur . .	4 11 0	4 12 0	4 7 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 2 0	3 13 0
	Amritsar . .	4 8 0	4 11 0	4 10 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 2 0	4 0 0
	Multan . .	4 13 0	4 13 0	4 13 0	4 10 0	4 13 0	4 6 3	3 13 0
	Rawalpindi . .	5 5 3	5 14 9	5 14 9	6 2 6	5 2 6	5 11 6	4 13 6
	Ambala . .	5 1 0	5 1 0	4 15 0	4 7 0	4 8 0	3 12 6	4 0 0
Delhi . . .	Delhi . . .	5 1 0	5 8 0	5 3 6	4 15 0	5 0 8	4 9 0	4 7 0
United Provinces	Benares . .	5 3 6	5 3 6	5 1 11	4 10 9	4 1 2	4 3 2	4 4 0
	Aligarh (Hathras) .	5 7 2	5 6 8	5 8 2	4 11 2	4 3 8	4 1 8	4 1 8
	Cawnpore . .	5 3 0	5 5 0	4 14 0	4 11 0	4 14 0	4 7 0	4 7 0
	Meerut . .	5 5 4	5 5 3	4 13 9	5 0 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 1 6
	Shahjahanpur .	5 2 0	5 2 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 3 6
	Agra . .	5 8 3	5 11 5	5 14 5	5 5 4	5 11 5	5 5 4	4 13 6
	Fyzabad . .	4 12 0	4 15 0	4 1 6	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 0 0	4 0 0
	Lucknow . .	5 8 3	5 5 4	4 5 3	4 7 1	4 7 1	4 3 4	4 5 2
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur . .	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 12 8
	Jubbulpore . .	5 5 5	5 1 4	5 1 4	5 1 4	4 6 1	4 9 1	4 9 1
	Raipur . .	3 11 2	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 10	4 6 5
	Akola . .	5 15 11	5 15 11	5 15 4	5 9 11	5 3 11	5 3 10	5 3 11
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar . .	5 1 3	5 6 9	5 1 3	5 1 11	4 15 4	4 11 4	4 11 4
Baluchistan . .	Quetta . .	5 12 0	5 8 0	6 2 3	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6
Bombay . .	Poona . .	...	...	6 12 11	6 9 7	7 1 11	7 3 7	8 3 1
	Ahmednagar .	5 13 10	5 15 2	5 10 1	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 1 6	5 15 8
	Ahmedabad . .	5 12 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
	Dharwar (Hubli) .	...	4 3 11	4 13 3	4 8 11	4 12 1	5 7 6	6 2 6
Bihar and Orissa	Patna . . .	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	4 7 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 10 0
	Bhagalpur . .	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	Muzaffarpur .	5 11 6	5 11 6	5 11 6	5 11 6	5 0 0	4 7 0	4 7 0
	Ranchi . .	5 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0
	Cuttack . .	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 [illegible] 3	5 1 3	6 1 6	6 1 6	5 9 0
Bengal . . .	Rangpur . .	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0
Burma . .	Amherst (Moulmein).	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 9 2	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
	Mandalay . .	4 13 7	4 13 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	4 13 7	5 2 7	5 2 7
	(Median Average) .	5 1 11	5 3 2	5 1 0	4 15 0	4 13 7	4 10 3	4 9 1
	Index Numbers (a)	124	126	122	119	117	112	110

* 5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red.
(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July, 1914, which is taken as 100.

India per maund of 82⅞ lbs—*contd.*

Fortnight ending											
31st May 1918.	15th June 1918.	30th June 1918.	15th July 1918.	31st July 1918.	15th August 1918.	31st August 1918.	15th September 1918.	30th September 1918.	15th October 1918.	31st October 1918.	15th November 1918.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
5 5 4	5 4 4	5 3 3	5 5 8	5 8 4	5 8 4	5 8 4	5 10 4	6 8 4	6 10 4	6 10 4	6 12 4
5 8 2	5 13 8	6 0 7	6 3 11	6 5 11	7 0 0	6 14 11	7 7 5	7 12 2	7 1 2	7 2 10	8 8 8
5 1 0	5 2 0	5 1 0	5 10 0	5 11 6	5 15 6	6 0 6	6 6 0	9 1 0	7 8 0	8 4 0	7 12 0
4 7 0	4 7 0	4 9 0	4 13 6	5 0 0	5 2 6	5 0 0	5 8 3	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6
3 13 0	3 10 3	3 14 6	4 1 6	4 9 1	4 11 6	4 13 6	5 5 3	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6
3 15 0	3 14 0	4 0 1	4 5 0	4 8 0	4 10 6	4 12 0	5 4 0	5 12 0	5 11 0	5 12 6	5 14 0
4 5 0	4 5 0	4 7 0	4 10 0	4 11 3	4 13 6	4 13 6	5 6 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 14 6
3 13 0	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 5 0	4 7 0	4 13 6	5 0 0	5 2 6	5 8 8	5 10 0	5 8 3	5 13 0
4 11 8	5 6 2	5 1 3	5 2 6	5 2 6	5 11 6	5 6 9	5 8 3	5 14 9	6 0 0	6 0 6	6 0 6
4 0 0	4 1 0	4 1 0	4 5 0	4 9 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	5 8 0	6 4 0	6 9 0	6 9 0	6 10 0
4 5 0	4 5 0	4 7 0	3 2 0	5 2 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 10 0	7 0 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 15 0
4 6 3	4 7 1	4 10 6	4 8 3	5 0 1	5 1 6	5 9 3	6 6 0	6 10 8	6 7 9	6 2 7	6 7 1
4 2 6½	4 7 2½	4 14 6	5 1 4½	5 3 0	5 8 0	6 0 7½	6 10 0	7 4 8	7 4 8	6 5 6	6 12 0
4 7 0	4 9 0	4 14 0	5 8 0	5 5 4	5 15 0	5 8 3	6 10 0	7 4 0	6 15 0	6 13 0	6 15 3
4 1 6	4 1 6	..	4 11 3	5 2 6	5 8 3	5 11 6	6 6 0	7 0 9	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 10 9
4 0 0	4 3 6	4 7 9	4 11 0	5 0 0	5 9 9	5 9 9	6 6 0	7 10 0	6 10 0	6 7 0	6 14 0
4 13 6	5 0 0	5 5 4	5 11 5	5 14 10	5 12 2	5 10 2	6 7 1	7 4 8	7 4 7	7 5 2	7 1 5
4 0 0	4 1 9	4 1 9	4 5 0	5 0 0	5 1 8	5 2 9	5 8 0	6 15 3	7 1 3	6 2 9	...
4 7 1	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 14 0	5 2 6	5 5 4	5 8 3	6 6 4	8 0 0	6 10 6	6 6 4	6 15 4
5 14 1	5 14 1	5 10 8	5 7 10	5 7 10	6 3 1	6 6 4	7 0 11	7 3 1	7 7 4	8 6 2	8 6 4
4 14 10	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 5 5	5 9 10	5 11 5	6 6 5	6 10 8	7 1 10	6 15 4	7 12 11
4 6 5	4 6 5	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 2	6 0 0	6 3 2	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
5 3 11	5 4 10	5 4 10	5 4 10	5 4 10	5 4 10	6 1 0	6 13 1	7 0 2	7 0 2	9 1 6	9 13 7
4 10 9	4 8 9	4 1 2	4 1 2	4 5 8	4 8 0	4 12 5	4 13 7	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3
4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6
7 9 8	...	7 6 11	7 15 9	8 0 11	7 8 0	8 3 1	8 14 3	...	9 7 1	...	9 11 7
6 3 4	6 5 1	6 5 1	6 7 11	6 14 4	7 5 8	...	9 3 1	...	8 11 9	8 11 9	8 4 5
6 6 0	6 2 0	5 12 0	6 2 0	6 6 0	7 0 0	6 10 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	8 8 0
...	5 15 0	5 8 7	5 14 11	7 3 7	7 9 1	7 11 8	9 4 0	8 5 10	...	8 15 10	9 7 11
3 7 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	4 12 0	4 7 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	6 10 0	6 0 0	5 11 0	5 11 0
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	5 6 0	6 0 0	6 6 0	6 10 0
4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 10 6	4 10 6	5 5 0	5 5 0	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 2 6	6 2 6
5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0
5 9 0	5 9 0	5 5 4	6 1 6	6 1 [illegible]	6 1 6	6 1 6	6 1 6	6 12 11	6 12 11	8 3 8	8 3 3
5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	5 12 0
8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
5 7 6	5 13 1	5 13 1	5 13 1	5 13 1	5 13 1	5 13 1	6 7 5	7 1 9	7 12 11	8 1 7	8 6 9
4 8 11	4 9 1	4 14 3	5 2 0	5 2 6	5 8 0	5 8 9	6 6 0	6 12 11	6 10 6	6 8 0	6 14 6
110	110	118	124	126	133	134	154	164	161	157	167

A—Wholesale prices of Wheat in

Port or province	Market	30th November 1918.	15th December 1918.	31st December 1918.	15th January 1919.	31st January 1919.	14th February 1919.	28th February 1919.	15th March 1919.	31st March 1919.
		Fortnight ending								
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi*	Karachi (white)†	6 13 4	6 13 4	6 14 5	7 0 5	6 15 5	6 15 5	7 7 5	7 5 5	7 1 5
Bombay* (port)	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy)	8 5 9	8 2 9	8 2 9	7 12 11	7 14 4	7 15 10	7 8 6	7 2 7	6 6 10
Calcutta*	Calcutta (Club No. 2)	8 14 0	8 12 0	8 6 0	8 0 0	7 15 6	8 2 6	8 0 0	7 10 0	7 6 0
Punjab	Lahore	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 6 6	6 15 3	6 15 3	7 4 3	6 15 3	6 2 6	5 14 9
	Ferozepur	6 2 6	5 14 9	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 10 9	6 10 9	6 2 6	5 14 9
	Lyallpur	5 15 0	6 0 0	6 14 0	6 8 0	6 12 0	7 0 0	6 11 0	6 6 0	5 2 0
	Amritsar	5 12 9	5 14 0	6 4 3	6 11 0	6 8 0	6 12 0	6 10 0	5 11 3	5 4 6
	Multan	5 13 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	5 14 0	6 11 0	5 10 6	5 0 0
	Rawalpindi	6 4 6	6 0 6	6 10 9	6 10 9	6 2 6	6 10 9	6 15 3	6 10 9	5 11 6
	Ambala	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	7 4 0	7 8 0	6 14 0	6 14 0	6 9 0	5 9 0
Delhi	Delhi	6 15 0	6 10 0	6 14 0	7 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 6 0	...
United Provinces	Benares	6 14 1	6 14 1	6 9 2	6 9 2	6 15 9	6 15 9	7 2 6	6 2 7	6 6 0
	Aligarh (Hathras)	6 11 0	6 13 10½	6 13 0	6 15 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	6 4 0	5 15 0	5 14 11
	Cawnpore	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 10 8	7 4 4	7 4 4	6 12 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	6 6 0
	Meerut	6 10 9	6 4 0	6 6 0	6 14 9	7 5 0	7 5 0	6 10 3	6 2 9	5 11 6
	Shahjahanpur	7 6 0	7 4 0	7 2 0	7 2 0	7 2 0	7 0 0	6 12 0	6 10 0	6 7 0
	Agra	6 15 3	6 14 8	6 13 9	6 13 11	6 14 7	7 5 1	6 14 10	6 2 10	5 14 8
	Fyzabad	6 5 9	6 6 3	6 8 0	6 6 3	6 6 3	6 8 6	6 4 6	5 15 0	5 8 0
	Lucknow	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	7 4 3	7 4 3	6 15 3	6 10 8	6 6 3	5 14 9
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	8 6 4	8 6 4	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 13 2	8 10 0	10 6 5	8 9 3	8 9 5
	Jubbulpore	6 15 4	6 15 4	6 10 8	6 15 4	6 15 4	7 9 11	7 9 11	7 3 4	7 4 5
	Raipur	7 8 0	7 4 10	7 2 5	7 1 7	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5
	Akola	9 13 7	8 5 4	6 13 1	6 13 2	6 12 10	6 12 10	8 5 10	9 1 2	8 13 7
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	5 1 3	5 4 7	5 4 5	5 4 5	5 4 5	5 4 7	5 6 9	5 6 9	5 1 3
Baluchistan	Quetta	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	6 4 6	6 4 6	6 4 6	6 7 6	6 8 0
Bombay	Poona	9 1 7	9 7 1	9 11 7	9 11 7	9 11 7	9 11 7	9 11 7	9 7 1	8 5 4
	Ahmednagar	8 15 5	8 8 4	8 15 5	8 15 5	8 15 5	8 12 8	8 13 10	8 11 9	8 8 1
	Ahmedabad	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 4 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 8 0	9 0 0	8 8 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	8 5 0	7 9 0	8 5 0	7 14 9	8 8 6	9 12 7	9 4 0	9 7 11	9 12 7
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	5 11 0	5 11 6	6 2 6	6 11 0	6 11 0	6 2 6	5 11 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Bhagalpur	6 6 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	7 3 0	7 0 0	6 8 0
	Muzaffarpur	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 10 6	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0
	Ranchi	7 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 4 0	8 4 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 2 0	8 0 0
	Cuttack	8 3 3	9 6 7	9 6 7	9 [illegible] 7	9 6 7	9 6 7	8 12 3	8 12 3	8 1 7
Bengal	Rangpur	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	7 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein).	8 0 0	8 10 5	8 10 5	8 10 5	8 10 5	8 10 5	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
	Mandalay	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	7 12 11	7 1 9	7 1 9
	(Median Average)	6 14 1	6 13 10½	6 13 9	7 0 5	7 3 0	7 0 0	7 2 6	6 10 9	6 7 6
	Index Numbers (a)	166	166	166	170	174	169	173	161	156

* Prices at ports after 15th September 1919 are as follows:—

Ports	Rate per	On 26th September 1919.	On 3rd October 1919.	On 10th October 1919.	On 17th October 1919.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi (white)	Maund	6 6 4	6 1 4	6 2 4	6 2 4
Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy)	"	6 9 10	6 9 10	6 12 9	...
Calcutta (Club No. 2)	"	7 4 0	...	7 6 0	7 6 0

† 5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red.

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914, which is taken as 100.

Fortnight ending: 15th April 1919. Rs. A. P.	30th April 1919. Rs. A. P.	15th May 1919. Rs. A. P.	31st May 1919. Rs. A. P.	15th June 1919. Rs. A. P.	30th June 1919. Rs. A. P.	15th July 1919. Rs. A. P.	31st July 1919. Rs. A. P.	15th August 1919. Rs. A. P.	31st August 1919. Rs. A. P.	15th September 1919. Rs. A. P.	Increase or decrease in fortnight ending 15th September 1919 as compared with preceding fortnight. Per cent
6 14 5	6 12 5	6 11 4	6 10 4	6 8 4	6 7 4	6 9 4	6 11 4	6 12 5	6 13 5	6 10 4	—3
6 6 10	6 15 8	6 15 8	7 5 7	7 4 1	7 8 6	7 12 11	7 12 11	7 11 5	7 5 7	6 9 10	—10
6 10 0	8 1 0	7 12 0	8 1 0	7 14 0	7 12 0	7 12 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 12 0	7 0 0	—10
5 14 9	5 2 6	5 2 6	5 4 8	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 8 3	6 2 3	6 2 6	*Nil*
5 11 6	5 8 3	5 11 3	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 2 0	5 13 3	—5
5 6 0	5 13 0	5 6 0	5 10 0	5 14 0	5 10 0	6 1 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	5 4 0	—9
5 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 2 0	5 12 0	6 6 0	6 2 0	6 1 0	6 0 0	5 10 0	5 6 0	—4
5 5 0	4 14 0	5 5 3	5 7 0	5 12 0	5 8 3	5 10 0	5 13 3	6 0 6	6 0 6	5 12 3	—6
5 8 0	5 10 0	6 4 0	6 2 6	6 8 6	6 4 6	6 6 6	6 4 6	6 4 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	*Nil*
5 9 0	5 9 0	5 15 0	5 15 0	6 2 0	6 2 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	6 3 0	—1
...	5 14 0	6 6 0	6 7 0	6 9 0	6 15 0	6 13 0	6 13 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	6 6 9	—2
6 8 4	6 10 8	6 14 8	7 4 8	7 5 4	7 2 6	7 2 6	6 15 9	6 15 9	6 15 9	7 0 6	+1
6 8 6	6 6 0	6 8 6	6 11 0	6 13 3	6 14 0	6 14 0	6 13 0	6 15 0	6 15 6	6 10 6	—4
6 8 0	6 6 0	6 10 0	6 11 0	6 12 0	7 1 9	7 4 6	6 14 0	7 2 0	7 4 0	7 2 0	—2
5 8 3	5 11 6	5 15 0	6 2 6	6 6 0	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 14 3	6 10 6	6 6 0	6 6 0	*Nil*
5 6 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 2 5	6 10 0	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 0	6 13 0	6 8 6	6 8 6	*Nil*
6 1 9	6 7 3	6 10 4	6 13 6	7 1 8	7 1 8	7 0 7	7 2 10	7 1 9	7 1 1	7 5 10	+4
5 13 0	6 2 6	6 10 9	6 10 9	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 12 9	6 12 9	*Nil*
6 2 5	6 4 6	6 15 4	6 15 3	6 15 3	7 1 6	7 1 6	6 15 3	7 1 0	6 15 3	6 15 3	*Nil*
8 9 10	8 1 10	8 10 0	8 10 0	8 10 0	10 3 1	9 6 7	7 7 2	8 3 2	8 3 8	8 3 8	*Nil*
6 2 6	6 6 5	6 10 8	7 1 10	7 4 5	7 7 0	7 1 10	6 10 8	6 8 5	6 10 7	6 8 5	—2
7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	*Nil*
8 13 5	8 13 5	8 4 0	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	6 13 0	—17
4 14 2	5 0 0	5 1 3	5 8 3	4 12 5	4 14 2	5 1 3	5 9 0	5 10 7	5 10 7	5 6 2	—5
5 13 6	6 1 6	6 4 3½	7 1 0	6 11 0	6 13 6	7 8 0	7 14 0	8 5 0	8 3 6	7 13 6	—5
8 5 4	8 10 5	9 1 3	9 1 3	9 5 9	8 8 2	8 12 9	8 8 2	8 8 2	8 12 9	9 10 4	+10
...	8 4 5	8 9 11	8 9 11	8 10 10	8 12 8	8 11 9	8 11 9	8 8 4	8 8 1	8 1 0	—5
8 0 0	8 0 0	8 4 0	8 8 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	*Nil*
9 5 8	9 5 8	8 13 10	8 6 9	8 13 10	10 8 5	10 8 5	10 8 5	...	10 8 5	10 8 5	*Nil*
6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 10 9	6 10 9	6 2 6	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 11 6	—5
5 12 0	6 0 0	6 10 0	8 0 0	7 2 0	7 2 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	*Nil*
6 6 0	6 6 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	*Nil*
8 0 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	*Nil*
8 1 7	8 12 3	8 12 3	8 12 3	9 6 0	9 6 0	9 0 3	9 0 3	9 0 3	8 12 3	8 1 6	—8
7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	10 0 0	12 0 [illegible]	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 2 6	6 6 0	6 10 8	6 15 3	6 15 8	7 1 6	7 1 0⅓	6 15 1½	6 15 9	6 15 4½	6 11 7½	—3
149	154	161	168	168	172	171	168	169	168	162	

Variations expressed in Index Numbers during the fortnight ending the 15th September as compared with those in the previous fortnight in 1919 and 1918:—

	1919			1918		
	31st August	15th September	Increase or Decrease	31st August	15th September	Increase or Decrease
			Per cent			Per cent
India . . .	100	97	—3	100	115	+15
Punjab . .	100	95	—5	100	110	+10
United Provinces .	100	99	—1	100	114	+14
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	91	—9	100	112	+12

B—Retail prices of Wheat in India

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 31st July 1914.	30th September 1914.	31st December 1914.	31st March 1915.	30th June 1915.	30th September 1915.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Karachi	Karachi	9 8	8 0	7 0	7 8	8 8	8 0
Bombay (port)	Bombay*	6 13	6 8	5 14	5 8	5 14	5 8
Calcutta	Calcutta	9 0	8 4	6 5	...	...	...
Punjab	Lahore	10 12	10 4	8 0	7 12	10 8	8 12
	Ferozepur	11 8	10 0	8 8	7 12	10 4	8 12
	Amritsar	12 4	10 8	8 8	7 12	10 4	8 12
	Rawalpindi	12 4	10 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	8 8
	Lyallpur	11 4	10 4	8 4	8 4	11 0	9 0
	Multan	11 8	10 0	8 4	8 12	10 12	8 14
	Ambala	10 12	10 0	8 0	6 8	9 12	8 2
Delhi	Delhi	9 12	9 0	7 4	6 0	9 4	8 0
United Provinces	Benares	9 3	9 1	7 7	7 5	8 8	7 15
	Cawnpore	9 8	8 12	7 4	7 12	8 8	8 0
	Meerut	10 12	9 0	7 12	6 4	10 0	8 12
	Agra	9 12	9 0	7 0	6 0	8 8	7 8
	Lucknow	9 12	8 12	7 0	8 0	8 12	8 0
	Aligarh	9 4	9 0	7 0	5 14	10 0	9 0
	Shahjahanpur	10 0	9 6	7 14	7 4	10 0	8 12
	Fyzabad	9 4	9 4	7 12	8 2	8 10	8 0
Central Provinces and Berar	Nagpur	9 9	8 15	8 4	8 15	8 15	8 2
	Jubbulpore	9 0	8 12	7 8	8 4	8 8	8 0
	Raipur	10 0	10 0	7 8	10 0	8 12	8 0
	Akola	8 6	7 6	6 5	7 6	8 6	9 7
North-West Frontier Province	Peshawar	11 6	10 0	9 2	9 2	10 0	8 14
Baluchistan	Quetta	10 2	10 0	8 12	7 8½	9 0	9 8½
Bombay	Poona	7 7	7 7	6 8	7 2	7 7	7 3
	Ahmednagar	8 2	8 1	5 14	8 2	7 6	7 6
	Ahmedabad	8 8	7 12	6 8	7 8	8 0	7 10
	Dharwar	9 9	8 2	8 2	10 0	10 8	9 15
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	10 8	9 12	7 8	7 8	9 6	7 12
	Bhagalpur	9 8	9 8	7 8	8 4	8 12	6 14
	Muzaffarpur	9 0	9 0	7 0	5 8	8 8	7 8
	Ranchi	9 2	8 4	6 12	8 0	7 0	6 12
	Cuttack	9 3	[illegible] 8	7 3	6 9	8 8	7 14
Bengal	Dacca	8 14	8 8	6 0	...	...	...
	Murshidabad	10 8	10 0	8 8	...	...	...
	Malda	10 0	9 8	7 8	...	...	...
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	6 13	6 13	6 13	5 10	5 10	5 10
	Mandalay	8 14	7 12	7 8	7 12	7 5	7 5
	Median Average)	9 9	9 0	7 8	7 12	8 12	8 0
	Index Numbers (a)	100	106	127	128	109	120

NOTE.—These statistics are entirely compiled from returns furnished fortnightly by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the retail prices in the head quarters of the districts and in the ports referred to above.

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914, which is taken as 100.

* Relates to Khandwa wheat.

[The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

Fortnight ending											
31st December 1915.	31st March 1916.	30th June 1916.	30th September 1916.	31st December 1916.	31st March 1917.	30th June 1917.	30th September 1917.	31st December 1917.	15th January 1918.	31st January 1918.	15th February 1918.
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
8 0	8 0	9 8	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 0
5 3	6 14	7 10	7 10	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 6	5 6	5 2	5 2	5 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 12	11 0	12 4	10 8	9 0	9 4	9 12	9 4	8 0	7 12	8 0	7 12
9 0	11 0	11 12	10 12	9 4	9 8	10 4	10 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 8
9 0	11 8	12 4	11 8	9 8	10 0	10 3	10 0	8 6	8 10	8 8	8 10
8 8	10 4	10 12	10 6	8 14	8 4	9 4	8 14	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 4
9 8	12 0	12 8	10 8	9 4	9 12	10 4	9 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 8
9 4	11 8	12 4	10 8	9 8	9 8	10 4	9 12	8 2	8 2	7 14	8 2
8 12	10 8	11 8	10 6	8 10	10 0	10 0	9 12	7 12	8 0	8 0	7 12
8 0	9 8	11 0	10 4	8 8	8 12	9 12	9 4	7 13½	7 12	8 0	7 10
7 11	9 1	9 12	9 8	7 15	9 1	9 1	9 6½	8 1¼	8 1½	8 1½	7 5¾
7 12	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 8	9 4	9 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	7 8
8 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0
7 4	8 12	9 4	9 0	7 8	7 12	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 4	7 0	6 12
7 12	10 0	10 8	9 12	8 8	9 12	9 4	9 4	7 14	7 8	7 8	7 0
7 4	9 12	10 4	10 0	7 8	9 4	10 7	10 12	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 4
8 0	11 0	11 8	10 8	9 0	9 8	10 12	10 4	8 14	8 4	8 1	7 10
7 8	10 6	10 0	9 14	8 10	9 12	9 4	10 2	8 4	8 0	8 2	8 0
8 2	10 0	10 3	10 3	9 9	10 3	9 9	9 4	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11
7 14	10 4	11 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 0	7 8	7 6	6 14	7 4
8 8	11 4	11 4	11 0	10 0	10 2	11 6	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
7 6	9 8	9 11	9 11	9 11	10 12	8 15	8 15	...	5 9	5 9	5 9
8 11	10 0	10 0	11 4	9 3	8 12	9 14	9 10	8 0	8 0	7 13	7 13
8 9½	8 11	9 0	8 6½	7 8	7 8	8 3½	...	...	...	...	...
7 3	8 6	8 6	8 2	7 13	8 6	7 3	7 3	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6
8 14	9 9	9 9	9 9	10 2	10 2	8 11	8 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8
7 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8
9 7	11 5	11 5	11 8	9 5	10 11	9 5	8 6	7 15	7 15	7 15	8 6
8 0	10 0	10 12	11 0	9 12	9 0	10 8	11 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	7 8
6 4	10 12	10 12	10 2	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 14	9 0	9 0	9 0
7 0	7 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 0
6 8	7 8	9 8	9 12	7 [illegible]	7 4	8 8	8 8	7 4	7 4	7 0	6 0
7 3	9 3	10 8	9 3	7 14	9 8	9 13	9 3	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
6 14	8 4	7 12	7 12	8 14	9 9	9 9	8 0	7 12	7 12	8 4	7 12
8 0	10 0	10 4	10 0	8 10	9 3	9 8	9 4	7 12	7 12	7 15½	7 9
120	96	93	96	111	104	100	103	123	123	120	126

B—Retail prices of Wheat in India—*contd.*

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 28th February 1918.	15th March 1918.	31st March 1918.	15th April 1918.	30th April 1918.	15th May 1918.	31st May 1918.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Karachi	Karachi	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8
Bombay (port)	Bombay*	5 2	5 2	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7
Punjab	Lahore	8 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 8	8 12
	Ferozepore	8 8	8 8	8 12	8 12	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Amritsar	8 4	8 8	8 10	9 0	9 8	9 10	9 0
	Rawalpindi	6 8	6 8	6 4	7 8	6 12	8 0	8 4
	Lyallpur	8 4	8 8	9 8	9 0	9 4	10 0	10 0
	Multan	8 2	8 2	8 6	8 2	8 14	10 4	10 4
	Ambala	7 12	8 0	8 14	8 8	10 4	10 0	10 0
Delhi	Delhi	7 0	7 6	7 14	7 11	8 6	8 8	8 12
United Provinces	Benares	7 5⅓	7 7½	8 10	9 3	8 15	8 14½	8 13
	Cawnpore	7 4	8 0	8 4	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8
	Meerut	7 4	8 0	7 8	8 12	10 0	9 8	9 8
	Agra	6 8	6 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	8 4	8 4
	Lucknow	7 4	9 0	8 12	8 12	9 4	9 0	8 12
	Aligarh	7 12	7 12	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	9 12
	Shahjahanpur	7 10	8 10	8 10	8 14	10 0	9 9	9 14
	Fyzabad	7 14	9 2	9 10	9 6	9 12	9 12	9 10
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 10	7 0	6 11
	Jubbulpore	7 10	7 10	7 10	8 14	8 8	8 8	7 14
	Raipur	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 12
	Akola	5 9	5 9	5 14	6 11	6 11	6 11	6 11
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	7 8	7 13	7 10	8 0	8 8	8 5	8 8
Bombay	Poona	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	4 13	4 13
	Ahmednagar	6 8	6 8	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13
	Ahmedabad	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	5 8	6 0
	Dharwar	7 15	7 15	7 15	7 15	7 0	6 8	6 8
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	7 0	8 0	8 12	10 8	11 0	10 8	11 0
	Bhagalpur	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Muzaffarpur	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Ranchi	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
	Cuttack	7 14	7 14	7 14	6 9	6 9	7 3	7 3
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	7 0	7 0	7 0	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10
	Mandalay	7 12	7 5	7 5	7 12	7 5	7 5	6 14
	(Median Average)	7 6¾	7 12	7 14	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 10
	(Index Numbers)(a)	129	128	121	120	112	112	111

* Relates to Khandwa wheat.

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914, which is taken as 100.

[The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

Fortnight ending											
15th June 1918.	30th June 1918.	15th July 1918.	31st July 1918.	15th August 1918.	31st August 1918.	15th September 1918.	30th September 1918.	15th October 1918.	31st October 1918.	15th November 1918.	30th November 1918.
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
6 8	6 8	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12
4 12	4 12	4 12	4 12	4 7	4 7	3 13	3 13	3 13	3 11	3 6	3 3
8 12	8 8	8 0	7 13	7 8	7 12	7 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4
10 8	10 4	9 8	8 8	8 4	8 0	7 4	6 4	6 8	6 4	6 4	6 4
9 0	8 12	8 8	8 4	8 0	8 0	7 4	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8
7 8	7 10	7 [illegible]	7 8	6 12	7 2	7 0	6 8	6 4	6 6	6 6	6 2
10 0	9 8	9 4	8 6	8 2	8 4	7 8	6 10	6 12	6 10	6 8	6 8
9 12	9 8	9 0	8 12	8 0	7 12	7 8	7 0	6 14	7 0	6 12	6 12
9 12	9 12	9 [illegible]	8 12	7 12	7 12	7 2	6 5	6 1	6 1	6 0	6 0
8 12	8 8	7 [illegible]	7 8	7 0	7 0	5 12	5 8	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 8
8 11	8 4	8 [illegible]	7 10½	7 9	6 14	6 8	5 12	5 11½	6 1½	5 14	5 7
8 8	8 0	7 [illegible]	7 4	6 8	7 0	5 12	5 4	5 8	5 11	5 8	5 12
9 8	8 12	8 [illegible]	7 8	7 0	6 12	6 0	5 8	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12
8 0	7 8	[illegible]	6 12	7 0	7 1	6 2	5 6	5 4	5 10	5 7	5 9
8 8	8 8	8 [illegible]	7 8	7 4	7 0	6 0	4 12	5 12	6 0	5 12	5 12
9 12	9 8	8 12	8 0	7 12	7 4	6 12	6 0	5 12	6 4	6 0	6 0
9 6	8 14	8 7	8 0	6 14	6 14	6 1	5 6	6 6½	6 2	5 12	5 4
9 4	9 4	9 0	7 12	7 8	7 6	7 0	5 8	5 6	6 4	6 2	6 0
6 11	6 11	7 0	7 0	6 6	6 1	5 7	5 12	4 14	4 14	3 14	3 14
7 8	7 8	7 8	7 4	6 14	6 12	6 0	5 12	5 6	5 8	4 15	5 8
8 12	8 8	7 12	7 12	7 12	6 12	6 4	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	5 13	5 8	5 4	5 4	3 9	3 5	3 5
9 5	9 10	9 10	9 2	8 13	8 5	8 2	7 13	7 13	7 13	7 13	7 13
4 13	4 13	4 13	4 13	4 13	4 13	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14
5 13	5 13	5 13	5 7	5 1	4 11	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5
6 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 8	4 8	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	4 0
6 8	6 8	6 8	5 9	5 2	5 2	4 14	5 2	4 11	4 12	4 8	4 12
11 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	8 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	7 0
9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	7 0	6 10	6 4	6 0	6 4
9 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	7 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 0
7 0	7 0	6 12	6 4	6 4	6 0	6 0	5 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 0
7 8	7 8	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	5 14	5 14	4 14	4 14	4 14
4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	3 8	3 8	3 8
6 11	6 11	6 11	6 11	6 [illegible]	6 11	5 14	5 6	4 15	4 12	4 9	4 9
8 9½	8 6	7 10	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 3	5 10	5 11½	6 0	5 12	5 10½
111	114	125	127	137	137	155	170	167	159	166	169

B—Retail prices of Wheat in India—*contd.*

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 15th December 1918.	31st December 1918	15th January 1919.	31st January 1919.	14th February 1919.	28th February 1919.	15th March 1919	31st March 1919.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch[illegible]
arachi . . .	Karachi . .	5 0	5 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 [illegible]
ombay (port) . .	Bombay* . .	3 3	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 13	3 1[illegible]
unjab . . .	Lahore . .	6 4	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 4	5 8	6 4	6 [illegible]
	Ferozepore . .	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	6 4	6 [illegible]
	Amritsar . .	6 6	6 2	5 12	5 14	5 12	6 0	6 12	7 [illegible]
	Rawalpindi . .	6 6	5 12	5 12	6 4	5 12	5 8	5 12	6 1[illegible]
	Lyallpur . .	6 4	5 12	6 0	5 8	5 8	5 12	6 4	7 [illegible]
	Multan . .	6 14	6 14	6 2	6 2	6 8	5 14	6 14	7 1[illegible]
	Ambala . .	6 0	6 0	5 6	5 4	5 12	5 12	6 2	7 [illegible]
elhi . . .	Delhi . . .	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 6	5 8	6 0	...
nited Provinces .	Benares . .	5 7	5 11½	5 11½	5 7	5 7	5 6½	6 4	6 [illegible]
	Cawnpore . .	5 12	5 12	5 4	5 4	5 8	5 12	6 4	6 [illegible]
	Meerut . .	6 0	6 0	5 8	5 4	5 4	5 12	6 4	6 1[illegible]
	Agra . . .	5 10	6 3	5 11	5 10	5 6	5 9	6 5	6 [illegible]
	Lucknow . .	5 8	5 8	5 6	5 6	5 8	6 0	6 4	6 1[illegible]
	Aligarh . .	6 4	6 4	6 0	5 12	5 12	6 0	6 12	7 [illegible]
	Shahjahanpur .	5 8	5 8	5 4	5 6	5 6	5 12	5 12	5 1[illegible]
	Fyzabad . .	6 0	5 14	6 0	6 0	5 14	6 4	6 8	7 [illegible]
entral Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur . .	4 13	5 7	5 7	4 8	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 [illegible]
	Jubbulpore . .	5 8	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 0	5 0	5 2	5 [illegible]
	Raipur . .	5 4	5 8	5 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 [illegible]
	Akola . . .	4 7	5 4	5 4	5 13	5 2	4 11	4 11	4 1[illegible]
orth-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar . .	7 8	7 8	7 9	7 6	7 6	7 3	7 6	7 1[illegible]
ombay . .	Poona . .	3 14	3 10	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 [illegible]
	Ahmednagar .	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 [illegible]
	Ahmedabad .	4 0	4 0	3 8	3 8	3 8	4 0	4 0	4 [illegible]
	Dharwar . .	4 8	5 0	4 12	4 8	4 4	4 8	4 1	4 [illegible]
ihar and Orissa .	Patna . .	7 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 [illegible]
	Bhagalpur . .	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 2	5 12	5 10	5 10	5 1[illegible]
	Muzaffarpur .	6 0	5 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 [illegible]
	Ranchi . .	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 12	4 1[illegible]
	Cuttack . .	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 9	4 9	4 1[illegible]
urma . . .	Amherst (Moulmein)	3 4	3 4	3 8	3 8	3 4	2 15	2 15	2 1[illegible]
	Mandalay . .	4 9	4 9	4 9	[illegible] 9	4 9	4 12	5 2	5 [illegible]
	(Median Average) .	5 9	5 9¾	5 8	5 6½	5 5	5 8	5 12	5 1[illegible]
	Index Numbers (*a*)	172	170	174	177	180	174	166	166

(*a*) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July, 1914, which is taken as 100.
* Relates to Khandwa wheat

[The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas]

th ril 19.	30th April 1919.	15th May 1919.	31st May 1919.	15th June 1919.	30th June 1919.	15th July 1919	31st July 1919.	15th August 1919.	31st August 1919.	15th September 1919.	Increase or decrease in fortnight ending 15th September 1919 as compared with preceding fortnight
	FORTNIGHT ENDING										
ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	Per cent.
8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	*Nil*
0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 2	4 7	4 7	4 7	*Nil*
8	7 12	7 12	7 9	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 0	6 4	6 6	−2
12	7 0	6 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 12	−7
12	7 12	7 12	6 6	6 10	6 2	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 12	7 4	−7
0	6 12	6 2	6 4	5 14	6 2	6 0	6 2	6 2	6 4	6 4	*Nil*
8	7 0	7 8	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 8	6 4	6 4	6 8	7 4	−10
4	8 0	7 4	7 2	6 12	7 0	6 14	6 10	6 6	6 6	6 10	−4
0	7 0	6 9	6 9	6 5	6 5	6 3	6 2	6 0	6 3	6 5	−2
.	6 8	6 0	5 15	5 13	5 8	5 10	5 10	5 10	6 0	6 0	*Nil*
11	5 13½	5 13½	5 4	5 4	5 7	5 7	5 9	5 8¼	5 8	5 8½	*Nil*
0	6 2	5 12	5 10	5 8	5 4	5 4	5 8	5 4	5 6	5 6	*Nil*
4	6 12	6 8	6 4	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 12	6 0	6 0	*Nil*
7	6 2	5 14	5 12	5 10	...	5 9	5 8	5 7	*5 8	5 5	+4
8	6 0	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 8	5 8	5 10	5 8	5 8	5 8	*Nil*
0	7 0	6 8	6 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 12	*Nil*
14	6 12	6 8	6 5	5 14	5 11	5 11	5 10	5 12	6 0	5 4	+14
12	6 4	5 13	5 14	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 9	5 12	−3
7	4 12	4 13	4 13	4 13	3 14	4 2	5 2	4 13	4 13	4 13	*Nil*
4	6 0	5 12	5 6	5 4	5 2	5 6	5 12	5 15	5 12	5 14	−2
0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	*Nil*
11	4 8	4 9	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 7	4 7	5 8	−19
3	7 14	7 14	7 3	8 3	8 0	7 14	7 3	6 12	6 12	7 2	−5
0	2 10	3 12	3 8	3 5	3 8	3 12	3 12	4 1	4 1	4 1	*Nil*
11	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 12	4 12	4 12	*Nil*
8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	*Nil*
4	4 4	4 1	4 4	4 1	4 4	4 4	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	*Nil*
8	6 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 0	−7
8	6 8	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 9	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	*Nil*
0	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	*Nil*
12	4 12	4 10	4 10	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 10	4 10	5 0	5 0	*Nil*
15	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 4	4 4	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 9	4 15	−8
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	6 2	5 13½	5 10	5 9	5 8	5 8	5 8½	5 8½	5 8¼	5 8	*Nil*
	156	164	170	172	174	174	173	174	173	173	

*Since reported.

Variations expressed in Index Numbers during the fortnight ending the 15th September as compared with those in the previous fortnight in 1919 and 1918 :—

	1919			1918		
	31st August	15th September	Increase or Decrease	31st August	15th September	Increase or Decrease
			Per cent.			Per cent
India . . .	100	100	*Nil*	100	113	+13
Punjab . . .	100	94	−6	100	107	+7
United Provinces .	100	100	*Nil*	100	115	+15
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	93	−7	100	111	+11

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lb

IN INDIAN PORTS.

[Index Numbers—Prices for the week ending the 30th July, 1914=100.]

Date.	KARACHI. White (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 3% red). Price.	KARACHI. White. Index Numbers.	KARACHI. Red (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 92% red). Price.	KARACHI. Red. Index Numbers.	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy). Price.	Bombay. Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Week ending 30th July 1914	31 6	100	31 3	100	32 9	100
" 6th August "	31 3	99	31 0	99	32 10½	100
" 3rd September "	34 6	110	34 3	110	...	...
" 1st October "	35 9	113	35 1½	112	33 7	103
" 5th November "	38 9	123	38 0	122	34 9½	106
" 3rd December "	40 0	127	39 0	125	35 10½	110
" 30th " "	44 3	140	41 6	133	40 7¼	124
" 7th January 1915	42 6	135	39 6	126	41 0	125
" 4th February "	45 0	143	43 0	138	42 1	128
" 25th " "	50 0	159	48 0	154	41 2	126
" 4th March "	44 6	141	42 6	136	38 4	117
" 1st April "	42 0	133	39 0	125	35 8½	109
" 6th May "	37 6	119	36 9	118	38 5	117
" 3rd June "	36 6	116	35 9	114	39 7½	121
" 2nd July "	34 0	108	33 3	106	...	...
" 23rd " "	34 9	110	34 0	109	38 6½	118
" 6th August "	34 9	110	34 0	109	...	...
" 27th " "	36 0	114	35 0	112	41 4½	126
" 3rd September "	36 3	115	35 3	113	42 1	128
" 29th " "	38 0	121	37 3	119	40 0	122
" 8th October "	37 6	119	36 9	118	39 5½	120
" 5th November "	37 9	120	37 3	119	40 4	123
" 3rd December "	36 9	117	36 6	117	39 6	121
" 7th January 1916	37 4½	119	37 1½	119	39 11	122
" 4th February "	34 9	110	34 6	110	38 9	118
" 3rd March "	33 9	107	33 6	107	37 5	114
" 7th April "	30 9	8	30 6	98	35 3	108
" 5th May "	28 10½	92	28 7½	92	33 8	103
" 12th " "	34 3	109	30 0	96	33 8	103
" 2nd June "	30 3	96	30 0	96	34 7	106
" 30th " "	29 0	92	28 9	92	33 4	102
" 7th July "	29 9	94	29 6	94	34 0	104
" 14th " "	32 0	102	31 9	102	33 8	103
" 28th " "	33 6	106	33 3	106	35 6	108
" 4th August "	34 0	108	33 9	108	35 6	108
" 31st " "	36 3	115	34 3	113	36 2	111
" 8th September "	35 4½	112	34 4½	110	36 7½	112
" 22nd " "	34 0	108	33 0	106	35 6	108
" 13th October "	35 6	113	34 6	110	34 9½	106
" 27th " "	35 6	113	34 6	110	35 2	107
" 3rd November "	36 3	115	35 3	113	37 0	113
" 24th " "	37 9	120	36 9	118	39 2	120
" 1st December "	38 6	122	[illegible] 6	120	39 3	120
" 29th " "	39 3	125	[illegible] 3	122	37 5	114
" 5th January, 1917	39 0	124	[illegible] 0	122	38 1	116
" 30th March "	38 0	121	37 0	118	36 9	112
" 13th April "	38 6	122	37 6	120	37 4	114
" 4th May "	37 0	117	36 0	115	36 7	112
" 29th June "	35 6	113	34 6	110	39 6	121
" 27th July "	37 3	118	36 3	116	38 5	117
" 31st August "	36 6	116	35 6	114	35 2	107
" 28th September "	37 9	120	36 9	118	37 8	115
" 26th October "	38 9	123	37 9	121	40 8	124
" 30th November "	43 0	137	42 0	134	40 8	124
" 28th December "	43 0	137	42 0	134	40 5	123
" 4th January, 1918	42 3	134	41 3	132	40 5	123
" 11th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	41 0	125
" 18th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	40 3	123
" 25th " "	40 0	127	39 0	125	40 2	123
" 1st February "	39 3	125	38 3	122	39 11	122
" 8th " "	43 0	137	42 0	134	40 5	123
" 15th " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	40 10	125
" 22nd " "	42 6	135	41 6	133	40 10	125
" 1st March "	42 6	135	41 6	133	41 3	126
" 8th " "	42 6	135	41 6	133	41 1	125
" 15th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	40 6	124
" 22nd " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	40 6	124
" 29th " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	40 9	124
" 5th April "	41 6	132	40 6	130	41 2	126
" 12th " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	41 9	127
" 19th " "	41 0	130	40 0	128	41 10	128
" 26th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	41 8	126
" 3rd May "	42 0	133	41 0	131	42 1	128
" 10th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	43 5	133

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.—*contd.*

IN LONDON.

[Index Numbers—Price on 30th July, 1914, in the case of Choice White Karachi and that on the first date available in the case of other grade taken as 100.]

Date.	Choice White Karachi		Red Karachi.		Delhi.		Choice White Bombay.		Club No. 1.		Club No. 2.	
	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
[illegible]th July, 1914	39 6 July-Aug.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st August „	41 0	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd September, 1914	46 0	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st October „	44 9	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th November „	48 3	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd December „	50 6	128	50 0	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16th „ „	Nominal	...	...	...	50 9 May-June.	100	...	...	...	...	50 6 April-May, Sellers	100
30th „ „	51 6 May-June.	130	53 0 Jany.-Feb.	106	52 0	102	...	...	...	...	52 0 April-May.	103
8th January, 1915	52 3 Do.	132	...	...	53 3 May-June.	105	...	...	...	...	53 6 Do.	106
4th February „	61 0 Do.	154	Nominal	...	61 4½ Do.	121	...	...	...	...	Nominal	...
25th „ „	60 3 Do.	153	Do.	...	60 6 April-May.	119	...	...	...	...	64 6 Mar.-April.	128
4th March „	59 0 Do.	149	Do.	...	59 3 Do.	117	...	...	...	...	59 6 April-May.	118
8th April „	58 0 Do.	147	Unoffered	...	Unoffered	...	...	...	...	...	64 3 Do.	127
6th May „	66 3 June-July.	168	64 0 June-July.	128	65 0 May-June.	128	...	...	...	...	65 0 Do.	129
13th „ „	63 9 Do.	161	63 3 Do.	126	64 3 Do.	127	68 0	100	67 0	100	...	...
4th June „	61 0 Do.	154	60 9 Do.	121	61 6 June-July.	121	62 9 June-July.	92	62 0 June-July.	93	61 0 June-July.	121
2nd July „	53 0 June	134	52 9 June	105	53 3 June	105	53 9 Do.	7	53 3 Do.	79	52 9 Do.	104
23rd „ „	56 0 July	142	55 7½ July.	111	56 3 July	111	56 9 July	83	56 3 July	84	55 9 July	1.0
6th August „	56 6	143	56 1½	112	56 9	112	57 3 Do.	84	56 9	85	56 1½	111
27th „ „	54 0	137	56 1½	112	56 6	111	57 3 Do.	84	56 9	85	56 1½	111
3rd September „	54 0 July. Sellers.	137	53 7½ July, Sellers.	107	...	...	Nominal	...	56 9 July, Sellers	85	...	...
24th Sept., '15 to 18th April 1916	No sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19th April, 1916	61 0	154	60 0	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28th April to 15th May, 1916	No sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19th May, 1916	63 0 May-June.	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd and 9th June,1916	Nominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th June, 1916	57 0 June-July.	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23rd „ „	55 0 June,Sellers.	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27th „ „	55 6, Sellers.	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29th June to 7th July, 1916.	Nominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14th July, 1916	58 6 July-Aug.	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22nd „ „	59 0 Do.	149	58 6 July-Aug.Sellers	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28th „ „	61 3 Do. Sellers.	155	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th August „	65 0 Aug.-Sept.	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31st „ „	72 6 Sept.,Sellers.	184	Nominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8th September 1916	73 0 Oct., Paid.	185	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22nd „ „	71 0 Do.	108	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14th October „	73 9 Oct.-Nov. Sellers.	187	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21st „ „	75 6 Do.	191	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd November „	79 0 Paid	200	Do.	...	79 6 Sellers.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
24th „ „	81 0 Paid	205	Do.	...	79 6 Noml.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st December „	82 0 Buyers	208	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]th to 12th Jan., 1917	No sellers	...	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd February to 30th March, 1917	82 0 Feb.-Mar. & Mar.-April.	208	No sellers.	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th April, 1917	83 0 April-May	210	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
13th April to 4th May, 1917	85 0 Do.	215	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	87 6	129	...	...	...	...
5th to 11th May '17	86 9 May-June quoted.	220	No sellers	...	79 6 Nom.	157	87 6	129	...	...	...	...
18th May to 6th July „	86 9 „	220	86 3	172	86 9	171	87 6	129	86 9	129	...	...
13th to 20th July „	86 9 „	220	86 3 afloat	172	86 9 afloat	171	89 6	132	86 9	129	...	...
27th July to 10th Aug. 1917	No sellers. ~~Nominal~~	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible] to 24th Aug. '17	86 9 sellers	220	86 3 sellers	172	86 9 sellers	171	89 6 sellers	132	86 9 sellers	129	...	...
[illegible] Aug. 1917	86 9 Nominal	220	86 3 Nom.	172	86 9 Nom.	171	89 6 Nom.	132	86 9 Nom.	129	...	...
7[illegible]ptember '17 to [illegible] Jan. '18	78 0	197	77 6	155	77 6	153	79 0	116	...	...	78 0	154

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.—*contd.*

IN INDIAN PORTS—*contd.*

[Index Numbers—Prices for the week ending the 30th July, 1914=100.]

Date.	KARACHI. White (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red). Price.		Red (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 92% red). Price.		Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy). Price.		Calcutta Club No. 2. Price.	
	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Week ending, 17th May 1918	42 0	133	41 0	131	43 9	134	40 4	116
" 24th " "	42 6	135	41 6	133	43 7	133	41 1	118
" 31st " "	42 6	135	41 6	133	43 11	134	40 4	116
" 7th June "	42 0	133	41 0	131	42 6	130	41 1	118
" 14th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	46 8	142	40 10	117
" 21st " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	42 10	131	40 10	117
" 28th " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	48 1	147	40 4	116
" 5th July "	41 6	132	40 6	130	47 8	146	41 7	120
" 12th " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	49 8	152	43 4	125
" 19th " "	42 6	135	41 6	133	49 9	152	44 10	129
" 26th " "	43 0	137	42 0	134	50 7	154	45 1	130
" 2nd August "	44 0	140	43 0	138	50 9	155	45 7	131
" 9th " "	44 0	140	43 0	138	53 9	164	46 4	133
" 16th " "	44 0	140	43 0	138	55 10	170	47 7	137
" 23rd " "	44 0	140	43 0	138	53 7	164	51 10	149
" 30th " "	44 0	140	43 0	138	55 3	169	48 1	138
" 6th September "	44 0	140	43 0	138	56 2	172	50 10	146
" 13th " "	45 0	143	44 0	141	59 6	182	50 10	146
" 20th " "	46 0	146	45 6	146	60 5	184	55 10	160
" 27th " "	52 0	165	51 6	165	61 10	189	72 3	208
" 4th October "	52 0	165	51 6	165	56 11	174	70 3	202
" 11th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	56 7	173	59 9	172
" 18th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	56 4	172	—	—
" 25th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	57 3	175	59 4	171
" 1st November "	53 0	168	52 6	168	57 3	175	65 9	189
" 8th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	68 1	208	62 9	180
" 15th " "	54 0	171	53 6	171	68 1	208	61 9	177
" 22nd " "	54 6	173	54 0	173	68 1	208	59 9½	172
" 29th " "	54 6	173	54 0	173	66 8	204	70 9	203
" 6th December "	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 2	199	69 9	200
" 13th " "	54 6	173	54 0	173	65 2	199	69 9	200
" 20th " "	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 11	201	67 9	195
" 27th " "	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 2	199	...	...
" 3rd January, 1919	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 2	199	66 9	192
" 10th " "	56 0	178	55 6	178	64 5	197	61 9	177
" 17th " "	56 0	178	55 6	178	62 3	190	63 9	183
" 24th " "	55 6	176	55 0	176	62 7	191	63 6	183
" 31st " "	55 6	176	55 0	176	62 11	192	63 6	183
" 7th February "	55 6	176	55 0	176	63 8	194	64 9	186
" 14th " "	55 6	176	55 0	176	63 8	194	65 0	187
" 21st " "	56 6	179	56 0	179	61 10	189	64 3	185
" 28th " "	59 6	189	59 0	189	60 0	183	63 9	183
" 7th March "	60 6	192	60 0	192	60 0	183	63 3	182
" 14th " "	58 6	186	58 0	186	57 1	174	60 9	175
" 21st " "	58 6	186	58 [illegible]	186	57 1	174	62 3	179
" 28th " "	56 6	179	56 0	179	51 3	156	58 10	169
" 4th April "	56 6	179	55 0	176	...	...	57 10	166
" 11th " "	55 0	175	54 6	174	...	...	55 4	159
" 18th " "	55 0	175	54 6	174	51 3	156	52 10	152
" 25th " "	55 0	175	54 6	174	51 3	156	63 9	183
" 2nd May "	54 0	171	53 6	171	55 8	170	64 3	185
" 9th " "	54 0	171	53 6	171	55 8	170	60 3	173
" 16th " "	53 6	170	53 0	170	55 8	170	61 9	177
" 23rd " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	57 1	174	61 3	176
" 30th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	58 7	179	64 3	185
" 6th June "	52 6	167	52 0	166	58 7	179	62 3	179
" 13th " "	52 0	165	51 6	165	57 10	177	62 9	180
" 20th " "	52 0	165	51 6	165	59 4	181	65 9	189
" 27th " "	51 6	163	51 0	163	60 0	183	61 9	177
" 4th July "	51 6	163	51 0	163	60 0	183	61 9	177
" 11th " "	51 6	163	51 0	163	64 5	197	63 9	183
" 18th " "	52 6	167	52 0	166	62 3	190	61 9	177
" 25th " "	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	62 3	179
" 1st August "	53 6	170	53 0	170	62 3	190	63 9	183
" 8th " "	54 0	171	53 6	171	61 6	188	63 3	182
" 15th " "	54 0	171	53 6	171	61 6	188	63 9	183
" 22nd " "	54 6	173	54 0	173	60 0	183	63 3	182
" 29th " "	54 6	173	54 0	173	58 7	179	61 9	177
" 5th September "	54 0	171	53 6	171	56 5	172	59 9	172
" 12th " "	53 6	170	53 0	170	55 8	170	60 3	173
" 19th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	52 9	161	55 10	160
" 26th " "	51 0	162	50 6	162	52 9	161	57 10	166
" 3rd October "	48 6	154	48 0	154	52 9	161	...	...
" 10th " "	49 0	156	48 6	155	54 2	165	58 10	169
" 17th " "	49 0	156	48 6	155	...	...	58 10	169

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.—*contd.*

IN LONDON—*contd.*

[Index Numbers—Price on 30th July, 1914, in the case of Choice White Karachi and that on the first date available in the case of other grade taken as 100.]

Date.	Choice White Karachi.		Red Karachi.		Delhi.		Choice White Bombay.		Club No. I.		Club No. 2.	
	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
3rd January to 17th October '18	80 0	203	79 6	159	79 6	157	81 0	119	...	...	80 0	158
18th October '18 to 6th January '19	80 0 afloat	203	80 0 afloat	160	80 0 afloat	158	80 0 afloat	118	...	...	80 0 afloat	158
7th January to 28th February '19	Nothing offering to London			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st March to 13th May '19 *	80 0 afloat	203	80 0 afloat	160	80 0 afloat	158	80 0 afloat	118	...	...	80 0 afloat	158

NOTE.—The Indian price quotations are market, and not F. O. B., prices. The source of those quotations is the Prices Current published weekly by the Chambers of Commerce. The statistics for London are compiled from Reuter's telegrams.

* Later quotations are not available.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 17, 1919

First INDIGO Forecast, 1919-20.

This forecast is based upon reports received from six provinces, which contain practically the whole area under indigo in British India.

The total area sown is estimated at 208,100 acres which is 26 per cent below the estimate at the corresponding date of last year. As compared with the final estimate of last year (300,700 acres) the present estimate shows a decrease of 31 per cent. The total yield of dye is estimated at 27,300 cwts, as against 32,100 cwts estimated at this time last year, or a decrease of 15 per cent. As compared with the final estimate of last year (44,100 cwts) the present estimate shows a decrease of 38 per cent. Weather conditions at sowing time were generally favourable, except in parts of Madras and the United Provinces, and the condition of the crop, on the whole, is fair. The average yield per acre is expected to be a little higher than that of last year.

Details for the provinces are given below :—

First Forecast

Province	Area		Yield		Yield per acre	
	1919-20	1918-19	1919-20	1918-19	1919-20	1918-19 (a)
	Acres	Acres	cwts	cwts	lbs	lbs
Madras . . .	65,300	114,700	10,000	14,900	17	15
Bihar and Orissa .	57,100	66,300	7,400	7,100	14	12
United Provinces .	47,200	51,700	4,300	3,400	10	7
Punjab . . .	19,300	30,900	3,100	4,900	18	16
Bombay and Sind (including Native States) . . .	7,500	6,800	1,600	1,000	24	16
Bengal . . .	11,700	10,100	900	800	9	9
Total .	208,100	280,500	27,300	32,100	15	13

The provincial reports are summarised below :—

Madras (53·1 per cent of the total area under indigo in British India).—The area sown up to 1st September is estimated at 65,300 acres, as against 114,700 acres estimated at the corresponding date last year, or a decrease of 43 per cent. The decrease is general in all districts, except Kistna and Nellore, and is attributed to want of good sowing rains in the Ceded Districts, and to the scarcity of food and the dull market in the Northern Circars. The yield is estimated at about 10,000 cwts as against 14,900 cwts estimated at this time last year.

Bihar and Orissa (15·5 per cent of the total area under indigo in British India).—The area sown is estimated at 57,100 acres, as against 66,300 acres in the corresponding forecast of last year, or a decrease of 14 per cent. In the important districts of North Bihar there has been a reduction in area owing partly to a difficulty in selling the produce in spite of good prices and partly to the high prices ruling for food crops. Weather conditions are reported to be favourable, and a larger outturn is expected in spite of a reduced area. The outturn for the whole province is estimated at 73 per cent of the normal. According to the estimates furnished by the Bihar Planters' Association for Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga and by the District Officers for the remaining four districts, the total yield for the province works out to 7,400 cwts, as against 7,100 cwts estimated at this time last year, or an increase of 4 per cent. The trade estimate for the province (including the Nadia district of Bengal) amounts to 8,000 cwts.

United Provinces (20 per cent of the total area under indigo in British India).—The area sown is estimated at 47,200 acres, compared with 51,700 acres reported at this time last year. The monsoon did not penetrate these provinces until the second week of July and the crop suffered from drought in the early part of the season. Conditions improved later. On the basis of the reports received from factories, the total yield is estimated at 4,300 cwts, which is 10 per cent above the corresponding estimate of last year.

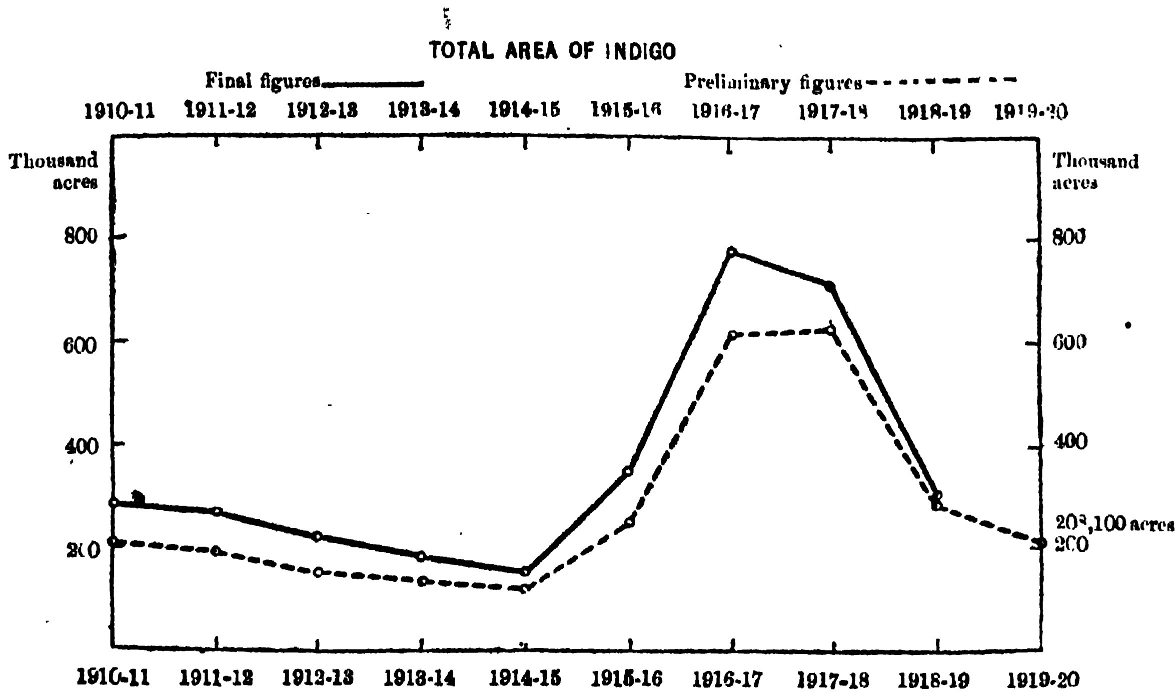
Punjab (10·1 per cent of the total area under indigo in British India).—The area at the end of September is estimated at 19,300 acres, as compared with 30,900 acres estimated in the corresponding forecast of last year, or a decrease of 38 per cent. As compared with the actual area of last year, however, the present estimate shows an increase of 17 per cent. The season has been favourable and the condition of the crop is good. The yield is estimated at 3,100 cwts, which is 36 per cent below the estimate reported in the corresponding forecast of last year.

Bombay and Sind (0·6 per cent of the total area under indigo in British India).—The area sown is reported to be 7,500 acres (4,700 acres being in the Khairpur State) which is 11 per cent over the corresponding area of last year. The crop is confined to Sind where it is thriving under favourable inundation. The yield is estimated at 1,600 cwts, as against 1,000 cwts last year.

Bengal (0·6 per cent of the total area under indigo in British India).—The area sown is estimated at 11,700 acres, as against 10,100 acres last year. The outturn is estimated at 70 per cent of the normal, which works out to about 900 cwts, as against 800 cwts last year.

(a) The final estimates for 1918-19 were; Madras 22 lbs, Bihar and Orissa 11 lbs, United Provinces 8 lbs, Punjab 19 lbs, Bombay and Sind 16 lbs and Bengal 9 lbs.

Chart.—The chart below illustrates the variations in the preliminary estimates of acreage for the last ten years as compared with those in the final figures.



G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

ESTIMATES OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN INDIA, 1918-19.

Preliminary Statement showing the Estimated Total Yield, the Acreage, and the Yield per acre of Principal Crops in India in the season 1918-19, with comparisons for 1917-18, and the Average Yield per acre of the Ten Years 1908-09 to 1917-18.*

Crops	Estimated Total Yield		Acreage		Average estimated yield per acre		
	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	Average (1908-09 to 1917-18)
	Tons	*Tons*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*lbs*	*lbs*	*lbs*
Rice . .	**23,672,000**	36,236,000	**75,864,000**	80,141,000	**699**	1,013	937
Wheat . .	**7,502,000**	9,922,000	**23,764,000**	35,487,000	**707**	626	691
Sugarcane .	**2,337,000**	3,311,000	**2,820,000**	2,809,000	**1,856**	2,640	2,328
Linseed .	**229,000**	515,000	**1,973,000**	3,797,000	**260**	204	297
Rape and Mustard .	**759,000**	1,153,000	**4,847,000**	7,126,000	**351**	362	409
Sesamum .	**258,000**	381,000	**3,501,000**	4,279,000	**165**	199	210
Groundnut .	**490,000**	1,057,000	**1,312,000**	1,936,000	**837**	1,223	1,074
	Cwts	*Cwts*					
Indigo . .	**44,000**	127,000	**301,000**	710,000	**16**	20	17
	Bales of 400 lbs	*Bales of 400 lbs*					
Cotton . .	**3,671,000**	4,065,000	**20,497,000**	25,298,000	**72**	64	77
Jute . .	**6,946,000**	8,865,000	**2,497,000**	2,736,000	**1,113**	1,296	1,157
	lbs	*lbs*					
Tea † . .	**380,459,000**	371,296,000	**679,000**	667,000	**560**	557	510

* The estimates are those published in the forecasts: those for wheat, cotton, jute, and tea relate practically to all the tracts in which those crops are grown in India (including Indian States); those for rice, indigo, sugarcane, and groundnut to British India and the Indian States in the Bombay Presidency: those for linseed, rape and mustard, and sesamum to British India and the Indian States in the Bombay Presidency and the State of Hyderabad.

† Provisional figures.

The Effects of Last year's Bad Monsoon.

The failure of last year's monsoon and the deficiency in the winter rains are shown in the large decrease in the production of the *kharif* (autumn) and *rabi* (spring) crops. The total production of rice in 1918-19 was more than 12½ million tons, or 35 per cent, less than in the previous year; the decrease in wheat was 2,420,000 tons or 24 per cent; in cotton 394,000 bales or 10 per cent; in jute 19 lakhs of bales or 22 per cent. There were decreases in the production of sugarcane, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, groundnut, and indigo. There was an increase of over 9 million lbs or 2·5 per cent in the production of tea.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA,
Calcutta, September 23, 1919.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 21, 1919

Second SUGARCANE Forecast, 1919-20

This forecast is based upon reports furnished by provinces, which contain, on an average, 99 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India.

The area so far reported this year amounts to 2,729,000 acres, as against 2,590,000 acres estimated at this time last year, or an increase of 5 per cent. As compared with the final estimate (2,820,000 acres) of last year, the present estimate shows a decrease of 3 per cent.

The present condition of the crop, on the whole, is reported to be good.

The detailed figures for the provinces are as follows:—

Second forecast, October

Province	1919-20	1918-19	Increase + or Decrease—
	Acres	Acres	Acres
United Provinces	1,500,000	1,325,000	+175,000
Punjab	479,000	470,000	+9,000
Bihar and Orissa	280,000	271,000	+9,000
Bengal	219,000	219,000	...
Madras	88,000	113,000	—25,000
Bombay and Sind (including Indian States)	74,000	101,000	—27,000
Assam	32,000	32,000	...
North-West Frontier Province	36,000	31,000	+5,000
Central Provinces and Berar	21,000	28,000	—7,000
Total	2,729,000	2,590,000	+139,000

The provincial reports are summarised below:—

United Provinces (52·5 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The area planted was estimated in August last at 1,500,000 acres, as against 1,325,000 acres at the corresponding time last year, or an increase of 13 per cent. No modification has been made since the publication of the August forecast. The course of the monsoon has been generally favourable. Ample rain was received in August and in the early part of September. There were useful showers in the eastern districts at the beginning of October. The condition of the crop is reported to be satisfactory, and for the provinces as a whole a normal outturn is expected.

Punjab (16·4 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The estimate of area up to the end of September is 479,000 acres, which is 2 per cent above the area given in the corresponding forecast of last year. The season is so far favourable, and the condition and the expected yield of the standing crop are normal to good. Rain would be beneficial.

Bihar and Orissa (10·7 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The area planted is estimated at 280,000 acres, which is 3 per cent above the area reported at the corresponding period of last year. The season has been favourable, and the condition of the crop is reported to be good. A normal outturn is expected.

Bengal (8·8 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The area planted is reported to be 219,000 acres, which is the same as reported at this time last year. Insufficient rainfall at the outset was somewhat unfavourable to the planting of the crop and retarded germination in places. Good rain, since then, greatly benefited the growth of the plants, and, although the crop suffered somewhat in places through excessive rainfall in July and August, the present prospects are generally reported to be promising. The average outturn for the province is estimated at 85 per cent of the normal.

Madras (4 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The area is estimated at 88,000 acres, which is 22 per cent below last year's estimate at the corresponding date. The decrease is mainly in the Central districts where the high price of manure is reported to have stood in the way of cane cultivation.

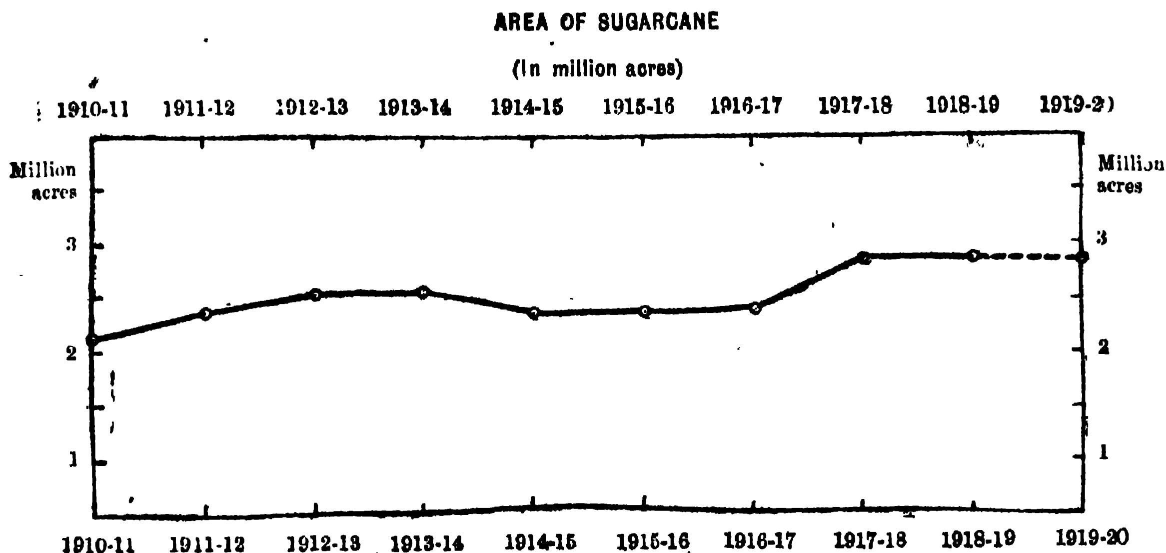
Bombay and Sind (2·9 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The area planted is reported to be 74,000 acres (29,000 acres being in the Indian States). This is 27 per cent below the area reported at this time last year. The decrease is attributed to deficient water supply at the planting time. In the eastern parts of the Deccan and Karnatak the crop suffered somewhat owing to a prolonged break in the rains in July and August, but rains in September being plentiful its condition is now good almost everywhere.

...m (1·5 per cent of the total area under ...arcane in British India).—There is no change in the area (32,000 acres) reported in the first forecast. The shortage of rain in August retarded to some extent the growth of the crop, but the rainfall in September has been seasonable, and a fair outturn is expected.

North-West Frontier Province (1·3 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—As reported in the August forecast, the estimated area planted is 36,000 acres, which is 16 per cent above the estimate at this date last year. The condition of the standing crop is, on the whole, good and an average outturn may be expected.

Central Provinces and Berar (0·9 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The area is estimated at 21,000 acres, which is 24 per cent smaller than the area reported at the corresponding date of last year. The decrease is attributed to deficient water-supply at the planting time. The condition and prospects of the crop are generally satisfactory at present, and an outturn of 109 per cent of the normal is expected for the provinces as a whole.

Chart.—The chart below shows the estimate of area now made, as compared with the final figures of the preceding nine years.



Sugarcane Crop in Foreign Countries.—From the latest available information published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, it appears that weather conditions were favourable in Egypt.

From unofficial sources it appears that in Louisiana the condition of the crop is generally not satisfactory.

In spite of the encouraging condition in some isolated plantations, the general situation indicates a short crop. It is reported that the weather is excellent for the growing cane crop in Cuba; and indications point to an amount of cane that will exceed all previous records. The Hawaiian crop suffered from shortage of water. In Porto Rico the cane crops are showing excellent growth.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 20, 1919.

First GROUNDNUT Forecast, 1919-20.

This forecast is based upon reports received from the three provinces of Madras, Burma, and Bombay, which comprise 99 per cent of the entire groundnut area of British India.

The total area sown in the present season in these provinces is estimated at 1,274,000 acres, as against 1,147,000 acres estimated at this date last year, or an increase of 11 per cent.

Weather conditions have been favourable, and the condition of the crop is reported to be good.

Details for the provinces are stated below :—

First forecast, October

Provinces	1919-20	1918-19	Increase + or Decrease —
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Madras	919,000	821,000	+ 98,000
Burma	235,000	236,000	—1,000
Bombay (including Indian States)	120,000	90,000	+ 30,000
Total .	1,274,000	1,147,000	+ 127,000

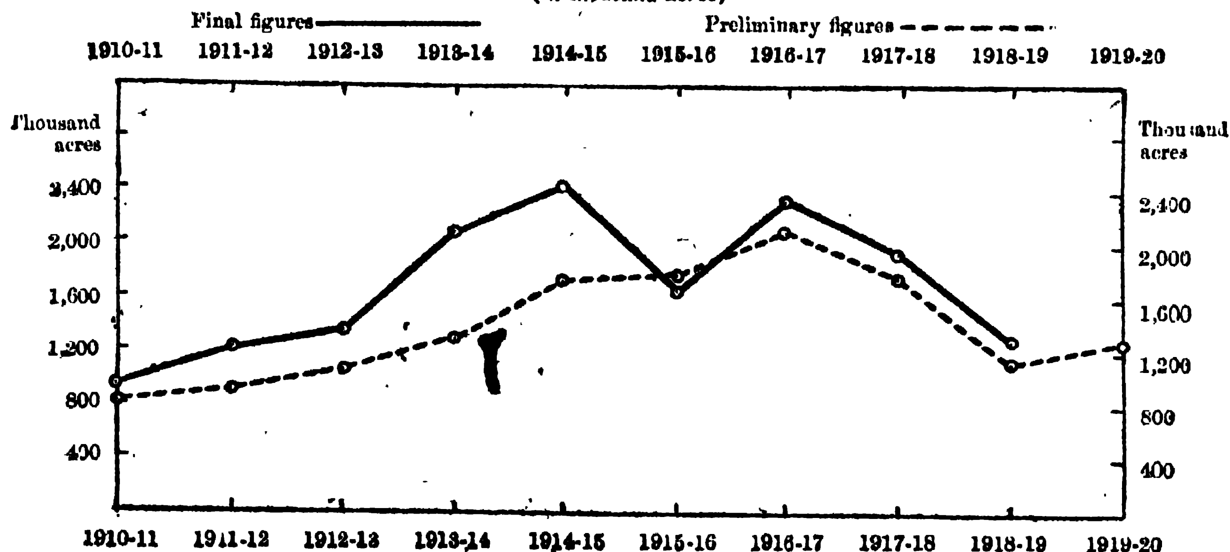
The provincial reports are summarised below :—

Madras (75·9 per cent of the total area under groundnut in British India).—The area sown up to the end of September is estimated at 919,000 acres, which is about 12 per cent above the area reported at this date last year. The season has been generally favourable, and the recent rains have been beneficial to the crop.

Burma (12·6 per cent of the total area under groundnut in British India).—The area under the crop is estimated at 235,000 acres, as against 236,000 acres reported at this date last year. In the dry zone the early rains were scanty and insufficient, but the recent rains have been satisfactory, and the crop prospects are good.

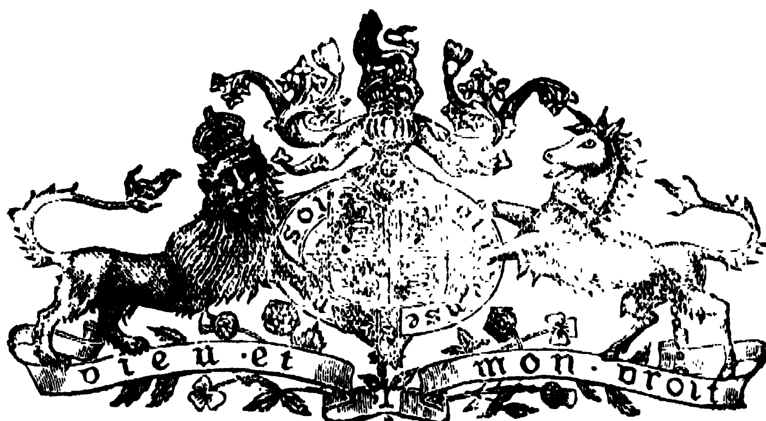
Bombay (10·5 per cent of the total area under groundnut in British India).—The area sown is estimated at 120,000 acres (26,000 acres being in the Indian States), as against 90,000 acres reported at this date last year, or an increase of 33 per cent. The increase is attributed to favourable early rains and high prices. In the Deccan and Karnatak the unirrigated crop suffered in the eastern tracts owing to prolonged drought in July-August, but plentiful rains in September have improved it; elsewhere the condition of the crop is good except in places where it is slightly damaged by excessive rain. The crop in Gujarat is doing well. The irrigated crop is thriving everywhere.

Chart.—The chart below shows the variations in the preliminary estimates, as compared with those in the final figures of the last ten years.



G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1919.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th October 1919.

No. 96. The Governor General has been pleased, under Rule 23 of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General, to order the publication in the *Gazette of India* and in the local official Gazettes in English, of the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, and the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly hereby published for general information :—

BILL NO. 34 OF 1919.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Government Securities.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Government securities; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Securities Act, 19 ; and

(*2*) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 19 .

Definitions.

2. In this Act—

(*a*) "Government security" includes promissory notes, stock-certificates, bearer bonds and all other securities issued by the Governor General in Council or by any Local Government in respect of any loan contracted either before or after the passing of this Act, but does not include a currency-note; and

(*b*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

Notice of trust not receivable save as provided.

3. Save as otherwise provided in or under this Act, no notice of any trust in respect of any Government security shall be receivable by the Government:

Provided that an indorsement by an executor or administrator as such shall not be deemed to convey notice of any trust under a will, nor shall the Government be bound to inquire into the terms of any will, but it shall be entitled to treat such executor or administrator as full owner of the security.

Right of survivors of joint payees of Government securities.

4. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in section 45 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, when a Government security is payable to two or more persons jointly and either or any of them dies, the security shall be payable to the survivor or survivors of those persons. IX of 1872.

(2) Nothing herein contained shall affect any claim which the representative of the deceased person may have against the survivor or survivors under or in respect of the security jointly payable to him or them and the deceased.

(3) This section shall apply whether the death of the person to whom the security was jointly payable occurred or occurs before or after this Act comes into force.

5. Notwithstanding anything in section 15 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, no endorsement of a Government security shall be valid unless made by the signature of the holder inscribed on the back of the security itself.

XVI of 1881.

Indorsement to be on the security itself.

6. (1) In the case of any public office to which the Governor General in Council may from time to time by notification in the Gazette of India, declare this sub-section to apply, a Government security may be made or endorsed payable to or to the order of the holder for the time being of the office by the name of the office.

Holding of securities by holders of offices.

(2) When a Government security is made or endorsed as aforesaid, it shall be deemed to be transferred without any or further endorsement from each holder for the time being of the office to the succeeding holder for the time being of the office on and from the date on which the latter takes charge of the office.

(3) When the holder for the time being of the office endorses to a third party a Government security made or endorsed as aforesaid, he shall subscribe the endorsement with his name and the name of the office.

(4) Nothing in a Government security now or hereafter standing in the name of the holder of a public office whereby the security has been or was made or endorsed payable to or to the order of the holder of the office for the time being by the name of the office shall not be deemed to be or to have been invalid by reason only of the security having been so made or endorsed.

(5) This section applies as well to an office of which there are two or more joint holders as to an office of which there is a single holder.

7. Notwithstanding anything in the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the Governor General in Council may, in respect of any loan issue to the ruler of any State in India Government securities in such form and subject to such conditions as to negotiability, succession and other matters as may be prescribed.

XXVI of 1881.

Issue of securities to rulers of States in India.

8. Notwithstanding anything in the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, a person shall not by reason only of his having endorsed a Government security, be liable to pay any money due either as principal or as interest, thereunder.

XXVI of 1881.

Indorser of Government security not liable for amount thereof.

9. (1) The signature of the person authorized to sign Government securities on behalf of the Government may be printed, engraved or lithographed, or impressed by such other mechanical process as the Governor General in Council may direct, on the securities.

Impression of signature on Government securities.

(2) A signature so printed, engraved, lithographed or otherwise impressed shall be as valid as if it had been inscribed in the proper handwriting of the person so authorized.

Issue of duplicate, renewed, converted, consolidated or sub-divided securities.

10. (1) When a Government security is alleged to have been lost or destroyed either wholly or in part, and a person claims to be the person to whom but for the loss or destruction it would be payable, he may on application to the prescribed officer, and on producing proof to his satisfaction of the loss or destruction and of the justice of the claim and on payment of the prescribed fee, if any, obtain from him an order for—

Issue of duplicate securities.

(a) the payment of interest in respect of the security said to be lost or destroyed pending the issue of a duplicate security, and

(b) the issue of a duplicate security payable to the applicant.

(2) An order shall not be passed under sub-section (1) until after the issue of the prescribed notification of the loss or destruction and after the expiration of the prescribed period.

(3) A list of the securities in respect of which an order is passed under sub-section (1) shall be published in the prescribed manner.

11. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 12, a person claiming to be entitled to a Government promissory note may on applying to the prescribed officer and on satisfying him of the justice of his claim and delivering the promissory note receipted in the prescribed manner and paying the prescribed fee, if any, obtain from such officer a renewed promissory note payable to him.

Issue of renewed securities.

Provided that when application is made for the renewal of a Government promissory note which appears to the prescribed officer to stand in the name of a deceased member of a joint Hindu family governed by the *Mitakshara* law, a renewed promissory note shall not be issued to the applicant unless he furnishes a certificate signed by such authority as may be prescribed after inquiry in the prescribed manner to the effect that the deceased belonged to an undivided Hindu family governed by the *Mitakshara* law that the promissory note formed part of the joint property of the family, and that the applicant is the managing or sole surviving male member of the family:

Provided further that the issue of a renewed Government promissory note in such a case shall not affect any claim which any person claiming through the deceased person may have in respect of such promissory note against the applicant.

(2) The prescribed officer may, on the application of the holder of a bearer bond, on delivery of the bearer bond and on payment of the prescribed fee if any, issue to the applicant a renewed bearer bond.

12. (1) Where there is a dispute as to the title to a Government promissory note in respect of which an application for renewal has been made, the prescribed officer may—

Renewal in case of dispute as to title.

(a) refuse to renew such note until the parties have obtained a decision as to title from a Court of competent jurisdiction, or

(b) after such inquiry as is hereinafter provided and consideration of the result thereof, declare by order in writing which of the parties is in his opinion entitled to such note and may, after the expiration of three months from the date of such declaration, renew the note in favour of such party in accordance with the provisions of section 11 unless within that period he has received notice that proceedings have been instituted by any person in a Court of competent jurisdiction for the purpose of establishing a title to such note.

(2) For the purpose of the inquiry referred to in sub-section (1), the prescribed officer may himself record, or may request the District Magistrate to record or to have recorded, the whole or any part of such evidence as the parties may produce. When such request has been made to the District Magistrate, such Magistrate may himself record or may direct any Magistrate of the first class subordinate to him to record the evidence, and shall forward a copy thereof to the prescribed officer.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, the District Magistrate means the District Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where interest on the security is payable and, where interest is payable at a presidency-town or Rangoon the Chief Presidency Magistrate, or at a place in a State in India, the Political Agent.

(3) The prescribed officer or any Magistrate acting under this section may, if he thinks fit, record evidence on oath.

Issue of converted, etc., securities.

13 (1) The prescribed officer may, on the application of a person claiming to be entitled to a Government security or securities, on being satisfied of the justice of the claim and on delivery of the security or securities receipted in the prescribed manner, and on payment of the prescribed fee, if any, convert, consolidate or sub-divide the security or securities.

(2) The conversion, consolidation or sub-division referred to in sub-section (1) may be into a security or securities of the same or different classes or of the same or different loans.

(3) No such conversion, consolidation or sub-division shall affect the rights of any other person to the security or securities so converted, consolidated or sub-divided, as against the person upon whose application such conversion, consolidation or sub-division was made.

Discharge.

Discharge of bearer bonds, etc.

14. On payment by or on behalf of the Government to the holder of a bearer bond or other Government security payable to bearer of the amount expressed therein on or after the date when it becomes due, on renewal of a bearer bond under sub-section (2) of section 11, on renewal of a Government promissory note under section 12, or on conversion, consolidation or sub-division of a bearer bond under section 13, the Government shall be discharged in the same way and to the same extent as if such bearer bond, promissory note or other security were a promissory note payable to bearer:

Provided that, in the case of a Government promissory note renewed under section 12, nothing in this section shall be deemed to bar a claim against the Government in respect of a security so renewed by any person who either had no notice of the proceedings under that section, or who claims through a person who had no such notice.

Discharge in case of duplicate and renewed securities.

15. Save as provided in section 14, when a duplicate security has been issued under section 10 or a renewed security has been issued under section 11 or section 12 or a converted, consolidated or sub-divided security or securities has or have been issued under section 13, the Government shall be discharged from all liability in respect of the security or securities in place of which a duplicate, renewed, converted, consolidated or sub-divided security or securities has or have been issued,—

(a) in the case of a duplicate security after the lapse of six years from the date of the publication under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the list in which the security is first mentioned, or from the date of the last payment of interest on the original security, whichever date is later;

(b) in the case of a renewed, converted, consolidated or sub-divided security after the lapse of six years, from the date of the issue thereof.

Summary procedure in certain cases.

Procedure on death of holder of securities not exceeding an aggregate value of five thousand rupees.

16 (1) If within three months of the death of a person who was entitled to a Government security or securities (other than a security payable to bearer) the nominal or face value of which does not in the aggregate exceed five thousand rupees, probate of the will or letters of administration of the estate of such person or a certificate granted under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, is not produced to the prescribed officer, such officer may, after inquiry in the manner provided in sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 12, determine who is the person entitled to the security or securities or to administer the estate of the deceased, and may, **VII of 1889.**

(a) in the case of any such security relating to a loan due for repayment, authorise payment of the amount due thereon to such person, and

(b) in the case of any such security relating to a loan not due for repayment, authorise, in the case of a promissory note, the renewal of such promissory note in favour of such person, or, in the case of stock, the registration of the name of such person in substitution for the name of the deceased.

Explanation.—Where a certificate has been granted under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, in respect of some only of the securities to which the deceased person was entitled, the provisions of this sub-section shall apply when the value of the remaining securities does not exceed five thousand rupees. **VII of 1889.**

(2) Upon the payment or renewal of any promissory note in accordance with sub-section (1), the Government shall be discharged from all liability in respect of the note so paid or renewed; and any substitution of names made in accordance with clause (b) of sub-section (1) shall, for the

purposes of any claim against the Government, be deemed to have effected a valid transfer of the stock in respect of which it was made.

(3) Any creditor or claimant against the estate of the deceased may recover his debt or claim out of money paid to any person under sub-section (1) and remaining in his hands unadministered in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said person had obtained letters of administration of the estate of the deceased, and nothing in this section shall affect any claim of an executor or administrator or other representative of the deceased against such person other than a claim to recover amounts lawfully paid by him in due course of administration of the estate of the deceased.

Payment in case of securities held by minors and lunatics.

17. Where a Government security stands in the name of or is held by a minor or a person who is insane and incapable of managing his affairs, the interest accruing thereon, or the capital sum payable in respect thereof on the maturity or discharge of the loan, shall be paid in such manner as may be prescribed, and on any payment being so made, the Government shall, notwithstanding any provision of any enactment to the contrary, be discharged from all liability in respect thereof.

Indemnity.

Indemnity.

18. Notwithstanding anything in sections 10, 11, 12 or 13, the prescribed officer may in any case arising under any of those sections—

(i) issue a duplicate or renewed security or convert, consolidate or sub-divide a security or securities upon the applicant giving the prescribed indemnity against the claims of all persons claiming under the original security or under the security or securities so renewed, converted, consolidated or sub-divided, as the case may be, or

(ii) refuse to issue a duplicate or renewed security or to convert, consolidate or sub-divide a security or securities unless such indemnity is given.

Inspection of registers, books and documents.

Inspection of documents.

19. No person shall be entitled to inspect, or to receive information derived from, any book, register or other document kept or maintained by or on behalf of Government in relation to Government securities or any Government security, save in such circumstances and manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

Penalty.

Penalty.

20. If any person, for the purpose of obtaining for himself or for any other person payment of interest or of the capital sum due in respect of any Government security, or the issue of a duplicate security, or the renewal, conversion, consolidation or sub-division of a Government security or securities, makes to any authority under this Act a statement which is false and which he either knows to be false or does not believe to be true, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

Rules.

Power to make rules.

21. (1) The Governor General in Council may, after previous publication, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the manner in which payment of interest in respect of Government securities is to be recorded and acknowledged;

(b) the circumstances in which Government securities must be renewed before further payment of interest thereon can be claimed;

(c) the form in which and the conditions subject to which Government securities may be issued to the rulers of States in India;

(d) the fees to be paid in respect of the issue of duplicate securities and of the renewal, conversion, consolidation and sub-division of Government securities;

(e) the proof which is to be produced by persons applying for duplicate securities;

(f) the form and manner of publication of the notification mentioned in section 10 and the period after which interest may be paid or a duplicate security may be issued under that section, and the manner of publication of the list mentioned in sub-section (3) of that section;

(g) the officer who is to exercise all or any of the powers and to perform all or any of the duties referred to in sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, and 18;

(h) the form in which securities delivered for discharge, renewal, conversion, consolidation or sub-division are to be receipted;

(i) the person to whom and the manner in which payments are to be made in respect of Government securities standing in the name of, or held by, minors or persons who are insane and incapable of managing their affairs;

(j) the taking of indemnities against adverse claims of third parties from persons who receive payment of interest or of the capital sum due in respect of Government securities, or who obtain duplicate, renewed, converted, consolidated or sub-divided securities;

(k) the manner in which any document relating to Government securities or any indorsement on a Government promissory note may, on the demand of any person who from any cause is unable to write, be executed on his behalf;

(l) the recognition of trusts in the case of Government stock and of powers of attorney granted to persons holding stock as trustees whether of any particular trust or without qualification;

(m) the holding of Government stock by the holders of offices other than public offices, and the manner in which and the conditions subject to which stock so held may be transferred;

(n) the mode of attestation of documents relating to Government stock;

(o) generally, all matters connected with the grant of duplicate, renewed, converted consolidated and sub-divided securities; and

(p) the circumstances and the manner in which, and the conditions subject to which, inspection of books, registers and other documents may be allowed or information therefrom may be given under section 19.

(3) Nothing in any rules made under clauses (l) and (m) shall, as between any trustees or as between any trustees and the beneficiaries under a trust, be deemed to authorise the trustees to act otherwise than in accordance with the rules of law applying to the trust and the terms of the instrument constituting the trust; and neither the Government nor any person holding or acquiring any interest in any Government stock shall, by reason only of any entry in any register maintained by or on behalf of the Government in relation to any Government stock or any stockholder, or of anything in any document relating to Government stock, be affected with notice of any trust or of the fiduciary character of any stockholder or of any fiduciary obligation attaching to the holding of any Government stock.

(4) Rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India, and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Repeals.

22. On and from the date on which this Act comes into force, the Indian Securities Act, 1886, and so much of the First and Second Schedules of the Repealing and Amending Act, 1914, as relates to the Indian Securities Act, 1886, shall be repealed.

Repeals. XIII of 1886. X of 1914. XIII of 1886.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE existence of various defects and doubtful points in the present law regarding Government securities (Act XIII of 1886) has for some time pointed to the necessity of overhauling and re-casting that Act, in order that the law governing such securities, and the procedure and regulations based thereon, may be better adapted to the requirements of modern conditions. The principal changes introduced by this Bill are summarised below :—

(a) To legalise certain matters in the existing practice and procedure which it is desirable to maintain, but of which the legal basis is at present doubtful;

(b) To obviate difficulties and delays which are at present liable to occur, in cases of disputed or doubtful claims on promissory notes, in discovering who is the Government's legal creditor in respect of such notes;

(c) To relax the present procedure in certain matters, such as receiving notice of a trust and securities held by office holders; and

(d) To provide special facilities in cases of small holdings of which the holder has died or is a minor.

2. The clauses of the Bill which introduce these changes are as follows :—

Clause 3. This corresponds to section 4 of the existing Act, the rigidity of which has caused much trouble in practice. The proviso to this clause legalises the existing practice regarding executors and administrators, while sub-clauses (l) and (m) of clause 21 (2) of the Bill will, in the case of Government debt held in the form of stock, enable various facilities to be given to the public, in the matter of securities held in trust or in the name of office holders (other than the holders of a public office), which are not possible under the existing law.

Clauses 4, 5 and 6 reproduce sections 5, 6 and 7 of the present Act.

Clause 7 is new and designed to legalise the present practice of issuing special notes to the Rulers of Indian States.

Clauses 8, 9 and 10 reproduce sections 9, 10 and 12 of the existing Act.

Clause 11 corresponds to section 11 of the present Act, but contains a proviso legalising the practice which is at present followed regarding securities belonging to a joint Hindu family, while sub-clause (2) provides for the renewal of bearer bonds.

Clause 12 introduces a definite procedure in cases in which adverse claims arise, and provides a means for their more expeditious disposal than is possible under the existing law.

Clause 13 provides for the conversion, consolidation or sub-division of Government securities, for which at present no specific provision exists.

Clause 14 provides for Government's liability being discharged in the case of bearer bonds and, in certain cases, of other securities, on payment, renewal, conversion, consolidation or sub-division, while the proviso safeguards the interests of third parties who may in certain cases be adversely affected as the result of proceedings under clause 12.

Clause 15 corresponds to section 13 of the existing Act, but includes provision for converted, consolidated or sub-divided securities.

Clause 16 introduces a procedure on the lines of sections 4 to 7 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873 (V of 1873), which will enable claims in respect of small holdings standing in the names of deceased persons to be expeditiously met.

Under *clause 17* Government takes power to prescribe the procedure to be followed in the case of securities held by minors or lunatics, and thereby to dispense with the formalities which under the existing law must attend transactions connected with securities so held.

Clause 18 provides for the taking of indemnities, and will cover cases in which there is reason to doubt a claimant's title though no adverse claimant has actually appeared.

Clause 19 places on a legal basis the confidential character of the books, registers, etc., maintained in the Public Debt Offices. The practice in England is to allow no inspection by the public, though a search is made at the request of *bona fide* applicants and the results reported to them. This is generally the practice followed in India, although at present it does not rest on any specific legal provision.

Clause 20 introduces a specific provision to penalise false statements made in proceedings in respect of securities for the purpose of obtaining payment or renewal and the like.

Of the rule-making powers enumerated in *clause* 21 (*2*) (*a*) (*b*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), the second half of (*j*) and (*o*) correspond to and generally reproduce the rule-making powers conferred by section 14 of the existing Act. Of the remainder (*c*), (*i*) and (*p*) are consequential to clauses 7, 17 and 19, respectively, of the Bill, the first half of (*j*) being consequential to clause 18. (*l*) and (*m*) have been mentioned above under clause 3. (*k*) and (*n*) are new, and are designed to facilitate the procedure regarding the matters mentioned therein.

Sub-clause (*3*) *of clause 21* has been adapted from the English law, and lays down the limits within which the recognition of trusts can operate, at the same time safeguarding the interests of beneficiaries.

SIMLA ;
The 25th October, 1919.

H. F. HOWARD.

H. M. SMITH,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 44.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1919.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 30th October, 1919.

No. 1748.—In consequence of the appointment of the Honourable Mr. W. F. Rice, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, Additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, as a member of the Disorders Committee, the following promotion and

appointments are made with effect from the afternoon of the 25th and the forenoon of 27th October 1919, respectively :—

Mr. H. D. Craik, of the Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department to officiate as Additional Secretary in that Department.

Mr. C. W. Gwynne, of the Indian Civil Service, to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

The 31st October, 1919.

No. 1754.—In the Home Department Notification no. 232-C., dated the 10th January 1919, regarding the resignation of the Indian Civil Service by Mr. E. P. Chapman for " 20th October " *read* " 23rd October."

W. S. MARRIS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

JUDICIAL.

The 29th October, 1919.

No. 1539.—In pursuance of sub-section 2 (*i*) of section 101 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. L. C. Crump, I.C.S., to act as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for a period of three months, with effect from the 10th November 1919.

The 31st October, 1919.

No. 1549.—Mr. A. E. Martineau, I.C.S., took his seat as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore on the forenoon of the 7th October 1919.

H. D. CRAIK,

Offg. Addl. Secretary to the Government of India.

POLITICAL.

The 31st October, 1919.

No. 2343. - *Corrigendum.*—In the Home Department Resolution no. 2168, dated the 14th October 1919, which was published in a Gazette of India Extraordinary of the same date, *read* " Advocate, High Court, Bombay " for the words " Vakil of the High Court, Bombay," which appear after the name of Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Kt.

W. S. MARRIS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PORT BLAIR.

The 29th October, 1919.

No. 328.—Major J. H. Murray, M.D., C.I.E., I.M.S., Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for six months, with effect from the 10th November 1919 or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it.

No. 329.—Military Assistant Surgeon A. E. D. Harvey, Assistant to the Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Port Blair, *vice* Major J. H. Murray, I.M.S., on leave, with effect from the 10th November 1919 or the subsequent date on which he assumes charge of his duties and until further orders.

No. 330.—Mr. G. B. Pulleyne, Assistant Commissioner, Port Blair, is appointed to hold charge of the office of Superintendent of the Cellular and Female Jails, Port Blair, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 10th November 1919 or the subsequent date on which he assumes charge of his duties and until further orders.

PUBLIC.

The 28th October, 1919.

No. 2226.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 39, sub-section (1) of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Governor General's Executive Council shall assemble at Delhi.

The 29th October, 1919.

No. 2258.—*Corrigendum.*—In the Home Department Notification no. 2053, dated the 16th October 1919, *for* the words "13th October" *read* "afternoon of the 11th October."

H. D. CRAIK,

Offg. Addl. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th October, 1919.

No. 3675-Est. A.—Mr. R. E. L. Wingate on reversion to the effective list of the Political Department is posted as Political Agent and His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Maskat, with effect from the 17th October 1919.

The 28th October, 1919.

No. 3680-Est. A.—First Class Assistant Surgeon F. H. Gleeson, Indian Medical Department, is appointed to hold subordinate medical charge of the Residency Hospital, Hyderabad, with effect from the 9th October 1919.

No. 3682-Est A.—Mr. J. V. S. Wilkinson, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Thal, with effect from the 8th September 1919.

No. 3683 Est. A.—Captain P. Gaisford, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Thal, with effect from the 1st October 1919.

No. 3685 Est A.—Major S. Williams, Assistant Political Agent, Chitral, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Special Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir in addition to his own duties with effect from the 14th October 1919, and until further orders.

No 3689-Est. A.—Major R H. Chenevix Trench, O.B.E, of the Political Department is granted privilege leave for six months, with effect from the 8th October 1919.

No. 4661-I.B.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), as applied to Berar, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Administration of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of each of the Local Authorities mentioned in the first column of the Schedule hereto annexed the taxes specified in the second column thereof.

Schedule.

1	2
Local Municipality.	Tax.
Yeotmal Municipality	Tax on buildings and lands and scavenging tax.
Karanja Municipality	
Murtizapur Municipality	
Ellichpur City Municipality	

The 29th October, 1919.

No. 3696-Est. A.—Mr. F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E., of the Political Department, is confirmed as a Resident of the 2nd class, with effect from the 1st September 1919.

No. 3698-Est. A.—Major L. B. H. Haworth, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for two months and four days, combined with furlough for nine months and twenty-six days, under Articles 83 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th October 1919.

No. 3700-Est. A.—Captain P. R. Quayle, 127th Baluch Light Infantry, is appointed to the Political Department of the Government of India on probation, substantively and provisionally and is posted as First Assistant to the Resident, Baroda, with effect from the 11th October 1919.

No. 3702 Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. W. Fowle, of the Political Department, is posted temporarily as His Britannic Majesty's Consul General and Agent of the Government of India in Khorasan, with effect from the 15th September 1919.

The 30th October, 1919.

No. 3710-Est. A.—Mr. W. A. C. Lothian, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for 5 months and 22 days, combined with furlough for 9 months under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*), of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th September 1919.

R. E. HOLLAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 30th October, 1919.

No. 3706-Est. A.—Mr. D. X. Lobo, M.B.E., Treasury Officer, Bushire, is granted privilege leave for five months and twenty-eight days, combined with leave on medical certificate for two months with effect from the 18th April 1919, under Articles 233 and 336 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Notification No. 2613-Est. A., dated the 4th August 1919, is hereby cancelled.

No. 3708-Est. A.—Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum, K.C.I.E., Khan Bahadur, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for three months and eleven days under Article 260, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st September 1919.

H. R. C. DOBBS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 27th October, 1919.

No. 1890-F.E.—Mr. J. J. Latta, Assistant Accountant General and Currency Officer, Bombay, has been granted combined leave for 6 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 5 months and 10 days and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 4th October 1919.

Mr. A. H. King, Assistant Accounts Officer, Class II, in the Paper Currency Office, Bombay, held charge of the office of the Currency Officer, Bombay, on the 4th and 5th October 1919.

Mr. J. W. Kelly, Assistant Accountant General and Currency Officer, Cawnpore, has been posted as Assistant Accountant General and Currency Officer, Bombay, with effect from the 6th October 1919.

The 30th October, 1919.

No. 1489-Accts.—Colonel G. S. Sheppard, C.M.G., I.A., Military Deputy Auditor General, Southern Command, is granted leave in and out of India for 10 months and 4 days (the first 60 days being Special War leave and the next 90 days accumulated privilege leave) under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army, with effect from the 6th October 1919. Pension service 31st year commenced 29th December 1918.

No. 1906 F.E.—Mr. K. C. Biswas has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the 21st October 1919.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 31st October, 1919.

No. 2847.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

September 1919. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

	September.		To end of September.		Whole year.	
	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	Budget, 1919-1920.	Actuals, Preliminary 1918-1919.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation) ...	175	1,99	12,91	14,87	36,97	34,77
Opium	23	27	1,35	1,55	4,68	4,04
Salt	52	45	2 93	3,09	5,87	6,41
Stamps	92	68	5,37	4,53	9,15	8,84
Excise	1,59	1,36	9,04	8,16	18,23	17,29
Provincial Rates	1	...	3	1	5	4
Customs	1,78	1,60	8,83	9,03	20,03	18,14
Income Tax	66	59	4,07	3,85	20,00	11,24
Forest	32	29	1,81	1,53	5,03	4,18
Registration	7	6	56	44	85	86
Tributes from Native States	1	1	22	20	92	89
Other Civil Revenue	58	30	7,81	4,71	9,56	10,03
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS ...	8.14	7,60	54,93	51,97	1,31,21	1,16,73
Major Irrigation Revenue	13	13	2,72	2,32	4,83	4,47
Other Public Works Ordinary Revenue	4	5	34	36	88	70
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE (including Ordinary Public Works) ...	8,61	7,78	57,99	54 65	1,36,95	1,21,90
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—126	—55	—7,20	—5,28	—13,35	—12,55
Opium	—11	—14	—1,17	—1,51	—1,07	—1,93
Famine Relief (Civil)	—8	...	—53	...	—1,92	—30
Other Civil Expenditure	—5,85	—5,03	—29,69	—26,73	—58,59	—56,71
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS ...	—8,03	—5,72	—38.59	—33,52	—75,83	—71,49
Major Irrigation Working Expenses	—16	—15	—1,00	—94	—2,13	—1,90
Buildings and Roads Expenditure	—58	—46	—3,11	—2,49	—8,93	—6,39
Famine Relief (Public Works)	—2	—3	—51	—21	—76	—49
Other P. W. Ordinary Expenditure	—13	—8	—65	—54	—1,54	—1,08
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE (including Public Works) ...	—8,95	—6,41	—43,86	—37,70	—89,19	—81,35
Irrigation Capital Expenditure	—1	—2	—8	—16	—64	—29
Delhi Capital Expenditure	—4	—5	—20	—25	—34	—42
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL EXPENDITURE. ...	—5	—7	28	—41	—98	—71
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.						
Posts and Telegraphs (Net)	+20	—14	+9	—4,80	—1,84	—6,98
Marine (Net)	—13	—92	—1,15	—4,72	—6,37	—7,28
Military Works (Net)	—19	—60	—2 64	—3,14	—89	—6,69
Military Receipts	+1,58	+76	+5,16	+4,13	+3,36	+10,36
Military Issues	—14,46	—14,69	—67,03	—78,04	—77,76	—1,62,80
Railways Receipts	+5,48	+5,78	+36,33	+38,80	+75,00	+75,47
Railways Issues	—3,99	—3,27	—26,50	—22,15	—45,82	—44,62
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—11,81	—13,08	—55,74	—69,92	—54,32	—1,42,54
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more, — receipts less than payments)	+9	+19,67	+18,34	+51,21	+14,88	+29,17
Temporary Loan	+6,93	+3,50	+1,60	—7,77	—22,50	+33,27
Ways and Means advances	+4,50	...	+12 50	...	...	—4,00
Cash Certificates	—17	+28	—1,51	—28	...	—69
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	—6	+56	—1,77	+2,06	...	+18
Credits against American silver	...	+4,50	+9,50	+25,47	} +11,07	{ +51,31
Payments on account of American silver	...	—74	—44	—11,66	}	{ —19,19
Australian Wheat	+18	...	+2,40	...	+3,77	...
Transfers through Currency	...	...	...	+3,00	...	+9,50
Credits against Secretary of State's silver	+5	+1,51	+13,66	+9,01	+22,20	+22,10
Remittance of Gold	+2,81	—6	+281	...	...	...
Deposits of District Funds	—28	...	+29	+61	—1	+58
Loans by Governments	—16	+4	—2,17	+17	—1,20	—1,90
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 15 per £ ...	—4,23	—2,75	—24,09	—9,22	—18,37	—12,16
Sterling Transfers on London	...	...	+22	...	...	+7,97
Telegraphic transfers from New York	—1,08	...	—1,08	...	...	...
Other Debt Heads	+91	—1,95	—26	—5,56	—2,53	—10,46
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS ...	+9,47	+24,56	+30,00	+58,04	+7,31	+1,05,68
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES ...	—2,73	+12,75	—11,89	+4,66	—23	+2,98
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks ...	16,79	14,90	25,95	22,99	18,71	22,99
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks ...	14,06	27,65	14,06	27,65	18,48	25,97

E. M. COOK,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 31st October, 1919.

No. 29.—Mr. H. M. Marchant, V.D., Secretariat Superintendent, 2nd grade, Government of India, Public Works Department, is granted under the provisions of Articles 233 and 336, Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for 8 months (privilege leave for 3 months and 30 days and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period), with effect from the forenoon of the 13th October 1919.

F. C. ROSE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

Simla, the 30th October, 1919.

No. 1084-254.—Mr. A. Pringle Jameson is appointed to be Silkworm Expert in the Imperial Department of Agriculture in India with effect from the 17th October 1919.

No. 1086-293.—Mr. W. A. Davis, Indigo Research Chemist, Pusa, has been granted with effect from the 11th October 1919 privilege leave for 5 months under the terms of his re-engagement sanctioned in the Secretary of State for India's despatch No. 89-Revenue, dated the 2nd November 1917, together with leave without allowances for one month.

The 31st October, 1919.

No. 1101-131.—The services of Mr. G. A. D. Stuart, I.C.S., Officiating Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India and Director, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras with effect from the 24th October 1919.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 30th October, 1919.

No. 1730-133.—In supersession of the notification by the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 786-120, dated the 27th May 1919, Mr. J. G. Cattell, M.R.C.V.S., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana, is granted, under Articles 230 and 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for 2 months and 6 days and in continuation furlough for 1 year, 9 months and 23 days, with effect from the 20th July 1919.

LAND SURVEYS.

The 29th October, 1919.

No. 827-115-3.—Major J. D. Campbell, D.S.O., R.E., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Department by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India is posted to the Survey of India, with effect from the 3rd October 1919.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Simla, the 1st November, 1919.

No. 9052.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914. the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the Persian pamphlet entitled "Bolshevism and the Islamic body-politic" written by Mohamed Barakatullah.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

The 1st November, 1919.

No. 8931.—Mr. H. M. Willis, I.C.S., has been appointed to officiate as an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th October 1919, and is posted to Bombay.

CUSTOMS-WAR.

The 1st November, 1919.

No. 9013.—The following extracts from the Board of Trade Journals, dated the 11th and 18th September 1919, are published for general information :—

Extract from the Journal dated the 11th September 1919.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

EXPORT AND IMPORT SECTION.

EXPORTS OF WOOL AND WASTES, NOILS, TOPS AND YARNS.

The Board of Trade (Export Licence Department) give notice that applications will now be considered for Licences to export all classes of Wool, except Australasian Wools above 46's quality, in the form of—

(a) Cased Wools.
(b) Matchings.
(d) Scoured in this country.

In the case of applications for other Australasian Wools (except Carbonised) exporters are reminded that it is necessary to state the Lot numbers and the Catalogue number of the Sale at which the Wool was purchased.

Samples should be submitted with applications in respect of all classes of Wool, except Australasian Wool in the original bales or purchased at Government Sales at Manor Row, Bradford.

Applications to export the following materials will also receive consideration :—
Wool Waste.
Wool Noils (except fine Crossbred Noils).
Persian Wool Tops.
Tops of 46's quality and under.
Yarns.

Exporters should carefully note the following points :—

1. Licences for Fine Crossbred Noils and for Tops above 46's quality are granted only in exceptional circumstances and when specially allocated by the Supply Department.

Samples should be sent with all applications in respect of Waste Noils and Tops.

2. Delay may be experienced in the issue of licences for Yarns owing to the necessity of limiting, in the interests of home manufacturers, the monthly exports of Yarn.

It is highly desirable that holders of licences permitting the export of Yarn which it is not now intended to export should return such Licences for cancellation in order that the full rationed quantity may be exported.

This Notice supersedes all previous announcements, and due notice of any future changes in the export policy will be given in this Journal.

Applications for export licences, which must contain full descriptions of the materials to be exported, should be addressed to the Controller, Board of Trade (Export Licence Department), 1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S. W. 1.

Extract from the Journal dated the 18th September 1919.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

EXPORT SECTION.

EXPORTS OF CERTAIN COAL TAR PRODUCTS.

The Board of Trade (Export Licence Department) desire to draw attention to the fact that the export of—

"Coal tar and derivatives thereof (except solvent naptha, cresylic acid, and mixtures containing cresylic acid) suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives",

is still prohibited to all destinations.

Certain coal tar products, such as :—

Napthalene and its derivatives;
Toluol and its derivatives ;
Picric acid ;
Xylol and its derivatives ;
Carbolic acid crystals ;
Anthracene oil ;
Benzol and its derivatives ;
Cresols (ortho, para and meta), and their derivatives ;

were originally mentioned by name in the British list of prohibited exports, but these prohibitions have now been merged in the inclusive prohibition on the export of coal-tar products. The export of Naphthalene, Toluol, Picric Acid, and the other coal-tar products above-mentioned, should therefore be regarded as prohibited to all destinations, and applications for licences to export them should be addressed in the usual way to the Controller, Export Licence Department, 1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1.

No. 9016.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 26th September 1919, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information :—

BOARD OF TRADE,
EXPORT LICENCE DEPARTMENT,
1, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE BUILDINGS,
WESTMINSTER, S. W. 1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c., 26th SEPTEMBER 1919.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to the above date.

	PAGE.
List A. and B.	2121
List C.	2124
List D. and E.	2125
Open General Licences for Exports:	
APPENDIX No. 1	2125
General Information with regard to Export Regulations to certain Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean	2126
Trade with Germany and Austria-Hungary ...	2131
Transhipment in the United Kingdom	2132

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2*s*. 6*d*. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2*d*. per copy for each month up to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Export Licence Department, Board of Trade.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Application Form A for Licence to Export.

The Export Licence Department, having regard to the circumstances now existing, and subject to any further notification which it may hereafter become necessary to make, notifies Exporters that answers need only be given to the undermentioned questions which are set forth in the abovementioned form of application.

(*a*) Full name and address of Consignor.
(*b*) Name and address of person or company to whom the licence is to be sent.
(*c*)—1. Proposed date of despatch of goods.
2. Port of intended shipment in this country or post office of despatch.
(*d*) Prospective port and country to which the goods are to be exported.

(e) Route by which the goods are to be forwarded to ultimate destination.
(f) Full name and address of consignee abroad.
(h) State whether previous application has been made for all or part of the consignment, &c.
(l) Full description of goods—quantity, weight, value, number and description of packages and the shipping marks.
(t) Any special reasons in support of your request for a licence to export these goods.

Instructions Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9 and 12 on page 4 of Application Form A are now cancelled.

P. S.—Should it be desired that in any exceptional case an answer should be given to any questions set forth in the Application Form but not appearing above, a notification will be addressed to the applicant concerned after the receipt of the relative application.

Application Form B for General Licences.

The use of Application Form B for making application for licence to export goods in several consignments over a certain period is no longer necessary. Form A can now be used when making application for either specific or general licence, provided that if a general licence is required a statement to that effect is endorsed on the Application Form A.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to :—

The Controller, Export Licence Department,
1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings,
Westminster, S.W. 1.

LIST A AND B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited by the Royal Proclamation of the 10th May, 1917, as amended by Orders of Council of the 22nd June, 1917, the 13th July, 1917, the 14th August, 1917, the 28th August, 1917, the 18th October, 1917, the 27th November, 1917, the 18th December, 1917, the 22nd January, 1918, the 8th February, 1918, the 26th February, 1918, the 8th March, 1918, the 12th April, 1918, the 25th April, 1918, the 14th May, 1918, the 11th June, 1918, the 2nd July, 1918, the 30th July, 1918, the 6th August, 1918, the 27th August, 1918, the 1st October, 1918, the 15th October, 1918, the 19th November, 1918, the 29th November, 1918, the 6th December, 1918, the 13th December, 1918, the 20th December, 1918, the 24th December, 1918, the 27th December, 1918, the 3rd January, 1919, the 7th January, 1919, the 10th January, 1919, the 17th January, 1919, the 24th January, 1919, the 31st January, 1919, the 7th February, 1919, the 14th February, 1919, the 21st February, 1919, the 28th February, 1919, the 7th March, 1919, the 14th March, 1919, the 21st March, 1919, the 28th March, 1919, the 4th April, 1919, the 11th April, 1919, the 15th April, 1919, the 25th April, 1919, the 2nd May, 1919, the 9th May, 1919, the 16th May, 1919, the 30th May, 1919, the 20th June, 1919, and the 8th July, 1919, to be exported from the United Kingdom to the following destinations, *viz.* :—

LIST A AND B.—Goods marked (**A**) to All Destinations.
Goods marked (**B**) to All Ports and Destinations Abroad other than Ports and Destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates.

A licence is required to export goods marked (**A**) to any destination abroad.
A licence is required to export goods marked (**B**) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (**B**) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited; (14-8-17).

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.

(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft; (20-6-19).

Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia; (19-1-17) (22-1-18) (6-8-18) (24-1-19).

(A) *Animals, living, for food; (12-12-16).

(A) *Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war; (8-1-15).

Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.

(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.

Bacon, *see* Meat.

Bags, *see* Nitrate.

Banknotes, *see* Notes.

(A) Barley and barley meal; (14-2-18).

* Application for licence to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

(B) Barographs, suitable for aircraft; (6-12-18).
(A) Basic slag; (23-10-16).
(A) Bayonets and their component parts.
(A) Beans of all kinds, including haricots; (12-12-16) (27-11-17) (*see*, however, Appendix No. 1).
(A) Bean flour and meal.
(A) Boats and craft; (10-5-17) (18-12-17).
Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Bread.
Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.
(B) Bristles, of European origin; (26-6-16) (8-3-18) (2-7-18) (17-1-19).
(A) Buckwheat; (12-12-16).
Bullion, *see* Gold.
(A) Butter.
(A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following:—
Calf meal;
Coconut and poonac cake;
Compound cakes and meal;
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal;
Gluten meal or gluten feed;
Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal;
Hemp seed cake and meal;
Husk meal;
Linseed cake and meal;
Locust bean meal;
Maize germ meal;
Maize meal and flour;
Meat meal;
Palm nut cake and meal;
Poppy seed cake and meal;
Rape seed or colza seed cake and meal;
Sesame seed cake and meal;
Soya bean cake and meal;
Sunflower seed cake and meal;
Whale cake;
Calf meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Calfskins.
(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (*See*, however, page 2126.)
Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patent.
Cattle hides, *see* Hides.
Caustic potash, *see* Potash.
(A) Cement for building and engineering purposes; (14-5-18) (*see*, however, Appendix No. 1).
(A) Cheese.
(A) Chicory; (30-3-17) (27-11-17).
(A) Chick peas; (12-12-16).
(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal; (27-11-17).
(A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except solvent naphtha, cresylic acid and mixtures containing cresylic acid), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives; (26-7-16) (29-11-18) (20-12-18).
(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations; (17-11-16).
Coconut cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Cocoa, raw, and manufactures thereof, except cocoa butter and cocoa powder; (19-2-17) (20-12-18).
(B) Cocoa butter; (20-12-18).
(A) Cocoa husks; (19-2-17).
(A) Cocoa shells; (19-2-17).
(A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil; (4-4-19).
(A) Coffee; (19-2-17). (*See*, however, Appendix No. 1).
Coin, *see* Gold: Silver.
(A) Coke and manufactured fuel; (18-12-17).
Combings, *see* Malt.
Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar; (12-3-17) (14-3-19).
Corn offals, *see* Offals.
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, *see* Cakes and Meal.
Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.
Craft, *see* Boats.
Culms, see Malt.
(A) Dari.
Dhol, *see* Gram.
Distillers' grains, *see* Grains, etc.
(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
(A) *Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.
Earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Eggs in shells.
Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
Equipment web, *see* Web.
(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot; (10-5-17) (12-4-18) (15-10-18).
(A) Explosives; *see*, *however*, page 2126; (19-11-18) (15-4-19).
Fats, edible, *see* Oils.
(A) Feeding stuffs containing molasses; (21-2-19).
(A) Firearms and their component parts; (8-2-18) (29-11-18) (*see*, *however*, page 2126).
(A) Fish except the following tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats, herrings and cray fish; (27-12-18) (30-5-19).
(A) Salmon, tinned.
(A) Flax, raw.
Flour, *see* Bean; Lentil; Malt; Maize; Pea; Rice; Rye; Wheat.
Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, *e.g.*, Beans; Cakes; Hay, Oats, &c.

* The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—

Dolly dyes — Drummer dyes.
Diamond dyes — Dixon's home dyes.
Maypole dyes.

(A) Forage, green.
(A) Fruit and fruit preserves, except olives, and except the following fresh fruit which may be exported without license to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—
Apricots, grape fruit, green figs, grapes, peaches, pears, pine-apples, nectarines, imported plums (South African), and imported melons; (29-9-16) (15-1-17) (19-2-17) (10-1-19).
Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.
(A) Game.
Gluten meal, or gluten feed, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Gold, coin and bullion.
(A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers'; (12-12-16).
(A) Gram or dhol; (12-12-16).
(A) Green forage; (12-12-16).
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof; (10-5-17).
Ground nut, or earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Guanos, except whale guano; (2-2-17) (3-1-19).
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine.
Haricots, *see* Beans.
(A) Hay.
(A) Heliographs and their component parts; (2-7-18).
Hempseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle; (28-2-19) (8-7-19).
Horses, *see* Animals.
Hosiery needles, *see* Needles.
Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Indigo, synthetic; (6-8-18).
Iron (1-5-17) the following:—
Castings, *see* Armour plates.
(A) Pig.
(A) Scrap.
(A) Jute, raw and carded; (12-2-17).
(A) Lard of all kinds and imitation lard; (19-2-17) (10-5-17).
Latch needles, *see* Needles.
Lentil flour and meal.
(A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
Linseed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Livestock, *see* Animals.
Locust bean meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Lupin seed; (12-12-16).
(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
(A) Maize; (12-12-16).
(A) Maize germs; (12-12-16).
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or coombings; (12-12-16).
(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash; (2-1-17) (31-1-19).
(A) Margarine; (19-2-17).
Meals, *see* Barley; Bean; Cakes; Lentil; Pea; Rye; Wheat.
(A) Meat of all kinds, except turtle meat and except tinned or potted meat, other than tinned bacon and tinned ham; (19-2-17) (7-2-19).
Meat meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Mica block, mica sheets, and mica splittings; (22-6-17) (27-11-17).

Middlings; *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Milk, condensed or preserved; (15-4-19).
Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Millet; (12-12-16).
(B) Mines and their component parts.
Molasses, *see* Feeding Stuffs.
(A) Mustard seed: (23-2-17).
(A) Needles, hosiery machine, latch; (23-10-16) (18-10-17) (29-11-18).
(A) Nicotine and its compounds; (6-8-18).
(B) Nitrate bags (17-1-19).
* Notes of the Bank of France; (27-8-18).
(A) Notes, Russian rouble; (26-2-18).
Nuts, *see* Ground Nut, Oleaginous.
(A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
(A) Sharps.
(A) Oils and fats, edible, including blends of two or more edible oils or fats, except the following (which come under List C.):—
Hemp seed oil;
Kapoc seed oil;
Maize oil;
Morah seed oil;
Niger seed oil;
Olive oil;
Poppy seed oil;
Rape seed oil;
Shea butter;
Sunflower oil;
Dripping;
Premier jus.
(7-3-19) (28-3-19).
Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
(A) Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products of all kinds; (12-3-17) (27-11-17).
(A) Oleo-margarine; (19-2-17).
(A) Onions.
(A) Opium and its preparations.
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.
Palmnut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.
(A) Pea flour and meal.
(A) Peas; other than split peas; (2-2-17) (25-4-19).
(A) Periscopes and their component parts; (10-5-17).
(A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina; (2-2-17).
(A) Pigeon peas; (12-12-16).
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
Poonac cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Poppy seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.

*Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances; (19-2-17) (17-1-19).
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate; (22-6-17).
(B) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Potatoes.
(A) Poultry; (4-7-16) (29-9-16) (19-2-17).
Preserves, *see* Fruit.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
(A) Quinine sulphate; (20-6-19).
(A) Range-finders and their component parts.
Rapeseed, or colza seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes.
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Rice and rice flour; (21-3-19).
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
(A) Rye, rye flour and meal.
Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
(A) Sausages, except tinned sausages; (2-2-17) (7-2-19).
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
Scrap metal, *see* Iron; Steel.
(B) Searchlights, and their component parts; (1-5-17).
Seeds, *see* Lupin; Mustard; Beans, Peas and Cereals mentioned by name.
Seeds, oleaginous, *see* Oleaginous.
(A) Semolina.
Sesame seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
Sheep, *see* Animals.
Signalling apparatus, *see* Submarine.
(A) Silver coin, British; (12-4-18) (29-11-18) (30-5-19).
Skins, *see* Calf; Hides.
Soya bean cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
(A) Steel, scrap; (1-5-17) (10-5-17).
(B) Submarine sound-signalling apparatus.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet; (10-5-17) (14-3-19); *see also* Confectionery.
Sunflower seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Superphosphates.
(A) Swords and their component parts.
(A) Tea other than green tea; (22-6-16) (19-2-17) (2-7-18) (14-2-19) (28-2-19).
(A) Tomatoes, fresh; (8-7-19).
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(B) Torpedo nets.
(B) Torpedo tubes.
(A) Uniform clothing, naval, military and Air Force; (15-10-18) (7-3-19).
Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes; Tomatoes.
Venison, *see* Game.
(A) Vessels; (18-12-17).
(B) Web equipment.
(A) Whalebone; (1-5-17).
Whale cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Whale fins; (1-5-17).
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
(A) Whisky.

Wool and Woollen Goods:—

(A) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof; (8-9-16) (18-10-17).
(*See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
(A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof; (18-10-17).
(A) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof; (18-10-17).
(A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof; (18-10-17).
Yarns, *see* Wool.
(A) Yeast; (8-9-16) (22-6-17) (28-2-19).

LIST C.

By Order of Council dated 1st October, 1918, as amended by Order of Council of the 24th December, 1918, the 7th January, 1919, the 7th February, 1919, the 11th February, 1919, the 28th February, 1919, the 11th April, 1919, the 29th April, 1919, and the 16th May, 1919, ALL GOODS (other than (1) printed matter and (2) personal effects accompanied by their owners) are prohibited from export to All Destinations in European Russia (except Russian ports on the Black Sea) and in other Foreign Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, except France and French Possessions, Italy and Italian Possessions, Belgium, Portugal, Greece, Serbia, Roumania, Iceland and the Faroe Islands, Spain, Morocco, Palestine and Syria as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive, Czecho-Slovakia, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg and the portions of Austria-Hungary in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments, Occupied Rhineland territory, and to all Ports in any such Foreign Countries.

LIST C comprises **ALL GOODS** not included in List A or B, excepting the following goods which may be exported without licence:—

(1) Printed matter;

(2) Personal effects accompanied by their owners.

In addition to the above countries, trading is permitted with the following countries, to which List C goods may be exported without licence (*see*, however, Lists D and E, below) :—

Turkey, Bulgaria, Russian Black Sea ports, Austria-Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia and Arabia.

Goods on List C may also be exported to the following countries without licence (*see* page 2126) : —

Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Esthonia, Finland, Germany, Lettland, Lithuania and Poland.

LIST D.

By Order of Council, dated 21st March, 1919, as amended by Order of Council of the 11th April, 1919, the 15th April, 1919, and the 9th May, 1919, the following goods on List D* are prohibited from export to Turkey, Bulgaria, ports on the Black Sea (not including Roumanian ports), Austria-Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia and Arabia.

Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.
Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.
Armour plates.
Armoured motor-cars.
Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their component parts.
Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.
Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.
Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war, and their component parts.
Explosives specially prepared for use in war.
Field-glasses.
Gases for war purposes.
Guns and machine guns.
Gun mountings.
Limbers, military waggons of all descriptions.
Harness or horse equipment of a military character.
Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
Mines, submarines and their component parts.
Projectiles, charges, cartridges and grenades of all kinds and their component parts.
Range-finders and their component parts.
Searchlights and their component parts.
Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
Materials for wireless telegraphs.
Torpedoes.
Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

LIST E.

In addition to the goods contained in List D, the following goods on List E * are prohibited from export to Bulgaria.

All articles for use in transportation on land.
Saddle or pack animals, vehicles, motor-cars, bicycles, and their component parts.
Locomotives and rolling stock.
Telegraphs and telephones and their component parts, and materials for use therewith.

APPENDIX No. 1.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those Foreign destinations to which goods on List C (*see* page 2124) are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Beans, imported, other than Soya, Locust or Chinese horse beans.
Bird seed.
Blanc-mange powder.
Cake mixture.
Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cement for building and engineering purposes.
Chillies.
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.
Coffee, the following varieties :—
Pernambuco.

* Many goods on the above Lists are already on List A or B.

West African.
Liberian.
Rio.
Bahia.
Victorian.
Custard powder.
Dates.
Gloy.
Koffio.
Lactol.
Lactogol.
Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.
Marmite.
Mincemeat and mince pies.
Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Paisley flour.
Paint, other than gold paint.
" Phosto " animal food.
Pudding powder.
Puddings.
Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all non-enemy destinations, and to enemy territory with which trade is now permitted (*see page* 2124). Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF EXPLOSIVES, DOUBLE-BARRELED GUNS, etc.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of cartridges, charges, etc., industrial explosives, double-barrelled guns and sporting rifles, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department :—

British Possessions and Protectorates.
French Possessions and Protectorates.
United States of America.
South America.
Africa.
Japan and Korea.
Asiatic Russia.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

The issue of this licence does not relieve exporters from the necessity of obtaining import permits from the country of destination in cases where local regulations render such a course necessary.

General information with regard to Export Regulations to certain Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean.

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Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D except as provided in Note (*iii*), page 2130 Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Arabia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D (except as indicated in Note (*iii*), page 2130).

See page 2130.

Asia Minor (*see* **Turkey**).

Austria-Hungary.

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D (except as indicated in Note (*iii*), page 2130).

Goods may be exported *via* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, *see* notes applicable to those countries.

See also page 2130.

Belgium.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Belgian import licences are required in respect of arms of all kinds, sugar, wheat (grain and flour) and coal.

Bulgaria.

Licences are required for goods on Lists A, B, D and E. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on Lists D and E except as provided in Note (*c*).

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czecho Slovakia (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czecho-Slovakia*).

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czechoslovak Government's Trade Office, Welserhaus 12, Schaarsteinwegsbruecke, Hamburg, for further transhipment to the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg Office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that Office. Goods may also be exported *via* any other available route.

All shipments to Czechoslovakia are subject to Import Licences, issued by the Import and Export Commission in Prague. Applications have to be made by consignees.

Denmark.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

No certificates from the Danish Associations need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Danish import prohibition.

Esthonia (principal port—Reval).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. The support of the Esthonian Legation is no longer required.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters should instruct their consignees to obtain any import licence that may be necessary.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France.

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that French import licences are required for many classes of goods. Full information may be obtained from the French Customs Office, Bank Buildings, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2.

Germany.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

An import licence is required for the importation by parcel post into unoccupied Germany of goods other than newspapers, periodicals, books, and foodstuffs. Before goods other than those mentioned are despatched, therefore, the sender should apply to the Imperial Commissary for Export and Import Licences, Luetzowufer-6-8 Berlin, W. 10, with a view to ascertaining whether the German Authorities are actually prepared to admit the parcel.

For the occupied territory in the Rhineland (*see* Note (ii), page 2130.)

See also page 2130.

Greece.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Consignment to the Netherlands Oversea Trust is no longer necessary.

Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that Italian import licences are required for many classes of goods; full information may be obtained from the Italian Government Commission, West Africa House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D [except as indicated in Note (*iii*), page 2130].

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Lettland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (*see* **Jugo-Slavia).**

Norway.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

No certificates from the Norwegian Associations, or other form of guarantee, need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Norwegian import prohibition.

Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland*).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Polish import prohibition, *see* Note (*iv*), page 2131.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Roumanian import prohibition.

Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European).

(*a*) *Northern District—approached* via **Archangel or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are required for all goods, except " free " goods (a list of which can be had on application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Dept.) and except " foodstuffs " on List C. All goods imported into Northern Russia must be for consumption in the districts of Archangel and Murmansk, and they must be consigned to the British Supply Mission at Archangel or Murmansk for account of a sub-consignee. Exporters are warned that import licences must be obtained by consignees from the Archangel Government before they can take delivery of the goods.

(*b*) *Southern District—approached* via *Batoum and Novorossisk on the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D.

There is no parcel post service at present.

(*c*) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. No certificates from the Swedish Handels Kommission, or other forms of guarantee, need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Swedish import prohibition.

Switzerland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Consignment to the Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique is no longer necessary.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

With regard to exports to Switzerland under the British Re-export Scheme, goods may now be exported without licence, and without consignment to H.M. Consul at St. Gall, but it will be necessary for exporters to communicate with the Department of Import Restriction, 22, Carlisle Place, S.W. 1, in connection with the necessary import certificate for the re-admission of the goods into this country.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta but not east of Aleppo.

* It is understood that there are no shipping facilities for Archangel at present.

Turkey (including Asia Minor).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D except as provided in Note (*iii*), page 2130.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople", and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

NOTES.

FOODSTUFFS.

(i) Foodstuffs should be regarded as including all articles intended for use as human food, including articles to be manufactured into human food and including beverages and spices.

OCCUPIED RHINELAND TERRITORY.

(ii) The principal towns in Allied occupation are—

British Zone.—Cologne, Bedburg, Benrath, Bensberg, Bergheim, Bergisch Gladbach, Blankenheim, Bonn, Brühl (Bz. Cöln), Burscheid, Call, Deutz, Dollendorf, Düren, Elsdorf (Rheinland), Engelskirchen, Euskirchen, Gemünd, Gräfrath, Hellenthal, Hennef, Hilden, Hochkirchen, Hürtgen, Kalk, Kerpen (Bez. Cöln), Langerwehe, Lechenich, Leichlingen, Lindlar, Malmedy, Manderfeld, Meckenheim, Mehlem, Montjoie, Mülheim (Rhein), Münstereifel, Nideggen, Ohligs, Okoven, Opladen, Overath, Rheinbach, Rommerskirchen Rötgen, St. Vith, Schleiden (Eifel), Schönberg (Eifel), Siegburg, Solingen, Wermelskirchen, Wiesdorf, Zons, Zulpich.

American Zone.—Coblentz, Adenau, Ahrweiler, Altenahr, Andernach, Arenberg, Berncastel-Cues, Bitburg, Bleialf, Cochem, Conz, Daun, Dierdorf, Echternacherbrück, Ehrang, Eller, Gerolstein, Hermeskell, Hillesheim (Eifel), Jünkerath, Kelberg, Kempenich, Kyllburg, Manderscheid, Mayen, Montabaur, Morbach, Moselkern, Neuerburg, Neuwied, Niederbreisig, Polch, Prüm, Remagen, Rheinbrohl, Rhens, Saarburg (Bz. Trier), Schillingen, Siershahn, Sinzig, Stadtkyll, Treis (Mosel), Treves (Trier), Ulmen, Waxweiler, Winningen (Mosel), Wittlich.

French Zone.—(In addition to places in Alsace-Lorraine.)—Alsheim, Alzey, Annweiler, Bacharach, Bad Ems, Bad Dürkheim, Bingen (Rhein), Birkenfeld, Boppard, Bullay, Castellaun, Caub, Cronberg, Darmstadt, Diez, Eltville, Enkenbach, Flonheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Gemünden (Hunsrück), Germersheim, Groszgerau, Hahn (Taunus), Heftrich, Hofheim (Taunus), Homburg (Pfalz), Kaisersläutern, Kirchheimbolanden, Kreuznach, Landau (Pfalz), Landstuhl, Langenschwalbach, Lauterecken, Lebach, Mainz, Merzig, Nastätten, Neunkirchen, Neustadt (Haardt), Niederlahnstein, Nieder Saulheim, Nierstein, Osthofen (Rheinhessen), Otterberg, Pirmasens, Rüdesheim (Rhein), Saarbrücken, Saarlouis, St. Goar, St. Wendel, Simmern, Sobernheim, Speyer, Stromberg (Hunsrück), Türkismuhle, Waldfischbach, Wiesbaden, Winnweiler, Worms, Zell, Zweibrücken.

Belgian Zone.—Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), Aldekerk, Aldenhoven, Bochum, Cleve, Cornelimünster, Crefeld, Dahlem, Dülken, Erkelenz, Eschweiler, Eupen, Carzweiler, Geilenkirchen-Hünshoven, Geldern, Goch, Grefrath (b. Crefeld), Grevenbroich, Heinsberg (Rheinland), Hülchrath, Jülich Kaldenkirchen, Kempen (Rhein), Linn, Mörs, München-Gladbach, Neuss, Odenkirchen, Randerath, Rheydt, Steinstrass, Stolberg (Rheinland), Viersen, Wevelinghoven, Xanten.

GOODS ON LIST D.

(iii) Consideration will be given to applications in respect of the following goods on List D, if there is clear evidence that the shipments are destined for commercial purposes :—

Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.

Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.

Clothing and equipment of a distinctly military character.

Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war, and their component parts.

Military waggons of all descriptions.

Harness or horse equipment of a military character.

EXPORTS TO POLAND.

(iv) In order to facilitate the re-establishment of commercial relations between Great Britain and Poland, the Polish Commercial and Financial Agency, 88, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2, has been duly authorised to issue Import Permits. The applicant for an Import Permit must fill in the four forms with which he will be supplied, and return them with the original invoice and four copies thereof.

It must be noted that all goods intended for Poland must be addressed to:—

The Polish Government Import and Export Commission, Elektoralna 2, Warsaw (for the ultimate consignee).

The charges for this Import Permit are five shillings stamp duty, and £1 per thousand pounds sterling of the total value of the goods to be imported, which must be paid upon receipt of the Permit.

The Import Permit does not exempt the goods from any Custom dues or other taxes imposed by the Polish Government.

Due notification will be given of any alteration in these regulations.

TRADE WITH GERMANY, AUSTRIA, HUNGARY AND ARABIA.

In view of the raising of the blockade, the Board of Trade have issued General Licences under the Trading with the Enemy legislation authorising, with certain reservations, the resumption of trade with Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Arabia.

The Licences do not remove the existing restrictions upon the payment of debts and the return of property due or deliverable to persons in Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Arabia in respect of pre-war transactions.

The Licences do not permit the importation from Germany or Austria-Hungary of any goods included in the Prohibition of Import Proclamations and not covered by a General Licence issued under those Proclamations. Information with regard to imports into the United Kingdom can be obtained from the Import Restrictions Department, 22, Carlisle Place, S.W. 1. Further, Export Licences must be obtained from the Export Licence Department, 1, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W 1, before goods included in Lists A and B of prohibited exports are shipped to those countries, but no licences are required in respect of goods included in List C.

The text of these General Licences is as follows:—

The Board of Trade, on behalf of His Majesty, and in pursuance of the powers reserved in the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations and all other powers thereunto them enabling, do hereby give and grant licence to all persons and bodies of persons resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom, to trade and have commercial and financial transactions with persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany/Austria/Hungary:

Provided always that any licence which may be necessary in respect of any transaction under any prohibition of export or prohibition of import for the time being in force in the United Kingdom or in respect of any remittance of money out of the United Kingdom covered by Regulation* 41D of the Defence of the Realm Regulations is first obtained:

Provided also that this licence shall not permit any person or body of persons to pay to or for the benefit of any person or body of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany/Austria,/Hungary any sum of money which by the terms of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Acts, 1914 and 1915, or either of them, is required to be paid to the Custodian appointed under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, but such sums of money must be paid to the said Custodian:

Provided further that this licence shall not permit any person or body of persons to pay or deliver any sum of money or property which is, or but for the war, would have been due or deliverable to any person or body of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany/Austria/Hungary in respect of a transaction entered into before the outbreak of war:

A General Licence with regard to Arabia has been issued, dated the 19th August 1919.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Export Licence Department, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

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* Regulation 41 D of the Defence of the Realm Regulations is now cancelled.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S W. 1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Export Licence Department should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment:—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.
Butter and cheese.
Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list:—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea, coffee and cocoa).
Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Ergot.
Quinine sulphate.
Caustic potash.
Potassium carbonate.
Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof.
Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.
Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

EMIGRATION.

The 1st November, 1919.

No. 8909.—In pursuance of section 116-A., sub-section (4) of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, as amended by the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to approve, with effect from the 22nd September 1919, of the election of Mr. R. A. Towler to be a member of the Assam Labour Board as a representative of the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, and of the Indian Tea Association, London, *vice* Mr. John Leslie deceased.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 1st November, 1919.

No. 8990.—Mr. W. A. Roussac, Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, Bihar and Orissa, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade, *vice* Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S., Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, officiating in the 2nd grade, on privilege leave. This is in continuation of this Department Notification No. 6937, dated the 6th September 1919.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 1st November, 1919.

No. 9074.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6975-137 (Telegraphs), dated the 16th September 1909, as subsequently amended, namely:—

I. For rule 3 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"3. An *Express* telegram will be accepted on payment of late fees for transmission during the hours when the office at which it is handed in, or the office to which

it is addressed, or an intermediate office through which it must pass is closed, provided the attention of the closed office or offices concerned can be gained. The late fees will be at the rate of one rupee for each closed office which is required to deal with the telegram and will be paid to the telegraphists in those offices. If the same sender presents, or causes to be presented, several telegrams together for despatch at an office which is closed, a single late fee only is payable in respect of that office and in addition a single late fee is payable for each closed intermediate office or office of destination. If the attention of a closed office cannot be gained the late fee collected for that office will be refunded, but no refund will be made of the late fee for an office which has already dealt with the late fee telegram or telegrams as the case may be.

Exception.—At places where there is more than one telegraph office, only one will ordinarily be available for use by the public during closed hours. The other telegraph offices at such a place will not accept telegrams for despatch, even on payment of late fees, but will exhibit a notice outside the office directing intending senders of telegrams to the nearest open telegraph office, or if there is no open telegraph office, to the nearest telegraph office which is available for the despatch of telegrams on payment of late fees."

II. In rule 36 of the said rules for the words "Native States" the words "Indian States" shall be substituted.

III. In rule 42 of the said rules for the words "receipt and despatch" the words "receipt or despatch" shall be substituted.

IV. For the first paragraph of sub-rule (1) of rule 148 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Complaints respecting telegrams and claims for refund involving complaints against the service should be addressed to the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, Traffic Branch, Calcutta. Claims for refund respecting telegrams which do not involve complaints against the service should be addressed to the Deputy Accountant General, Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta. Claims for refund or complaints respecting telegrams should be made within two months from the date of the telegram."

For sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (*f*) of rule 355 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*ii*) that in India complaints respecting telegrams and claims for refund involving complaints against the service should be addressed to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Traffic Branch, Calcutta. Claims for refund respecting telegrams which do not involve complaints against the service should be addressed to the Deputy Accountant-General, Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta."

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 29th October, 1919.

No. 531.—The Reverend Reginald John Mockridge, M.A., has been appointed to be a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Establishment in an existing vacancy.

No. 533.—The Reverend Robert Cecil Sylvester Devenish, B.A., has been appointed to be a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Establishment in an existing vacancy.

The 31st October, 1919.

No. 537.—The Reverend H. K. Johnston is appointed to be a temporary chaplain on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment with effect from the 11th October 1919 or any subsequent date on which he assumed charge of his duties. His services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

SANITARY.

The 29th October, 1919.

No. 692.—Major F. W. Cragg, M.D., I.M.S., Assistant Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 13th October 1919, or such subsequent date from which he availed himself of it.

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 31st October 1919.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.

No. 3160.—Second Lieutenant A. W. Woodfield, 1st Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. Dated 11th August 1919.

No. 3161.—Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. C. Greenwood, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director of Works (Electrical and Mechanical). Dated 11th July 19 9.

No. 3162.—Lieutenant (temporary Captain) R. W. Aston, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director, Railway Transport. Dated 15th September 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3163.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Guthrie Thomson, D.S.O., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 21st October 1919.

Captain to be Major.

Thomas Kenneth Wilson, 20th Deccan Horse. Dated 13th August 1919.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

William Rupert Hay, attached 24th Punjabis. Dated 3rd July 1919.

Charles Geoffrey Prior, attached 1st Battalion, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry. } Dated 14th July 1919.

Lewis Henry Bearne, attached 3rd Battalion, 151st Punjabi Rifles. } Dated 14th July 1919.

Sidney Clermont Scott, M.C., attached 1st Battalion, 109th Infantry. Dated 17th July 1919.

Cecil Dryden Pritchard, attached 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 11th August 1919.

John Archibald McLaren, attached 1st Battalion, 151st Sikh Infantry. Dated 13th August 1919.

Eric Wilfred Waite, attached 1st Battalion, 66th Punjabis. Dated 4th September 1919.

Robert Money Barnes, attached 1st Battalion, 21st Punjabis. Dated 7th September 1919.

Geoffrey George Coulson Bull, attached 1st Battalion, 98th Infantry. Dated 12th September 1919.

John Reginald O'Bryen Steward, attached 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry. Dated 21st September 1919.

Alexander Schneider, attached 38th Dogras. Dated 15th October 1919.

Walter Ross Laird, attached 2nd Battalion, 43rd Erinpura Regiment. Dated 19th October 1919.

Arthur Leonard Raven-Hill, attached 2nd Battalion, 26th Punjabis. Dated 23rd October 1919.

Harold James Carr, attached 3rd Battalion, 34th Sikh Pioneers. Dated 24th October 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Thomas Robert Hurst, attached 4th Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles. Dated 23rd August 1919.

Stanley Edgar Lane-Ryan, attached 9th Hodson's Horse. Dated 31st August 1919.

Temporary Second Lieutenants to be temporary Lieutenants.

Cecil Amos, attached 2nd Battalion, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs. Dated 10th July 1919.

Albert Edward Foster, attached 3rd Battalion, 150th Indian Infantry. Dated 22nd July 1919.

Frederick Brewer Jeffery, attached 4th Battalion, 9th Bhopal Infantry. Dated 7th October 1919.

Horace Percy Webb, attached 38th Dogras.
Arthur Robert Poole, attached 121st Pioneers.
Albert George Rose, attached 2nd Battalion, 95th Russell's Infantry.
} Dated 15th October 1919.

Robert Augustus Gordon Evans, attached 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment).
Albert Harry Haynes, attached 40th Pathans.
Lionel Neville Hayter, attached 2nd Battalion, 33rd Punjabis.
John Orchard Steabben, attached 2nd Battalion, 9th (Delhi) Infantry.
James Edward Hoggett, attached 1st Battalion, 69th Punjabis.
John Graves, attached 2nd Battalion, 19th Punjabis.
} Dated 19th October 1919.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 3164.—Under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 577 of 1919, the undermentioned 2nd class Assistant Surgeons are promoted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to the rank of Senior Assistant Surgeon and Lieutenant, Indian Medical Department, supernumerary to establishment, and will continue to be supernumerary in that rank until absorbed, with effect from the 28th September 1919 :—

Harry Basil Rosair.
John Michael Pereira.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 3165.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Cavalry Branch.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

James Strickland Oliver. Dated 25th August 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Reginald Charles Pollard. Dated 24th November 1918.
Hubert Walton Hadfield. Dated 28th November 1918.

Infantry Branch.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Roy Walter Watney. Dated 5th August 1918.
Horace Reginald Davey. Dated 7th April 1919.
Reginald Edward Jones. Dated 4th May 1919.
Albert Evelyn King Teviot-Kerr. Dated 20th July 1919.
Henry Clendenning. Dated 23rd August 1919.
Thomas Charles Lawry Hunter. Dated 3rd September 1919.
Sidney Melville Boddy. Dated 30th September 1919.
Guy Wallace Breithaupt. Dated 1st October 1919.
Stanley Wilson Edwards. Dated 2nd October 1919.
Alfred Murphy. Dated 15th October 1919.
Cecil Worsam. Dated 19th October 1919.
Arthur Wilfred Coulter. Dated 24th October 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Arthur Berry. Dated 30th May 1918.
George Royal Chappell Bancroft. Dated 26th August 1918.
Edwin Armstrong Smithson. Dated 10th November 1918.
William Jackson Diack. Dated 19th December 1918.
William Cruise. Dated 29th January 1919.
Ernest William Ralph Mason. Dated 15th June 1919.

Charles Daniel Blood. Dated 8th July 1919.

Algernon Stradley Rose. Dated 13th July 1919.

Frederick Hodding. Dated 23rd July 1919.

William Agnew Hill. Dated 5th August 1919.

Hugh Jeffree.
Walter John Gibson.
James Henderson Barclay. } Dated 11th September 1919.

Daniel Farren. Dated 30th September 1919.

George Henry Best. Dated 11th October 1919.

Walter George Kingsbury.
Frederick Charles Pickering. } Dated 15th October 1919.

Reginald Maurice King.
William Green.
John Maxwell Gray.
Thomas Amers.
Frederick John Sherman. } Dated 19th October 1919.

Louis Charles Edward Wharton Preston. Dated 22nd October 1919.

Albert William Keats. Dated 24th October 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

No. 3166.—The following acting promotions and relinquishment of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Captain (acting Major) D. A. Gardiner relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a Heavy Battery of Royal Garrison Artillery. Dated 14th July 1919.

British Convalescent Depot, Lower Gharial.

Lieutenant P. A. Spruce, Machine Gun Corps, to be acting Major while commanding a depot, from 16th June 1919 to 13th August 1919, both dates inclusive; and retains the acting rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Adjutant of a Depot. Dated 13th August 1919.

British Convalescent Section, Upper Topa.

Lieutenant J. C. Cattanach to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while holding an appointment as Adjutant and Quartermaster of a Section. Dated 14th June 1919.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

No. 3167.—The undermentioned officer is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the acting rank of Lieutenant-Colonel for the period specified, whilst holding the appointment mentioned :—

Major C. E. W. S. Fawcett, Officer Commanding, No. 138 Combined Field Ambulance, from 22nd August 1916 to 3rd November 1917.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3168.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).

Captain G. N. Watson to be acting Major while second-in-command of the regiment. Dated 6th September 1919, *vice* Captain (acting Major) K. O. H. Harding, O.B.E., relieved with effect from the 22nd August 1919.

Lieutenant J. B. Reypert, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a squadron. Dated 6th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. Y. Weaver, vacated with effect from the 22nd August 1919.

23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant J. M. Stapylton to be acting Captain while commanding a squadron. Dated 25th June 1919, *vice* Major C. A. M. Parke, vacated with effect from the 10th June 1919.

33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. O. Cook relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a squadron. Dated 30th June 1919.

No. 1 Indian Mountain Artillery Brigade.

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) J. Hayes-Sadler relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a brigade. Dated 14th September 1919.

41st Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant E. B. Aylward to be acting Major while commanding a battery of Indian Mountain Artillery. Dated 17th January 1919, *vice* Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) A. J. T. Farfan, vacated with effect from the 2nd January 1919.

2nd Battalion, 3rd Gaur Brahmans.

Lieutenant G. B. E. Steele, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 15th June 1919.

Lieutenant G. L. Bowen, attached, to be acting Captain, while commanding a company. Dated 25th July 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. B. E. Steele, vacated with effect from the 10th July 1919.

Captain (acting Major) R. B. Ledward, attached, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a battalion. Dated 11th September 1919, *vice* Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) H. V. Lane, vacated with effect from the 26th August 1919.

Lieutenant J. E. Parslow, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 4th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. L. Bowen, relieved with effect from the 20th August 1919.

Captain (acting Major) L. P. Brotherton relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold the appointment of second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 16th June 1919.

2nd Battalion, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. B. Girling relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 12th August 1919.

2nd Battalion, 21st Punjabis.

Captain K. L. F. Armitage, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached, to be acting Major while holding the appointment of second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 14th June 1919, *vice* Major E. D. S. Robertson, 21st Cavalry, attached, vacated with effect from the 30th May 1919.

Captain (acting Major) K. L. F. Armitage relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold the appointment of second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 29th June 1919.

Lieutenant F. C. Tully, The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), attached, to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while holding the appointment of Adjutant. Dated 1st July 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. C. Latham, vacated.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. C. Latham relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold the appointment of Adjutant. Dated 1st July 1919.

2nd Battalion, 25th Punjabis.

Lieutenant W. A. H. Muschamp to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 2nd August 1919, *vice* Captain C. M. Percy-Jones, vacated with effect from the 18th July 1919.

Lieutenant P. H. Harrold, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 3rd July 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. A. H. Muschamp, vacated with effect from the 18th June 1919.

Lieutenant G. E. Harwood, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 18th June 1919, *vice* Major F. G. Swayne, vacated with effect from the 13th May 1919.

Lieutenant P. P. Moriarty, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 18th June 1919, *vice* Captain B. Mac. M. Mahon, D.S.O., M.C., vacated with effect from the 25th May 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. S. Hibberd to retain his acting rank (with pay and allowances as a Captain), while holding the appointment of Adjutant. Dated 18th June 1919.

1st Battalion, 48th Pioneers.

Lieutenant C. S. W. Rayner (acting Captain while in command of a depôt) is permitted to retain his acting rank (but with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), on resuming his previous appointment of Adjutant. Dated 23rd June 1919.

2nd Battalion, 66th Punjabis.

Lieutenant A. T. de Coverly, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 4th September 1919.

Lieutenant R. Cook, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain (with pay) while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 4th September 1919.

Second Lieutenant E. P. Williams, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 4th September 1919.

Second Lieutenant D. S. Allan, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 4th September 1919.

Second Lieutenant W. J. Blake, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 4th September 1919.

4th Battalion, 70th Burma Rifles.

Lieutenant W. J. Woodward, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 22nd February 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. F. Searle, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relieved with effect from the 7th February 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. F. Searle, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 7th February 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. R. Lanktree, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 14th August 1919.

2nd Battalion, 95th Russell's Infantry.

Lieutenant H. M. Meakin, M.C., to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 27th June 1919.

2nd Battalion, 117th Mahrattas.

Captain H. H. Rich to be acting Major while holding the appointment of second-in-command. Dated 2nd October 1919, *vice* Captain (acting Major) P. P. Steel, M.C., vacated with effect from the 17th September 1919.

Lieutenant P. Wright to be acting Captain while holding the appointment of Adjutant. Dated 2nd October 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. C. Roberts, vacated.

3rd Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Major A. E. Stewart, M.C., attached, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a battalion. Dated 29th July 1919, *vice* Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) B. F. R. Holbrooke, proceeded on leave from the 14th July 1919.

Captain F. L. R. Munn, M.C., attached, to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 29th July 1919, *vice* Major A. E. Stewart, M.C., appointed temporary Commandant with effect from the 14th July 1919

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. W. Goolden, attached, retains his acting rank while commanding a company. Dated 14th July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. G. Avent, attached, retains his acting rank (with pay) while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 30th July 1919.

Lieutenant H. D. Belford, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 30th July 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. W. Goolden, deceased, 15th July 1919.

Lieutenant R. B. Weldhen, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company to complete the establishment. Dated 30th July 1919.

Captain (acting Major) F. L. R. Munn, M.C., attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second in-command of a battalion. Dated 17th August 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. B. Weldhen, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 17th August 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. G. Avent, attached, to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 17th August 1919.

Lieutenant R. B. Weldhen, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company, to complete the establishment. Dated 9th September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. G. Avent, attached, retains his acting rank (with pay) while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 9th September 1919.

1st Battalion, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

Captain M. I. L. Smith, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 7th September 1919, *vice* Major H. W. F. Clive, vacated with effect from the 23rd August 1919.

Lieutenant C. W. Hebron, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 7th September 1919, *vice* Captain M. I. L. Smith, appointed temporary second-in-command with effect from the 23rd August 1919.

Second Lieutenant J. W. Farrell, Indian Army, to be acting Captain (with pay an allowances as for a Lieutenant), while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 20th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) L. W. Guiton, vacated with effect from the 5th September 1919.

2nd Battalion, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) V. G. Robert, M.C., attached, retains his acting rank (with pay) while performing the duties of Adjutant, from 16th April 1918 to 7th September 1918.

Lieutenant G. R. Strachan, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 22nd July 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Major, A. A. Mercer, vacated with effect from the 7th July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) V. C. Alderson, M.C., attached, retains his acting rank (with pay) while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 7th July 1919.

Lieutenant H. Bartle Pye, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 2.th August 1919, *vice* Lieutenant C. H. Jenkins, vacated with effect from th 14th August 1919.

Lieutenant C. B. Crabbe, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 4th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) V. G. Robert, vacated with effect from the 20th August 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) V. G. Robert, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 20th August 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) K. H. Bond, M.C., attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 11th August 1919.

1st Battalion, 140th Patiala Infantry.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. N. Lyon retains his acting rank on ceasing to hold an appointment as Adjutant while commanding a company. Dated 15th February 1919.

Lieutenant D. B. B. Harris to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while holding an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 15th February 1919.

2nd Battalion, 153rd Punjabis.

Lieutenant A. C. Moore, attached, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 1st June 1919.

Lieutenant D. Turnbull, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 1st June 1919.

Lieutenant T. F. Haymes, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 1st June 1919.

Lieutenant H. C. Howes, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 1st June 1919.

Lieutenant G. C. Hutton, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 1st June 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Major) A. C. Moore, attached, reverts to acting Captain on ceasing to be second-in-command of the battalion and on being appointed to command a company. Dated 3rd July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) T. F. Haymes, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 3rd July 1919.

Lieutenant J. S. B. Forde, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 18th July 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) D. Turnbull, relieved with effect from the 3rd July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) D. Turnbull, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 3rd July 1919.

Lieutenant D. Turnbull, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 31st July 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. C. Howes, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relieved with effect from the 16th July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. C. Howes, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 16th July 1919.

Captain B. H. Bonham-Carter, attached, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 18th July 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Major) A. C. Moore, relieved with effect from the 3rd July 1919.

Lieutenant G. L. Hyde, attached, to be acting Captain (with pay) while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 1st June 1919.

Major J. C. Philips, attached, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding the battalion. Dated 21st September 1919, *vice* Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) C. A. James, vacated with effect from the 5th September 1919.

2nd Battalion, 154th Indian Infantry.

Lieutenant M. G. Myers to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 11th June 1919.

Lieutenant H. E. A. Morris to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while holding an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 11th June 1919.

Lieutenant H. E. A. Morris to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 14th July 1919.

Lieutenant W. H. Waters to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while holding an appointment as Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. E. A. Morris, vacated with effect from the 14th July 1919.

Lieutenant W. H. Waters to be acting Captain while commanding a company, *vice* Captain F. M. Eager, vacated with effect from the 29th September 1919.

Lieutenant R. S. Woodman to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while holding an appointment as Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. H. Waters, vacated with effect from the 29th September 1919.

3rd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant F. W. Hodgshon to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 7th June 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. W. Hodgshon relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 16th June 1919.

Lieutenant B. Bradshaw-Smith to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 1st July 1919.

4th Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. C. Kerr relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a depot. Dated 9th August 1919.

1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant W. H. Bunning, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company, *vice* Captain W. L. Curtler, vacated with effect from the 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant A. S. N. Barron, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant W. Russell, M.C., to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 2nd July 1919, *vice* Captain C. H. M. Dennys, vacated with effect from the 17th June 1919.

Lieutenant A. R. Sienesi, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 5th July 1919, *vice* Captain R. V. Brandon, vacated with effect from the 20th June 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. R. Sienesi, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 20th July 1919.

3rd Battalion, 11th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant L. M. Goodall to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 1st September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. G. Parry relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 17th August 1919.

15th Labour Corps.

Lieutenant H. H. Davidson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a Labour Corps. Dated 6th May 1919.

Indian Convalescent Section, Kakul.

Second Lieutenant F. W. Whitehead, 4th Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be acting Lieutenant while holding the appointment of Adjutant and Quartermaster of an Indian Convalescent Depot. Dated 6th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant A. E. St. J. Adams, vacated with effect from the 22nd August 1919.

Combined Indian Infantry Depots, Campbellpore.

Lieutenant J. A. J. Howfield to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while holding an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 22nd July 1919.

Mechanical Transport.

Second Lieutenant C. R. Thompson, Royal Army Service Corps, to be acting Captain while holding an appointment as Workshop Officer in a Mechanical Transport Company. Dated 6th May 1919.

Army Department Notification No 2674, dated the 22nd August 1919, so far as it relates to Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. L. Shipman, Indian Army (on probation *for* "27th July 1919" *read* "16th May 1919."

Military Works Services.

Major W. P. Pakenham, Royal Engineers, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while employed as an Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer. Dated 23rd September 1919.

No. 3169.— Army Department Notification No. 801, dated the 18th April 1919, so far as it relates to the relinquishment of acting rank by the undermentioned officers of the 2nd Battalion, 42nd Deoli Regiment, is cancelled :—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. K. C. Brownlie.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) I. S. Torrance.

No. 3170.—Army Department Notification No. 2377, dated the 11th July 1919, so far as it relates to the grant of acting rank of Captain to Lieutenant R. J. Corner, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, is cancelled and the following substituted :—

Lieutenant R. J. Corner, attached, to be acting Captain while holding the appointment of Adjutant of a Regiment. Dated 21st May 1919, *vice* Lieutenant S. Whinyates, vacated with effect from the 6th May 1919.

No. 3171.—Army Department Notification No. 2377, dated the 11th July 1919, so far as it relates to the grant of acting rank of Captain to Lieutenant W. S. McHardy, 1st Battalion, 76th Punjabis, is cancelled and the following substituted :—

Lieutenant W. S. McHardy, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 21st May 1919, *vice* Captain E. J. D. Elwaine, vacated with effect from the 6th May 1919.

No. 3172.—Army Department Notification No 2377, dated the 11th July 1919, so far as it relates to the grant of acting rank of Captain to Lieutenant R. A. Naye, and the retention of acting rank of Captain by Lieutenant (acting Captain) S. T. Merriman, 2nd Battalion, 95th Russell's Infantry, is cancelled and the following substituted :—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) S. T. Merriman relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold the appointment of Adjutant. Dated 4th December 1918.

Lieutenant R. A. Naye to be acting Captain while holding the appointment of Adjutant Dated 19th December 1918, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) S. T. Merriman, vacated with effect from the 4th December 1918.

Lieutenant S. T. Merriman to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 19th December 1918, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. C. Grey, vacated with effect from the 4th December 1918.

No. 3173.—Army Department Notification No. 2377, dated the 11th July 1919, so far as it relates to the grant of acting rank of Major to Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. L. Field 3rd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles, is cancelled and the following substituted :—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. L. Field, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Major while holding the appointment of second-in-command of a battalion, from 15th June 1918 to 5th July 1918, inclusive *vice* Major D. H. R. Giffard, vacated with effect from the 31st May 1918.

No. 3174.—The undermentioned officers are granted, subject to His Majesty's approval the acting rank of Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while holding the appointment of Adjutant, with effect from the dates specified :—

5th Cavalry.

Lieutenant G. W. W. White, attached. Dated 3rd March 1919.

40th Cavalry Regiment.

Lieutenant L. Steele, attached. Dated 6th May 1919.

2nd Battalion, 70th Burma Rifles.

Lieutenant H. B. Holme, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached. Dated 24th Ap 1918, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. T. Palmes, Indian Army Reserve of Office attached, who relinquishes his acting rank with effect from the 9th April 1918.

83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.

Lieutenant P. J. Leonard, attached. From 18th March 1919 to 26th March 191 inclusive.

3rd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant F. B. Hartnoll, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached. Dated 6th M 1919.

2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant A. C. Ewen, attached. From 9th February 1919 to 11th March 1919, nclusive.

Lieutenant J. L. T. Widdicombe, attached. Dated 12th March 1919.

1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant R. A. Buss, attached. Dated 26th March 1919.

No. 3175.—The undermentioned officers relinquish the acting rank of Captain on ceasing to hold the appointment of Adjutant, with effect from the dates specified :—

5th Cavalry.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. W. W. White, attached. Dated 17th January 1919.

Depot, 1st Battalion, 9th Bhopal Infantry.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. C. Grant, attached. Dated 8th May 1919.

44th Merwara Infantry.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. F. S. Curtin, attached. Dated 15th April 1919.

64th Pioneers.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. Banister, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached. Dated 1st May 1919.

1st Battalion, 113th Infantry.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. B. Campbell, attached. Dated 20th May 1919.

122nd Rajputana Infantry.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. F. Davies, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Dated 7th June 1919.

Recruit Reception Depot, Meiktila.

Second Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. Standish, Indian Army Reserve of Officers attached. Dated 1st June 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3176.—The following officer is admitted to the Indian Army on probation, subject to His Majesty's approval, with a view to permanent appointment, with effect from the date specified :—

To be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Edmund Robert Bruce Upton, 3rd Battalion, The Northamptonshire Regiment, attached 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis). Dated 21st November 1918, but to rank from the 20th July 1917.

No. 3177.—In Army Department Notification No. 1050, dated the 24th May 1918, against the name of Lieutenant John Reginald O'Bryan Steward, *for* "to rank from the 28th October 1916," *read* "to rank from the 21st September 1915.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 3178.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the undermentioned to be temporary Lieutenants, with effect from the dates specified :—

Cecil Gerald Sedgeley Corner. Dated 26th September 1919.

Henry Richard Rishworth. Dated 3rd October 1919.

No. 3179.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Senior Assistant Surgeons and Lieutenants, Indian Medical Department, to be temporary Lieutenants in the Indian Medical Service, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 577 of 1919, with effect from the dates specified :—

John Michael Pereira.
Harry Basil Rosair. } Dated 28th September 1919.

George Fredrick Andeen. Dated 11th October 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 3180.—The following officers are admitted to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Infantry Branch.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Arthur Bancroft Laird, General List, attached 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners. Dated 11th September 1918, but to rank from the 15th June 1918.

John Weston Lloyd, General List, attached 2nd Battalion, 28th Punjabis. Dated 11th September 1918, but to rank from the 15th June 1918.

Tom Woodcock, General List, attached 2nd Battalion, 96th Infantry. Dated 30th September 1918, but to rank from the 26th June 1918.

No. 3181.—In Army Department Notification No. 2208, dated the 20th June 1919, against the name of Arthur Katon, *for* " to rank from the 17th July 1916 " *read* " to rank from the 17th March 1916."

(This cancels Army Department Notification No. 2939, dated the 26th September 1919.)

No. 3182.—The following officers are admitted to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, on probation, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Cavalry Branch.

To be Captain.

Frederick Klein Lawson, The South African Mounted Rifles, attached 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse). Dated 8th January 1919, but to rank from the 5th August 1918.

Infantry Branch.

To be Lieutenants.

Reginald Travers Dade, The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, attached 2nd Battalion, 43rd Erinpura Regiment. Dated 25th September 1917, but to rank from the 22nd April 1916

Roy Smith, 76th Battalion, The Training Reserve, attached 1st Battalion, 30th Punjabis. Dated 8th February 1918, but to rank from the 3rd August 1916.

Herbert Leslie Harold Ewin, The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, attached 1st Battalion, 8th Rajputs. Dated 13th January 1918, but to rank from the 13th November 1917.

Joseph Charles Brommage, The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, attached 1st Battalion, 26th Punjabis. Dated 26th March 1918, but to rank from the 22nd November 1917.

No. 3183.—The following gentlemen are granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, temporary commissions in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, with effect from the dates specified :—

Infantry Branch.

To be Second Lieutenants.

John Archibald Lindsay Macdonald. Dated 7th September 1918.

John Moffatt.
Robert James Adamson. } Dated 11th September 1918.

Henry Joseph Pape.
Hubert John Sanders. } Dated 27th September 1918.

Frank Fordham Green. Dated 11th October 1918.

Stuart Leslie St. John. Dated 20th October 1918.

John George Wilson.
Joseph Sykes. } Dated 1st November 1918.

Malcolm Major McCallum. Dated 2nd November 1918.

George Nunn. Dated 21st November 1918.

Charles Percy Edwards. Dated 24th November 1918.

Oliver Roby. Dated 25th November 1918.

Walter Laney Thompson. Dated 4th December 1918.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 3184.—Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Wilkins O'Gorman, C.M.G., Bengal (supernumerary), is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 11th July 1919.

REWARDS.

No. 3185.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction under the provisions of paragraph 470, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the special promotion of the undermentioned warrant officer in recognition of his services during the war:—

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—NORTHERN ARMY.

Conductor John Boughtflower to be Assistant Commissary with the rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 18th October 1919.

PART B

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 3186.—The services of Lieutenant J. W. Fairlie, Indian Army Reserve of officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

No. 3187.—The services of the Reverend A. Macfarlane, B.D., Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his civil duties.

No. 3188.—The services of the Reverend R. E. Lee, B.D. Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his civil duties.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3189.—The following promotions are made:—

3rd Skinner's Horse.

Jemadar Mangal Singh to be Ressaidar, with effect from the 10th July 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 43rd Erinpura Regiment.

Havildar Ram Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 8th September 1919; to complete the establishment.

46th Punjabis.

Jemadars Ghazi Khan and Lal Khan to be Subadars, Havildars Lal Khan and Nur Muhammad to be Jemadars, with effect from the 5th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

3rd Battalion, 70th Burma Rifles.

Havildar-Major Ba Sein to be Jemadar, with effect from the 11th September 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 73rd Malabar Infantry.

Havildar Kunhi Raman Nair to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st September 1919; to complete the establishment.

110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Jemadar Shaikh Muhammad to be Subadar, with effect from the 10th February 1918; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 117th Mahrattas.

Jemadar Sabajirao Rani to be Subadar, with effect from the 4th September 1919; to complete the establishment.

Special Chin Company, attached 1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Ling Htang (*alias* Ba Han) to be Subadar; Hanbon Ki and Wunthu Mong to be Jemadars, with effect from the 11th November 1918; to complete the establishment.

14th Labour Corps.

Clerk Pagdala Naidu to be Jemadar, with effect from the 5th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

15th Labour Corps.

Pensioner Havildar Ram Narain Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 5th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

119th Labour Corps.

Havildar Sheikh Rustam to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st July 1919: Havildar Harnam Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 2nd August 1919; to complete the establishment.

143rd Labour Corps.

Havildar Harnam Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 16th September 1919; to complete the establishment.

Combined Labour Corps Depot, Lucknow.

Pensioner Havildar Sheoghulam Dube to be Jemadar, with effect from the 2nd July 1918; to complete the establishment.

No. 3190.—Army Department Notification No. 2115, dated the 6th June 1919, item 20 relating to the re-employment of Jemadar Sheoghulam is hereby cancelled. The re-employment and promotion of Sheoghulam Dube is as published above.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 3191.—The following appointments are made in the Reserve of the Supply and Transport Corps:—

To be Ressaidars.

Syed Mazhar Ali Shah of the Muzaffarnagar District, with effect from the 24th July 1919.

Raja Muhamad Khan of the Hazara District, with effect from the 2nd September 1919.

Muhamad Abdullah of the Sialkot District, with effect from the 16th September 1919.

Muhamad Abbas Ali Khan of the Karnal District, with effect from the 16th September 1919.

Meharban Singh of the Jhelum District, with effect from the 16th September 1919.

Sheikh Ghulam Muhamad Din of the Kohat District, with effect from the 26th September 1919.

Fakhruddin Khan of the Bareilly District, with effect from the 26th September 1919.

Syed Rahat Ali Shah of the Bulandshahr District, with effect from the 15th October 1919.

Chowdhry Sita Ram of the Meerut District, with effect from the 15th October 1919.

No. 1 Mechanical Transport Company.

No. 3192.—No. 31 Havildar Fateh Sher Khan, to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 14th July 1919.

No. 4 Mechanical Transport Company

No. 3193.—No. 052236 Havildar Atta Mohamed to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 14th July 1919.

No. 8 Mechanical Transport Company.

No. 3194.—No. 2402 Havildar Lall Singh, 37th Dogras, to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 14th July 1919.

PROMOTIONS.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

(Late, Bengal Punjab List.

No. 3195.—Conductor (Supernumerary Assistant Commissary) Ralph Wright to be absorbed as Assistant Commissary, and

Supernumerary Conductor (Supernumerary Assistant Commissary) Julius Ballin to be absorbed in the establishment of Conductors;

vice Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant James Joseph McGinn, deceased: with effect from the 18th September 1919.

DISMISSALS, REMOVALS AND DISCHARGES.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 3196.—2nd class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, Barkatullah, I.O.M., is discharged from the service, under item (XI) of the table attached to Rule 13, Indian Army Act Rules, with effect from the 1st October 1919.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 3197.—No. 316 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar, Fazal Ahmad is discharged from the service, under item (XI) of the table attached to Rule 13, Indian Army Act Rules, with effect from the 1st October 1919.

JUDICIAL.

No. 3198.—Under paragraphs 52 and 53 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, notice is hereby given:—

First.—That information has been received by me of the deaths of the officers named and described in the subjoined table.

Secondly.—That there have been received by me, as the surplus of their respective properties, the amounts set opposite their respective names in the same table.

Thirdly.—That all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased are to be lodged with the official referred to in the column of remarks within two calendar months from the date of this notice.

Rank and name.	Corps or Department.	Place of death.	Date of death.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of surplus.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	
Captain A. C. Sturdy, M.C.	Royal Army Medical Corps.	Bombay ...	1st May 1919	Testate ..	3,903 11 0	Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.
Captain S. Hollins-Fisher.	9th Battalion, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).	Poona ...	28th September 1918.	Intestate ...	2,894 10 3	Administrator General, Bombay.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 3199.—The undermentioned Assistant Surgeons are permitted to resign the Indian Medical Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

3rd class Assistant Surgeon Cecil Gerald Sedgeley Corner. Dated 26th September 1919.

4th class Assistant Surgeon Henry Richard Rishworth. Dated 3rd October 1919.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 3200.—Captain Leslie Frederick Jackson resigns his commission. Dated 31st March 1917.

REWARDS.

No. 3201.—His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon Major Bertram Maitland Crosthwaite, 21st Burma Railways Battalion, Indian Defence Force.

No. 3202.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of the following reward for meritorious service while serving in South Persia :—

Awarded the Meritorious Service Medal (without annuity).

No. 114 Naik (acting Havildar) Aviatoon Jeremiah Solomon Phillips, South Persia Rifles, Mechanical Transport.

No. 3203.—In Army Department Notification No. 1385, dated the 17th November 1916, under the heading for admission to the 2nd class of the Indian Order of Merit, *for* "Jemadar (now Subadar) Indar Singh, 93rd Burma Infantry" *read* "Subadar Indar Singh, 93rd Burma Infantry".

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 3204.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

London Gazette, dated the 16th September, 1919, pages 11588, 11589, 11593, 11596 and 11597.

Air Ministry,
16th September, 1919.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

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FLYING BRANCH.

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2nd Lt. W. D. F. Liston (Lt., I.A.R.O.) relinquishes his commn. on reversion to I.A.R.O. 9th Sept. 1919.

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India Office,
16th September, 1919.

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The KING has approved the services of the undermentioned Officer of the Indian Army being dispensed with :—

Temp 2nd Lieut. W. A. J. Bell. 13th Aug. 1919.

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The KING has approved the relinquishment of their commissions, in consequence of ill-health, by the undermentioned Officers, and the grant to them of the rank of Lieut. :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Temp. Lt. D. R. Bisher. 10th Aug. 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut. J. C. Young. 13th Aug. 1919.

NOTE.—The notification in the London Gazette of the 29th Apr. 1919 regarding the resignation of his commission by Lieut. H. Manley, I.A.R.O., is cancelled.

The KING has approved the retirement of the following Officers :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel C. A. Luck. 1st Sept. 1919.
Lieut.-Col. W. I. Ryder. 23rd Aug. 1919.
Lieut.-Col. F. W. Rea. 29th Aug. 1919.

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Supplement, dated the 16th September, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 16th September, 1919, pages 11645, 11646 and 11650.

War Office,
16th September, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

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The undermentioned appointments are made :—

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ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

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Brig. Comdr.—Bt. Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) C. A. C. Godwin, C.M.G., D.S.O., 23rd Cav., Ind. Army, from a Brig.-Gen., Gen. Staff, and to retain his temp. rank whilst so empld. 24th Aug. 1919.

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The undermentioned temp. appt is made at the War Office :—

Dep. Asst. Dir. of Movements.—Bt. Maj. D. P. Dickinson, D.S.O., M.C., Welsh R., *vice* Bt. Col. C. R. A. Bond, C.B.E., ret. Ind. S.C. 31st Aug. 1919.

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MEMORANDA.

Col. W. J. D. Dundee, C.I.E., retires on an Ind. Pension. 17th Sept 1919.

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Lt. M. W. Kennedy, R. Sc. Fus., is secd., 11th June 1919, for service with the Ind. Army in the rank of Capt. (on prob.), with seniority 24th Apr. 1919.

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Second Supplement, dated the 17th September, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 16th September, 1919, pages 11657 and 11661.

War Office,
17th September, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

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SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

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Cl. GG.—

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Col. H. T. Kenny, ret., Ind. Army. 15th Sept. 1919.

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MEMORANDA.

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Maj. & Bt. Lt.-Col. F. A. Finnis, R.A., Ind. Ord. Dept., relinquishes the actg. rank of Lt.-Col. 13th May 1919.

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Third Supplement, dated the 18th September, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 16th September, 1919, pages 11669, 11673, 11674 and 11676.

War Office,
18th September, 1919.

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ESTABLISHMENTS.

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The undermentioned temp. appts. are made :—

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

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Officers of Cos. of Gentlemen Cadets, 10th Sept. 1919 :—

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Maj. A. K. Norris, 1-123rd Rif., Ind. Army, *vice* Capt. R. Y. Parker, E. Lan. R.

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REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Cl. BB.—Temp. Capt. A. W. Peel, Ind. Army Res. of Off. 4th June 1919.

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ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

Staff Capts.—And relinquish temp. rank of Capt.—

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Temp. 2nd Lt. E. L. Smart, Ind. Army. 28th May 1919.

Prov.-Marshal.—Bt. Lt.-Col. E. S. Percy-Smith, Supern. List, Ind. Army. 18th May 1919.

HD.-QRS. OF ADMIN. SERV. AND DEPTS.

* * * * * * * *

Rly. Traffic Officer (Cl. FF).—Lt. S. J. Stanbury, Ind. Army Res. of Off., and relinquishes temp. rank of Capt. 16th May 1919.

HD.-QRS. FOR EMBARKATION DUTIES.

Emb. Staff Officer (Cl. BB).—Maj. W. C. Hutcheson, 3rd Brahmans, Ind. Army. 5th June 1919.

The undermentioned appts. are made :—

A. G.'s AND Q. M. G.'s STAFF.

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O. C Graves Registration Units (Cl. FF).—Capt. F. J. Brandon, Ind. Army Res. of Off. 4th May 1919.

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ATTD. TO HD. QR. UNITS.

Staff Lt. (2nd Cl.).—Lt. T. H. Waumsley, Ind. Army Res. of Off., *vice* 2nd Lt. W. H. Sherwood, Wilts. R. 10th June 1919.

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Asst. Prov.-Marshal (Cl. BB).—Lt. (temp. Capt.) E. Cullington, Norf. R., from a D.A.P.M. (Cl. FF), and to be temp. Maj. whilst so empld., *vice* Bt. Lt.-Col. A. B. Harley, D.S.O., 121st Pioneers, Ind. Army. 15th May 1919.

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Comdt. on the Lines of Communication (Cl. FF).—Lt. R. H. Culley, Ind. Army Res. of Off., from Comdt., Cl. GG. and to be temp. Capt. whilst so empld. 18th Apr. 1919.

Comdt. Rly. Camp (Cl. GG).—2nd Lt. R. F. O'Leary, Ind. Army Res of Off., *vice* Lt. H. N. Kerr, Ind. Army, who relinquishes actg. rank of Capt. 9th June 1919.

HD.-QRS. OF ADMIN. SERVS. & DEPTS.

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Dep. Asst. Dirs. of Labour (Cl. BB).—And to be temp. Majs. whilst so empld. :—

Lt. (actg. Capt.) G. E. V. Thomas, Ind. Army Res. of Off., *vice* temp. 2nd Lt. (temp. Lt.-Col.) F. Hartley, Gen. List. 14th June 1919.

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ESTABLISHMENTS.

PHYSICAL AND BAYONET TRAINING.

Asst. Supt.—Lt. T. Ashley-Smith, attd. 1-97th Inf., Ind. Army, and to be temp. Capt. (with pay and allces. as Lt.) whilst so empld. 31st Dec. 1918. (Substituted for the notification in the Gazette of 20th May 1919.)

MEMORANDA.

Lt. (temp. Capt.) M. E. M. Blackburn, Ind. Army Res. of Off., to be temp. Maj. whilst empld. as Base Comdt. (Cl. BB). 12th Apr. 1919.

Lt. L. D. Burns, Ind. Army Res. of Off., to be temp. Capt. whilst empld. as Paymaster. 26th Apr. 1919.

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Supplement, dated the 19th September, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 19th September, 1919, pages 11735, 11740 and 11741.

War Office,
19th September, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

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ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.

Col. K. S. Dunsterville, C.B., ret., Ind. Army Dept., relinquishes the temp. grading of O.O., 1st Cl., on ceasing to be empld. 21st Aug. 1919.

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MEMORANDA.

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The undermentioned Cols. are granted the hon. rank of Brig.-Gen. on retirement :—

R. A. Carruthers, C.B., C.M.G., Ind. Army. 22nd July 1919.

F. R. E. Lock, D.S.O., Ind. Army. 19th Aug. 1919.

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The undermentioned Capts. T. F., to be actg. Majs. 16th Sept. 1918 :—

H. W. Forrester, Rif. Brig., whilst empld. as Inspr. of Gen. Stores, Ind. Ord. Dept.

H. S. Reavell, Devon. R., whilst empld. as Inspr. of Harness and Saddlery, Ind. Ord. Dept.

(Substituted for the notification in the Gazette of 25th Apr. 1919.)

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Second Supplement, dated the 20th September, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 19th September, 1919, pages 11747, 11748, 11749, 11750, 11751, 11753, 11754, 11755, 11756 and 11757.

War Office,
20th September, 1919

The following are among the Decorations and medals awarded by the Allied Powers at various dates to the British Forces for distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign :—

His Majesty the King has given unrestricted permission in all cases to wear the Decorations and medals in question.

DECORATIONS CONFERRED BY HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA.

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Order of the Star of Roumania.

* * * * * * * *

Officer.

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Major Edward Moore Taylor, 22nd Cavalry, Indian Army.

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Chevalier.

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Major William Leith-Ross, M.C., 55th Rifles, Indian Army.

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Lieutenant (acting Capt.) Finlay Graeme Steuart, Indian Army Reserve of Officers (attached 44th Merwara Infantry).

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Order of the Crown of Roumania.

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Officer.

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Major Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Henry Foster Lakin, Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army.

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Major John Hugh Watson, 13th Lancers, Indian Army.

Chevalier.

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Captain William John Bovill, 43rd Erinpura Regiment, Indian Army.

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Captain George Henry Knowland, Indian Army Reserve of Officers (attached 119th Infantry).

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Croix de Virtute Militara.

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2nd Class.

1010 Lance-Dafadar Ajit Singh, 12th Cavalry, Indian Army.

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3656 Lance-Dafadar Amir Khan, 21st Cavalry, Indian Army.
4683 Rifleman Anaram Thapa, 1-5th Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army.

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3344 Havildar Devisahae, 112th Infantry, Indian Army.

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Medaille Barbatie si Credinta.

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2nd Class.

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Staff-Serjeant Alfred Charles Hubble, India Miscellaneous List.

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Conductor Arthur William Peel, India Miscellaneous List.

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426 Kot-Dafadar Samund Singh, 22nd Cavalry, Indian Army.

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2352 Sepoy Zowarai, 24th Punjabis, Indian Army.

3rd Class.

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2225 Lance-Naik Baghel Singh, 1-89th Punjabis, Indian Army.
2433 Sepoy Balwant Singh, 90th Punjabis, Indian Army.
3068 Sepoy Bapoo Humbe, 128th Pioneers, Indian Army.

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Staff-Serjeant Walter Brown, India Miscellaneous List.

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2015 Rifleman Chandan Singh Rawat, 2-39th Garhwal Rifles, Indian Army.

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3107 Naik Kampta Singh, 1-9th Bhopal Infantry, Indian Army.

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4593 Naik (temporary Havildar) Mahdo Singh, 95th (attached 96th) Infantry, Indian Army.

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2606 Naik Mittar Singh, 2nd Rajputs, Indian Army.

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3196 Lance-Naik Natha Singh, 36th Sikhs, Indian Army.

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Third Supplement, dated the 20th September, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 19th September, 1919, pages 11761, 11764 and 11765.

War Office,
20th September, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

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General List.

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Temp. Capt. W. B. Wright, C.B.E., C.I.E., V.D., (Lt.-Col. & Hon. Col., Ind. Vols.), relinquishes his temp. commn., 11th Sept. 1919, on ceasing to be empld., and retains the rank of Capt.

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Fourth Supplement, dated the 22nd September, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 19th September, 1919, pages 11773, 11774, 11776, 11777, 11779 and 11780.

War Office,
22nd September, 1919.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Meritorious Service Medal to the following Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, in recognition of valuable services rendered with the British Forces in Mesopotamia:—

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ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

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212086 Sjt. (A.-S.M., A.C.) Howlett, F. (Barrackpore, India).

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WEST RIDING REGIMENT.

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31022 Pte. (A.-Sjt.) McIntyre, J. S., 1st Bn. (Lahore).

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OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

8721 Sjt. (A.Q.M. Sjt.) Hodgins, W. H., 1st Bn. (Bombay).

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ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT.

45476 Coy.-S.M. Gillespie, W. J., 5th Bn. ([E] Rangoon).

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NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.

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25123 Sjt. Weaver, C. W., 2nd Bn. (Sabathu).

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INDIAN ARMY.

INDIAN ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Sub. Condr. Calcott, T., I.O.D.
Sub. Condr. Coleman, J. W., I.O.D.

Sub. Condr. Gibson, A., I.O.D.
Sub. Condr. (S.P.T. Condr.) Wade, J., I.O.D.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Condr. Tattersall, O., Sup. and Trans. Cps.
Sub. Condr. Davidson, W. L. L., Sup. and Trans. Cps.
A.-Condr. Neal, J. S., Sup. and Trans. Cps.
S.-Sjt. (A.-Sub. Condr.) Collis, G. F., Sup. and Trans. Cps.
S.-Sjt. (A.-Sub. Condr.) Curley, J., Sup. and Trans. Cps.
S.-Sjt. (S.-Sub. Condr.) Kitson, W. J., Sup. and Trans. Cps.
S.-Sjt. (A.-Sub. Condr.) Young, H., Sup. and Trans. Cps.
Sjt. Baker, F. A., Sup. and Trans. Cps.
Sjt. Donovan, W. J., Sup. and Trans. Cps.
Sjt. Hague, H., Sup. and Trans. Cps.
Sjt. Major, H. W., Sup. and Trans. Cps.
T.-Sjt. Grimley, F. R., Sup. and Trans. Cps.
T.-Sjt. Ledlie, F. B., Sup. and Trans. Cps.
T.-Sjt. Miller, H., Sup. and Trans. Cps.
Sjt. Pyne, W., Sup. and Trans. Cps.
T.-Sjt. Williams, G. E., Sup. and Trans. Cps.

INDIA UNATTACHED LIST.

43 Coy.-S.M. Packer, F., India Unattached List.
59 Coy.-Q.M. Sjt. Sinclair, J. B., India Unattached List.
16 Coy.-Q.M. Sjt. Sutherland, J. B., India Unattached List.
Sjt. Biggs, W., I.A.R.O.
35 Sjt. Dawkins, J., India Unattached List.
31 Sjt. Millar, G. H., India Unattached List.
Sjt. Moore, G. E., India Unattached List.
Sjt. Perrin, A. E., India Unattached List.
Sjt. Robbins, C. W., India Unattached List.
Sjt. Routledge, M. E., India Unattached List.
S.-Sjt. Sawyer, G. G., India Unattached List.
Sjt. Williams, V., India Unattached List.
S.-Sjt. Wood, E., I.M.L.
119 2nd Cpl. (A.-Sjt.) Coulton, G. C., India Unattached List.
Sub-Condr. Jameson, A. N., India Unattached List.

INDIA MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Sub-Condr. Wardell, C., India Misc. List.
S.-Sjt. (A.-Sub-Condr.) Colbourne, W. G., 35th Mule Cps.
S.-Sjt. (A.-Condr.) Sheppard, J., India Misc. List.

INDIAN MEDICAL UNIT.

1st Cl. Assist. Surgn. Cearns, W., India Medical Unit.
2nd Cl. Assist. Surgn. Hazle, W., India Medical Unit.
4th Cl. Assist. Surgn. Cooper, L. B., India Medical Unit.
4th Cl. Assist. Surgn. Lawrie, L. J., India Medical Unit.
4th Cl. Assist. Surgn. Hinder, B. A. P., India Medical Unit.
1st Cl. Assist. Surgn. McGrath, P. J., India Medical Unit.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Supt. Perkins, M. St. P., Telegraph Dept.
Deputy Supt. Pickering, H., Telegraph Dept.
Deputy Supt. Robinson, W. E., Telegraph Dept.
Anthony, L. A. T., Telegraph Dept.
Arkell, C. B., Telegraph Dept.
Cutting, A. B., Telegraph Dept.
Gonsalves, A. D., Telegraph Dept.
Gonsalves, G. F., Telegraph Dept.
Homer, W. W., Telegraph Dept.
Jones, E. W., Telegraph Dept.
Lovejoy, C. E., Telegraph Dept.
Vernom, A. W., Telegraph Dept.

INDIAN POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Supt. Rebello, C., Postal Dept.

INDIAN VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

26775 Farr.-S. Sjt. (A.-Farr.-Q.M. Sjt.) Palmer, A. V., Ind. Vet. Dept.

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Fifth Supplement, dated the 22nd September, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 19th September, 1919, pages 11781, 11782, 11787 and 11788.

War Office,
22nd September, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS & STAFF.

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The undermentioned appts. are made :—

GENERAL STAFF.

Brig.-Gen.—Bt. Lt.-Col. (temp. Lt.-Col.) T. H. Keyes, C.I.E., Supern. List, Ind. Army, from a G.S.O., 1st Grade, and to be temp. Brig.-Gen. whilst so empld. 28th July 1919.

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ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

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Comdt.—Hon. Brig.-Gen. M. T. Shewen, ret. Ind. Army, and to be temp. Brig.-Gen. whilst so empld. 16th Dec. 1918. (Substituted for the notification in the Gazette of 26th Aug. 1919.)

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COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

GENERAL STAFF.

G. S. O., 2nd Grade.—Bt. Lt.-Col. A. C. Ross, D.S.O., 20th Horse, Ind. Army. 10th Mar. 1919.

ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

Brig. Majs.—Capt. G. de la P. Beresford, M.C., 10th Lrs., Ind. Army. 9th Mar. 1919.

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Staff Capt.—Capt. C. F. F. Moore, 123rd Rif., Ind. Army (since decd.). 18th Feb. 1919.

The undermentioned appts. are made:—

GENERAL STAFF.

G.S.O., 2nd Grade.—Capt. K. G. Ireland, M.C., R.A., from a Brig. Maj., and to be temp. Maj. whilst so empld., *vice* Capt. (temp. Maj.) D. H. Acworth, M.C., 55th Rif., Ind. Army (decd.) 10th Mar. 1919.

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A.G.'s & Q.M.G.'s STAFF.

D.A.A.G.'s.—Maj. D. B. Ross, 19th Punjabis, Ind. Army. 30th Jan. 1919.

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SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

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Cl. H. H.—7th Feb. 1919.

Lt. W. E. Ronnfeldt, 152nd Punjabis, Ind. Army.

Lt. H. F. McIntyre, 37th Dogras, Ind. Army.

Lt. P. P. Jones, 85th Rif., Ind. Army. 17th Feb. 1919.

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ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

Brig. Comdr.—Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) W. J. Lambert, D.S.O., 29th Lrs., Ind. Army, and to be temp. Brig.-Gen. whilst so empld. 15th Mar. 1919.

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Supplement, dated the 23rd September, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 23rd September, 1919, pages 11859 and 11866.

War Office,
23rd September, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

A. G.'s AND Q.M.G.'s STAFF.

D.Q.M.G.—Bt. Col. C. Rattray, C.B., C.I.E., Ind. Army, and relinquishes the temp. rank of Brig.-Gen. 16th Aug. 1919.

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INFANTRY.

Labour Corps.

Lt.-Col. H. E. Whiffin (Ind. Army) ceases to be empld. with the Corps. 15 Sept. 1919.

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A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 31st October 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 102.—The services of Commander A. Hamilton, D.S.O., Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma, for employment as Principal Port Officer, Burma, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Captain E. J. C. Hordern, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 13th October 1919.

No. 103.—Commander E. H. Marsden, Royal Indian Marine, 1st Assistant Port Officer, Rangoon, was appointed to officiate as Principal Port Officer, Burma, from the 16th September 1919 to the 12th October 1919.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 104.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant to be Lieutenant Commander.

Richard Hart Garstin. Dated 9th October 1919.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th October, 1919.

No. 388-T.-19.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, and in pursuance of Section 47, sub-section (4) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), as in force in British India or as locally applied, the Railway Boad sanction the following alterations made by the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, under sub-section (1), clause (*f*) of the said section in the rules published with Railway Board's Notification No. 3-T-18, dated the 26th February 1919.

For the present Rule 3, *substitute* the following :—

Wharfage on Luggage and Parcels available for delivery.

3. Parcels and luggage which cannot be delivered from any cause or which are addressed "to be left till called for" will be kept at stations free of charge at owner's risk for 48 hours from mid-night of date of arrival, after which period a wharfage charge of 2 annas per maund or part of a maund for every 24 hours or part of 24 hours, with a minimum charge as for one maund, will be made.

No. 1913-E.-19.—The services of Mr. R. P. Jones, District Traffic Superintendent, in class II, grade 5, temporary, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, on special duty under the Railway Board, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

No. 1913-E-2-19.—Mr. E. A. Sims, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is placed on special duty under the Railway Board as an Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, in class II, grade 5, temporary, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 4th October 1919 and until further orders.

The 31st October, 1919.

No. 1400-E.-19—Mr. T. Beswick, Machine Shop Foreman, Eastern Bengal Railway, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent (Works Manager) of that Railway during the absence of Mr. J. A. Tomlinson, District Locomotive Superintendent, on privilege leave or until further orders.

No. 1539-E.-18.—With the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Philip William Craker is appointed to the Imperial Engineer Establishment of State Railways as an Assistant Engineer and is posted to the Nushki Extension Railway.

No. 1651-E.-18.—Mr. I. H. Lightowler, officiating District Controller of Stores, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Controller of Stores, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Stores Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 23rd September 1919.

No. 2100-E.-19.—Major F. H. Budden, R.E., Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is, on return from military duty, transferred from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to the North Western Railway.

No. 2100-E.-2-19.—Major F. H. Budden, R.E., Assistant Agent, North Western Railway, will hold officiating rank in class II (Supernumerary) of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways with effect from the 19th September 1919 and until further orders.

No. 2136-E.-19.—Mr. F. H. L. Strange, District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, is, on return from military duty, posted to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, as a temporary measure.

No. 2152-E.-19.—With reference to Railway Board's Notifications Nos. 1175-E.-19 and 1608-E.-19, dated respectively the 6th June 1919 and 29th July 1919, Mr. E. A. Sims and Mr. Moizud Din Sheikh, officiating District Traffic Superintendents, North Western Railway, reverted to their substantive appointments of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in grade 1 and grade 2, respectively, of class III of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 9th September 1919.

No. 2161-E.-19.—Sir Robert R. Gales, Kt., Chief Engineer, 1st class, State Railways (on leave), is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under the provisions of Article 650, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 31st October 1919.

No. 2221-E.-19.—Mr. H. W. [illegible]uggins, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent in class II of that Establishment with effect from the 8th September 1919 and until further orders.

R. McLEAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th October, 1919.

No. E.-957.—The services of Lieutenant F. T. Walsh, East Lancashire Regiment, Assistant Inspector of Clothing, Alipore, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 30th September 1919.

No. E.-957.—The services of Major C D. K. Greenway, Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Agra, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 15th October 1919.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,

Secretary, Indian Munitions Board.

GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Maymyo, the 15th October, 1919.

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (7) of section 4 of the Indian Non-ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918 (XVII of 1918), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notify that a license has been granted under sub-section (3) of that section to the undermentioned to carry on the business of winning, extracting, smelting, dressing, refining or dealing by way of wholesale trade in metal or metallic ore to which the said Act applies, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act :—

Serial No. of License.	Name of applicant.
1	Messrs. The Rangoon Wolfram Co., Ltd., Rangoon.
2	Messrs. The Kanbauk (Burma) Wolfram Mines, Ltd., Rangoon.
3	Messrs. Bird and Co., Calcutta.
4	Messrs. Wightman and Co. (of Rangoon), Ltd., Rangoon.
5	Messrs. William Jacks and Co., Rangoon.
6	Messrs. Foucar and Co., Ltd., Rangoon.
7	Messrs. The Mergui Tin Dredging Co., Ltd., Rangoon.

By order,

F. LEWISOHN,

Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

UCATION.

☞ *Continuation Sheets of the Supplement to the Gazette of India published at Calcutta.*

1919.

hs reported in India during the week
nformation :—

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern	Bombay City	1	1
		Ahmedabad District	2	...
		Thana District	23	20
	Central...	West Khandesh District	302	172
		Poona District	3	2
		Satara District	12	9
	Southern	Kolaba District	6*	5*
		Belgaum District	12	7
		Hubli Town	31	31
		Dharwar District	31	30
		Bijapur District	5	2
	Political Charges.	Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	53	29
		Mangrol Port	9	10
		Kathiawar Agency	59	30
		TOTAL	549	348
MADRAS.	...	Bellary District	100(a)	55 (a)
		Coimbatore District	72(a)	58 (b)
		Nilgiris District	3	...
		Madura District	34(a)	25 (a)
		TOTAL	209	138
BIHAR AND ORISSA.	Patna	Shahabad District	22	17
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr District	2	2
		TOTAL	24	19
UNITED PROVINCES.	Gorakhpur	Basti District	1	2
		TOTAL	1	2
PUNJAB.	Ambala ...	Rohtak District	3	5
	Lahore...	Amritsar City	1†	1†
	Rawalpindi.	Gujrat District	2†	1†
		Shahpur District	2	1
		Rawalpindi District	57	51
		Attock District	2†	2†
	Multan ...	Muzaffargarh District	1†	1†
		TOTAL	68	62

* Occurred between 10th and 14th October 1919.
(a) One imported. (b) Two imported. † Imported.

In the return for the week ending 11th October 1919, the following correction should be made :—
Punjab—Rawalpindi District read 61 cases, 44 deaths for 22 cases, 15 deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Pegu ...	Rangoon Town	4	4
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	2	2
		Henzada District	3	3
		Maubin District	1	1
	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	2	2
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	3	3
	Sagaing ...	Sagaing District	3	2
		TOTAL	18	17
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	76	55
		Nagpur District	108	70
		Bhandara District	19	15
		Chanda District	2*	1*
		Balaghat District	17	11
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore District	21	13
	Nerbudda	Chhindwara District	17	11
		TOTAL	260	176
MYSORE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	15	15
		Bangalore District	77	63
		Mysore City	15	11
		Mysore District	31	22
		Hassan District	30	17
		Kadur District	59	35
		Shimoga District	29	18
		Chitaldroog District	19	12
		Tumkur District	8	3
		Kolar District	13	9
		TOTAL	291	205
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Parbhani District	74	50
		Nander District	229	183
		Raichur District	27	15
		Usmanabad District	57	46
		Bidar District	138	137
		Mahbubnagar District	112	86
		Atrafibaldah Sarfikhas District	38	19
		TOTAL	675†	536†
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.	...	Peshawar Town	1	1
		Hazara District	1	...
		TOTAL	2	1
		GRAND TOTAL	2,097	1,499

*Imported

†Includes previous weeks. The actual number of cases and deaths during the week ending October 18th, were 317 and 236, respectively.

SIMLA :
The 30th October 1919.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 558-E.A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 22nd October 1919.

RESOLUTION.

In the Resolutions of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, cited in the margin,* revised scales of pay for the members of the Engineer establishments employed in the Public Works Department and State Railways were promulgated, together with certain measures of re-organization consequent thereon. The Government of India have lately had under consideration the question of the adequacy or otherwise of these scales, and they have arrived at the conclusion that, under present conditions, the existing rates of pay are insufficient. The Governor General in Council, with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, is, therefore, pleased to sanction the following revised scales of pay with effect from the 30th August 1919, the date upon which the Secretary of State's orders upon the subject were received in India. They are not applicable to engineers employed on State Railways, whose case is separately under consideration.

*No. 1101-E., dated 25th August 1905.
No. 1140-E., dated 15th October 1906.
No. 675-694-E., dated 24th April 1908.
No. 154-73-E., dated 11th February 1910.
No. 63-82-E., dated 18th January 1911.
No. 439-458-E., dated 15th May 1912.

Assistant and Executive Engineers.	Imperial Service.		Provincial Service.	
	Senior scale.	Junior scale.	Senior scale.	Junior scale.
1st year of service ...	...	450	...	300
2nd "	...	500	...	340
3rd "	...	550	...	380
4th "	700	600	500	420
5th "	750	650	540	460
6th "	800	700	580	500
7th "	850	750	620	540
8th "	900	800	660	580
9th "	950	850	700	620
10th "	1,000	900	740	660
11th "	1,050	950	780	700
12th "	1,100	1,000	820	740

Assistant and Executive Engineers.	Imperial Service.		Provincial Service.	
	Senior scale.	Junior scale.	Senior scale.	Junior scale.
13th year of service ...	1,150	1,050	860	780
14th "	1,200	1,100	900	820
15th "	1,250	1,150	950	860
16th "	1,300	...	1,000	...
17th "	1,350	...	1,050	...
18th "	1,400	...	1,100	...
19th "	1,450	...	1,150	...
20th "	1,500	...	1,200	...
21st "	1,500	...	1,200	...
22nd "	1,500	...	1,200	...
23rd "	1,600	...	1,250	...

Superintending Engineers.—Rs. 1,750—100—2,150 for both Imperial and Provincial Services.

Chief Engineers.—Rs. 2,750—125—3,000 for both Imperial and Provincial Services.

2. The increments will be given for approved service only, but after the first increment has been admitted by the local Government or Administration under which the officer is serving, subsequent increments may be drawn on the date on which they are due and may be admitted in audit without sanction of higher authority, provided that the local Government or Administration has not issued an order withholding the increment in any particular case, and subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 below.

3. Pay on the junior scale will be drawn by officers holding charges of less importance than a divisional charge, but no such officer will be allowed to draw more than the pay of the 8th year of service on the junior scale unless he is reported to be fully qualified for the charge of a division.

4. Pay on the senior scale will be drawn by officers holding charges of not less importance than the charge of a division.

5. Permanent service rendered in the ranks of Chief and Superintending Engineers will count towards increments, except in the case of officers promoted to the rank of Superintending Engineer before their seniors in the ordinary line on special conditions as regards relative seniority.

6. The initial salary which each officer now in the service will draw under the new scales of pay will be determined by his local Government. In determining the initial pay under the new scales it should be understood that, though local Governments are accorded full power to fix the pay of any officer within the maximum admissible for his length of service, no officer whose promotion has been retarded in the past is by reason of length of service entitled to claim a higher rate of pay under the new scales than that admissible to the officer immediately above him in the seniority list.

ORDERED that this Resolution be forwarded to the local Governments, Administrations and officers noted below, for information, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The Government of Madras, Public Works Department.

The Government of Bombay, Public Works Department.

The Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.

The Government of United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Public Works Department.

The Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department.

The Government of Burma, Public Works Department.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa, Public Works Department.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province.

The Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan.

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

The Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

Ordered also that this Resolution be communicated to the Home, Finance, Revenue and Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, Railway and Army Departments of the Government of India.

By order,

F. C. ROSE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 30th October 1919, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. The disturbance which lay off Cocanada on the morning of the 23rd crossed the coast during the day. It affected the weather in the Central Provinces and northeast India between the 23rd and 25th, when fairly widespread rain fell in these areas. Rainfall occurred daily in the south of the Peninsula and extended occasionally into the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan; the monsoon was, however, weaker than usual.

2. *Burma.*—In Upper Burma local rain fell on the 24th and 26th, and there were a few falls on two other days. In Lower Burma a few scattered falls occurred daily except on the 27th.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—In Chota Nagpur rainfall was nearly general on the 24th, and occurred locally or at individual stations on two other days. Local rain fell in Assam on 24th and 25th, in Bengal on the 24th and in Orissa on the 23rd and 24th; there were a few falls on one other day in Assam and Orissa, and on two other days in Bengal. In Bihar the week was rainless except for a fairly heavy fall at Naya Dumka.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There was no rain during the week in the United Provinces and Central India. In the east of the Central Provinces rainfall was nearly general on the 23rd, and occurred at a few stations on the 24th; in the west of the Central Provinces, Nagpur and Seoni received rain during the 23rd and 24th.

Northwest India.—Weather was dry.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall was nearly general in Mysore on the 24th, in Malabar on the 25th, 27th and 29th, and in southeast Madras on the 28th; rain fell locally or at a few stations during the rest of the week in southeast Madras, and on three other days in Mysore and Malabar. Local rain fell in the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan on the 26th, in the Madras Deccan on the 28th and on the north Madras coast on the 23rd; there were a few falls on one other day in the Bombay Deccan, on two other days in the Konkan and on three other days on the north Madras coast.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows :—

October	23rd.	Hazaribagh 2·12″, Nagpur 1·15″, Pendra 3·27″, Raipur 1·03″, Kodaikanal 1·33″, Coimbatore 1·20″ and Calingapatam 2·94″.
„	24th.	Monywa 0·96″, Maymyo 0·53″, Barisal 1·44″, Jessore 0·80″, Naya Dumka 1·25″ and Mercara 1·99″.
„	25th.	Cox's Bazar 1·31″, Narayanganj 0·95″ and Coimbatore 1·12″.
„	26th.	Monywa 1·58″.
„	27th.	Mandalay 2·29″, Ratnagiri 0·72″, Cochin 1·62″ and Trivandrum 1·15″.
„	28th.	Pamban 0·68″, Negapatam 1·35″, Madras 1·40″ and Nellore 0·78″.
„	29th.	Mercara 1·49″, Cochin 1·03″, Pamban 1·40″, Negapatam 3·08″ and Kodaikanal 1·81″.

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in excess in Chota Nagpur, Bihar and the Central Provinces East; and was 20 per cent. or more in defect in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, the United Provinces, Kashmir, Rajputana East, Gujarat, Central India, Berar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras Southeast, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North. It was either equal to the normal or differed from it by less than 20 per cent. in the Bay Islands, Upper Burma, the Central Provinces West and Malabar. No rain usually falls at this time of year in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind and Rajputana West.

The rainfall from the 2nd May to date is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Kashmir, Sind and Hyderabad North; and is 20 per cent. or more in excess in Chota Nagpur, Baluchistan, Rajputana West, Central India and the Central Provinces West. In the remaining divisions the rainfall of the period differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 30th October 1919. Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 2nd May to 30th October 1919. Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Last week.
Bay Islands	2·1	2·3	−0·2	66·4	94 1	− 27 7	−29	−30
Lower Burma	0·4	1·6	− 1·2	145·5	143·3	+ 2·2	+2	+2
Upper Burma	0·9	1·1	−0·2	40 0	45·2	−5·2	−12	−11
Assam	0·4	0·6	− 0·2	72·1	77·1	−5·0	−6	−6
Bengal	0 5	0·8	−0·3	71·2	73·3	−2·1	−3	− 2
Orissa	0·5	0·7	−0·2	63·7	56·0	+7 7	+14	+14
Chota Nagpur	1·0	0 4	+ 0·6	58·8	48·6	+10·2	+21	+20
Bihar	0·3	0·2	+ 0·1	48·5	49 6	−1·1	−2	−2
United Provinces, East	0	0·2	− 0·2	40 8	38·9	+1 9	+5	+5
United Provinces, West	0	0·1	−0·1	36 7	37 9	− 1 2	−3	−3
Punjab, East and North	0	0	0	21 7	21·0	+0 7	+3	+3
Punjab, South-West	0	0	0	8·1	7·8	+0 3	+4	+4
Kashmir	0	0·1	−0·1	5·0	7·8	−2 8	−36	−35
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0	0	5·4	5·5	−0·1	− 2	−2
Baluchistan	0	0	0	2·7	1·7	+1·0	+ 59	+ 59
Sind	0	0	0	3·3	4·6	−1·3	−28	−28
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	13·9	10·7	+ 3·2	+30	+30
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	−0·1	20·9	21 9	−1 0	−5	− 4
Gujarat	0	0·2	−0·2	25 8	23·3	+2·5	+11	+12
Central India, West	0	0·1	−0·1	37·5	29·2	+8·2	+28	+29
Central India, East	0	0·1	−0·1	60·0	40·7	+ 19 3	+ 47	+ 48
Berar	0	0·3	− 0·3	26·9	30 5	−3·6	−12	−11
Central Provinces, West	0·3	0·3	0	58 0	44·0	+14·0	+32	+ 32
Central Provinces, East	1·2	0·3	+0·9	54·7	49·1	+5 6	+11	+10
Konkan	[illegible]4	0·6	−0·2	91·5	94 9	−3·4	−4	− 3
Bombay Deccan	0·2	0 5	−0·3	27·3	26 7	+0·6	+2	+3
Hyderabad, North	0	0·3	−0·3	25·3	32·1	−6·8	−21	−20
Hyderabad, South	0	0·6	−0·6	25·1	28 5	−3·4	−12	−10
Mysore	0·5	0·8	−0·3	28·1	25·2	+2·9	+12	+13
Malabar	2·3	2·3	0	91·1	93·1	−2·0	−2	−2
Madras, South-East	1 9	2·5	−0·6	20·5	21·3	−0·8	−4	−1
Madras Deccan	0·1	0·7	−0·6	20·9	21·4	−0·5	−2	0
Madras Coast, North	0·4	1·8	−1·4	30·4	30·3	+0·1	0	+5

G. C. SIMPSON,
Offg. Director General of Observatories.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA ;
The 30th October 1919.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 25th October 1919.

Burma.—During the week light to moderate rain was general throughout the Province. In Lower Burma all operations for winter rice have been completed, while in Upper Burma reaping of autumn rice, gathering of ground-nuts and plucking of cotton continue. The condition of standing crops in Lower Burma and in irrigated tracts of Upper Burma is generally good. More rain is wanted in the deltaic and dry zone districts. The health of cattle is generally good. The price of unhusked rice in Rangoon remains unchanged at Rs. 150 and that of white rice for (specials) at Rs. 385.

Assam.—During the week the weather was seasonable but rain is wanted in the Surma Valley. Plucking of tea, sowing of pulses, and ploughing for mustard are in progress. Prospects of crops are fair Cattle disease is reported from three districts. The price of common rice continues to fall.

Bengal.—The week was rainless. Some rain now, especially in western districts, would be highly beneficial to winter paddy which is just coming into ears. Preparatory tillage for spring crops continues. Harvesting of early winter paddy and sowing of potatoes, oilseeds and pulses have commenced. The average price of common rice for the Province has fallen by about 1·50 per cent. One thousand two hundred and eighty persons received gratuitous relief in the Brahmanbaria Subdivision of Tippera.

The weekly report on famine in Bankura is as follows:—No rain fell during the week. Agricultural prospects are favourable but paddy on high land has suffered for want of rain. Relief works were closed. Numbers on special relief:—weavers 555, better class poor 2, total 557. Four hundred persons were relieved on daily doles by charitable societies. The public health, on the whole, is good. Outbreak of malaria is reported. The price of common rice varies from 5 to 5⅝ seers per rupee. Burma rice is being sold.

Bihar and Orissa.—During the week light to moderate rain was general in Orissa and Chota Nagpur but the rainfall was scattered in Bihar, light falls being reported from Gaya, Shahabad, Monghyr and the Santal Parganas. Harvesting of autumn crops is nearly finished. Threshing is going on. Preparation of lands for and sowing of spring crops are in progress. Standing paddy crop is doing very well. More rain is needed in parts of Darbhanga, Balasore, Sambalpore and Singhbhum. Gratuitous relief was given to 3,777 persons in Bhagalpur Sadar, 7,550 in the Santal Parganas, 5,763 in Angul, 4,884 in Cuttack, 7,099 in Puri and 551 in Hazaribagh. The number of persons attending relief works was 258 in Bhagalpur Sadar and 899 in the Santal Parganas. The price of common rice has risen in nine districts, fallen in five and remained stationary in the remaining districts as compared with that of the preceding week. The average price of local common rice at headquarters was 5·42 seers a rupee against 5·51 in the preceding week and that of maize 7·97 seers against 8·19 seers in the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from nine districts. During the week ending the 18th October, 16,842 persons were given gratuitous relief and 4,977 attended test works in nine Feudatory States of Orissa—*viz*:—Athgarh, Baramba, Dhenkanal, Hindol, Narsinghpur, Nayagarh, Bamra, Daspalla and Khandpara.

The weekly report on famine is as follows:—Famine tracts are unchanged. For week ending the 25th October in Angul including undeclared areas the number of persons gratuitously relieved was 4,763. In Bhagalpur Sadar relief workers were 258 and persons gratuitously relieved by poor houses, orphanages, village doles and kitchens 4,602, total under relief 4,860. In Banka relief workers were 113 and persons gratuitously relieved by poor houses, kitchens and village doles 13,928, total under relief 14,041. In Deoghar relief workers were 899 and persons gratuitously relieved by village doles 7,529, total under relief 8,428, grand total under relief 32,092. Conditions at Bhagalpur and Deoghar have much improved. Operations in those places are expected to be closed soon.

United Provinces.—During the week insignificant rain fell in Kheri but none elsewhere. Preparation of lands for and sowing of spring crops, harvesting of autumn crops, irrigation of late rice crops and picking of cotton continue. Standing crops are doing well. Prospects are favourable. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Cattle disease is slight. Fodder, water and market supplies are sufficient. Prices are mostly stationary.

Punjab.—During the week the weather remained dry. Rain is urgently wanted for spring sowings and for standing crops which are suffering from drought. Standing crops are average to good on irrigated and below average to average on unirrigated areas. Picking of cotton and reaping of other autumn crops continue. The expected yield is normal to good on irrigated and below normal to normal on unirrigated areas. Cotton is reported to have been slightly damaged by insects in two districts. Sowings of spring crops are in progress and are below normal to normal. Cattle are healthy and fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices have risen slightly in some districts and are stationary in others. They are generally above scarcity rates. Prices of wheat :—Rawalpindi 6¼, Ferozepore and Lyallpur 6¾, Lahore 7 and Ambala 7¼ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—During the week light showers fell in one tahsil. Sowing of spring crops and harvesting of certain autumn crops are in progress. The outturn of cotton is below average in Peshawar. Standing crops are generally average but prospects of crops on unirrigated areas in one district are reported to be poor. Prices of wheat :—Peshawar 7 7/16 and Dera Ismail Khan 6¼ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—No rain fell during the week. Prices are stationary. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—During the week the weather was generally dry and cold. Fodder is sufficient. Cattle disease at Gurez and cholera at Handwara are subsiding. Prices are fluctuating. Harvesting of autumn crops is concluding with fair outturn.

Rajputana.—During the week the weather was hot and clear. Harvesting of autumn crops is nearing completion with outturn fair to good. Spring sowings are progressing Pasturage and water are abundant. The condition of agricultural stock is good except in Kotah. Prices are stationary.

Central India.—No rain fell during the week. Harvesting of autumn crops and ploughing for and sowing of spring crops are in progress. Standing crops are in fair to good condition and their probable outturn is in fair to good except in Bhilsa where it is bad. Agricultural stock is generally good except for cattle disease in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Baghelkhand and Malwa. Prices are high.

The weekly report on famine in Bundelkhand is as follows :—Distress is not acute. Numbers on relief are decreasing. People are reverting to agricultural operations. No wandering or emaciation is reported and relief measures are adequate. Suspensions of land revenue are being granted. Takavi advances are sufficient. The public health is generally good. Prices range from 5¾ to 7¼ seers per rupee, save in Chhatarpur and Garauli where *kodon* is available from 8 to 9 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief in thousands :—works 3·4, gratuitous relief 6, total 9·4.

Central Provinces.—Light rain was received during the early part of the week in the eastern portion of the Provinces but the weather has since cleared up. Harvesting of autumn crops and picking of cotton continue. Cotton is being brought on the market in Nagpur and Wardha. Sowing of spring crops is proceeding rapidly and germination is satisfactory. The condition of standing crops is quite good. No deficiency of fodder and water is reported from anywhere. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition. Variations in prices are unimportant.

Feudatory States :—Rain fell in most of the States. Sowings of spring crops and harvesting of autumn crops are in progress.

The weekly report on famine and scarcity is as follows :—The public health is good except for a little malaria and influenza. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Relief operations were closed in the Jubbulpore district. Numbers on works in scarcity districts were 4,901 and on gratuitous relief 6,064.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in parts of the Konkan, Dharwar, and Kolhapur. Standing crops are flourishing except in parts of Hyderabad where cotton has been slightly damaged by insects and in parts of Larkana where it has been damaged by insects and where *juar* is withering. Harvesting of autumn crops generally continues. Cotton picking has commenced in parts of Khandesh, Nasik and Sholapur. Sowing for spring crops generally continues. Fodder supply is sufficient. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Prices of food-grains have fallen slightly in parts of Sind, Gujarat and the Deccan and are high but generally steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on famine and scarcity is as follows :—Standing crops are in good condition except in parts of Bijapur where they have been damaged slightly by grasshoppers.

Harvesting of autumn crops and sowing for spring crops continue. Relief operations have ceased in Belgaum. The number of persons on gratuitous relief including village servants on the last day of the week ending the 25th October was 13,518. The public health is generally good. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Cattle are in good condition. Prices of food-grains although high, show a tendency to fall. Relief operations will cease at the end of October in Ahmadnagar and Kathiawar and shortly thereafter in Poona and Bijapur. No separate famine telegram will accordingly be despatched from next week but necessary information will be included in ordinary season telegrams.

Hyderabad.—Scattered showers were received during the week. The average fall was 8 cents. Autumn and early rice crops are generally in fair to good condition. The former is being harvested. Spring sowings are progressing. Cattle disease is reported in some talukas of the Nalgonda, Warangal, Adilabad and Karimnagar districts. Prices of grains continue to be high and show a downward tendency. *Juar* is selling at 4 seers per rupee in the Raichur district.

The weekly report on famine is as follows :—The general situation is satisfactory. Relief works in affected parts of Mahratwara are to be closed at the end of November. Some parts of Telingana require relief for some months more. The number of persons on relief works is not increasing except in a few camps. Takavi is still being advanced to help spring and *tabi* cultivation. Prices of grains continue high but show a downward tendency. Rice is selling at 5½ seers and *juar* at 6½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief in thousands for week ending 16th October:—works 20, gratuitous relief 23, total 43.

Mysore.—During the week the rainfall was light to fair. Standing crops are in fair condition. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available. Prices are high but falling. Prospects of the season are fair but more rain is wanted in parts. Harvesting of rice, *ragi* and sugarcane is proceeding with outturn fair.

Coorg.—Moderate rain fell during the week. Rice crop is in good condition. Picking of cardamum and reaping of dry crops continue. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder for cattle are available. The public health is fair. Prices of food-grains are high.

Madras.—During the week the rainfall was very heavy in Ramnad, heavy in Vizagapatam littoral, Godavari, Malabar and Cochin, good in Ganjam, Kistna, Madras, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly, South Kanara, Travancore and the hills, fair in Vizagapatam Agency, Nellore, Chingleput and South Arcot and light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are in fair condition generally but they have been damaged in one taluka in Kistana by recent rain. Castors in parts of one Taluka in Anantapur have been affected by insect pests. Harvesting of paddy and dry crops is generally fair. Fresh sowings of paddy and dry crops are progressing. The condition of cattle is generally good. Water is sufficient except in parts of fourteen districts. Pasture and fodder are sufficient generally. Prices are generally falling. Prospects are fair generally.

The weekly report on famine in Ganjam is as follows :—Relief works 31 in Goomsur, 4 in Udayagiri, 26 in Kallikota and Attagada, 3 in Humma, Biridi, Palur and 1 in Ronabha are in progress. Labourers and small agriculturists are mostly affected. People are resorting freely to works and their physical condition is generally fair. Relief measures are adequate. Cloth distribution is being provided by private charity. Prices of rice in Goomsur 4·54, in Udayagiri 5, in Kallikota and Attagada 4·5, in Chatrapur 4·8 and of *ragi* in Kallikota and Attagada 6, and in Chatrapur 7·6 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief works were 59,983, and on gratuitous relief (incomplete figures) 86,705, total 1,46,688.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 20th September 1919.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependants of relief workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				BRITISH PROVINCES.						
	UNITED PROVINCES.									
	Etawah	480	145,000	23	...	1,919	1,910	1,942	...	...
	TOTAL UNITED PROVINCES	480	145,500	23	...	1,910	1,919	1,942	...	...
	BIHAR AND ORISSA.									
	Singhbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	376	...
	Suntal Parganas ...	...	...	2,360	...	...	...	...	594	12,263
	Ranchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4,920
	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	11,159
	Angul	...	...	918	...	...	...	...	2,582	9,191
	Manbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	...
	Bhagalpur	...	...	359	...	...	...	...	...	6,552
	Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	652
	TOTAL BIHAR AND ORISSA	...	...	3,632	...	...	...	...	3,841	44,737

No.	Name of District or State	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.			Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependants of relief workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BOMBAY.									
	Ahmednagar	6,618	945,805	7,990	3,712	3,769	7.481	15,471	..	...
	Poona	5,366	1,071,512	...	...	4,723	4,723	4,723	...	7,685
	East Khandesh ...	569	125,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	157
	Bijapore	5,707	862,973	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,861
	Belgaum	1,373	283,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,646
	Sholapur	1,316	161,493	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.548
	TOTAL, BOMBAY ...	20,844	3,149,283	7,990	3,712	8,492	12,204	20,194	...	14,897
	CENTRAL PROVINCES.									
	Bhandara	1,559	199,955	...	...	...	...	...	213	...
	Balaghat	1,424	84,630	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,139
	Bilaspur	7,592	1,146,223	...	...	...	...	...	969	383
	Betul	3,872	390,386	963	...	...	2,839	3,802	...	...
	Drug	2,629	320,242	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	3,328
	Damoh	2,816	333,047	..	...	...	...	...	184	...
	Raipur	9,776	1,324,856	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	2,843	1,930
	Jubbulpore	3,912	745,892	6,902	...	...	...	6,902	...	...
	Chanda	3,089	69,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
	Seoni	1,459	154,810	...	...	...	...	...	16	798
	Buldana	3,731	669,182	...	...	...	...	...	...	571
	Mandla	5,057	405,234	5,081	...	...	232	5,313	...	...
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	46,916	5,844,231	12,946	...	...	3,071	16,017	5,574	9,160

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF. Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependants of relief workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST." Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BENGAL.									
	Bankura	2,364	968,741	15,925	...	12,012	12,012	27,937	...	...
	TOTAL BENGAL ...	2,364	968,741	15,925	...	12,012	12,012	27,967	...	..
	MADRAS.									
	Ganjam	1,085	529,000	54,875	36,682	56,309	92,991	147,866	...	...
	TOTAL MADRAS ...	1,085	529,000	54,875	36,682	56,309	92,991	147,866	..	...
	CENTRAL INDIA.	**NATIVE STATES.**								
	Orchha State	555	93,858	...	...	140	140	140	...	...
	Datia State	911	125,000	2,607	1,974	2,458	4,432	7,039	...	...
	Samthar State ..	180	31,908	88	9	33	42	130	...	..
	Panna State	2,164	192,820	372	33	721	754	1,126	...	..
	Charkhari State ...	754·78	127,530	104	7	276	283	387	...	...
	Ajaigarh State ...	734	79,781	...	...	198	198	198	.	...
	Bijawar State ...	973	125,202	57	30	637	667	724	...	...
	Beoni State	121	20,121	...	...	168	168	163	...	...
	Chhatarpur State ...	1,118	166,985	...	...	929	929	929	...	...
	Sarila State	32·28	6,711	...	...	24	24	24	...	...
	Beri Jagir	32	4,219	129	...	11	11	140	...	...
	Gaurihar Jagir... ...	35	4,225	...	...	82	82	82	...	...
	Jigni Jagir	18	3,598	21	...	5	5	26	...	...
	Banka Pahari Jagir ...	5	1,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijna Jagir	8	1,326	...	...	7	7	7	...	...
	Dhurwai Jagir ...	15	1,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tori Fatehpur Jagir .	86	6,171	10	1	32	33	43	...	...
	Lugasi Jagir	45·83	6,738	9	2	96	98	107	...	...
	Nowgong Cantonment ...	...	7,000	...	...	85	85	85	...	..
	Naigawan Rebai Jagir ...	12·25	2,393	...	...	19	19	19	...	...
	Bilehri Muafi	5	3,000	...	...	2	2	2	...	...
	Alipura Jagir... ...	73	16,146	...	...	72	72	72	...	...
	Garrauli "	39	5,222	8	...	7	7	15	...	...
	Bibat "	16	5,387	...	...	129	129	129	...	...
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES.	7,882·61	1,038,128	3,405	2,056	6,081	8,137	11,542	...	...

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.						Grand total on relief.	TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.				Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependants of relief workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BOMBAY NATIVE STATES.									
	Kathiawar ...	2,562	217,876	..	...	...	...	...	...	3,759
	TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	2,562	217,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,759
	Eleven Feudatory States of Orissa.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,858	32,436
	TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,858	32,436
	Hyderabad	24,446	4,190,141	19,093	8,815	23,267	32,082	51,175	..	...
	TOTAL HYDERABAD ...	24,446	4,190,141	19,093	8,815	23,267	32,082	51,175	...	...
	TOTAL OF BRITISH PROVINCES.	71,689	10,936,255	95,591	40,394	78,732	122,197	218,956	9,415	68,791
	TOTAL OF NATIVE STATES	34,890·64	4,546,145	32,489	10,8[illegible]	29,348	40,219	62,717	6,858	36,195
	GRAND TOTAL OF BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES.	106,579·64	4,546,145	32,498	10,871	29,848	40,219	62,717	6,858	36,195

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 27th September 1919.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.						Grand total on relief.	TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.				Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependants of relief workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			BRITISH PROVINCES.							
	UNITED PROVINCES.									
	Etawah	480	145,000	...	...	1,919	1,919	1,919	...	...
	TOTAL UNITED PROVINCES	480	145,000	...	...	1,919	1,919	1,919	...	...
	BIHAR AND ORISSA.									
	Bhagalpur	...	...	520	...	...	...	520	...	7,7[illegible]
	Santal Parganas ...	...	...	2,796	...	...	...	2,796	...	11,7[illegible]
	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,26[illegible]
	Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	603
	Angul	...	...	874	...	...	...	874	2,41[illegible]	9,0[illegible]
	Manbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	...
	Singhbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	416	...
	TOTAL BIHAR AND ORISSA	...	...	4,199	...	...	...	4,199	8,076	37,451

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.						Grand total on relief.	TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.				Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependants of relief workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BOMBAY.									
	Ahmednagar	6,613	945,305	3,860	2,356	3,537	5,893	9,759	...	...
	Poona	3,866	1,071,512	...	...	4,698	4,698	4,698	...	7,5[illegible]9
	East Khandesh ...	569	125,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
	Bijapore	5,707	862,973	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,316
	Belgaum	1,273	283,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,318
	Sholapur	1,316	161,493	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,309
	TOTAL BOMBAY ...	20,844	3,449,283	3,866	2,356	8,235	10,591	14,157	...	13,639
	CENTRAL PROVINCES.									
	Bhandara	1,559	199,955	...	...	...	...	...	184	...
	Balaghat	1,424	[illegible]4,630	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,139
	Bilaspur	7,592	1,146,223	...	...	...	...	...	1,033	...
	Betul	3,872	390,386	997	...	...	2,879	3,836	...	...
	Drug	2,629	320,242	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	2,391
	Raipur	9,776	1,324,856	...	...	...	...	...	3,455	1,930
	Jubbulpore	3,912	745,892	8,144	...	...	...	8,144	...	...
	Chanda	3,089	69,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
	Seoni	1,459	154,810	...	...	...	...	...	16	798
	Buldana	3,731	609,182	...	...	...	...	...	...	458
	Mandla	5,057	405,234	5,411	...	...	...	5,411	...	...
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	44,100	5,511,184	14,552	...	...	2,839	17,391	6,088	8,727

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.			Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependants of relief workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BENGAL.									
	Bankura	2,364	968,741	18,067	...	7,852	7,852	25,919	...	...
	Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,203
	TOTAL BENGAL ...	2,364	968,741	18,067	...	7,852	7,852	25,919	...	7,203
	MADRAS.									
	Ganjam	1,092	531,000	54,639	37,006	54,340	91,346	145,985	...	...
	TOTAL MADRAS ...	1,092	531,000	54,639	37,006	54,340	91,346	145,985	...	...
	CENTRAL INDIA.	NATIVE STATES.								
	Orchha State ...	555	92,858	...	...	147	147	147	...	...
	Datia State	911	125,000	2,607	1,974	2,458	4,432	7,039	...	...
	Samthar State	180	81,908	88	9	33	42	130	...	...
	Panna State	2,164	193,820	372	33	721	754	1,126	...	...
	Charkhari State ...	754·78	127,530	...	7	268	275	275	...	...
	Ajaigarh " ...	734	79,781	...	...	180	180	180	...	...
	Bijawar " ...	973	125,202	70	...	673	673	743	...	...
	Beoni State ...	121	20,121	...	...	168	168	168	...	...
	Chhatarpur State ...	1,118	166,985	...	...	922	922	922	...	...
	Sarila State ..	32·28	6,711	...	...	26	26	26	...	...
	Beri Jagir	32	4,219	129	...	11	11	140	...	...
	Gaurihar Jagir ...	35	4,225	...	...	82	83	82	...	...
	Jigni Jagir	18	3,598	35	...	5	5	40	...	...
	Banka Pahari Jagir ...	5	1,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijna Jagir ...	8	1,826	...	...	7	7	7	...	...
	Dhurwai Jagir ...	15	1,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tori Fatehpur Jagir ...	86	6,171	...	...	32	32	32	...	...
	Lugasi Jagir ...	45·33	6,739	...	...	97	97	97	...	...
	Nowgong Cantonment ...	...	7,000	...	...	38	38	38	...	...
	Naigawan Rebai Jagir ...	12·25	2,393	...	...	19	19	19	...	...
	Bilehri Muafi	5	3,000	...	...	2	2	2	...	...
	Alipura Jagir	73	16,146	...	..	71	71	71	...	...
	Garrauli "	89	5,228	5	...	7	7	12	...	...
	Bihat "	16	5,387	...	...	127	127	127	...	...
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES.	798,204	1,078,128	3,306	2,023	6,094	8,117	11,423	...	...

No	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.			Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependants of relief workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BOMBAY NATIVE STATES.									
	Kathiawar	2,562	217,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	936
	TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES.	2,562	217,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	936
	Eleven Feudatory States of Orissa.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,014	27,306
	Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,014	27,306
	Hyderabad	24,446	4,190,141	17,090	8,200	16,823	25,023	42,113	...	...
	TOTAL HYDERABAD ...	24,446	4,190,141	17,090	8,200	16,823	25,023	42,113	...	...
	TOTAL OF BRITISH PROVINCES.	68,880	10,605,208	95,323	39,462	72,846	114,547	209,870	9,164	66,492
	TOTAL OF NATIVE STATES	34,890·64	5,446,145	20,396	10,223	22,917	33,140	53,536	7,014	28,242
	GRAND TOTAL OF BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES.	103,770·64	16,051,353	1,15,719	49,685	95,263	147,687	263,406	16,178	94,734

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 8810.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

POST OFFICE.

Simla, the 30th October, 1919.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, No. 229s-B.P., dated the 3rd October 1919, embodying the Administration Report of the Posts and Telegraphs of India for the year 1918-1919.

ORDERED that a copy of the letter be forwarded to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS OF INDIA

FOR THE YEAR

1918-19.

No. 229-S.B.P., dated Simla, the 3rd October 1919.

FROM—THE HON'BLE MR. G. R. CLARKE, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS,

TO—THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Posts and Telegraphs of India for the year 1918-19.

Charge.

2. The administration was in my hands throughout the year.

POSTS.—General Remarks.

General survey.

3. At the close of 1918-19 there were 99,074 postal officials, 19,445 post offices and 157,395½ miles of mail lines. During the year over 1,194 million articles, including nearly 31 million registered articles were posted; stamps worth Rs. 3 crores 52½ lakhs were sold for postal purposes; over 36 million money orders of the total value of Rs. 79½ crores were issued; a sum of nearly Rs. 16½ crores was collected for tradesmen and others on value-payable articles; over 3¾ million insured articles valued at over Rs. 113 crores were handled; customs duty aggregating about Rs. 24¾ lakhs was realised on parcels and letters from abroad; pensions amounting to nearly Rs. 56½ lakhs were paid to Indian Military pensioners; 11,844 lbs. of quinine were sold to the public. On the 31st March 1919 there were 1,677,407 Savings Bank accounts with a total balance of over Rs. 18¾ crores and 27,889 Postal Life Insurance policies with an aggregate assurance of over Rs. 3 crores 96 lakhs. The total revenue and expenditure for the year, after making the various administrative adjustments, amounted to Rs. 4 crores 70½ lakhs and Rs. 4 crores 32½ lakhs, respectively, leaving a surplus of 38 lakhs.

Principal events in the Inland post.

4. The most important event in the Inland post was the revision of the rates of postage on letters and parcels. The revision in the case of letters, which only affected letters exceeding 1 tola, came into force on the 1st January 1919. Prior to this date the rates of postage were ½ anna for letters up to 1 tola, 1 anna for

letters exceeding 1 tola but not exceeding 10 tolas and 1 anna for every additional 10 tolas. The new rates are ½ anna for letters up to 1 tola, 1 anna for letters exceeding 1 tola but not exceeding 2½ tolas and 1 anna for every additional 2½ tolas. The revision of postage rates from India to the United Kingdom and British dependencies had to be introduced as a result of the raising of the Imperial Penny rate by the British Post Office to 1½*d*. The increase in the postage rate on parcels between 20 and 440 tolas from 2 to 4 annas for every 40 tolas was made to meet the difficulty of handling the parcel traffic. Owing to congestion on the railways an enormous number of parcels, that would ordinarily be sent as railway parcels, were diverted to post offices and the Parcels Post was being used for the carriage of heavy merchandise, a purpose for which it was never intended. These revisions of postage rates were estimated to bring in an increase of revenue to Government to the extent of 24 lakhs a year.

At the request of the Mysore Durbar additional postal facilities were granted in the Mysore Province involving the opening of 28 experimental offices from 1st January 1919.

The number of deaths from plague which occurred during the year under report fell from 265 to 66. But the Influenza epidemic which swept over the country exacted a heavy toll from the Department, the number of deaths being 815. Some dislocation of work resulted from the outbreak of this epidemic at certain centres, but it is gratifying to record that the entire staff everywhere displayed great courage in carrying on their duties in spite of considerable inconvenience and personal risk.

Postal Co-operative Credit Societies were in existence at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Nagpur, Lucknow, Jalpaiguri, Chittagong and Sara with a total membership of 5,931 and a subscribed capital of Rs. 1,98,979. During the year 1,953 members were granted loans amounting to Rs. 3,30,243. All the Societies are making satisfactory progress.

5. The mail service to and from the United Kingdom continued to be a fortnightly one until the beginning of January 1919, when a weekly service was resumed. From the middle of December 1918 the letter mails for and from the United Kingdom were conveyed by the Marseilles route instead of by the all-sea route.

On two occasions during the year, *viz.*, on the 3rd April 1918 and the 16th December 1918, inward foreign mails for India from France, Italy, Switzerland, Portugal, New York, etc., were received at Madras *viâ* Colombo, where they had been landed by Messageries Maritimes steamers.

Two mail steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the "Shirala" with mails for India despatched from London between the 19th June and the 27th June and the "Tasman" with mails despatched from London between the 7th September and the 11th September, were lost at sea through enemy action.

Three other steamers named below were also lost at sea with mails for India on board: the "Omrah" with mails despatched from Paris between the 1st and the 7th May, the "Djennah" and the "Australian" with mails closed by the Marseille-gare post office between the 5th and the 16th July.

The difficulties of the British India Steam Navigation Company in supplying steamers for the various contract lines continued during the year under report. The Company were however able to provide an almost regular service between Calcutta and Rangoon (16 knots and 14 knots), Rangoon and Mergui (10 knots) and Bombay and Durban (10 knots) and an irregular service on six other contract lines.

The special arrangements introduced in 1917 for the transmission of mails from India to the Australasian Colonies had to be retained and the British India Steam Navigation Company continued to carry these mails free of any charge throughout the year.

From the 1st August 1918, an arrangement was introduced under which the originals and duplicates of correspondence for Europe are accepted at the same time by the post office, the originals being despatched by the first available mail and the duplicates retained for despatch by the next mail. Under this system 4,180

registered and 10,566 unregistered duplicate articles were posted in India between the 1st August 1918 and the 31st March 1919 and a sum of Rs. 3,088-12-0 was realised in special fees.

With the approval of the Postal Administration of the United States of America, an arrangement was also introduced during the year for the exchange between Calcutta and San Francisco, by the Pacific route, of articles of the letter mail for the United States and Canada specially superscribed for transmission by that route.

Owing to an outbreak of fire on the s.s. " Chindwara, " which was carrying the homeward mail in November 1918, the greater portion of the parcel mail was destroyed and the Department incurred heavy expenditure on account of payment of compensation. The cause of the fires could not be ascertained.

The initial rate of postage on letters addressed to the United Kingdom and the British Colonies and Possessions participating in the British Imperial Postage Scheme had to be raised from 1 anna to 1½ annas with effect from the 1st September 1918.

Owing to the shortage of shipping and high freights, merchants began to use the parcels post for exporting large quantities of spices. In consequence certain spices were prohibited from transmission by parcels post and the weight of letters for the United Kingdom, Europe and United States of America was limited to 8 ozs. at first and then to 2 lbs.

The rate of conversion from sterling to Indian currency and *vice versâ* in respect of foreign sterling money orders and British postal orders, which in September 1917 had been changed from 1*s*. 4*d*. to 1*s*. 5*d*. per rupee, had again to be altered in April 1918 to 1*s*. 6*d*.

Union rates of postage were made applicable with effect from the 1st September 1918 to articles of the letter mail for the civil post offices in Mesopotamia, and the parcels post and value-payable services between India and those offices were introduced from the 1st January 1919.

Mail communication was partially restored with Alsace and Lorraine and with the occupied territories in Palestine and Syria and the parcels post and the money order services were extended to Palestine. The foreign money order system was also extended to the British sphere of the Cameroons.

6. On the 31st March 1919 the total number of postal officials was 99,074 compared with 97,364 at the close of 1917-18. The figure includes 246 pensioned soldiers of the Indian Army and 108 women, of whom, 92 were Europeans or Eurasians. Pos

The number of officials dismissed was 442 against 490 in the previous year. Of this number, 181 were postmen or village postmen.

7. The following table gives details regarding 10,866 postal officials whose pay was raised during the year under report :- Inc

Head postmasters	3
Deputy postmasters	5
Sub-postmasters	454
Deputy sub-postmasters	3
Branch postmasters	182
Inspectors of post offices and head clerks in Superintendents' offices	9
Clerks and sorters	2,990
Mail guards	78
Overseers	88
Postmen and village postmen	2,792
Paid probationers	535
Runners	1,607
Other inferior servants in the Post Office	2,120
Total	10,866

In addition to the above all non-gazetted officials of the Post and Telegraph Department outside the cities of Bombay and Karachi, whose pay does not exceed Rs. 600 a month continued to receive the special war allowance approximating to 5 per cent. on their salaries, while officials on salaries of Rs. 70 and less have been granted this allowance at 10 per cent. on their salaries with a minimum of Rs. 2 from the 1st November 1918.

In Bombay and Karachi postal and telegraph officials have been given war allowances on the same scale as that granted to the officials serving under the local Government.

Field Post Office work.

8. During the year under report Indian Field post offices continued to work with the overseas forces in France, Egypt, Syria, Palestine, East Africa, Mesopotamia, Aden, South Persia and the Force in East Persia (formerly called Eastern Persian Cordon), and the Post Office was further called upon to serve the Salonika Force which was separated from the Egyptian Expeditionary Force and made an independent Force for postal purposes. This latter Force is now known as the Army of the Black Sea. The various Expeditionary Forces were served by 10 base post offices and 176 field post offices and the number of postal officials serving in the field increased to 2,261 as compared with 1,708 in 1917-18.

The outstanding feature of the Indian field postal arrangements during the year under report was the transfer from the Postmasters-General of Bombay and Punjab to the Director General of the administration and control of the field postal services in the several theatres of the war. This reorganisation made for greater efficiency in the arrangements, and, as a part of this scheme, a special Base Postal Depot was established at Bombay with effect from the 1st June 1918, from which date the Chief Base Office was abolished. The Base Postal Depot worked independently of the Bombay General Post Office and was placed under the control of a commissioned officer with the designation of Officer Commanding, Base Postal Depot. All executive work connected with the postal services and the Field postal staff attached to the various Indian Expeditionary Forces overseas (including recruitment and mobilisation), which used formerly to be done in the offices of the Postmasters-General, Punjab and Bombay, and in the Bombay General Post Office, was centralised in the Base Postal Depot. A small Base post office was also established at Karachi for the sorting of Army Mails for and from Mesopotamia and South Persia. Both the Base Postal Depot at Bombay and the Base Post Office at Karachi were under the direct control of the Director General.

The Base Postal Depot was divided into four sections, namely, (A) Inquiry, (B) Sorting, (C) Mobilisation and (D) Correspondence and Accounts. The Enquiry Branch of the former Chief Base Office, Bombay, was thoroughly reorganised at the instance of the Military authorities who desired that all information connected with the movements of troops should be kept strictly confidential. As there was some difficulty in getting a proper class of men to take up the appointments in the Inquiry Section, it was decided, with the approval of the Military authorities, to confine those appointments exclusively to lady clerks. This experiment proved very successful and I have received commendations from all sources of the excellent manner in which the work of this section was carried out. The staff consists of 1 lady superintendent, 1 assistant lady superintendent and 40 lady clerks.

The Card Index file maintained in the Inquiry Section had, at the close of the year, a record of the movements of 175,500 officers and men invalided from the Overseas Forces as against 133,000 at the close of the year 1917-18. The Card Index system continued to work most successfully. Out of 3,525,090 letters registered and unregistered) for officers and men received, 1,894,668 were redirected for delivery at Hospitals, Camps, Depots, etc., and 1,630,422 were returned to the country of origin for delivery to the senders as the addressees were either deceased or untraceable.

The Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force continued to be the most important of all the Expeditionary Forces served by the Indian Post Office, while the Egyptian Expeditionary Force and the Army of the Black Sea increased in importance during the year. One notable feature of the Indian field postal arrangements in the Army of the Black Sea is the establishment of a travelling field post office for money order work with a view to provide scattered units with facilities for sending money to their homes. This service has saved those units much inconvenience and has been greatly appreciated.

The work of the Indian Postal Services in all the theatres of the war was performed with great zeal and devotion to duty and many of the officials of the Department serving with each of the Forces have been granted distinctions or been mentioned in Despatches. Over 160 officials also were, during the year under report, rewarded departmentally for specially meritorious services in the Field.

The "Posts and Telegraphs Comforts Fund" continued to provide the members of the staff of the Department on Field Service with special comforts. The management of this Fund remained under Mrs. Sharpe who has been brought to the notice of the Government of India for valuable services rendered in India in connection with the war up to the 31st December 1918.

9. The weekly service was resumed with the homeward mail of the 11th January and with the inward mail of the 9th January 1919. Fifty-five steamers were despatched from the United Kingdom with letter and parcel mails for India and two were lost at sea through enemy action. The mails of eighteen steamers were transhipped at Port Said. In the reverse direction thirty-five steamers were despatched from Bombay with mails for the United Kingdom and all of them reached London safely. **Working of P. & O. contract.**

Post Offices and Postal Communications.

10. There were 19,445 post offices and 49,838 letter-boxes at the close of the year, or 35 post offices and 89 letter-boxes more than in the preceding year. The number of post offices in charge of school masters and other extra-departmental agents rose from 12,550 to 12,668. **Post offices, letter boxes and village postmen.** *(Appendix I, 23.)*

11. The total length of all mail lines by road, rail, river or sea was 157,395½ as detailed below:— **Postal communications.** *[Appendix I, 23.)*

——	Runners.	Railway.	Mail carts, horses, camels, etc.	Steamers.	Motor cars.
Mileage at close of 1918-19	91,105	35,227	11,366	18,447	1,250½
Increase (+) or decrease (—)	+119	+48	—783	+27	+278½

The extension of the railway in Baluchistan and the substitution of motor services have caused a considerable reduction in the total length of mail cart and horse services.

12. In recent years endeavours have been made to utilise motor transport instead of mail carts or tongas for the conveyance of mails wherever possible. The total length of the motor mail lines is 1,250½ miles, of which 278½ miles represent the increase during the year under report over the total length in the previous year. **Motor mail services.**

A list of the motor lines is given below:—

Bengal and Assam.

Gauhati-Shillong .. .. 68 miles.

Bihar and Orissa.

Hazaribagh-Suriya .. .. 42 „
Kalimati-Sakchi .. .. 3 „

Bombay.

Telegaon-Dabhada-Junnar .. .. 52 „
Vathar Railway Station-Mahableshwar .. .. .. 40 „

Central Circle.

Abu-Abu Road .. .. 13 „
Piparia-Pachmarhi .. .. 32 „
Sehore Cantonment-Khilchipur .. .. 93 „

Madras.

Trichinopoly-Tirumayam .. .. 46 „
Bolarum-Begampat Railway Station .. .. .. 10 „
Ootacamund-Ootacamund Railway Station .. .. 1 mile.
Mysore-Mercara .. .. 78 miles.
Kottayam-Mandakayar .. .. 35 „
Kadur-Mudigere .. .. 44 „
Mannady-Broadway .. .. ½ mile.
Mangalore-Puttur .. .. 32 miles.
Toungoo-Thandaung .. .. 29 „
Magok-Thabeitkyin .. .. 60 „
Aungban-Taunggyi .. .. 36 „

Field Post work.

Burma.

Kyaukmedaung-Wazinchaung	17 miles.
Tavoy-Hermingyi	24 „
Tavoy-Kyaukmedaung	27 „
Taunggyi-Taiyaw	13 „
Mergui-Sandawut	7 „
Taiyaw-Yawnghwe	10 „

Punjab and North-West Frontier.

Rawalpindi-Srinagar	196 „

United Provinces.

Kathgodam Railway Station-Brewery tonga stables (Naini Tal)	13 „
Dehra Dun-Chakrata	60 „

In addition to the above, motor mail services are also maintained in the following cities and the daily mileage run in each city is noted against it:—

Calcutta	662
Bombay	200
Karachi	55
Nagpur	45
Madras	456
Bangalore	80
Rangoon	67
Moulmein	29

Of the services mentioned above, those in the cities of Calcutta and Madras and that on the Rawalpindi-Srinagar line are worked departmentally, while all the others are worked under contract.

Postal Articles and Postage Stamps.

Statistics of postal articles. (*Appendix II, page 24.*)

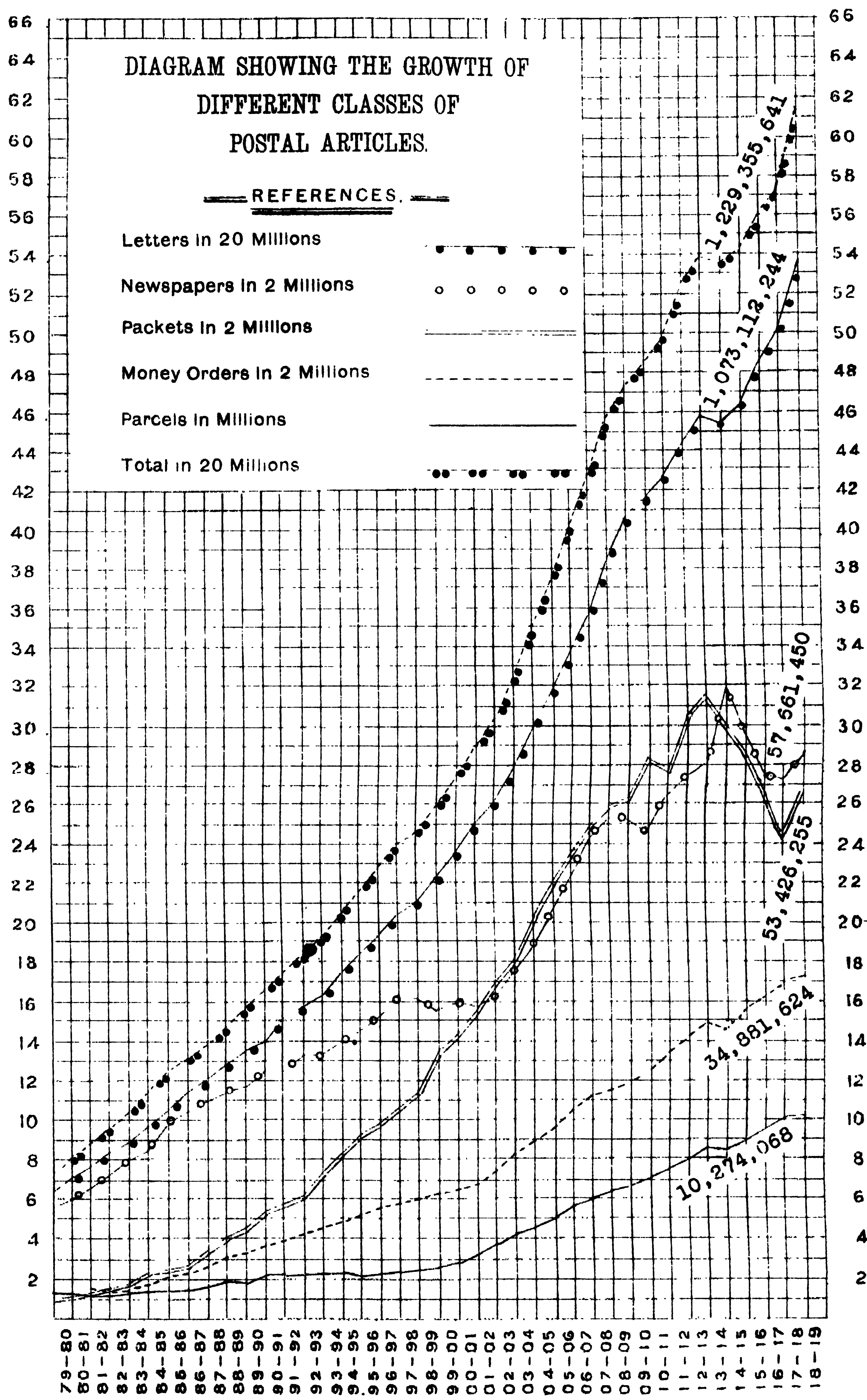
13. The total number of postal articles of all kinds, excluding money orders, transmitted during the year is estimated at over 1,194 millions, being 80 millions more than in the preceding year, as detailed below:—

Classes of postal articles.	1918-19.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—).
Articles of the letter mail.			
Paid unregistered letters	459,268,026	+34,360,023	+8·09
Unpaid letters	27,027,129	+2,527,367	+10·32
Registered letters and packets (including insured and value-payable)	23,441,214	+1,973, 519	+9·19
Postcards	565,131,610	+33,502,044	+6·30
"Registered" newspapers	57,661,450	+3,112,018	+5·70
Ordinary unregistered packets	47,680,023	+4,857,286	+11·34
Total	1,180,209,452	+80,341,257	+7·30
Articles of the parcel mail.			
Registered parcels	7,497,136	+280,977	+3·89
Unregistered parcels (including value-payable unregistered packets)	6,767,423	—167,366	—2·41
Total	14,264,559	+113,611	+·80
Grand Total ..	1,194,474,011	+80,454,868	+7·22

The diagram on the adjoining leaf shows graphically the growth of postal traffic in its principal branches since 1879-80.

Delivery Work.

14. It is computed that out of the total of 1,230 million articles and money orders which were posted, 99·75 per cent. were actually delivered or paid as compared with 99·78 per cent. out of a total of 1,149 millions in the preceding year.



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Heliozincographed at the Survey of India Offices Calcutta

15. The following details show the work done by Dead Letter Offices :— Work of Dead Letter Offices. (Appendix III, page 25.)

	1917-18.	1918-19.
Postal articles received in Dead Letter Offices	13,537,018	14,251,527
Re-directed to addressees	47 per cent.	46 per cent.
Re-directed to senders	37 per cent.	35 per cent.
Finally treated as undeliverable	2,161,335	2,731,671

In Bengal, Madras and Bombay alone 147 articles without address, many containing money or valuables, were posted every day on an average. In articles opened by the five larger Dead Letter Offices, cheques, hundies, currency notes, bills of exchange, coins and other property of the nominal value of over 14 lakhs of rupees were found, and the great majority of these were successfully re-directed to the addressees or the senders.

16. Owing to the continuance of the general dislocation of the foreign mail service, statistics of correspondence sent to and received from foreign countries during the year were not kept. Foreign correspondence.

17. The total number of parcels despatched by the foreign post from this country was 646,615 compared with 551,054 during the previous year, and the number received was 564,505 compared with 609,839 in 1917-18. There was thus an increase of 17·34 per cent. in the number of parcels exported and a decrease of 7·43 in the number imported. Foreign parcels.

The parcels sent to and received from the United Kingdom numbered 377,143 and 363,974 compared with 187,660 and 436,285, respectively, during 1917-18. In addition 2,339 parcels were despatched from India through the medium of the Peninsular and Oriental Company while none were received in this country through that agency.

18. The aggregate value of stamps issued for sale from treasuries was :— Postage stamps.

Ordinary postage stamps and postal stationery.	Rs. 5 crores 70 lakhs—increase 82 lakhs.
Service postage stamps and postal stationery.	Nearly Rs. 83½ lakhs—increase 16¼ lakhs.

The varieties of ordinary postage stamps and postal stationery issued in the largest quantities from the Central Stamp Depots were as follows :—

	Number issued in 1917-18. (In millions).	Number issued in 1918-19. (In millions).
¼ anna single postcard	211⅓	242⅞
½ anna adhesive stamp	159	163
½ anna reply postcard	93	115¼
1 anna adhesive stamp	97½	100½
Small ½ anna envelope	86½	97⅞
¼ anna adhesive stamp	95	88½

The steady decline in the sale of ¼ anna stamps is largely due to increase in the price of paper. Postcards of private manufacture are much more expensive than they used to be, so the public are making greater use of Government postcards.

The total number of stamp booklets issued from the Central Stamp Depots was 3,871,261 compared with 3,902,268 in 1917-18, the decrease being .79 per cent. Trade advertisements were printed on the covers and interleaves of a number of these booklets.

In addition to postage stamps, non-judicial and court-fee stamps are sold in many post offices but, except in Burma, postmasters act as private vendors of these stamps which do not form part of the Post Office balance. In Burma where such

stamps are kept by postmasters in the same way as postage stamps, the sales, during the year amounted to Rs. 79,217-8-0 against Rs. 75,945-8-0 in 1917-18.

Insured and Value-payable Post.

Insurance business.

19. The number of insured letters and parcels posted was 3,845,189 of the aggregate declared value of more than 113 crores of rupees, being an increase of 239,144 or 6·63 per cent. in number and 26·66 per cent. in value. The insurance fees realised amounted to nearly 16 lakhs of rupees.

Claims for compensation.

20. The number of claims for compensation received in respect of insured articles was 449, of which 187 were admitted as well-grounded. The total amount paid as compensation was Rs. 47,643 against Rs. 38,701 in 1917-18. Recoveries to the extent of Rs. 25,874 were, however, made so that the net loss to the Department was Rs. 21,769 compared with Rs. 18,737 in the preceding year.

Value-payable business.

21. The number of value-payable articles posted increased from 10,068,093 to 10,140,954 and the aggregate amount specified for recovery from Rs. 14,45,14,114 to Rs. 16,46,71,822, an increase of 13·95 per cent.

In Calcutta alone 2,423,094 value-payable articles were posted, the total sum recoverable thereon being Rs. 3,52,46,954. The corresponding figures for the city of Bombay were 1,211,926 value-payable articles posted and Rs. 2,13,08,891 specified for recovery.

The number of value-payable articles despatched from India to Ceylon was 122,303 representing a total sum of Rs. 16,59,166 as compared with 152,284 articles valued at Rs. 19,19,406 in 1917-18.

Money orders.

Money order business generally. [*Appendix IV (a), page 26.*]

22. The total number of money orders of all kinds, inland and foreign, issued was over 36 millions of the aggregate value of Rs. 79½ crores as compared with over 35 million money orders for Rs. 75¼ crores in the preceding year.

Inland money orders. [*Appendices IV (b) & IV (c), pages 27 and 28.*]

23. More than 34¾ million inland money orders, ordinary and telegraphic, for a total sum of over 69¾ crores of rupees were issued on which 76½ lakhs of rupees were realised as commission. There was an increase over the previous year of 2·88 per cent. in number and 11·40 per cent in value.

Telegraphic money orders. [*Appendix IV (b), page 27.*]

24. The number of telegraphic money orders issued fell from 875,012 to 828,740 while their total value increased from Rs. 6 crores 21 lakhs to Rs. 6 crores 44 lakhs. The commission realised was Rs. 6,74,165 as compared with Rs. 6,55,242 in the preceding year.

Foreign money orders. [*Appendix IV (d), page 29.*]

25. In the sterling exchanges, which are in force with the United Kingdom and British Dominions and with foreign countries generally, the total number of money orders sent and received was 314,521 of the aggregate value of £4,467,589 as against 268,123 orders for £4,490,313 in the preceding year.

There was a remarkable increase in the remittances from India to the United Kingdom, the number and amount of such remittances being 98,006 and £339,340 in 1917-18 compared with 159,033 and £832,020, respectively, during the year under report.

Foreign rupee money orders which are exchanged with Ceylon, the Portuguese Settlements in India, East Africa and the Far East, fell from 606,444 to 504,008 in number and from Rs. 5 crores 48 lakhs to Rs. 2 crores 73 lakhs in amount.

Remittances to India exceeded those from this country, the balance in India's favour being over £2.730,000 on sterling money orders and Rs. 2,20,90,000 on foreign rupee orders. In the sterling money order exchanges, the largest amounts were received from Egypt (£2,672,749), Union of South Africa (£369,599), the United Kingdom (£355,081), Italy (£65,107), France (£18,244), New Zealand (£17,783), Queensland (£15,446) and New South Wales (£15,000) and in the rupee exchanges from Ceylon (Rs. 89 lakhs), the Federated Malay States (Rs. 80 lakhs), the Straits Settlements (Rs. 36 lakhs) and British East Africa (Rs. 19 lakhs).

26. The following figures show the year's transactions in British postal orders :— British postal orders

—	Sold in India.		Paid in India.		Commission realized.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
		£		£	
1918-19	140,864	91,957	332,850	170,472	14,212
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) ..	—16,474	—747	—102,423	—47,885	—3,566

Nearly two-thirds of the orders sold were for 5,10 and 20 shillings, although there are 41 denominations of postal orders ranging from 6*d.* to 21*s.* The field post offices with the Indian Expeditionary Forces overseas sold 31,139 orders of the total value of £18,492.

Of the orders cashed, 18,171 for £11,091 were originally issued in India.

Post Office Savings Bank.

27. The number of active accounts was 1,677,407 representing an increase of 2·43 per cent. The total balance at the credit of depositors was 18 crores 82 lakhs, which exceeded the balance of the preceding year by nearly 2 crores 24 lakhs or 13·51 per cent. The average balance at the credit of a depositor was as compared with Rs. 101 in 1917-18. General results. [*Appendix V(a), page 30*].

28. Investments during the year in Government securities through the Post Office are shown in the following statement :— Transactions in Government securities.

—	Government Promissory Notes. (Nominal value.)			Investment certificates for fractional amounts of Government Promissory Notes. (Nominal value.)	
	Purchased.	Sold.	Held in custody of Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on behalf of depositors.	Purchased.	Sold.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	5,76,40,450	8,02,925	4,38,58,800	1,22,208	1,45,031
Increase (+) or decrease (—)	+1,18,04,075	—14,05,600	+72,89,925	+1,05,549	+21,218
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—)	+25·75	—63·64	+19·93	+633·59	+17·14

The transactions in Government promissory notes were mainly in War Bonds 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928. Of the total value of the notes held on behalf of savings bank depositors securities of the nominal value of Rs. 77,52,900 are of the 2nd Indian War Loan.

Financial result of working the Post Office Savings Bank.

29. The following estimate of the financial result of working the Savings Bank is prepared in accordance with Resolution No. 2428, dated the 13th May 1902, of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department :—

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Interest at 3½ per cent. per annum on total balance at credit of depositors.	57,83,454	Interest actually paid to depositors	46,87,601
		Estimated cost of managing the Bank	5,86,911
Total ..	57,83,454	Total ..	52,74,512

Miscellaneous Post Office Matters.

Post Office Guarantee Fund. [*Appendix VI, page* 32.]

30. The surplus of receipts over charges in the Guarantee Fund during the year was Rs. 23,265 against Rs. 28,799 in 1917-18. The amount decreed against the Fund was Rs. 12,674 compared with Rs. 7,179 in the previous year and a sum of Rs. 7,575 was paid in compassionate gratuities to deserving postal officials and their families. The balance of the Fund was Rs. 10,73,891.

Complaints by the public.

31. The number of complaints made by the public was 112,724 as against 93,991 in 1917-18. Of the total number 32 per cent. were found to be justified as compared with 34 per cent. in 1917-18, while 55,064 or 48 per cent. proved to be groundless. In the remaining cases either no definite conclusion could be arrived at or the investigation had not been completed by the end of the year.

Compensation for uninsured registered articles.

32. Compensation amounting to Rs. 6,636 was paid during the year in respect of inland uninsured registered letters, packets and parcels lost or damaged in course of transmission by post.

Offences by postal officials. [*Appendix VII, page* 33.]

33. The number of postal officials dealt with for criminal offences was 443, of whom 241 were convicted in Court and the remainder punished departmentally, against 419 offenders and 232 convictions in the preceding year. The defalcations and losses amounted to Rs. 49,326 compared with Rs. 43,165 in 1917-18. By the end of the year adjustment had been effected to the extent of Rs. 28,079 of which only Rs. 3,536 was written off.

Offences by other persons.

34. The offences against the Post Office committed by persons not belonging to the Department included 35 cases of money order fraud involving a sum of Rs. 5,640 and 4 cases of fraudulent withdrawal from the Savings Bank of sums amounting to Rs. 1,238. There were 121 cases of theft and Government money amounting to Rs. 16,135 was stolen from mails and post offices. Excluding the losses due to highway robberies which are dealt with in the next paragraph, the total amount stolen was Rs. 23,013 of which Rs. 4,782 was recovered and Rs. 1,414 was written off as finally lost, Rs. 16,817 remaining unadjusted at the close of the year.

Highway robberies of mails.

35. Three runners were murdered : one in the Kohat district, one in the district of Chanda and the third on his way from Drosh to Chakdara. The coachman of a tonga carrying mails on the Poona to Sirur mail line in the Poona district died of wounds received in an encounter with a gang of robbers who attacked and plundered the mails. In the Peshawar district a mail peon, on his way back to the post office from the Jehangira Railway Station, was strangled to death. No trace of the culprits was obtained in any of these cases.

Of the total number of robberies twenty occurred in British Territory and four in Indian States. The entire mails were recovered in five cases, and a portion in eight. The loss to Government up to the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,758. Prosecutions were instituted in four cases in three of which convictions were obtained.

Other casualties.

36. There were several mishaps during the year resulting in the death of servants of the Post Office.

A runner was drowned in his attempt to recover a mail bag from a river into which it had been thrown by a lunatic; another was accidentally shot dead by a constable of the Gwalior State Police who was escorting the mails; while a third met his death from a snakebite. A sub-postmaster was murdered by an overseer under the influence of liquor. The latter was condemned to death. A mail peon was run over and killed while attempting to jump on to the footboard of a moving train and a sorter was burned to death by the explosion of a kerosine stove in a mail van.

Buildings.

37. The most important buildings completed during the year were the joint Post and Telegraph Office at Sholapur and the combined Post and Telegraph Office at Karachi City. Among other less important projects finished were :—

(1) New buildings for the post offices at Jorhat, Kalaw and Ballia.

(2) An extension to the Instrument Fitting Shop and Godown in the Telegraph Workshops at Alipore.

(3) Additions and alterations to the Khulna post office building and to the stables at Apollo Bundar.

(4) Quarters for Deputy Postmaster-General (Traffic), Superintendent of post offices (Traffic) and telegraphists at Patna.

The construction of a new telegraph office building at Simla was commenced during the year.

Financial results of working the posts in Kashmir.

38. The revenues obtained from post offices situated in the Kashmir and Jammu State was Rs. 3,41,949 as compared with Rs. 3,08,239 in 1917-18 and Rs. 2,69,115 in 1916-17, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,90,371, as against Rs. 3,09,487 in 1917-18 and Rs. 2,86,054 in 1916-17, the actual deficit during the year being Rs. 2,48,422. The growth in expenditure was chiefly owing to the establishment of the departmental motor mail service between Rawalpindi and Srinagar, the approximate cost of the service in Kashmir territory during the year under report being Rs. 2,83,129.

Non-postal Branches of the Post Office.

Post Office Insurance Fund. [Appendices VIII (a), VIII (b) and IX, pages 34 to 36]

39. There were 1,774 new Life Insurance and Endowment Assurance policies of the aggregate value of Rs. 27,76,170 against 1,566 for Rs. 22,81,293 last year. The number taken by pure Asiatics was 1,693. Three women were insured during the year so that there were 30 female policy holders in all.

Two new contracts for monthly allowances were entered into, the amount secured being Rs. 32, both of them were Life Annuities purchased from the Post Office under Article 807 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The total sum realized on account of premia on old and new policies taken together amounted to Rs. 15,28,672, compared with Rs. 15,08,758 representing revised figures for the previous year. Claims to the extent of Rs. 11,89,457 were discharged compared with Rs. 10,26,972 in 1917-18, while 414 policies for a gross sum of Rs. 3,94,385 lapsed or were surrendered or cancelled.

Receipt of salt revenue.

40. The Post Office acted as an agent for the receipt of salt revenue at certain selected offices in the Punjab and North West Frontier, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Assam, and Central Circles. It will be seen from the following figures that, except for a slight increase in the value of salt indented for, there was a falling off in this class of business, owing mainly to the restriction referred to in my last report which continued to be in force throughout the year under review : —

		1918-19.	1917-18.
Post offices authorized to receive salt revenue ..	Number	363	353
Indents received	"	635	1,263
Quantity of salt indented for	Mds.	460,235	473,432
Value of salt indented for	Rs.	6,95,405	6,87,631
Postal commission realized	Rs.	905	1,012

The increase in the amount of salt revenue received was to some extent due to the enhancement of the through-traffic charge on all salt supplied from Khewra,

Sambhar and Pachbadra from 3 to 6 pies a maund from the 1st March 1918, and to a further increase of the same charge on Pachbadra salt from 6 to 9 pies a maund from the 1st March 1919.

Sale of quinine.

41. The Post Office obtained 11,844 lbs. of quinine for sale to the public during the year under report compared with 17,307 lbs. in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the short supplies and increased price of the drug.

Payment of Indian military pensioners.

42. The number of men of the Indian Army whose pensions were paid through the agency of the Post Office in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province was 83,252 as compared with 76,611 in 1917-18, the amount disbursed being Rs. 56,46,718 against Rs. 53,31,750 in the previous year. The Post Office received Rs. 42,350 as commission for this special service.

Post Office cash certificates. [*Appendix* V(*b*), *page* 31.]

43. The amount invested in Post Office cash certificates was over 3 crores 16 lakhs of the nominal value of 4 crores 8 lakhs, compared with an investment of 10 crores of the nominal value of 12 crores 90 lakhs in the previous year. The amount repaid to investors was over 3 crores 97¾ lakhs, compared with 1 crore 11½ lakhs in the preceding year.

Financial results of the Post Office.

Financial position of the Post Office. [*Appendix X, page* 37.]

44. The Post Office accounts show the following results :—

—	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1917-18	4,16,10,225	3,54,24,461	61,85,764
1918-19	4,53,02,802	3,96,59,483	56,43,319

After allowing for the sum of Rs. 6,97,320 charged against the Post Office in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India and after making the usual adjustments, notably in connection with free services rendered by or to the Department, the net surplus was Rs. 38,02,465 as compared with Rs. 46,51,397 for the previous year. This amount is exclusive of any credit for the maintenance of unremunerative post offices and lines required for military or political purposes. The decrease in the surplus is largely due to the cost of the special war allowance given to the staff and partly to the increased cost of all postal services arising from the high prices prevailing in the country.

TELEGRAPHS.—General Remarks.

General survey.

45. At the close of the year under review the total number of telegraph officials was 11,298 of whom 202 were women. The number of telegraph offices was 10,373 of which 8,894 were open to the public. The latter comprised 185 departmental offices, 3,368 combined post and telegraph offices, 5,334 Railway and 7 canal offices.

During the year 21,314,943 telegrams were transmitted over the lines of the Department, an increase of 1,417,156 over 1917-18.

The total number of signalling operations entailed in the transmission of all telegrams from the office of origin to the office of destination was 99,814,395 with an average of 4·49 operations per telegram as against 4·76 for 1917-18.

The necessity for conserving stores referred to in the reports for the last two years continued throughout a large part of the year under review, and the construction of new lines was again practically confined to meeting urgent military and political requirements. The policy of dismantlement and reconstruction with a view to recovering materials not absolutely necessary in existing lines was continued, and after the signing of the armistice, it was found possible to take in hand some of the more urgent work required by the Railway and Civil Administrations. The net addition to the telegraph and telephone system was 100 miles of line and 9,566 miles of wire and cable conductors, and on the 31st March 1919, the whole system consisted of 87,814 miles of line and 357,472 miles of wire and cable conductors.

Statistics maintained by 58 of the principal offices showed that 25 per cent. of the telegrams handed in were transmitted within 10 minutes of acceptance and 42 per cent. within 20 minutes, also that 58 per cent. of the telegrams received for delivery were sent out to the addressees within 10 minutes of receipt.

The total receipts of the Telegraph Department amounted to Rs. 3 crores and 24 lakhs nearly, and the working charges to Rs. 1 crore and 47 lakhs, as against Rs. 2 crores and 47 lakhs and Rs. 1 crore and 27 lakhs, respectively, for the previous year.

The chief items of revenue were : —

	Rs.
Fees on telegrams	2,52,79,000
Claims from railways and canals	30,83,000
Claims from guarantors	1,01,000
Rent of telephone connections	11,95,000
Royalties from telephone Companies..	1,28,000

46. With effect from the 1st September 1918, the charges for inland ordinary telegrams were increased from 8 annas for a telegram of 12 words or less, with half an anna for every additional word, to a uniform rate of one anna a word with a minimum of 12 annas; and the charges for inland express telegrams were raised from Re. 1 for 12 words or less, with two annas for every additional word, to a uniform rate of 2 annas a word with a minimum of Rs. 1-8-0. Prin

Consequent on the increase in the rates for inland telegrams, the rates for telegrams between India and Ceylon were revised with effect from 1st February 1919. An "Express" service was introduced at the rate of two rupees for twelve words, with three annas for each additional word, and the existing service at the rate of one rupee for twelve words with two annas for each additional word was classed as "Ordinary."

Certificates in telegraphy were granted to 116 soldiers and 436 post office clerks.

The Co-operative Credit Societies at various Central Telegraph Offices have all continued to do very good work.

The sum of Rs. 2,14,182 was disbursed to the members of the signalling establishment as overtime allowance for the disposal of work outside the ordinary hours of duty, as compared with Rs. 1,51,850 in the preceding year. The increase was due to the abnormally large number of absentees during the epidemic of influenza, to the replacement of the skilled telegraphists deputed on Field Service by less highly trained and experienced operators and to the growth in traffic.

A sum of Rs. 2,38,902 was earned by telegraphists as "Pie-money" or remuneration for messages disposed of in excess of certain standards, the corresponding amount for 1917-18 being Rs. 2,06,096. The increase in pie-money earnings is due partly to the growth of traffic and partly to the shortage of staff which necessitated men working overtime.

During the year an epidemic of influenza spread over many parts of India and caused considerable dislocation in the work of telegraph offices. Great difficulty was experienced in the disposal of traffic which did not diminish while the epidemic lasted.

The system for the recruitment of probationers for the signalling establishment has not been altogether satisfactory. It involved taking candidates into the training classes at the age of 15--16 years, before they had completed their school education. With a view to remedy this, it has been decided to open telegraph training classes in approved schools all over India, and to arrange that the special course of training in telegraphy should occupy 2 hours a day, the rest of the time being devoted to general education. The first training classes under these conditions were opened in the Scottish Churches Collegiate School at Calcutta on the 26th February 1919 and in St. Andrew's Colonial Homes at Kalimpong on the 6th March 1919 and the first batch of students will pass out about the beginning of

the year 1921. Arrangements are being made to open classes in other schools throughout the country.

In the course of the year, considerable improvements have been made in the pay and prospects of the members of the signalling establishment and of the clerical establishment employed in signal offices. The pay of telegraphists was raised with effect from the 1st January 1919 and the revised scales are particularly designed to attract recruits by a good starting pay, which now compares very well with that offered by other employers. The Telegraph Masters, Deputy Superintendents and officers in the 2nd Division of the Superior Traffic Branch benefited by a revision which took effect from the 1st March 1919 and at the same time eight appointments of Deputy Superintendents in the special class were transferred to the 2nd Division of the Superior Traffic Branch. A considerable addition was also made in the number of allowances given to telegraphists selected to perform duties of a special nature. The case of women telegraphists also received consideration, and it has been arranged from the 1st August. 1918 that the pay and war allowances drawn by women telegraphists shall not be less than Rs. 60 a month in Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi and Rs. 50 a month at other places.

A scheme for improving the pay and prospects of clerks in signal offices was introduced from the 1st March 1919, and among the benefits of the scheme is the eligibility of literate peons for promotion to the lowest grade of the clerical service. A time scale has been applied to some of the clerical appointments which should remove a long standing complaint of slow promotion. The total annual cost of these revisions amounted to 9 lakhs.

During the year under review the pay and prospects of the following branches of the staff were materially improved :—

The Technical Branch, generally.

The Engineering Branch, Deputy Superintendents.

The Engineering Branch. Inspecting Telegraph Masters and Telegraphists.

The Engineering Branch, Telephone Supervisors.

The Engineering Branch, Telephone Inspectors.

The Engineering Branch, Telephone Operators.

The Enginering Branch, Circle and Divisional Clerks.

The Clerks and petty Establishments of the Stores and Workshops.

Improved prospects were also opened to Deputy Superintendents of the Engineering Branch by the creation of the Superior Engineering Branch, II Division.

Demands from the field for technical personnel continued to be very heavy up to the declaration of the armistice and the greatest difficulty was experienced in meeting them without impairing the telegraph service in India. It was hoped that a substantial number of men would be released at the beginning of 1919 but traffic in the field continued to be so heavy that this was not possible. The result was that at the end of March 1919 the Telegraph contingent in Mesopotamia numbered 3,547 composed as follows :—

Superior Officers	14
Deputy Superintendents	25
Telegraphists (Inspecting, Civil, Military, and Unattached List) ..	507
Telegraph Masters	18
Clerks	163
Sub-Inspectors, Linemen and Workmen	2,129
Other Staff	691

The total personnel supplied to Mesopotamia since the commencement of the Military Operations in 1914 amounted to:—

Gazetted Officers	16
Upper Subordinates	39
Traffic (Civil, including Telegraph Masters and Clerks)	701
Traffic (Military)	774
Line Staff	450
Workmen	5,107
Artisans	180
Followers	910
Total ..	8,177

The approximate value of telegraph stores issued during the year to the various Expeditionary Forces was as follows:—

	Rs.
(1) Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force	8,57,719
(2) East African Expeditionary Force	6,614
(3) East Persian Cordon and Bushire Field Force	1,74,297

Stores worth Rs. 1,60,440 were also issued direct to the Indo-European Telegraph Administration and other Departments.

Inland Telegrams.

47. The total number of inland telegrams was 18,152,099 and the value Rs. 1,92,76,205, an increase over the preceding year of 1,003,869 or about 6 per cent. in number and of Rs. 56,13,683 or about 41 per cent. in value. The disportionate increase in value is due to the increased rates for inland telegrams introduced from 1st September 1918. *Inland telegrams.* *[Appendix XIV (page 45].*

State telegrams which constitute about 11 per cent. of inland traffic rose by about 8 per cent. in number and by about 34 per cent. in value.

Private telegrams increased by 5 per cent. in number and about 44 per cent. in value.

Press telegrams decreased by 4 per cent. in number and increased by about 0·3 per cent. in value. The decrease in this class of traffic is partly due to the discontinuance to Government officials of Reuter's Summary of news from 1st March 1919 and to a decrease in the war news since the cessation of hostilities.

The average value of a State telegram was Rs. 1·856 compared with Rs. 1·496 in the previous year, of a private telegram Re. 0·961 against Re. 0·706 in 1917-18 and of a press telegram Re. 0·940 in 1918-19 and Re. 0·899 in 1917-18.

48. The total number of inland telegraphic money orders was 858,865, yielding telegraph revenue of Rs. 6,22,231 against 849,307 and Rs. 4,76,216, respectively, in the previous year. *Inland telegraph money orders.* *[Appendix XIV page 46.]*

49. Owing to the difficulty in obtaining apparatus it has not been possible to extend the use of Printing Telegraph Systems to any very large extent during the year. Creed apparatus has been installed at Lahore and two of the early pattern Creed printers have been replaced by printers of the latest pattern. *Apparatus.*

50. The total number of combined post and telegraph offices open on 31st March 1919 was 3,368 with a staff of 4,654 clerks employed on signalling against 3,337 offices and 4,827 clerks employed on that duty at the close of the preceding year. The net increase in the number of combined offices was 31 compared with 5 in the preceding year. *Combined post and telegraph offices.*

Excluding free messages, the number of telegrams sent from combined offices increased from 11,349,659 to 11,859,711 or by 4 per cent. The revenue rose from Rs. 82,05,119 to Rs. 1,17,23,315 or by about 43 per cent. The number of telegrams delivered by these offices was 9,614,720 against 9,297,575 during 1917-1918.

Postal receiving offices.

51. In addition to the messages sent and received from combined post and telegraph offices, 73,665 telegrams were accepted by other post offices for transmission by post to telegraph offices and the revenue realised on them was Rs. 59,269. The corresponding figures for 1917-18 were 72,755 and Rs. 46,250.

The total number of telegrams received at post offices in the Persian Gulf for the Indo-European Telegraph Department was 17, as against 273 during the preceding year, and the fees levied on them amounted to Rs. 127 as compared with Rs. 1,298 in 1917-18.

Growth of Inland traffic, private and state.

52. Charts are appended showing year by year the number and value of inland private and inland state telegrams during the ten years 1908-09 to 1918-19. These have been drawn on a logarithmic scale so as to show clearly to the eye the relative changes which have taken place. The actual changes in number and value can be inferred from the numerical scales, any causes which have affected the normal increase in the growth of traffic have been noted at the appropriate points on the charts themselves.

Foreign Telegrams.

Foreign telegrams generally. [*Appendix XIV*(3), *page* 46].

53. The total number of foreign telegrams dealt with rose from 1,988,825 containing 38,245,565 words in 1917-18 to 2,175,969 containing 45,307,691 words in 1918-19, the increase being 9 per cent. in the number of telegrams and 18 per cent. in the number of words. The Indian share of value was Rs. 59,76,011 against Rs. 44,14,551 in the previous year, an increase of about 36 per cent.

The chief items responsible for this increase were State foreign telegrams which rose by about 26 per cent. in number, 27 per cent. in words and 75 per cent. in value and private foreign telegrams at full rates which increased by 16 per cent. in number, 26 per cent. in words and 32 per cent. in value.

Telegrams exchanged with Ceylon.

54. The total number of telegrams exchanged between India and Ceylon was 309,566, an increase of 22 per cent. over the preceding year. This large increase is due to a rise in the telegraphic money order traffic and to frequent fluctuations in trade.

Telegraphic money order advices exchanged with Ceylon, Mesopotamia, the Persian Gulf and the United Kingdom.

55. The number of telegraphic money orders exchanged with Ceylon was 50,962 as against 45,702 in the previous year, an increase of 11 per cent.

There were 445 telegraphic money order advices exchanged with Mesopotamia and the Persian Gulf during the year as against 1,206 in the previous year, a decrease of 63 per cent.

There were 2,785 telegraphic money order advices exchanged with the United Kingdom during the year as compared with 1,451 in the previous year from 1st November 1917 to 31st March 1918.

Telegraphic communication with foreign countries.

56. The routes to Europe *viâ* Teheran and *viâ* Turkey remained interrupted leaving only one direct telegraphic route, namely *viâ* Suez, open to Europe from India during the year. The result was that the traffic on the Suez route was congested on several occasions and it became necessary for the Eastern Telegraph Company to suspend entirely the acceptance of week-end (quarter rate) telegrams since the 18th of October.

There was very heavy congestion and delay on foreign telegrams both with Europe and the Far East during the latter part of the year. This was caused partly by the Peace Conference traffic which was very heavy and partly by the interruption of the direct Pacific route between America and the Far East, resulting in the traffic from America to the Far East having to be diverted *viâ* Europe and the Aden-Penang routes, one of which goes *viâ* India and the other *viâ* Colombo. The situation was further aggravated by an interruption on the Cocos cable route connecting South Africa with Australia which necessitated additional diversion of traffic to the Indian and Ceylon routes.

Communication with China *viâ* Bhamo was practically confined to the province of Yunnan as the telegraph line beyond was interrupted for about ten months out of the twelve. With Yunnan itself communication was interrupted for about 369 hours during the year.

Communication with Siam *viâ* Moulmein was interrupted for about 410 hours as against 319 hours the previous year.

Direct cable communication with Australia *viâ* Madras was maintained throughout the year without interruption.

57. Charts are appended showing the changes in number and value of foreign, private and state telegrams during the ten years 1908-09 to 1918-19. The remarks made under the heading "Inland Telegrams", regarding the corresponding charts, apply to the charts for foreign telegrams also. Growth of foreign traffic, private and state.

Wireless Telegraphy.

58. The wireless telegraph stations in India continued to work satisfactorily throughout the year except during the usual periods of atmospheric disturbance. Working of wireless stations.

No new stations were opened during the year.

The accumulator batteries at three stations were renewed.

Small lookout stations, erected for war purposes at Preparis Island and Cape Negrais, were dismantled.

This Department reassumed control of the coast wireless telegraph stations from the Navy in March.

TELEPHONES.

59. The demand for telephones continued to increase but unfortunately the policy of restricting new connections to those required for urgent Military or Political reasons had to be continued for practically the whole year. Progress in provision of telephone communication.

Small exchanges were opened at Abbottabad, Nowshera, Mardan and Risalpur.

The trunk service between Calcutta and the Coalfields established in May 1917 has been in great demand as is shown by the increase in the revenue from Rs. 9,963 in 1917-18 to Rs. 21,387 in 1918-19. The provision of additional trunks to carry the rapidly increasing traffic is now under consideration.

The demand for connections in Simla and Delhi during the year exceeded the capacity of the equipment available. Material for the reconstruction of the Delhi Exchange, which was destroyed by fire in March 1918, was not received in time to permit of its installation before the commencement of the Delhi season but temporary arrangements were made for the supply of the bulk of the connections required by Government. The new apparatus arrived shortly before Christmas and was speedily installed without affecting the quality of the service. Before the end of the season all demands had been met.

The work of laying underground cables to replace the main sections of overhead lines on the Lahore Telephone system, which was mentioned as being in progress in last year's report, was completed during the year and the fitting of the Automatic Exchange was taken in hand.

Trunk Telephone lines were opened to the public during the year from Rawalpindi to Murree, from Simla to Lahore during the hot weather and Delhi to Lahore during the cold weather and from Lahore to Amritsar. These lines are worked on the two wire composite system giving 1 telephone and 1 telegraph circuit.

A few Public Call offices have been opened in Calcutta and in the Bengal Coal Fields district but the demand for these call offices has so far been moderate.

60. The gross rental of all telephones provided by this Department, excluding those supplied to Railways and Canals, was Rs. 12,41,115 in 1918 as against Rs. 11,99,213 for the preceding year. There are now 241 telephone exchanges owned and maintained by Government of which 61 are operated by this Department—an increase of three over last year. The number of connections at the end of 1918 was 7,066 against 6,905 connections on the 31st December 1917. There were also 1,047 offices connected to independent non-exchange circuits, compared with 1,127 in the previous year. The number of operators employed in the exchanges worked by the Department was 230. Telephone statistics.

Telephone exchanges worked by companies.

61. At the end of 1918 the number of exchanges established by licensed telephone companies was 13 with 15,653 connections, compared with 13 exchanges and 14,741 connections at the close of the preceding year. The rental of these systems rose from Rs. 24,86,193 to Rs. 25,77,517. The restrictions referred to in paragraph 45 applied also to these systems and adversely affected their extension during 1918.

Construction and Maintenance.

Line construction and maintenance.

62. A considerable number of wires were erected, mostly in the Northern and Southern Circles, to cope with the growth of traffic. A number of extra wires were also erected for train control purposes along the East Indian, Bengal-Nagpur and Great Indian Peninsula Railways.

New cables were laid across the Channel Creek at Mud Point and across the Rangoon River at Choki Point. The shore ends of a number of other cables also had to be lengthened, owing to the erosion of rivers, and certain faulty cables in the Dacca Division which had almost been abandoned were successfully repaired.

The telegraph lines throughout the country worked satisfactorily, though maintenance repairs have had to be somewhat curtailed during the last four years owing to conditions caused by the war.

There was a total break down of all the telegraph and telephone lines in Madras on the night of the 11th November 1918 caused by a cyclone of exceptional violence. Communication was, however, promptly restored.

Fitting and refitting of offices.

63. The Sholapur Office which was removed to a new building and the new Departmental office at Patna, located in the same building as the post office were fitted up during the year on modern lines.

Telegraph Stores and Workshops.

Telegraph stores.

64. The value of the stock at the beginning of the year was Rs. 47,21,542 ; stores to the value of Rs. 59,04,010 were received during the year, of which Rs. 20,78,511 represented the value of stores imported from England ready for issue, Rs. 10,67,393 the value of stores transferred from the workshops and Rs. 20,37,199 the value of stores purchased in India. The issues during the year amounted to Rs. 42,85,716, of which Rs. 14,11,542 was transferred to other Government Departments and sold to the public. The value of stock in hand on 31st March 1919 was Rs. 63,39,836.

The store Agency at Cawnpore was closed during the year.

Telegraph workshops.

65. The Telegraph workshops have been very active throughout the year. The value of outturn rose from Rs. 13,58,000 in the previous year to Rs. 14,48,000.

The output of galvanized tubes for posts was limited to the material available, and fell from 59,000 in the previous year to 50,000. 954 tons of iron castings were made against 1,233 tons in 1917-18.

The manufacture of insulator stalks which was started last year, increased from 32,800 to 290,600 during the year.

83 steel masts of various heights and 5,500 bamboo posts were made.

The instrument shops continued to be fully occupied throughout the year. 11,419 of the principal instruments were made, including among those for the Army Department 519 Field Service Telephones I. P. Mark II and 60 I. P. Mark III.

13,269 instruments were repaired against 14,329 in 1917-18.

The manufacture of munitions has gradually fallen off since the armistice.

The number of vans of the Calcutta Postal Motor Service increased from 15 last year to 23 on 31st March 1919.

26 van bodies for the Kashmir Motor Postal Service were designed and made. Besides these, 15 bodies for various services were also designed and under construction during the year. Van body building has now become an established branch of workshops.

The value of raw materials and stores consumed during the year was Rs. 10,66,374 of which nearly half represents local purchase.

Financial Results of the Telegraph Department.

66. The Telegraph Accounts for the last five years shows the following results :— **Financial position of the Telegraph Department.** (*Appendix XVII, page 50.*)

——	Receipts.	Revenue charges.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1914-15	1,70,59,934	1,40,66,947	29,92,987
1915-16	1,85,78,406	1,42,20,653	43,57,753
1916-17	2,07,82,482	1,36,74,010	71,08,472
1917-18*	2,46,85,087	1,27,30,656	1,19,54,431
1918-19	3,23,60,223	1,47,12,321	1,76,47,902

*Revised figures.

The very large surplus for the year under review may be attributed to (1) the rise in telegraph rates which had effect from September 1st 1918, (2) the extended use by the public of foreign fully paid cables due to the uncertainty of the mail service and the delays to deferred traffic, (3) the conditions of trade which were brisk throughout the greater portion of the year and which resulted in heavy commercial traffic, (4) the increase in state traffic which continued to expand at a very rapid rate and (5) the reduction in charges for the maintenance and upkeep of the system in India owing to the difficulty which was experienced in obtaining line stores and apparatus from England and to the necessity for conserving such stocks as were forthcoming in case they might be required for military purposes.

It cannot be anticipated that such favourable results will be obtained again as several revisions of pay involving heavy expenditure have been sanctioned recently and very large revenue expenditure must be incurred in restoring the system to a thoroughly efficient state now that material is again forthcoming. In addition the staff hitherto employed on field service will doubtless gradually return to India and will replace the lower paid staff which has been employed temporarily.

Revenue charges include gratuities, leave allowances paid out of India, and the average capitalised value of pensions paid to telegraph officials, while the receipts include the *pro formâ* value of news free and concessional traffic. No credit is, however, taken for the services rendered by the Department in the care and maintenance of large quantities of mobilization telegraph stores which are kept at the disposal of the military authorities at various centres ; nor is any allowance made for the very heavy expenditure, both initial and recurring, that has been incurred in connection with the erection and upkeep of the various wireless stations for which there is practically no monetary return.

The capital account of the Department was increased by Rs. 37,11,464 during the year and amounted to Rs. 13,69,65,861 at the end of the year.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

67. During the year under review the following rewards were conferred upon officials of the Department for meritorious service in the field :—

Post Office.

Tempy. Lt.-Col. H. A. Sams, R. E. ..	Created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.
Tempy. Capt. C. J. E. Clerici, C.I.E., R.E. Tempy. Major A. Angelo, R.E. .. Tempy. Major (Bt.-Lt.-Col.) K. A. Appleby.	Appointed Officers of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.
Capt. S. C. Sinclair .. .. Tempy. Lt. J. S. Buckner, R. E. .. Tempy. Lt. C. Probyn Smith, R.E. Tempy. 2nd-Lt. E. B. Thompson, R.E. Tempy. Hon. 2nd-Lt. K. C. Sen, R.E. Tempy. 2nd-Lt. J. Ferguson, R.E. .. Tempy. Hon. 2nd-Lt. Shujat Ali, R.E.	Appointed Members of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.
Mr. T. J. Daintith	Awarded the Military Cross.
Mr. H. Galvin .. .. .. Mr. M. D. Murtrie .. .. Mr. H. V. H. Roberts .. .. Mr. A. Paul .. .. .. Mr. A. S. Pusey .. .. .. Mr. G. F. Gonsalves .. .. Mr. C. G. Rebello .. .. .. Mr. A. W. Vernem .. .. Mr. W. W. Homer .. .. Mr. A. D. Gonsalves .. .. Mr. C. E. Lovejoy .. .. Mr. A. B. Cutting .. .. Mr. L. A. T. Anthony	Awarded the Meritorious Service Medal.
Mr. Muzaffar Ahmad .. .. Mr. Bishan Das .. .. .. Mr. Abdul Karim .. .. .. Mr. Bindra Ban .. .. .. Mr. Shah Ghafur Khan .. .. Mr. J. S. Nadder (deceased) .. Mr. Raj Rup Lal	Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.
Mr. Jainti Pershad	Awarded the title of Rai Sahib.
Mr. Bhagwant Ramchandra Chawan..	Awarded the title of Rao Sahib.
Mr. Jowahir Singh Sahni	Awarded the title of Sardar Sahib.

Telegraphs.

Tempy. Major A. P. Manning, M. C. .. Mr. C. N. Garnier	Appointed Officers of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.
Mr. R. Robertson .. .. Mr. E. V. Arklie .. .. .. Mr. W. C. Bamford .. .. Mr. H. R. McHugh	Appointed Members of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.
Hari Pershad, I.D.S.M.	Awarded the title of Rai Sahib.
Mr. M. S. Perkins .. .. .. Mr. H. Pickering .. .. .. Mr. W. E. Robinson .. .. Mr. E. W. Jones	Awarded the Meritorious Service Medal.

Sher Khan	Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.
Karam Khan .. .. .. Niamat Khan	Awarded the Indian Meritorious Service Medal.

68 officials of the Post Office branch and 78 of the Telegraph branch were mentioned in Despatches for service in the Field.

In addition, the rewards noted below were conferred on the undermentioned officials of this Department for meritorious service rendered in India in connection with the war:—

Post Office.

Mr. D. J. Murtrie, I.S.O.	Appointed an Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.
Mr. S. H. Glackan..	Appointed a Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

Telegraphs.

Mr. R. S. Purssell .. .. Mr. E. Thompson	Appointed Officers of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.
Mr. B. F. Gomes	Appointed a Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

Besides the names of 13 officials of the Post Office and 12 of the Telegraph Branch of the Department were brought to the notice of the Government of India for valuable services rendered in India in connection with the war.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. R. CLARKE.

Director General of Posts and Telegraphs.

APPENDIX I.

Number of post offices, letter-boxes, and village postmen and mileage of mail lines.

Names of Circles.	Post Offices, Letter-boxes and Village Postmen. — Number on 31st March 1918.			Number on 31st March 1919.			Distance over which mails were conveyed by — Railway.		Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, etc.		Runners & Boats.		Steamer Services—Sea and River.		Motor Services.		Total.	
	Post Offices.	Letter-boxes.	Village postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter-boxes.	Village postmen.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.
							Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Bengal and Assam	3,659	10,554	465	3,675	10,696	458	20	20	248	236	16,390	16,369	2,648	2,648	148	153	19,463	19,426
Bombay	3,023	9,760	1,410	3,027	9,807	1,425	37	37	2,040	2,006	13,791	13,788	4,351	4,351	132	107	20,351	20,288
Madras	3,551	8,438	1,460	3,559	8,381	1,429	..	..	1,807	1,655	17,206	17,072	1,949	1,949	251	284	21,213	20,960
United Provinces	2,349	6,866	1,974	2,355	6,979	1,982	..	..	1,011	924	8,985	9,032	..	..	35	73	10,031	10,029
Punjab and North-West Frontier	3,260	6,009	1,581	3,253	5,955	1,599	..	..	4,972	4,432	11,821	11,879	..	..	..	196	16,793	16,527
Bihar and Orissa	1,282	3,442	300	1,281	3,420	294	..	..	24	24	8,264	8,368	..	..	45	45	8,333	8,437
Burma	434	2,447	342	440	2,486	342	1,625	1,639	1,050	1,094	1,769	1,771	8,334	8,460	218	248	12,996	13,215
Central	1,852	1,950	757	1,855	1,927	766	..	..	997	976	12,751	12,825	..	..	143	148	13,891	13,947
Railway Mail Service	..	283	..	..	287	..	33,497	33,531	..	..	..	..	1,138	1,039	..	..	34,635	34,570
Total	19,410	49,749	8,289	19,445	49,838	8,295	35,179	35,227	12,149	11,366	90,986	91,105	18,420	18,447	972	1,254	157,706	157,399
Increase (+) or decrease (—) ..	..	..	..	+35	+89	+6	..	+48	..	—783	..	+119	..	+27	..	+282	..	—307

Number of post offices and letter-boxes (including the letter-boxes at post offices) in relation to area and population and number of postal articles (excluding money orders) in relation to population.

Names of Circles.	Area in square miles.	Census of 1911. — Population.	Literate population.	One Post Office serves— Square miles.	Population.	Literate population.	One Letter-box serves — Square miles.	Population.	Literate population.	Total number of postal articles (excluding money orders).	Number of postal articles per head of— Population.	Literate population.
Bengal and Assam	148,381	53,453,419	3,912,534	40	14,545	1,065	10	3,706	271	222,094,537	4·17	56·76
Bombay	203,125	29,117,115	2,099,193	64	9,619	693	17	2,259	163	*253,271,041	8·70	120·65
Madras	182,111	69,920,175	4,515,546	51	19,646	1,269	15	5,832	377	208,417,602	2·98	46·16
United Provinces	161,866	48,014,080	1,659,107	69	20,388	704	17	5,179	179	131,370,327	2·74	79·18
Punjab and North-West Frontier ..	295,160	31,975,747	1,123,062	90	9,830	345	32	3,454	121	189,023,766	5·91	168·31
Bihar and Orissa	111,829	38,435,293	1,477,799	87	30,004	1,154	24	8,140	313	63,023,090	1·64	42·65
Burma	236,738	12,141,676	2,670,878	538	27,595	6,070	81	4,149	913	39,729,028	3·27	14·87
Central	282,614	36,422,117	1,080,424	152	19,635	555	74	9,565	270	77,235,793	2·12	74·96
Total	1,621,844	319,479,622	18,488,538	83	16,430	950	23	4,611	267	1,184,165,164	3·70	64·04

*Excluding figures of the Indian post offices at places in the Persian Gulf.

APPENDIX II.

Estimated number of unregistered articles of the letter mail given out for delivery and actual number of registered articles and parcels posted.*

Classes of articles.	Bengal and Assam.	Bombay.	Madras.	United Provinces.	Punjab and North-West Frontier.	Bihar and Orissa.	Burma.	Central.	Railway Mail Service.	TOTAL. 1918-19.	TOTAL. 1917-18.
Articles of the letter mail—											
Paid unregistered letters	84,108,905	94,780,567	89,236,789	45,813,053	67,769,471	23,472,133	25,152,098	27,815,346	1,119,664	459,268,026	424,899,003
Unpaid letters	4,509,940	3,564,694	2,557,242	5,613,648	3,613,396	1,803,726	3,377,997	1,986,486	..	27,027,129	24,499,762
Registered letters and packets. Ordinary ..	3,066,915	2,865,164	3,873,201	2,505,538	2,955,278	942,017	788,514	1,152,832	157,812	18,307,271	16,787,796
Registered letters and packets. Value-payable ..	537,730	350,284	258,288	281,599	331,576	45,219	87,993	61,535	..	1,954,224	1,837,879
Insured letters	681,923	365,967	935,380	345,671	418,881	202,893	76,915	152,089	..	3,179,719	2,842,020
Postcards	108,117,171	134,705,727	89,095,874	63,741,749	94,662,124	31,579,800	3,989,241	38,598,619	641,30[illegible]	565,131,610	531,629,566
"Registered" newspapers.. ..	9,534,035	11,036,505	10,963,375	6,380,096	9,502,123	2,668,646	2,951,964	4,208,554	416,152	57,661,450	54,549,432
Ordinary unregistered packets ..	7,928,191	10,318,367	9,124,737	4,608,963	7,594,972	2,005,857	2,693,908	2,886,289	218,730	47,680,023	42,822,737
Total ..	218,484,810	257,987,275	206,044,886	129,590,317	186,847,821	62,720,291	39,118,630	76,861,750	2,553,672	1,180,209,452	1,099,868,195
Articles of the parcel mail—											
Ordinary registered parcels ..	995,547	1,071,685	669,449	531,027	915,916	140,719	336,686	212,621	..	4,873,650	4,569,504
Insured parcels	111,651	143,920	100,734	65,964	101,133	20,332	32,990	43,264	..	619,988	717,881
Value-payable registered parcels ..	686,629	339,271	321,025	242,338	251,309	19,143	119,386	24,397	..	2,003,498	1,928,774
Ordinary unregistered parcels ..	104,210	176,763	171,926	86,787	42,387	12,573	5,575	19,711	..	619,932	632,818
Value-payable unregistered parcels and packets	1,711,690	1,307,282	1,109,582	853,894	865,200	110,032	115,761	74,050	..	6,147,491	6,301,971
Total ..	3,609,727	3,038,921	2,372,716	1,780,010	2,175,945	302,799	610,398	574,043	..	14,264,559	14,150,948
GRAND TOTAL ..	222,094,537	261,026,196	208,417,602	131,370,327	189,023,766	63,023,090	39,729,028	77,235,793	2,553,672	1,194,474,011	1,114,019,143
DEDUCT—Number of articles deposited as "dead," i.e., as undeliverable to either the addressees or the senders	405,627	912,640	157,807	373,021	700,210	...	69,035	113,331	..	2,731,671	2,161,335
TOTAL NUMBER DELIVERED ..	221,688,910	260,113,556	208,259,795	130,997,306	188,323,556	63,023,030	39,659,993	77,122,462	2,553,672	1,191,742,340	1,11[illegible]

* Computed from the actual figures of 14 days of the year.

APPENDIX III.

Number of articles dealt with by Dead Letter Offices.

Names of Dead Letter Offices.	Received for disposal.*					Total for 1918-19.	Total for 1917-18.
	Unregistered letters and postcards.	"Registered" newspapers.	Unregistered packets.	Registered letters, post-cards and packets.	Parcels.		
Bombay	3,273,346	38,924	138,646	47,740	21,941	3,520,597	2,020,246
Calcutta	2,346,587	40,724	87,028	41,038	51,761	2,567,138	3,201,409
Lahore	3,314,487	36,397	34,596	16,584	19,230	3,421,294	3,404,238
Lucknow	1,917,996	12,357	16,686	26,621	16,994	1,990,654	1,646,951
Madras	1,526,507	18,251	37,177	115,659	24,503	1,722,097	1,434,167
Nagpur	484,695	3,597	4,065	6,182	2,715	501,254	419,845
Rangoon	504,273	3,389	6,648	7,587	6,596	528,493	510,162
Total (*a*) ..	13,367,891	153,639	324,846	261,411	143,740	14,251,527	13,537,018
(1) Issued for delivery to addressees ..	6,397,068	51,803	98,811	15,222	24,417	6,587,321	6,430,577
Percentage on total (*a*)	47·85	33·71	30·42	5·82	16·99	46·22	47·50
(2) Issued for delivery to senders ..	4,509,157	82,724	195,354	223,333	103,827	5,114,395	5,093,940
Percentage on total (*a*)	33·73	53·84	60·14	85·44	72·23	35·89	37·63
(3) Total of (1) and (2)	10,906,225	134,527	294,165	238,555	128,244	11,701,716	11,524,517
Percentage on total (*a*)	81·58	87·55	90·56	91·26	89·22	82·11	85·13
(4) Actually delivered to addressees or senders.	10,735,380	134,527	294,009	229,339	126,628	11,519,883	11,375,683
Percentage of (4) on (3)	98·43	..	99·95	96·14	98·74	98·45	98·71
(5) Returned as undeliverable ..	170,845	..	156	9,216	1,616	181,833	148,834
Percentage of (5) on (3) ..	1·57	..	·05	3·86	1·26	1·55	1·29
(6) Deposited originally as "dead," *i.e.*, as undeliverable to either the addressees or the senders.	2,461,666	19,139	30,681	22,856	15,496	2,549,838	2,012,501
Percentage of (6) on total (*a*) ..	18·42	12·45	9·44	8·74	10·78	17·89	14·87
(7) Total deposited as "dead". ..	2,632,511	19,139	30,837	32,072	17,112	2,731,671	2,161,835
Percentage of (7) on total (*a*) ..	19·69	12·46	9·49	12·27	11·90	19·17	15·97

* The figures represent the total number of articles of each kind received in each Dead Letter Office from post offices and other Dead Letter Offices after deducting articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices.

APPENDIX IV (*a*).

Money Order business in the last ten years.

	Inland Orders.				Foreign orders.				Grand Total.			
	Number.	Amount.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) in number.	Percentage of increase in amount.	Number.	Amount.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) in number.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) in amount.	Number.	Amount.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) in number.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) in amount.
		Rs.				Rs.				Rs.		
1909-10 ..	23,888,149	39,96,74,848	+3·27	1·98	781,012	3,60,53,890	+4·76	+·52	24,669,161	43,57,28,738	+3·31	+1·85
1910-11 ..	24,781,847	41,85,13,444	+3·74	4·71	851,781	4,15,04,645	+9·06	+15·12	25,633,628	46,00,18,089	+3·91	+5·57
1911-12 ..	26,322,257	44,29,23,702	+6·22	5·83	921,152	4,42,15,288	+8·14	+6·53	27,243,409	48,71,38,990	+6·28	+5·90
1912-13 ..	28,624,470	47,39,38,492	+8·75	7·00	994,114	4,88,76,411	+7·92	+10·54	29,618,584	52,28,14,903	+8·72	+7·32
1913-14 ..	29,940,631	51,18,35,732	+4·60	8·00	1,045,742	5,28,78,944	+5·19	+8·19	30,986,373	56,47,14,676	+4·62	+8·01
1914-15 ..	29,317,377	51,54,81,941	—2·08	·71	935,005	4,52,78,475	—10·59	—14·37	30,252,382	56,07,60,416	—2·37	—·70
1915-16 ..	31,281,231	53,92,17,506	+6·70	4·61	1,041,363	4,74,18,701	+11·39	+4·73	32,322,594	58,66,36,207	+6·84	+4·61
1916-17 ..	32,331,652	57,54,48,259	+3·36	6·72	1,117,513	5,55,24,532	+7·31	+17·09	33,449,165	63,09,72,791	+3·49	+7·56
1917-18 ..	33,903,625	62,77,87,899	+4·86	9·10	1,285,727	12,92,78,378	+15·05	+132·83	35,189,352	75,70,66,277	+5·20	+19·98
1918-19 ..	34,881,624	69,93,62,433	+2·88	11·40	12,25,316	9,74,20,140	—4·69	—24·64	3,61,06,940	79,67,82,573	+2·60	+5·25

APPENDIX IV(*d*).

Money order transactions with the United Kingdom, British possessions and foreign countries and with five Indian States.

Names of Foreign Countries and Indian States with which direct exchanges exist.	Orders issued by India. 1917-18. Number.	1917-18. Amount.	1918-19. Number.	1918-19. Amount.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) in number.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) in amount.	Orders paid in India. 1917-18. Number.	1917-18. Amount.	1918-19. Number.	1918-19. Amount.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) in number.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) in amount.
		A.—Foreign Sterling Orders. £ s. d.		£ s. d.				A.—Foreign Sterling Orders. £ s. d.		£ s. d.		
United Kingdom ..	98,006	339,340 2 4	159,033	832,020 1 4	..	..	48,528	467,024 18 2	46,595	355,081 17 3	..	..
[illegible] ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Guiana ..	24	34 1 6	21	40 15 7	..	..	380	1,711 5 3	446	2,011 7 2	..	..
Seychelles ..	60	5,572 7	82	4,599 5	..	..	234	17,197 1	360	19,471 5	..	..
Somaliland (Br. Protectorate) ..	274	31,703 7	284	35,273 10	..	..	828	3,52,101 11	841	3,27,614 14	..	..
Straits Settlements ..	2,747	98,562 10	1,155	62,817 7	..	..	1,398	61,745 8	721	34,253 12	..	..
Zanzibar (Br. Protectorate) ..	97	7,488 12	94	10,012 11	..	..	89,713	1,87,08,896 13	49,521	36,02,095 9	..	..
Siam ..	58	3,190 8	72	6,474 9	..	..	6,922	11,40,846 6	3,525	3,41,981 14	..	..
					..	..	2,194	2,38,658 5	3,026	5,80,233 5	..	..
Total (B) ..	42,105	21,40,873 7	45,934	26,06,918 12	+9·09	+21·77	564,339	26,58,247 7	458,074	2,47,05,787 6	—18·83	—53·06
		C.—Indian State Rupee Orders. Rs. A.		Rs. A.				C.—Indian State Rupee Orders. Rs. A.		Rs. A.		
Chamba ..	2,304	42,055 13	2,887	53,336 15	..	..	3,734	67,156 3	3,458	51,744 2	..	..
Gwalior ..	54,216	12,43,229 8	58,313	13,95,571 0	..	..	119,153	23,10,197 7	116,289	24,34,639 8	..	..
Jhind ..	25,540	5,79,618 5	22,906	6,70,093 7	..	..	18,131	4,06,567 3	17,944	4,03,858 12	..	..
Nabha ..	20,938	5,29,552 12	21,405	6,62,557 0	..	..	11,883	2,56,650 4	12,132	2,80,610 10	..	..
Patiala ..	88,938	21,73,845 0	85,048	26,13,288 14	..	..	66,323	13,03,126 1	66,405	14,18,923 7	..	..
Total (C) ..	191,936	45,68,301 6	190,559	53,94,847 4	—·72	+18·09	219,224	43,43,697 2	216,228	45,89,776 7	—1·36	+5·66
GRAND TOTAL, being totals of (A), (B) and (C).	337,962	1,20,58,728 8	401,076	1,95,38,232 1	+18·68	+62·03	947,765	11,72,19,650 4	824,240	7,78,81,908 10	—13·03	—33·56

APPENDIX IV(d).

Money order transactions with the United Kingdom, British possessions and foreign countries and with five Indian States.

Names of Foreign Countries and Indian States with which direct exchanges exist.	Orders issued by India. 1917-18. Number.	Orders issued by India. 1917-18. Amount. £ s. d.	Orders issued by India. 1918-19. Number.	Orders issued by India. 1918-19. Amount. £ s. d.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) in number.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) in amount.	Orders paid in India. 1917-18. Number.	Orders paid in India. 1917-18. Amount. £ s. d.	Orders paid in India. 1918-19. Number.	Orders paid in India. 1918-19. Amount. £ s. d.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) in number.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) in amount.
	A.—Foreign Sterling Orders.						A.—Foreign Sterling Orders.					
United Kingdom	98,006	339,340 2 4	159,033	832,020 1 4	..	..	48,528	467,024 18 2	46,595	355,061 17 3	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Guiana	24	34 1 6	21	40 15 7	..	..	380	1,711 5 3	446	2,011 7 2	..	..
Nyasaland Protectorate	19	25 13 0	7	39 1 4	..	..	1,040	18,243 5 11	895	13,420 6 7	..	..
Denmark	50	157 15 0	54	251 5 4	..	..	88	895 6 1	141	1,242 7 1	..	..
Egypt	1,176	9,376 17 7	1,307	13,218 16 5	..	..	70,953	2,727,944 8 10	68,049	2,672,749 3 4	..	..
France	1,332	3,528 12 5	1,027	3,108 15 7	..	..	2,293	56,216 11 10	1,293	18,244 14 4	..	..
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	615	3,023 7 8	414	2,279 4 2	..	..	5,861	219,099 9 9	2,090	65,107 17 5	..	..
Malta	184	732 12 5	156	754 2 3	..	..	403	13,513 3 2	302	10,744 1 11	..	..
New South Wales	556	2,640 17 9	549	2,592 17 5	..	..	1,801	25,083 10 9	1,531	15,090 8 9	..	..
New Zealand	203	899 16 4	228	1,194 13 4	..	..	1,795	19,938 14 5	1,863	17,783 15 3	..	..
Norway	7	15 3 2	9	181 13 0	..	..	43	406 11 6	48	457 12 8	..	..
Queensland	160	616 1 3	170	682 3 4	..	..	795	13,015 18 0	989	15,448 1 8	..	..
South Africa, Union of—Provinces of Cape of Good Hope, Orange Free State, Natal and Transvaal.	415	1,946 13 6	438	2,217 14 11	..	..	25,477	508,252 19 0	21,544	369,599 9 7	..	..
South Australia	103	444 19 7	89	497 15 7	..	..	366	1,647 14 8	372	1,898 13 3	..	..
Switzerland	247	1,262 0 3	224	1,335 7 6	..	..	157	975 1 2	525	14,516 14 3	..	..
Tasmania	122	691 11 1	93	741 18 4	..	..	162	470 9 6	112	339 5 0	..	..
Trinidad	13	67 4 8	24	118 6 9	..	..	511	3,624 6 3	415	[illegible] 0 1	..	..

APPPENDIX V (*a*).

APPENDIX V (a).

Business of the Post Office Savings Bank.

Names of Circles.	Number of Head Banks.	Number of Sub-Banks.	Balance of Accounts. Balance of the preceding year.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Balance.	Opening balance.	Deposits.	Interest.	Total.	Withdrawals.	Balance.	Average number of depositors per bank.	Average balance in each bank.	Average balance at credit of each depositor.
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ..	39	2,655	452,044	37,455	23,405	466,094	3,50,57,010 9 10	2,54,43,204 11 8	9,85,614 1 11	6,14,85,829 7 5	2,28,12,150 12 7	3,86,73,678 10 10	173·08	14,360·81	82·87
Bihar and Orissa	20	857	107,896	11,106	7,780	111,222	88,07,651 6 9	58,53,505 8 1	2,40,491 13 0	1,49,01,648 5 10	58,12,964 0 2	90,88,684 5 8	129·78	10,605·11	81·79
Bombay	29	1,570	341,534	40 155	31,021	350,608	4,26,67,633 5 11	3,02,02,363 4 0	11,83,971 7 11	7,40,53,968 1 10	2,81,92,454 11 11	4,58,61,513 5 11	219·39	28,661·37	130·78
Burma	23	326	66,636	11,183	11,489	66,330	55,64,184 2 8	54,54,785 9 10	1,53,273 14 9	1,11,72,243 11 3	50,19,631 0 11	61,52,612 10 4	190·05	17,629·26	92·74
Central	21	763	84,245	11,946	10,285	85,906	94,13,334 4 2	93,15,283 6 3	2,66,172 11 7	1,89,94,790 6 0	82,36,789 3 10	1,07,58,001 2 2	109·30	13,687·02	125·23
Madras	38	1,730	189,898	29,283	30,894	188,287	1,06,04,174 3 6	1,02,83,527 3 1	2,97,802 14 5	2,11,85,464 5 0	96,23,673 6 2	1,15,61,790 14 10	103·57	6,350·62	61·40
Punjab and North-West Frontier	39	994	196,395	42,834	34,768	204,461	3,11,37,477 10 8	3,98,91,929 14 0	9,18,560 0 7	7,19,47,967 9 3	2,27,69,999 6 1	3,91,77,968 3 2	197·99	37,926·40	191·62
United Provinces	47	1,485	198,952	31,610	26,123	204,439	2,25,95,004 8 3	2,77,90,883 6 2	6,41,824 4 10	5,10,27,711 0 3	2,40,57,211 10 0	2,69,70,499 6 3	140·80	18,574·72	131·92
Total for 1918-19 ..	256	10,332	1,637,660	213,572	175,765	1,677,407	16,58,46,460 14 9	(a) 15,42,35,551 11 1	46,87,601 5 0	32,47,69,622 14 10	(a) 13,85,24,874 3 8	18,62,44,748 11 2	158·44	17,730·75	112·48
Total for 1917-18 ..	255	10,720	1,647,419	188,827	198,646	1,637,600	16,50,53,401 3 7	12,08,26,897 6 8	44,40,217 9 6	29,12,20,616 3 9	12,53,74,146 5 0	16,58,46,469 14 9	149·21	15,111·29	101·87
Increase (+) or decrease (—) ..	..	—388	—9,819	+ 26,745	—22,881	+39,807	—1,06,931 4 10	+3,34,08,654 4 5	+2,47,283 11 6	+3,35,49,006 11 1	+1,11,50,727 14 8	+2,23,98,278 12 5	+9·23	+2,609·46	+10·95
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) ..	..	3 61	—·60	+14·16	—11·52	+2·43	—·06	+27·65	+5·57	+11·52	+8·89	+13·51	+·19	+17·67	+10·81

(a) This includes Rs. 2,44,68,144-8-10 on account of transfers of Savings Bank accounts from one post office to another.

APPENDIX V(b).

Statement of Post Office 5-Year Cash Certificates issued and discharged.

Names of Circles.	ISSUED.						DISCHARGED.							
	Denominations.					Cost price realised.	Denominations.					Amount paid.		
	10	20	50	100	500	Rs. A.	10	20	50	100	500	Principal. Rs. A.	Interest. Rs. A. P.	Total. Rs. A. P.
Bengal and Assam ..	40,260	8,142	5,570	17,321	4,830	38,68,056 0	94,533	16,371	4,721	9,653	593	21,47,602 8	73,657 2 2	22,21,259 10 2
Bihar and Orissa ..	46,065	11,528	3,526	5,300	1,316	15,93,020 4	62,308	11,889	2,515	3,615	140	10,99,035 4	25,984 14 9	11,25,020 2 9
Bombay	49,837	16,455	7,957	19,383	4,867	43,66,574 12	375,894	152,894	35,582	43,340	1,694	1,07,39,244 12	3,15,722 11 3	1,10,54,967 7 3
Burma ..	43,393	10,797	3,516	6,536	2,622	19,29,959 4	82,793	28,827	8,573	13,299	209	25,01,328 0	81,746 4 0	25,83,074 4 0
Central	61,618	26,715	6,267	9,655	1,882	26,16,919 4	280,408	130,961	27,765	26,970	575	76,18,901 0	3,37,204 2 6	79,56,105 2 6
Madras	124,364	36,332	11,039	13,918	2,073	(a) 38,43,855 8	64,723	20,559	7,519	10,055	466	20,71,466 8	38,157 2 6	21,09,623 10 6
Punjab and North-West Frontier	137,617	58,620	19,293	30,405	6,065	(b) 75,00,035 7	84,013	36,071	16,435	36,250	1,114	(d) 51,70,656 11	1,66,281 12 4	53,36,938 7 4
United Provinces ..	157,121	42,455	10,705	20,519	5,169	(c) 59,02,173 4	339,563	83,773	16,279	25,400	1,365	(e) 71,47,449 11	2,47,056 7 3	73,94,506 2 3
Total ..	660,275	211,044	67,873	123,037	28,229	3,16,20,593 11	1,384,235	479,345	119,389	168,587	6,156	3,84,95,684 6	12,85,810 8 9	3,97,81,494 14 9
Total for the preceding year.	2,846,890	981,284	262,623	585,104	18,332	(f) 10,00,17,382 4	362,989	148,596	40,988	52,684	928	1,11,47,297 12	..	1,11,47,297 12 0
Increase (+) or decrease (—).	—2,186,615	—770,240	—194,750	—462,067	+9,897	—6,83,96,788 9	+1,021,246	+330,749	+78,401	+115,903	+5,228	+2,73,48,386 10	+12,85,810 8 9	+2,86,34,197 2 9
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—)	—76·80	—78·49	—74·15	—78.96	+53·98	—68·38	+281·34	+222·58	+191·27	+220·00	+563·36	+245·34	..	+256·87

	Rs. A. P.	
(a) Includes	5,257 4 0	The details of which by denominations are not available.
(b) "	70,714 15 0	
(c) "	18,404 4 0	
(d) "	81,146 7 0	
(e) "	89,106 3 0	
(f) " .. .. (excluded from last year's report).	1,18,231 8 0	

APPENDIX VI.

Transactions of the Post Office Guarantee Fund.

		Government securities (nominal value).	Cash.
		Rs.	Rs.
Balance of 1917-18		9,96,900	54,326 (a)
Government Promissory notes purchased		+50,000	..
Cost of purchase of Government Promissory notes		..	—50,000
Cost of purchase of a Government Promissory note for a depositor whose note was lost		..	—600
		10,46,900	3,726
Receipts —	Rs.		
Interest on cash balance	1,970		
Interest on Government securities on 3½ per cent. loans	10		
Interest on Government securities of 4 per cent. conversion loan of 1916-17	17,392		
Interest on Government securities of 5 per cent. War Loan	28,090		
Interest on Government securities of 5½ per cent. War Bond 1928 ..	779		
Amount debited to the Fund on account of interest on a duplicate Government Promissory note purchased for a depositor ..	—21		
Recoveries against awards made in previous year	1,108		
Recoveries of travelling expenses for medical examination for Post Office Life Insurance	5		
Total	49,333		
Charges —			
Sums decreed against the Fund	12,674		
Refund to subscribers on account of returnable subscription.. ..	24		
Reward for information in Post Office robbery cases	5,369		
Compensation to postal servants for loss of private property.. ..	379		
Compassionate gratuity	7,575		
Travelling expenses for medical examination for Post Office Life Insurance	27		
Total	26,068		
Surplus for the year	23,265	..	23,265
Balance on 31st March 1919		10,46,900 (b)	26,991

(a) Differs from the closing balance shown in the Annual Report for 1917-18 by Rs. 2,669 owing to that amount having been charged to the Fund under the head "Recoveries of awards of previous year" after the publication of the Report.

(b) The market value on 31st March 1919 of 3½ per cent. loan was Rs. 212; of 4 per cent. conversion loan of 1916-17 was Rs. 3,82,188*, of 5 per cent. of 1929-47 was Rs. 5,22,474 and of 5½ per cent. of [illegible] was Rs. 50,750.

*Bombay market quotation.

APPENDIX VII.

Number of cases in which postal officials were guilty of offences punishable by law and number punished in those cases.

Names of Circles.	ASCERTAINED CASES AGAINST POSTAL OFFICIALS.					
	Convictions in Courts of Law.		Departmental Punishments.		Total.	
	Number of cases.	Number of offenders.	Number of cases.	Number of offenders.	Number of cases.	Number of offenders.
Bengal and Assam	53	50	33	29	86	79
Bombay	45	45	22	22	67	67
Madras	31	28	31	22	62	50
United Provinces	37	35	16	18	53	53
Punjab and North-West Frontier	26	21	35	35	61	56
Burma	16	20	26	31	42	51
Bihar and Orissa	26	26	9	9	35	35
Central Circle	13	11	11	11	24	22
Railway Mail Service	10	5	36	25	46	30
Total for 1918-19 ..	257	241	219	202	476	443
Total for 1917-18 ..	265	232	194	187	459	419

NOTE.—The figures in this appendix show the cases in which punishment was awarded during the year, as it is only when a case is closed that it can be entered with certainty as having been committed by a postal official. Besides the 476 cases shown above, there were 157 cases in which postal officials were charged with offences, but no punishment was imposed owing to the cases not being concluded or to the death or escape of the offenders.

APPENDIX VIII (a).

Business of the Post Office Insurance Fund in Life Insurance, Endowment Assurance and Monthly Allowances.

	Life Insurance.				Endowment Assurance.				Grand Total.				Monthly Allowances.			
	Number of lives insured.	Amount insured.	Amount received in premia, including fines and medical fees.	Amount of claims met, including cost of establishment maintained for the work.	Number of lives insured.	Amount insured.	Amount received in premia, including fines and medical fees.	Amount of claims met, including cost of establishment maintained for the work.	Number of lives insured.	Amount insured.	Amount received in premia, including fines and medical fees.	Amount of claims met, including cost of establishment maintained for the work.	Number of subscribers.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Amount of subscriptions received.	Amount of claims met, including cost of establishment maintained for the work.
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Post Office	166	2,23,950	63,636 14 8	74,706 2 4	588	6,55,992	2,98,572 0 8	2,57,454 1 2	754	8,79,942	3,62,208 15 4	3,32,160 3 6	..	....	174 13 8	127 0 0
Telegraph Department	12	24,000	20,221 3 0	25,783 3 0	66	1,46,500	87,120 2 9	37,150 12 9	73	1,70,500	1,07,341 5 9	62,933 15 9	..	....	....	....
Public Works Department ..	1	2,000	3,835 6 2	16,920 12 0	23	51,282	25,703 6 3	92,800 11 4	24	53,282	29,538 12 5	1,09,721 7 4	..	....	243 12 0	219 12 0
Local Fund	15	28,550	3,644 13 8	1,466 8 0	32	40,500	23,178 9 3	9,077 15 2	47	64,050	26,823 6 11	10,544 7 2	2	32 0 0	2,836 3 4	5,522 2 6
Other Civil Departments	161	3,07,950	1,51,184 7 1	95,491 6 9	613	11,17,646	7,50,514 3 6	5,34,206 6 4	774	14,25,596	9,01,698 10 7	6,29,697 13 1	..	....	122 0 0	1,017 4 0
Military Department	32	59,700	21,827 14 0	10,037 11 8	65	1,23,100	79,232 10 9	34,381 3 6	97	1,82,800	1,01,060 8 9	44,398 15 2	..	....	114 9 4	46 8 0
Total for 1918-19 ..	(a) 387	6,41,150	2,61,350 10 7	2,24,405 11 9	(b) 1,387	21,35,020	12,64,321 1 2	9,65,051 2 3	1,774	27,76,170	15,28,671 11 9	11,89,456 14 0	(c) 2	32 0 0	3,491 6 4	6,932 10 6
Total for 1917-18 ..	332	4,93,507	2,65,153* 11 6	2,39,224 4 2	1,234	17,87,786	12,43,604 10 7	7,87,747 7 1	1,566	22,81,293	15,08,758 6 1	10,26,971 11 3	5	83 9 0	11,797 4 4	7,300 3 11
Increase	55	1,47,643	....	....	153	3,47,234	20,716 6 7	1,77,303 11 2	208	4,94,877	19,913 5 8	1,62,485 2 9	..	....	..	..
Decrease	..	....	803 0 11	14,818 8 5	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	3	51 9 0	8,305 14 0	867 9 5

		Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.
(a) 1918-19	.. ..	374	13
1917-18	.. ..	319	13
(b) 1918-19	.. ..	1,319	68
1917-18	.. ..	1,166	68
(c) 1918-19	.. ..	2	0
1917-18	.. ..	4	1

* Revised figures.

APPENDIX VIII (b).

Abstract of Life Insurance Policies, Endowment Assurance Policies and Monthly Allowance Contracts issued, discharged, lapsed and surrendered.

	Life Insurance Policies issued.		Endowment Assurance Policies issued.		Monthly Allowance Contracts issued.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Balance of 1917-18	5,803	89,05,869 0 0	21,292	2,92,60,083 0 0	81	828 12 3
Issued during the year	387	6,41,150 0 0	1,387	21,35,020 0 0	2	32 0 0
Total	6,190	95,47,019 0 0	22,679	3,13,95,103 0 0	83	860 12 3
Deduct—Discharged during the year. By death	108	(a) 1,64,150 0 0	299	4,12,010 0 0 } (b)	3	56 9 5
,, maturity	..	..	238	3,31,967 0 0 }	..	..
,, surrender	53	60,914 0 0	302	3,03,321 0 0	1	0 8 0
,, lapse	9	6,950 0 0	46	21,950 0 0	..	..
,, cancellation	2	250 0 0	2	1,000 0 0	..	..
Total	172	2,32,264 0 0	887	10,70,248 0 0	4	57 1 5
Balance on 31st March 1919	6,018	93,14,755 0 0	21,792	3,03,24,855 0 0	79	803 10 10

(a) In addition to this sum Rs. 22,639 was paid as bonus on Life Insurance Policies.

(b) In addition to these sums Rs. 28,180 was paid as bonus on Endowment Assurance Policies.

APPENDIX IX.

Financial results of the Post Office Insurance Fund.

Life Insurance.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Receipts—		
Balance on 1st April 1918 ..	....	*34,83,942 5 11
Premia realised on Life Insurance Policies	2,64,124 8 4	....
Fines realised	198 2 3	....
Medical fees realised	28 0 0	....
TOTAL ..	....	2,64,350 10 7
Payments—		
Life Insurance Policies paid ..	1,86,482 2 9	....
Surrender values paid ..	22,994 0 0	....
Medical fees paid	1,067 0 0	....
Refunds of medical fees ..	....	....
Other refunds	483 9 0	....
Cost of postal establishment, including printing, etc. ..	13,379 0 0	....
Fee for actuarial report ..	....	....
TOTAL ..	....	2,24,405 11 9
Interest on balance	....	1,23,365 6 7
Balance on 31st March 1919 ..	....	36,47,252 11 4

Endowment Assurance.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Receipts—		
Balance on 1st April 1918 ..	....	*1,07,18,749 14 4
Premia realised on Endowment Assurance Policies ..	12,63,322 1 2	....
Fines realised	817 7 9	....
Medical fees realised ..	181 8 3	....
TOTAL ..	....	12,64,321 1 2
Payments—		
Endowment Assurance Policies paid.	7,70,828 6 1	....
Surrender values paid ..	1,35,827 0 0	....
Medical fees paid	6,853 0 0	....
Refunds of medical fees ..	20 0 0	....
Other refunds	3,169 12 2	....
Cost of postal establishment, including printing, etc. ..	48,353 0 0	....
Fee for actuarial report ..	....	....
TOTAL ..	....	9,65,051 2 3
Interest on balance	....	3,83,270 5 1
Balance on 31st March 1919 ..	....	1,14,01,290 2 4

Monthly Allowances.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Receipts—		
Balance on 1st April 1918 ..	....	90,349 7 1
Subscriptions realised ..	702 1 0	....
Amount paid in lump for purchase of immediate monthly allowances	2,789 5 4	....
Fines realised	....	....
TOTAL ..	....	3,491 6 4
Payments—		
Allowances paid	6,729 10 6	....
Surrender values paid ..	25 0 0	....
Refunds of subscription ..	....	....
Cost of postal establishment, including printing, etc. ..	178 0 0	....
Fee for actuarial report ..	....	....
TOTAL ..	....	6,932 10 6
Interest on balance	....	3,076 1 11
Balance on 31st March 1919 ..	......	89,984 4 10

*Revised figures.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1919.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th March 1919.

On and after 29th March and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Simla, Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Simla and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India."

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J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 1st November 1919.

CORRIGENDA.

The following entry which appeared in the notification published by this office in Part II of the *Gazette of India,* dated the 30th August 1919, under the heading "Cessation of Exclusive Privileges" is hereby cancelled :—

1913—958. (Berliner Import und Export Gesellschaft m.b. H.).

The following entry which appeared in the notification published by this office in Part II of the *Gazette of India,* dated the 1st February 1919, under the heading "Cessation of Exclusive Privileges" is hereby cancelled :—

1913—1252 (Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron).

The following entry which appeared in the notification published by this office in Part II of the *Gazette of India,* dated the 18th October 1919, under the heading "Renewal fees paid" is hereby cancelled :—

1915—2196 (Williams).

The following entry which appeared in the notification published by this office in Part II of the *Gazette of India,* dated the 27th September 1919, under the heading "Cessation of Exclusive Privileges" is hereby cancelled :—

1910—586 (Watzlawik).

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

October 20.

4941. Carey-Gavey Syndicate Ld. *Improvements in or relating to shaded-pole motor and the like.*
4942. J. Wells. *Improvements in gas producers for mechanical traction.*
4943. A. E. M. Van der Meersch. *Improvements in safety razors.*
4944. Macfarlane Communications Corporation. *Improvements in electrical system of train communication.*
4945. Macfarlane Communications Corporation. *Improvements in electrical system of communication.*
4946. Lobnitz & Co., Ld. *Improvements in dipper dredges and excavators.*
4947. Vereinigte Chemische Werke Aktiengesellschaft. *Manufacturing of propantriol from sugar.*
4948. B. B. Raha. *Family milk churner.*
4949. V. F. Nowell and C. A. Collett. *An improved waste preventing water tap.*
4950. S. Midzushima. *Improvements in and relating to pneumatic tyres.*
4951. Singer Manufacturing Co. *Sewing machine cabinet.*

October 21.

4952. G. W. Murray. *Measuring appliance for fluids.*
4953. F. Handley Page and Handley Page Ld. *Improvements in mechanism for releasing bombs and other articles from aircraft.*
4954. F. Handley Page. *Means for supplying fuel to internal combustion engines.*

October 22.

4955. (Mrs.) M. Fuhrhop. *Luminous glass bangles.*
4956. J. C. Dallas and T. Hoggan. *Improvements in apparatus for the sterilization of sewage and the like.*

October 25.

4957. S. H. Hasan. *Improved gear box.*
4958. L. Bartmann. *Process for disintegrating fragmentary or granular material.*
4959. T. Umeda. *Improvements in apparatus for manufacturing seamless envelopes.*
4960. Sindicato Argentino Para la Explotacion de Inventor. *Improvements in wheels for vehicles and especially for automobiles.*
4961. M. Tsutsumi. *Solid ink.*
4962. K. Dwarak Nath and K. Srinath. *Fountain brush.*
4963. V. K. Singhan. *Improved processes for manufacturing copra-cake dessicated meat or oil and poonac out of the fresh meat of coconuts.*
4964. J. Maden. *Improvements in and relating to hollow concrete blocks for building purposes and road construction.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

4576. O. Hermoye and C. Glorian. *Improved concrete construction.*
4592. H. L. M. J. Benard. *Improvements in and relating to projectors, beacon lights, signalling apparatus and the like.*
4848. Holt Manufacturing Co. *Improvements in and relating to the track-shoes or tread-plates of chain-track vehicles.*
4862. Alphaero Engines Ld. *Improvements in or relating to internal combustion engines.*
4865. R. A. Thom. *Improvements in or relating to steam superheater pipes or elements and a method of manufacturing the return ends or torpedo ends of such elements and the like.*
4867. L. J. Martin. *Improved rail fastening.*
4868. Holt Manufacturing Co. *Improvements in and relating to chain-track tractors.*
4869. Holt Manufacturing Co. *Improvements in and relating to chain-tracks for vehicles.*
4870. P. A. H. Mossay and Enclosed Motor Co., Ld. *Improvements in dynamo electric machines.*
4872. B. Andrews and W. C. Averill, Jr. *Process and apparatus for treating hydro-carbons.*
4873. F. Handley Page. *Connections for members of aircraft frames.*
4874. W. A. Brown and F. G. White. *Process for separating hydro-carbons and water.*
4876. Owens Bottle Co. *Means for making bottles.*
4877. F. J. J. Gibbons. *Improvements in metal window frames and sashes of the sliding sash type.*
4879. Q. Sestini and T. Rondelli. *Improvements in or relating to the "bronzing" or colouring of metallic surfaces.*
4880. Electrolytic Zinc Co. of Australasia Proprietary Ld. *Improvements in the roasting of zinc sulphide ores preparatory to leaching.*
4883. T. G. Jones. *Improvements in and relating to metal seals.*
4884. E. H. W. Weibull. *Improvements in roller bearings.*
4885. E. H. W. Weibull. *Improvements in roller cages for roller bearings with convex rollers.*
4886. F. A. Anderson, M. Deacon, and N. P. W. Brady. *Improvements in or relating to furnaces for distillation of coal, shale and other like substances.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

4263. P. M. Mehta. *Improvements in rifles.*
4836. J. Wells. *Improvements in and relating to the carbonisation of wood and the like.*
4839. Techno-Chemical Laboratories Ld. *Improvements relating to methods of and means for conducting high temperature reactions.*
4577. M. Weinrich. *Method of manufacture of carbonaceous filtering media.*
4686. J. M. Marum. *An improved method and apparatus for vaporizing volatile oils for disinfecting and other purposes.*
4709. V. F. Nowell and C. A. Collett. *Improved waste preventing water tap.*
4712. J. A. Palmer. *Improvements in draw-bar gear.*
4748. G. Atock. *Improvements in liquid fuel burners for the furnaces of locomotive boilers and for other furnaces.*
4772. O. Stott and E. R. Jones. *Improvements in and connected with the aeration of sewage and other impure liquids.*
4773. E. S. Luard. *Improvements relating to power brake apparatus for railway vehicles.*
4774. E. S. Luard. *Improvements in and relating to piston rods for the cylinders of vaccum brake apparatus and the like.*
4777. C. A. Stevens. *Process for the separation of sulphur from furnace gases.*
4780. H. S. Reece. *Improvements in furnaces for boilers and the like.*
4784. H. S. Hele-shaw. *Improvements in hydraulic clutches or couplers.*
4787. C. O. Manuel. *Improvements in padlocks or the like.*

4789. E. Hayward. *A flat file extractor.*
4791. S. D Master. *Bottle lamp.*
4795. F. G. Pickering. *Improvements in or relating to clip devices for fastening rubber jointing sleeves or the like to metal or other pipes and tubes.*
4797. Standard Oil Company. *Petroleum products.*
4799. T. H. West. *Improvements in or relating to carburetting devices.*
4800. British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Ld. *Improvements in axial flow steam turbines.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7 accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

4231. Dennett.
4478. Barclay.
4482. Empire Engineering Co., Ld.
4497. Liley, Saxby & Farmer Ld. & Saxby & Farmer (India) Ld.
4501. Barnard.
4527. Datta.
4531. Mantle Lamp Co. of America.
4532. Mantle Lamp Co. of America.
4539. Siemens Bros. & Co., Ld., and Ferreira.
4549. James Spicer & Sons, Ld.
4556. Crump.
4563. Hemingway & Coventry Acme Motor Co., Ld.
4567. American Lead Pencil Co.
4568. Henry Ford & Son, Inc.
4569. Henry Ford & Son, Inc.
4570. Henry Ford & Son, Inc.
4571. Henry Ford & Son, Inc.
4572. Taylor.
4573. Taylor.
4574. Crouch.
4575. Terry.
4578. Osmond.
4580. Skinderviken.
4581. Dunstan.
4483. Morgan Crucible Co., Ld.
4584. Morgan Crucible Co., Ld.
4586. Collett.
4587. Crossley.

PATENTS SEALED.

3557. Pacific Commercial Co.
3653. Commercial Research Co.
3654. Commercial Research Co.
4155. Sheffield and F. R. Rand & Co., Ld.
4164. Usher.
4182. Macfarlane.
4194. Gerrard.
4379. Kottmann.
4402. Spencer, Spencer & Hine.
4405. Farquhar & Hill.
4425. Banerjee.
4435. Manning.
4447. Morris Automatic Scale Co.
4449. Down.
4450. Andersen.
4461. Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of America.
4463 Dunham.
4464. British Westinghouse Electric & Manfg. Co., Ld.
4465. British Westinghouse Electric & Manfg. Co., Ld.
4466. British Westinghouse Electric & Manfg. Co., Ld.
4467. British Westinghouse Electric & Manfg. Co., Ld.
4468. Savage.
4469. Taylor.
4470. Taylor.
4471. Taylor.
4475. Nathan.
4476. Pech.
4477. Dumail.
4481. Vickers Ld.
4486. Mond and Heberlein.
4487. British Westinghouse Electric & Manfg. Co., Ld.
4488. Libbey Glass Co.
4490. Henry Ford & Son, Inc.
4491. Henry Ford & Son, Inc.
4492. Henry Ford & Son, Inc.
4493. Henry Ford & Son, Inc.
4494. Franks International Patents Synd. Inc. and Franks Universal Patents Co. Inc.
4495. C. C. Wakefield & Co., Ld.
4496. O'Reilly.
4502. A. B. C. Coupler Ld.
4504. Ahmed.
4505. Marr.
4506. Commercial Research Co.
4522. Svenska Ackumulator Aktiebolaget.
4528. Merchant, Jr.
4530. Fulton Iron Works Co.
4533. Jackson & Ramsay.
4534. Jackson & Ramsay.
4535. Still.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

425 of 1907. Sheehan. (To 25 October 1920.)
186 of 1908. Fraser and ors. (To 24 November 1920.)
240 of 1908. Bellini and anr. (To 5 January 1921.)

586 of 1910. Watzlawik. (To 19 June 1920.)
958 of 1913. Berliner Import und Export G. m.b. H. (To 19 May 1920.)
1252 of 1913. Chemische Fabrik Griesheim-Elektron. (To 20 October 1920.)
1397 of 1914. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ld. (To 5 January 1921.)
1398 of 1914. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ld. (To 5 January 1921.)
2196 of 1915. Williams. (To 1 July 1920.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

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1909.

276. (Otto-Hilgenstock Coke-Oven Co., Ld.)

1914.

1773. (Dickson.)

1915.

2221. (Gull and ors.) 2222. (Walters and anr.) 2225. (Kennedy.). 2227. (King.) 2228. (King.)

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

From 20th to 25th September 1919.

Class 13. Nos. 8943 to 8987. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., of St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. October 11, 1919.

Class 15. Nos. 8988 to 8992. The Calico Printers' Association Ld., of St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. October 11, 1919.

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1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) must be made in English and addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed and a full address given in all communications.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, together with current regulations and instructions. *These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.*

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs or on their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Models are not required unless specially asked for. Drawings must be on tracing cloth and the Rules and Instructions for the preparation of drawings as given in the Handbook should be strictly followed. A provisional patent cannot be secured under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

4. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India application should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

5. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission for which due allowance should be made. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

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7. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
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"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
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KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
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"	College of Engineering.
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SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.
WASHINGTON (U.S.A.)	The Patent Office.

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9. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

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(a)	Patent Office Handbook (Acts, Rules and instructions)	1	0
(b)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0	10
(c)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi) . . . each	0	2
(d)	The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0	2
(e)	Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)	0	1
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(f)	Inventions (Consolidated Subject Matter Index, 1900-1908, and Chronological lists, 1900-1904)	2	0
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(h)	Patent Office Journals (Issued quarterly) . . . each	0	8
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(j)	Printed specifications of inventions since 1912 . . . each	0	8

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NASIRABAD.—M. S. Sadiq Ali, Munshi Fazil, C/o Peerjee Mohd. Ali, Sugar and Tea Merchant, Nasirabad (Rajputana).
NOWSHERA.—M. Sadal Mabud, Officers' Munshi, Nowshera City.
PATNA.—†M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi, Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.
PESHAWAR—
M. Ahmed Din, Regimental Munshi, 1st Royal Sussex Regiment, opposite the Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
M. Abdur Rahim, Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
M. Ajab Shah Anand, Officers' Munshi, Daki Nama, Peshawar City.
M. Kazi Ghulam Nabi, opposite General Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
*M. Saiyid Zafar Shah Bukhari, Head clerk, office of the Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, N.-W. F. P., Peshawar.
M. S. Ali Hussain Shah, Garhi Hazrat Karim Shah Sahib Bukhari, Karimpura, Peshawar City.
M. H. S. Wajid Ali Shah, Mohalla Sayedan, Karimpura, Peshawar City.
POONA.—M. S. R. Kapur, Regimental Munshi, 1st Norfolk Regiment, C/o Pandit Diwan Chand, Accountant, A. O. R. E.'s Office, Poona.
QUETTA—
M. Mohd. Rahim Shah, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
Pt. Hirday Narayan, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M. S. Abdul Aziz, The King's Regiment, Quetta.
M. Syed Inam Ali, Mission Road, Quetta.
M. Sher Mohamed, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M. Sita Ram Mehta, Babu Muhalla, near Arya Samaj, Quetta.
M. Jawala Prashad, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.
*M. S. Barkat Ali, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.

QUETTA—*contd.*
M. Dittu Ram, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Farzand Ali Khan (of Patna), Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M. Syed Hadi Hussain, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M. Syed Aulad Hussain, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Abdul Hakim Khan, Nishtar—Shair Manzil (M. W. S., Military District).
M. Jiya Lall, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Ghulam Murtaza Beg, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Ram Kishan, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Haji Ahmad Fakhriey, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Mohd. Sarwar Khan, Mirza, Persian Professor, Government High School, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI—
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, Rawalpindi *(winter only).
M. Ghulam Rasul, Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. K. R. Mehta, Regimental Munshi, 1st F. S. Garrison Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry.
M. Bodh Raj, Regimental Munshi (winter only).
†M. Fazl Elahi, C/o Ellahi Buksh & Co., Polo Sports Works, near Massy Gate, Rawalpindi.
M. Mohd. Abdul Khaliq, C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butcher's Street, Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Amir Bukhsh Gyani, M. F., Professor of Oriental Languages, Ihata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

RISALPUR.—M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan, Regimental Munshi, Royal Flying Corps, Risalpur Cantonment.

ROORKEE CITY.—M. Fazl-i-Haq, Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City.

ROHTAK.—M. Mohammad Akeeluddin, Fort, Rohtak.

SIALKOT—
M. Abdul Hamid Khan, Officers' Munshi, Mori Gate, New Street, Sialkot.
M. Ghulam Rasul Syed, Raja Street, Sialkot.

SIMLA.—M. Abdul Latif, Urdu Instructor, C/o M. Mohamed Buksh Sahib, Pleader, Lower Bazar.

SUBATHU—
M. Amar Nath Varma, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Anand Swarup, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Khalil-ur-Rahman, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Miyan Khan Haidari, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
*M. Habib Ullah, Syed, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Mool Chand Saihgal, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.

WELLINGTON—
M. Syed Khurshad Ali, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Wellington.
M. Abdul Majid Sharif Quraishi, Munshi, Cadet College.
S. Aftab Ali, Munshi, Wellington Market Post Office, Victoria Villa.

Qualified Bengali Teachers.

CALCUTTA.—Babu Suresh Chandra Chatterjee, 6, Muktaram Row, Calcutta.
RUNGPUR.—Babu Mukunda Lal Das Gupta, Kakina, District Rungpur.

Qualified Canarese Teacher.

BANGALORE.—M. R. Ry. K. Hanumantha Rao, No. 1, Main Road, Seshadripuram, Bangalore.

Qualified Malayalam Teacher.

ADICHANALLORE.—M. R. Ry. N. Sankara Pillai, First Assistant, H. G. E. School, Adichanallore.
KOTTAYAM.—M. R. Ry. A. I. Pothen, Malayalam Munshi, Basel Mission High School, Kottayam.

Qualified Marathi Teachers.

EAST KHANDESH.—Mr. Laxman Narayan Phandis, B.A., C/o Mr. M. N. Phandis, Editor, Kavya Ratnawali, Jalgaon.

POONA CITY—
Mr. Govind Krishna Modak, Sanskrit Teacher, New English School, Poona City.
Mr. D. K. Pathak, 442, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.
Mr. V. L. Deshpande, 641, Budhwar Peth, Poona City.

RATNAGIRI.—M. Waman Vishnu Vaidya, C/o Mr. R. K. Bal, B.A., LL.B., Sub-Judge, Malwan, District Ratnagiri.
SHOLAPUR.—Mr. Vishnu Anant Salgarkar, C/o Mr. Harichand A[illegible]nd Shah, Sholapur.

Qualified Punjabi Teacher.

LAHORE.—M. Muhammad Zafar Ali, Student, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

Qualified Tamil Teachers.

MADRAS—
M. R. Ry. K. Raghavachari, Senior Tamil Pandit, Wesleyan Mission Girls' High School, Royapettah.
M. R. Ry. A. M. Satakoparamanuja Acharya, Senior Tamil Pandit, National High School, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.

Qualified Telugu Teachers.

GODAVARI.—M. R. Ry. V. Subba Rao, Stewartpetta, Pithapuram, Godavari District.
NELLORE.—K. Subrahmanya Sarma, Telugu Pandit, A. B. M. Girls' High School, Nellore.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teachers whose names are preceded by a cross (†) are out of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th July 1919.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

II B

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For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs. 6 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. in one delivery (when in stock)	,, 7 ,,

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb., 4-lb., and 6¼-lb. tins.
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Quinoidine is available in 1-lb. box.
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Local sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

Drugs are sold for cash or by V. P. Post. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

[For ¼ lb. 4 As.; ½ lb. 5 As.; 1 lb. 8 As.; 1½ lb. 11 As.; 2 lbs. 14 As.; 2½ lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3 lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; 4 lbs. Re. 1 As. 7; 4½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 10; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 13; 6 lbs. Rs. 2; 6½ lbs. Rs. 2 As. 3.]

	Rs.	A.	P.
Quinoidine tab: 1 lb. Weg. 3 lbs. Postage	1	1	0
Quinoidine tab: 2 lbs. Weg. 6 lbs. Postage	2	0	0
Quinoidine tab: 3 lbs. Weg. 9 lbs. Postage	3	0	0

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DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 27th October 1919.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd October 1919.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE. COIN AND BULLION. In India.			In England.		In His Majesty's Dominions.	In transit between India, England and His Majesty's Dominions.		In the U. S. A. and in transit therefrom.		SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).		TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12	13	14	15	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b) (c)	R	
	9,84,000	65,67,12,631	65,76,96,631	7,64,89,028	3,69,71,181	14,47,00,990	...	...	1,53,704	...	...	...	4,87,86,830	17,02,99,946	82,49,89,987	1,30,23,91,666	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 of rupee paper & R7,40,00,000 Indian Treasury Bills. (b) Nominal value—R84,03,75,001. (c) Includes Treasury Bills purchased under section 3, Act XI of 1917, as amended by Act V of 1918 and Act II of 1919.
Cawnpore	...	8,25,00,333	8,25,00,333	6,93,98,256	47,73,255		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,41,71,541	
Lahore	...	12,87,12,679	12,87,12,679	3,13,33,428	1,50,07,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,93,40,972	
Bombay	12,53,180	46,77,70,178	46,90,23,358	13,30,16,064	12,11,76,110	93,88,412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,35,80,586	
Karachi	...	5,21,30,633	5,21,30,633	1,02,21,216	21,52,598	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,23,73,814	
Madras	12,33,780	21,24,09,857	21,36,43,637	1,99,60,297	43,61,843	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,43,22,140	
Rangoon	...	15,40,85,521	15,40,85,521	1,23,70,517	35,48,706		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1,59,19,223	
	34,70,960	1,75,43,21,832	1,75,77,92,792	35,27,88,906	19,09,91,267	15,40,89,402	...	...	1,53,704	...	...	...	4,87,86,830	17,02,99,946	82,49,89,987	1,74,20,99,942	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			1,56,92,850	Deduct—Amount due on T. Ts. drawn by one Circle on another												...	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			1,74,20,99,942												TOTAL RESERVE R	1,74,20,99,942	

There was no transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 22nd October 1919.
There was no gold in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 22nd October 1919.

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, who have attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
Prior to 1842	Collins,——, Sergeant	......	Two children	157	14	1
„	Lee, E., Corporal	......	Two children	111	9	6
„	Smith, Henry, Sergeant	......	Elizabeth	828	0	0
„	Smith, D., Sergeant-Major	......	Margaret	78	6	5
„	Story,——, Sergeant	......	Thomas	117	5	4
„	MacConnell, Sergeant	......	John	77	15	8
„	Ratherford, Sergeant	......	Margaret	138	10	8
„	Hewetson, William, Gunner	......	John	47	5	7
„	Taylor, John, Private	......	John	214	11	11
„	Conroy, Peter, Corporal	......	Thomas	274	14	6
„	McCullum,——, Conductor	......	John	854	6	10
„	Gordon, James	59th Foot	James	589	2	2
„	Casey, Jeremiah	87th Foot	Daniel	109	12	4
„	Corbolly, Thomas, Private	59th Foot	Samuel	62	12	8
„	Cassidy,——, Corporal	......	John	61	3	9
„	Hyde, Henry, Conductor	......	Thomas	187	1	10
„	Hodgkinson, E., Troop Sergeant Major.	11th Dragoons	William	64	8	0
„	Anderson, William, Corporal	H. C. 1st Bn. Regt.	Mary Anne Margaret	124	11	6
„	White, W., Private	3rd Buffs	George and Mary Anne.	13	13	9
„	Minogue, T., Private	3rd Buffs	Thomas	23	11	0
„	Tailor, John, Bombardier	......	Elizabeth	43	0	0
„	Neal, James, Private	59th Foot	James	43	0	0
„	Sherrock, J., Corporal	......	Joseph	160	0	0
„	Moore, Bombardier	......	Dorothy	5	9	5
„	Lawson Henry, Laboratory Sergeant.	......	George	11	8	2
„	Creighton, James, Corporal	13th L. Infy.	Mary Ann	16	12	0
„	McCoy,——, Sub-Conductor	......	John and George	958	3	2
„	Long, R., Sergeant	Allahabad Magazine Establishment.	Ann and Robert D.	187	3	9
„	Baker, H., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	James	32	1	4
„	Hills,——, Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Sophia	30	1	1
„	Burns, James, Gunner	Artillery	Hannah	10	5	9
„	McKenney, R., Bombardier	1st Co., 4th Bn. Arty.	Ann Eliza	134	6	5
„	Smith, J., Gunner	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Margaret	6	6	5
„	Byrne, F., Hospital Sergeant	2nd Bn. Arty.	Charles	123	13	4
„	Flynn, J., Gunner	3rd Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Elizabeth	6	1	4
„	Fagan, J., Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Mary and James	11	12	9
„	Johnson, C., Gunner	1st Co., 5th Bn. Arty.	William	3	0	6
„	Twoomey, M., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Michael, William and Margaret.	21	2	11
„	Ahern, William, Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	65	11	9
„	McCormick, J., Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Bernard	116	10	9
„	Gavin, J., Gunner	2nd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Thomas and James	189	3	6
„	Bryan, D., Sergeant	......	Mortimer	12	10	11
„	Reid,——, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	Eleanor and Eunice	68	6	5
„	South,——, Sergeant	......	Elizabeth Martha	310	0	0
„	Cunningham, Mathew, Private	44th Foot	Michael	37	14	6
„	Blyth, John, Conductor	......	Children (names not recorded).	12	12	3
„	Smith, T., Sergeant	......	Esther and Amelia	23	15	0
„	Pierce, Qr.-Mr. Sergeant	20th N. I.	Thomas	711	15	2
„	Driver, J., Sergeant-Major	......	Robert Charles and John.	141	7	1
„	Davis, D., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Thomas	23	15	2
„	Canty, John, Bombardier	3rd Co., 4th Bn. Arty.	John (died 11th May 1842).	272	2	8
June 29, 1858	(Not recorded)	......	Bryan, Margaret and William.	58	8	2
„ 29, 1849	(Not recorded)	......	Daly Robert	23	9	1
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlon, L., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 2nd B. H. A.	Ellen	112	9	0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrel, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. Arty.	Charlotte	4	2	8
„ 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st Eu. Lt. Infy.	David and Austel	7	13	3
Mar. 9, 1843	Sheehan, B., Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	John and Patrick	2	1	8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary Ann and Catherine.	19	14	2
Sept. 12, 1844	Andrews,——, Private	44th Foot	George	200	0	0
Oct. 30, 1887	Ward, J., Gunner	O. Batty., 3rd Bde., R.A.	Julia	277	11	11
Dec. 31, 1887	Bunn, T., Gunner	G. Batty., B. Bde., R.H.A.	William Thomas	68	9	8
			James John	68	9	8
Mar. 26, 1888	Oxford, W., Private	2nd Royal Lanc. Regt.	A., L., A. and J. T.	27	3	2

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount.		
				Rs.	A.	P.
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale,——, Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28	12	0
„ 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	130	0	0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	James	156	12	5
„ 15, 1845	Godfrey,——, Sergeant-Major	......	Harriett M. and James.	31	14	1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry,——, Bugle Major	6th Bn. of Arty.	James	12	6	9
„ 8, 1842	Wilson	......	Sophia, Thomas and Elizabeth.	204	7	8
„ ... 1842	McCarthy, Qr.-Mr. Sergeant	......	John	61	2	3
„ 14, 1845	Hannoo, J., Drummer	68th Regt., N. Infy.	Mary	28	8	8
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergeant-Major	......	Thomas	101	6	4
„ 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergeant-Major	2nd Bde., H. Arty.	Henry and James	292	15	8
„ 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Ellen	77	4	11
„ 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergeant	4th Co., 15th Bn. of Arty.	Catherine Ann	167	15	5
„ 9, 1845	Daley, Owen, Gunner	3rd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Owen	7	1	7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan, ——, Sergeant	......	Julia B. and George J	120	13	0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor.	......	Hannah	152	0	9
...	Glasscan, John, Corporal	......	Ellen Sarah	66	10	3
...	Ridley, Henry, Gunner	......	Henry	34	9	3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20	5	3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner	......	Martha	83	3	6
„ 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier	......	Adam T. and John	79	14	0
„ 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Not recorded	104	10	8
„ 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergeant	1st Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Ditto	125	15	10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes,——, Corporal	......	Maria	59	0	0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergeant.	......	C. William and William H.	118	3	5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergeant-Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick and David Edwin.	99	6	1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36	5	6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah C.	9	8	4
„ 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B. F.	John	7	6	1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Conductor	......	Emeline	50	0	0
Nov. 21, 1849	Mcget,——, Sergeant-Major	......	George	69	14	4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co., 4th Bn. of Arty.	James and another	26	3	5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergeant	1st Co., 3rd. Bn. of Arty.	John and another	29	15	0
Aug. 19, 1850	Sheehan, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23	5	6
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25	14	8
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	William	9	11	11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwards, Michael, Sergeant	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Jane and Bridget	36	5	9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97	2	6
Sept. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergeant	Arracan Bn.	John	49	10	3
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	William	205	1	2
„ 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor.	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana	61	10	3
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergeant	......	Mary Harriet	283	1	11
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergeant	Calcutta Town Guard	William Edward	209	14	0
Dec. 4, 1860	MacDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25	15	6
June ... 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En. B. F.	Jane and James	86	0	0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergeant.	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152	14	2
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G. Battery, 22nd Bde., Royal Arty.	Henrietta Dalzell	39	5	10
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia M. and Elizabeth Ann.	8	0	0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Mary and Thomas	4	0	0
Oct. 9, 1871	York, R., Sergeant	Arty.	Henry J.	21	1	4
May 8, 1884	Claydon, Daniel, Color-Sergeant.	2nd Lanc. Fus.	Thomas Patrick	60	0	0
July 6, 1887 June 2, 1888 and Sept. 7, 1888	Simons, J., Lance-Corporal	2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	John Thomas	176	15	1
Apl. 11, 1889	Hyland, M., Drummer	2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	Patrick, Emily Matilda and Rosanna.	558	9	8
Aug. 31, 1889	Neil, Thomas, Color-Sergt.	2nd West York Regt.	Alfred William and Joseph Thomas.	399	3	7
Nov. 26, 1889	Foster, G., Private	2nd West York Regt.	George E. Ernest	113	13	9

Application for payment of the deposits should be made to the Controller of Military Accounts, 8th (Lucknow) Division, Lucknow.

W. J. COATES,
for Controller of Mily. Accts., 8th (Lucknow) Division, and *ex-officio* Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
8TH (LUCKNOW) DIVISION,
Lucknow, the 7th October 1919.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th October 1919.

LIABILITIES

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,94,00,000	0	0			
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below*	25,00,000	0	0			
				1,69,00,000	0	0
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments				25,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	3,88 86,211	7	3			
Public Deposits at Branches	83,93,946	14	8	4,72,80,158	5	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				33,15 80,888	5	4
Bank Post Bills, etc.				23,60,511	9	2
Sundries				29,84,384	8	10
RUPEES				42,36,05,892	13	3

ASSETS.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				6,49.59,847	0	0
Other authorized Investments				1,89.04,144	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				10,76,87,708	12	6
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				5,82,53,420	13	5
Bills discounted and purchased				1,37,77,463	8	4
Balances with other Banks				89,15,030	5	5
Bullion				...		
Dead Stock				28,70,611	0	0
Stamps				14,319	2	11
Sundries				4,30.640	0	11
				26,58,12 684	6	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	8 82,61,553	5	0			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	6,95.31,655	1	9	15,77,93,208	6	9
RUPEES				42.36,05.892	13	3

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value Rs. 3,80,010 0 0

† Do. do. do. „ 5,20,605 0 0

Rs. 9,00,615 0 0

By the order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL :
Calcutta, 30th October 1919.

C. M. TALLACK,
Chief Accountant.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 41·07.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878 (VI of 1878) that on the 15th August 1919 a treasure consisting of sixteen pieces of gold approximately valued at Rs. 50 was discovered under the ground in S. No. 46 of Mukundanallur village of the Vriddhachalam Taluk, South Arcot District, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office in Cuddalore on the 27th March 1920 in order to have the matter enquired into and determined according to law.

J. K. LANCASHIRE,
Acting Collector.

SOUTH ARCOT, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated 24th October 1919.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 21st March 1917.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Sub-Surveyors.
5. Tracers.
6. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

W. G. WOOD,

Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN INDIA, DHANBAD P. O., MANBHUM.

Indian Mines Act, 1901.

NOTICE.

An examination for First Class Coal Mine Managers' Certificates of Competency under the rules applicable to coal mines will be held on the 16th, 17th and 18th February 1920. An examination for Second Class Coal Mine Managers' Certificates of Competency will be held on the 23rd, 24th and 25th February 1920. Both examinations will be held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbad.

Rules 32 and 33 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, require that a candidate for a first class certificate must be at least 23 years of age and have had at least five years' practical experience in a coal mine, and for a second class certificate be at least 21 years of age and have had at least three years' practical experience in a coal mine. The periods of practical experience may be reduced to three years and one year respectively, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining subjects after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

The fees are Rs. 15 in the case of first class certificates and Rs. 8 in the case of second class certificates. By rule 34 of Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Notification No. 2968—82, dated the 21st April 1906, "these fees shall be paid, not less than one month prior to the date of the examination, to the Chief Inspector of Mines at his office." The fees may be remitted by money order or paid in any other manner.

Applications and fees should be addressed to the Chief Inspector of Mines in India, Dhanbad P.O., E. I. Railway, and not to any Officer by name. No candidate will be permitted to sit at the examination unless his application, supported by original certificates as to experience and character, and fee, is received, in the case of a candidate for the first class certificate examination on or before the 15th January 1920, and, in the case of a candidate for the second class certificate examination on or before the 22nd January 1920. Candidates are advised to send all papers under registered cover.

G. F. ADAMS,

Chief Inspector of Mines in India,

and *ex-officio* President of the Board of Examiners.

DHANBAD,

The 13th October 1919.

AJMER-MERWARA.

Catalogue of Books printed and published in Ajmer-Merwara and registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter which ended on the 30th September 1919.

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of era, where other than the Christian era, date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
1	**THE BELIEFS OF SWAMI DAYANAND** Saraswati in English by late **Swami Dayanand Saraswati**, religious book published by the Vedic Press, Ajmer, on 20th June, 1919. 11 pages. Royal 12 pages. Third Edition.	Vedic Press, Ajmer.	2,000	
2	**SHIKSHA PATRI DHWANT NEWARAM** in Sanskrit and Hindi by late **Swami Dayanand Saraswati**, religious book published by the Vedic Press, Ajmer, on 4th July, 1919. 21 pages. Royal 12 pages. Third Edition.	Do.	1,000	
3	**KASHI SHASTRATH IN SANSKRIT** and Hindi by late **Swami Dayanand Saraswati**, religious book published by the Vedic Press, Ajmer, 4th July 1919. 16 pages. Royal 8 pages. Ninth Edition.	Do.	2,000	
4	**SATYA DHARAM BICHAR** in Hindi by late **Swami Dayanand Saraswati**, a religious book published by the author on 14th July 1919. 25 pages. Royal Octavo. Ninth Edition.	Do	1,000	
5	**PANCH PADANI BAWANI** in Hindi by **Arjan Ram Bhujak**, religious songs published by **D. G. Sanghani**, on 29th June 1919. 24 pages. Royal 16 pages. First Edition.	Jaini Sudharak Press.	5,000	
6	**KUAH CHULIKA** in Hindi by **Mangilal Master Sanjit**, a religious book published by **Dr. D. G. Sanghani**, on the 18th March 1919. 24 pages. Demy 8 pages. First Edition.	Do.	1,000	
7	**PELRI DASH GATRA PADYATI** in Hindi by **Kudhi Chand Acharya**, a religious book published by **Durga Parsad**, on the 13th August 1919. 14 pages. 16 vo.	Sukhdeo Shai Jain Printing Press, Ajmer.	...	
8	**SHRI RAM SATVA RUTANAM** in Hindi by **Nityanand Shastri**, a religious book published by the author on the 21st August 1919. 9 pages. Royal 16. First Edition.	Do.	1,000	
9	**DHARAM PHAL PRASNOTRI** in Hindi by **Messrs. Agarchand Ghewarchand**, a religious book published by the author on the 7th September 1919. 32 pages. Size 32. First Edition.	Do.	1,000	
10	**KURERAJ BHANG SANGRAH** in **Sangh Subba Jatarun**, religious book published by the author on the 14th September 1919. 26 pages. Demy 8vo. Second Edition.	Do.	300	
11	**OSWAL JUTE PRABADH** in Hindi by **Shah Hamir Singhjee**, religious book published by the author on 18th July 1919. 31 pages. First Edition.	Do.	500	
12	**BHRANTI NIWARAM** in Hindi and Sanskrit by late **Swami Dayanand Saraswati**, a religious book published by the author on the 20th August 1919. 34 pages. Royal Octavo. Fifth Edition.	Do.	2,000	

Catalogue of Books printed and published in Ajmer-Merwara and registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter which ended on the 30th September 1919—*contd.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of era, where other than Christian era, date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5
13	**RULES OF JAIN PATHSHALA, BIKANIR,** in Hindi by Secretary, **Jain Pathshalas, Bikaner**, published by the author on the 18th August 1919. 24 pages. Demy 8 pages. First Edition.	Sukhdeo Shai Jain Printing Press, Ajmer.	300	
14	**SRI KRISHNA MAHESHWAR MANDALA, BIKANIR,** in Hindi by **Ram Ratan Karnami**, a religious book published by the author on the 20th August 1919. 14 pages. Demy 8 pages. First Edition.	Do.	500	

S. B. A. PATTERSON,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 22nd October 1919.

No. 4175.—It is notified for general information that the persons named in the subjoined table have passed the Naib Tahsildar's Examination held at Quetta on the 7th, 8th and 9th October 1919, in the subjects noted in column 4 :—

Serial No.	Name.	Father's Name.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
1	M. Abdul Rahman Saddozai.	M. Ahmad Khan	(1) Taccavi advances, Registration, and Excise Acts and local rules thereunder, (2) Arithmetic and (3) Mensuration (Completes the examination.)
2	Syed Yakub Shah	Mir Charagh Shah	(1) Arithmetic, (2) Mensuration, (3) The British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation and the Civil Procedure Code and (4) The British Baluchistan Criminal Justice Regulation and the Criminal Procedure Code.
3	M. Abdul Rashid	S. Muhamad Yusuf Khan	(1) Arithmetic and (2) The British Baluchistan Criminal Justice Regulation and the Criminal Procedure Code.
4	M. Sher Zaman Khan	Sardar Bahadur Captain Qamardin, I.O.M.	(1) Arithmetic and (2) Mensuration.
5	M. Illahi Bakhsh	M. Khuda Bakhsh	All subjects except the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation and the Civil Procedure Code.

F. W. JOHNSTON,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

HIGH COURT—ENGLISH DEPARTMENT—CIVIL.

ORDER.

Calcutta, the 22nd August, 29th October, 1919.

The services of Mr. A. A. Patterson, I. C. S., having, by order of the Governor of Bengal in Council, been placed at the disposal of the Chief Justice, I do hereby appoint him, with effect from the 10th November, 1919, to officiate as Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, on the Appellate Side, during the absence on leave of Mr. N. G. A. Edgley, I.C.S., or until further orders.

L. SANDERSON,
Chief Justice.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 22nd October 1919.

No. 11.—Mr. J. Izat, C.I.E., Executive Engineer, is granted, under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, and Government of India, Finance Department letter No. 108 C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919, combined leave for one year, *viz.*, privilege leave for six months and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 1st May 1919, the date on which Mr. Izat actually proceeded on leave on demobilization.

H. A. CAMERON, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 20th October 1919.

No. 45.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India on Medical Certificate with effect from the date and for the period specified against his name.

Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander T. A. Lemon, R. I. M., . . . 6 months with effect from 18th October 1919.

No. 46.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India on Medical Certificate with effect from the date and for the period specified against his name.

Engineer-Lieutenant W. Downie, R. I. M., . . . 6 months with effect from 17th October 1919.

C. S. SCOTT,
for Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 24th October 1919.

No. 4183-*R*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 89 of the British Baluchistan Bazars Regulation, 1910 (V of 1910), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to make the following rules for the suppression of mendicancy and of loitering or importuning for the purpose of prostitution in, and for the removal and exclusion of certain persons from Sibi Bazar:—

1. Within the limits of the Sibi Bazar no person shall in any street or public place (*a*) loiter, or beg for alms as a mendicant, (*b*) loiter, or importune any person, for the purpose of prostitution.

2. (*i*) The Deputy Commissioner, Sibi, on receiving information that any person, whether resident within or frequenting the Sibi Bazar limits—

(*a*) is a disorderly person keeping or frequenting a common gaming house, a disorderly drinking shop, or a disorderly house of any other description, or

(*b*) has been convicted more than once, either within the Sibi Bazar limits or elsewhere, of an offence punishable under Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code, or

(*c*) has been ordered under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, either within the Sibi Bazar limits or elsewhere, to execute a bond for his good behaviour may make an order in writing, setting forth the substance of the information received, and issue a summons requiring such person to show cause why he should not be removed from the Sibi Bazar limits and be prohibited from re-entering them.

(*ii*) Every summons issued under sub-section (*i*) shall be accompanied by a copy of such order as aforesaid, and the copy shall be delivered by the officer serving the summons to the person served with the same.

(*iii*) The Deputy Commissioner shall, when the person so summoned, appears before him, proceed to enquire into the truth of the information received, and take such further evidence as may appear necessary and if on such enquiry it appears to him to be necessary for the maintenance of good order that the person should be required to remove from the Bazar limits and be prohibited from re-entering, the Deputy Commissioner shall report the matter to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, and if the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner so directs, shall issue a notice in writing, requiring the person to remove from the Sibi Bazar limits within a time to be specified in the notice and prohibiting him from re-entering them without written permission from the Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

3. Whenever the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan thinks it expedient to exclude any person from the limits of the Sibi Bazar, whether with or without assigning any reason therefor, he shall send or cause to be sent to the Deputy Commissioner, Sibi, an order in writing to that effect, and the Deputy Commissioner shall cause a copy of the order to be served on the person, together with a notice in writing requiring him to remove from the Bazar limits within a time to be specified in the notice, and prohibiting him from re-entering them without the permission in writing of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Provided that no such order shall be made if the only reason for making it is that such person :—

(*i*) is disorderly, or

(*ii*) has been convicted of any offence punishable under Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code, or

(*iii*) has been ordered under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to execute a bond for his good behaviour.

4. When any person has, under either of the two last foregoing rules, been directed to remove from the Sibi Bazar limits, and has not obtained the written permission mentioned in such rule to re-enter the Sibi Bazar limits, no person who has knowledge of those facts shall harbour or conceal him within those limits.

5. Whoever, (*a*) having under rule 2 or 3 been prohibited from remaining in or re-entering the Sibi Bazar limits, remains in or re-enters them without the written permission of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, or (*b*) commits a breach of rule 1 or 4, shall be liable to be arrested on a warrant issued by the District Magistrate, Sibi, and shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the date of such conviction during which the breach is proved before a Magistrate to have been persisted in.

6. Any member of the Police Force employed in the Sibi Bazar limits may arrest without warrant any person committing or charged with having committed an offence punishable under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of the last foregoing rule :—

Provided as follows :—

(*i*) No person shall be so arrested whose name and address are known to the arresting officer.

(*ii*) No person shall be so arrested who consents to give his name and address unless there is reasonable ground for doubting the accuracy of the name or address so given, the burden of the proof of which shall be on the arresting officer.

(*iii*) No person so arrested shall be detained after his name and address have been ascertained.

(*iv*) No person so arrested shall, except under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, Sibi, be detained longer than may be necessary for bringing him before the Deputy Commissioner.

By order,

J. H. DAVIES,

Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Raisina, the 24th October 1919.

No. 9583—18-*E.-B*.—In anticipation of his services being placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Mr. J. L. Sale, Executive Engineer, on release from military duty assumed charge of his duties in the Chief Engineer's Office, to which he is posted on special duty, on the forenoon of the 1st October 1919.

Transfer and taking over charge.

No. 9585—18-*E.-B*.—Mr. J. L. Sale, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Chief Engineer's Office, which he left on the afternoon of the 10th October 1919, to the I Project Division, which he joined at the same time.

Mr. Sale took over executive charge of the I Project Division from Mr. Teja Singh Malik, Officiating Executive Engineer, on the afternoon of the 10th October 1919.

No. 9587-18-*E.-B*.—Mr. Teja Singh Malik, Officiating Executive Engineer, is transferred from the I Project Division, which he left on the afternoon of the 10th October 1919, to the IV Project Division, which he joined at the same time.

Mr. Teja Singh Malik took over executive charge of the IV Project Division from Mr. H. W. Long, Temporary Engineer, on the afternoon of the 10th October 1919.

Transfer.

No. 9589—18-*E.-B*.—Mr. H. W. Long, Temporary Engineer, is transferred from the IV Project Division, which he left on the afternoon of the 10th October 1919, to the Provincial Division, 2nd Circle, which he joined on the forenoon of the 11th October 1919.

A. M. ROUSE,
for Chief Commissioner.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 24th October 1919.

No. 6428-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned Municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 18th October 1919 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and Chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi . .	225,471	165	152	317	115	122	237	...	...	...	137	10	68	...	22	...	42	32	74	78·11	54·66
	Notified Area	3,673	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56·62	...
	Total .	229,144	167	154	321	115	122	237	...	...	...	137	10	68	...	22	...	42	32	74	72·84	53·78

No. 6430-*C. & I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 59 of the Punjab Excise Act, I of 1914, as applied to the Delhi Province, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following amendments in rule 81 of the rules for the grant of licenses for the manufacture, supply, storage and sale of certain kinds of liquors in the Delhi Province, published with this office Notification No. 1314-C. & I., dated the 25th February 1915.

For the words " to the highest bidder " and " his bid " in the 7th line ***substitute*** the words " for the highest bid " and " it ", respectively.

Delhi, the 29th October 1919.

No. 6529-*Home*.—The following returns of births and deaths in the Delhi Province for the month of September 1919 are published for information :—

Division.	No.	Name of District or Municipal Towns.	Population according to the census of 1911. Male.	Female.	Total.	Births registered. No registered excluding still-births.	Still-born No.	Deaths registered. Cholera. No. Registered.	Small-pox. No. Registered.	Plague. No. Registered.	Fever. No. Registered.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. No. Registered.	Respiratory disease. No. Registered.	Injuries including suicide. No. Registered.	Other causes. No. Registered.	Total all causes. Number. Males.	Females.	Total.	Total of corresponding month of previous year. Number. Males.	Females.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Delhi Province.		District excluding Delhi Municipal Town.	102,699	88,486	191,185	936	7	15		..	422	16	109	1	15	286	292	578	227	171	398	
		Total of corresponding month of previous year.	102,699	88,486	191,185	896	2	...	1	...	271	3	90	12	21	227	171	398	...	...	...	
		Increase	...	...	...	40	5	15	...	...	151	13	19	...	...	59	121	180	...	...	...	
		or Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Division.	No.	District excluding towns.	Population according to the census of 1911. Male.	Female.	Total.	Births registered. No. registered excluding still-births.	Still-born No.	Deaths registered. Cholera. No. Registered.	Small-pox. No. Registered.	Plague. No. Registered.	Fever. No. Registered.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. No. Registered.	Respiratory disease. No. Registered.	Injuries including suicide. No. Registered.	Other Causes. No. Registered.	Total all causes. Number. Males.	Females.	Total.	Total of corresponding month of previous year. Number. Males.	Females.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Delhi Province.		Delhi Municipality	129,521	95,950	225,471	1.433	44	25	...	...	457	84	304	4	134	519	489	1,008	384	348	732	
		Total of corresponding month of previous year.	129,521	95,950	225,471	1,194	31	1	...	...	336	34	258	3	100	384	348	732	...	...	...	
		Increase	...	...	...	229	13	24	...	...	121	50	46	1	34	135	141	276	...	...	...	
		or Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	

The 29th October 1919.

No. 6531-*Home*.—The following return of deaths registered in the Province of Delhi during the half month ending the 15th October 1919 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
			Death registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.		
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half months.	Total in present half month.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. S. Alipur	48	69	..	...	...	50	...	18	...	...	1	...	14	13	27
Nangloi	82	84	...	...	...	61	...	23	...	...	...	...	11	10	21
Najafgarh	63	77	.	...	..	60	2	11	...	...	4	...	9	7	16
Subzimundi	4	6	...	...	...	5	...	...	...		1		...	1	1
Paharganj	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	58	77	...	.	...	64	...	12	...	...	1	1	14	8	22
Raisina	30	7	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	.	...	...	1	1	2
Shahdara	12	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
New Cantonment	39	39	...	...	...	29	1	9	...	...	...	...	8	4	12
Total of the District	386	379	...	...	...	293	3	76	...	...	7	1	61	46	107

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd October 1919.

No. 4268-*An*.—Messrs. P. S. Nallaswami and Devi Dyal, temporary Superintendents, in the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, have been appointed as Deputy Examiners, 2nd grade temporary, in that office, with effect from the 10th October 1919.

No. 4269-*An*.—Mr. T. K. Rajagopala Iyer, Accountant, 1st grade, in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 9th (Secunderabad) Division, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in that office with effect from the 6th October 1919.

No. 4270-*An*.—Messrs. M. Venkataswami Naidu and P. Akilandum Naidu, Accountants, 1st grade, in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 9th (Secunderabad) Division, are appointed as Deputy Examiners, 2nd grade temporary, in that office, with effect from the 26th September and the 10th October 1919, respectively.

No. 4271-*An*.—Lieutenant J. Watson, I.A.R.O., attached to the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, has been granted privilege leave for 20 days with effect from the 16th October 1919.

B. N. MITRA,
Military Accountant General.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the British Concentration Camp, dated at Deolali, this 27th day of October 1919.

Number, Rank and Name—55447, Sapper, Warren, G. R. E., I. W. T.

Place of Desertion—British Concentration Camp, Deolali.

Officer Commanding British Concentration Camp.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
Land Acquisition Branch.

NOTIFICATION.

Darjeeling, the 23rd October 1919.

No. 2293-*T.R.*—The following agreement made under section 41 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, is published for general information.

M. C. McALPIN,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

MEMORANDUM of agreement made this 22nd day of August 1919 between the Burmah Oil Co., Ltd. a joint stock Company with limited liability, a Company incorporated under the English Companies Act, and having its registered office at Glasgow in Scotland (hereinafter called the Company) of the one part and the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) of the other part.

Whereas for the purpose of the construction of a pipe line the Company has applied to the Government of Bengal for the acquisition under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, of the piece or parcel of land containing ·56 acre or thereabout situate in the village of Patenga in the district of Chittagong and more particularly described in the schedule below.

And whereas the said Government of Bengal, being satisfied by an enquiry held under section 40 of the said Act that the proposed acquisition is needed for the aforesaid purpose and that the said work is likely to prove useful to the public, has consented to acquire on behalf of the Company the piece or parcel of land hereinbefore described.

And whereas the said Government of Bengal has required the Company under the provisions of section 41 of the above mentioned Act to enter into the agreement with the Secretary of State hereinafter contained. Now this Indenture witnesseth that it is hereby agreed and declared as follows :—

1. On demand the Company shall and will pay to the said Government of Bengal a l and every compensation in respect of the said land tendered, paid or awarded or to be tendered, paid or awarded by the Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, or by the Court to which a reference under Part III of the said Act may be made, or by the Court or Courts to which an appeal from the award of the said Court may be preferred, and all costs, charges and expenses of the proceedings in the aforesaid Courts, or otherwise incidental to the proposed acquisition or payable in respect thereof under the provisions of the said Act.

2. On demand made by the said Collector the obligations of the Company under the last preceding clause not being thereby limited, the Company shall and will deposit with the said Collector such sum or sums of money as in his discretion the said Collector may in anticipation estimate to be necessary for the purposes mentioned in the last preceding clause.

3. On payment by the Company of all demands under the foregoing 1st clause, or, in the discretion of the said Government of Bengal (on deposit by the Company of all estimated amounts as provided in the 2nd clause), but not before possession shall have been taken under the provisions of the abovementioned Act, the Secretary of State shall make over possession of the said land to the Company and shall execute and do all such acts and deeds as may be necessary and proper for effectually vesting the same in the Company.

4. The said land shall be held by the Company for the purposes of such a work as is hereinbefore mentioned and without the sanction in writing of the said Government of Bengal first had and obtained for no other purpose whatsoever.

5. The said construction of a pipe line shall be completed (and fully equipped in all respects ready for use) within one year from the date on which possession of the said land shall have been given to the Company.

6. Should the said construction of a pipe line not be completed (and fully equipped in all respect ready for use) within the period stated in the last preceding clause or within such further period as in its discretion may be prescribed or allowed by the said Government of Bengal or should the said land at any time thereafter cease for a period of 12 consecutive months to be held and used, or cease to be required for the purpose or purposes provided for in the foregoing fourth clause, then and in any such case, the said Government may summarily re-enter upon and take possession of the said land, and thereupon the interest of the Company in the said land shall absolutely cease and determine.

7. On taking such possession the said Government may sell or otherwise deal with the said land as it may think proper. Should the said Government sell the said land, the said Government after deducting the expenses incurred in connection with the said taking of possession and with such sale shall pay the proceeds to the Company. Should the said Government, on taking possession, decide not to sell the land, it shall repay to the Company all sums received from the Company in respect of all and every compensation as provided in the foregoing first clause (less the Statutory allowance of 15 per cent) but will not repay any sums paid and received on account of costs, charges and expenses.

8. Should any dispute or difference arise touching or concerning the subject matter of this agreement or any covenant clause or thing herein contained the same shall be referred to the said Government of Bengal and the opinion and decision of the said Government upon such dispute or difference shall be final and conclusive and binding on the parties hereto.

In witness whereof the Manager for the time being in Chittagong of the Burmah Oil Company Limited (the duly constituted Attorney of the Burmah Oil Compay Limited) and the Secretary of State for India in Council have hereunto set their respective hands and seals the day and year first above written.

SCHEDULE.

Village :—Patenga, P. S. Kotwali, district Chittagong, area 1·42 Kanis or ·56 acre.
North by C. S. Plot Nos. 5629 and 5628.
East by Part of C. S. Plot Nos. 5632, 5633, 13258, 13306, 5643, and C. S. Plot No. 5631.
South by C. S. Plot No. 13436 and
West by Part of C. S. Plot Nos. 5643, 5642, 5639, 5640 and 5630.

Signed, sealed and delivered by M. C. McALPIN, Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council in the presence of S. ABDUL LATIF, Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

Witness.

Signed, sealed and delivered by for BULLOCH BROS. & Co., Limited.

B. J. CORCORAN.

Agents :—The Burmah Oil Co., Limited.
Attorney for the Burma Oil Co., Limited.
In the presence of

E. T. WHITCOMBE.

Witness.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 122 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 20th October 1919.

In the matter of Habib Hajee Jiya and Habib Abdul Gunny, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Habib Hajee Jiya and Habib Abdul Gunny, cloth dealers at Nos. 323 and 367, Suratee C. Bazaar, Rangoon, on the 20th day of October 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Habib Hajee Jiya and Habib Abdul Gunny.

CASE No. 123 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 22nd October 1919.

In the matter of Paratayan Theyvar, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Paratayan Theyvar, Fish Broker, residing at shop No. 5 Municipal Bazaar in Strand Road, Rangoon, on the 21st day of October 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Paratayan Theyvar.

S. PACKIAM,
for Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 14 OF 1919.

Dated the 14th October 1919.

In the matter of Insolvency of Chhuttan Lall, son of Mehar Chand, caste Agarwal Jaini, Contractor of Delhi, Wakilpoora.

It is hereby notified under Section 12 of Act 3 of 1907, that on application filed by Chhuttan Lall has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 14th November 1919.

TOPAN RAM,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909) :—

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
521—1919	Valabhdas Natha Thaker	Hindu	Ganeshwadi, Javery Bazar	Lately Goa lottery ticket vendor and also speculator in American cotton, etc., and now unemployed.	21st	October	1919	21st	October	1919
522—1919	Taheralli Khanbhai Damoodi Vora.	Mahomedan	Khalasi Chukla, Reshim Galli.	Lately commission agent in paper and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
523—1919	Trimbak Hanumanta Bodke	Hindu	Tardeo	Bullock cart driver	27th	"	"	27th	"	"
524—1919	Motilal Lalji Sha	"	No. 261, Fort Bazar Gate	Lately speculator in shares of different joint stock companies and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Bombay, this 27th day of October 1919.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 27th October 1919.

No. 48.—Mr. R. H. Casement, Executive Engineer, is granted, under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, and Government of India, Finance Department letter No. 168-C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919, combined leave for 2 years, *viz.*, privilege leave due and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 20th October 1919 or any subsequent date.

M. T. PORTER, MAJOR, R.E.,

for Agent.

BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Sibpur-Calcutta, the 30th October 1919.

Mr. V. Narayanaswami, Assistant, Botanical Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month from 7th November 1919 both days inclusive. No acting arrangement is necessary during his absence.

C. C. CALDER,

Offg. Director, Botanical Survey of India.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.)

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd October 1919.

No. 1628*s-Ap*.—Mr. Nisar Ahmad Shervani, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave by two weeks with effect from the 1st October 1919.

G. R. CLARKE,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.)

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th October 1919.

No. 2037*s-E.-E.*—The following officiating promotion in the Upper Subordinate Establishment (Engineering Branch) is sanctioned with effect from the date specified :—

Name	From	To	With effect from
Mr. W. G. Howard . .	Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, 2nd class.	Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, 1st class, officiating.	3rd September 1919 to 2nd November 1919.

G. R. CLARKE,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd October 1919.

No. 1625s-Ap.—Mr. Nagendra Nath Mukerji, Postmaster, Mymensingh, pay Rs. 300—400, is granted privilege leave for one month and one day with effect from the 13th October 1919.

The 24th October 1919.

No. 1644s-Ap.—Khan Sahib H. B. Vakil, Postmaster, Ahmedabad, pay Rs. 300—400, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the forenoon of the 1st November 1919.

2. The following appointments are made with effect from the 1st November 1919, *vice* Khan Sahib H. B. Vakil :—

Mr. C. Malone, Assistant Postmaster, Calcutta, pay Rs. 300—400, to be Postmaster, Ahmedabad, on his own pay. He will continue to officiate as Postmaster, Rawalpindi, pay Rs. 400—500 ;

Mr. Subodh Kumar Das, Assistant Postmaster, Calcutta, pay Rs. 200—300, officiating in the Rs. 300—400 grade, to be confirmed in the latter grade ;

Mr. L. P. D'Souza, Postmaster, Baroda, pay Rs. 200—300, to officiate as Postmaster, Ahmedabad, pay Rs. 300—400, *vice* Mr. C. Malone.

The 27th October 1919.

No. 1671s-Ap.—Mr. Man Mohan Lal, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 26th September 1919.

Pt. Rudra Prasad Trevedi, Inspector of post offices, Lucknow Sub-Division, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, from the 26th September 1919 and until further orders.

No. 1682s-Ap.—Mr. G. E. W. Quinn, Deputy Postmaster, Bombay, pay Rs. 400—500, is granted an extension of privilege leave for 1 month with effect from the 8th October 1919.

No. 1685s-Ap.—Mr. L. deSa, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Bombay, is granted an extension of privilege leave for 2 months with effect from the 15th October 1919.

No. 1688s-Ap.—Mr. P. C. Pain, clerk, office of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Madras, with effect from the 24th September 1919 and until further orders.

No. 1696s-Ap.—Mr. J. W. Staunton, Sub-Postmaster, Amherst Street, Town Sub-Office (Calcutta), is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, with effect from the 15th October 1919 and until further orders.

No. 1699s-Ap.—Mr. Bepin Behari Ganguli, clerk, office of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, with effect from the 11th October 1919 and until further orders.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th October 1919.

No. 6586-T.—Mr. A. P. D'Silva, who was appointed officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, under Notification No. 4523-T., dated the 10th July 1919, reverted to the grade of Telegraph Master with effect from the 16th September 1919.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st October 1919.

No. 825.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. Wood, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, is granted provisionally privilege leave for 5 months and 1 day under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and the Government of India, Finance Department letter No. 168-C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, combined with furlough for 6 months and 29 days under articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 15th May 1919.

C. H. D. RYDER, Colonel, R. E.,
Surveyor General of India.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1919.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. B.-033691 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1900-01 for Rs.500 only, originally standing in the name of Khan Bahadur Framji Nassarwanji Suntook and last endorsed to Manijeh Hormasji Nanavatty, the proprietrix, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietrix. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

MANIJEH HORMASJI NANAVATTY,

Now Mrs. Manijeh Nassarwanji Cama, Camp Indore.

LOST.

The Temporary Scrip for Bearer Bond No. 2338 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922 for Rs. 3,000, originally issued in the name of Keshavlal Jekrishna Rawal, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Temporary Scrip for Bearer Bond and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—KESHAVLAL JEKRISHNA RAWAL,

Residence—Viram Gam.

LOST.

The Temporary Scrip No. 5752 of the $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Rameshwar Prasad Panday and Ram Krishna Panday, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Scrip and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietors. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—RAMESHWAR PRASAD PANDAY and RAM KRISHNA PANDAY,

Residence—Sultanpur Aima, Post Office and Zila Rai Bareli.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. 2565 of the War Bonds $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1920 for Rs. 500, originally issued in the name of Mewaram Hotechand and Choithram Amuldas, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—MEWARAM HOTECHAND and CHOITHRAM AMULDAS,

Residence—Khipro, taluka Khipro, District Thar and Parkar (Sind).

LOST.

The Temporary Scrip No. 3964 of the $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. War Bonds 1922, for Rs. 300, originally standing in the name of Ramdhanmal Narainmal, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Scrip and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietors. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—RAMDHANMAL NARAINMAL, Shopkeepers,

Residence—Mandi Dabwali, District Hissar, Punjab.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 095325 of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1842-43 of Rs. 100, originally standing in the name of Surju Pershad and Dhanni Ram and last endorsed to Chandu Lall the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—CHANDU LALL,

Residence—Dehra Dun.

LOST, STOLEN OR DESTROYED.

The upper half of Government Promissory Note No. 108925 of the $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1920 for Rs. 1,500, originally issued in the name of Margary Worsdell, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, Notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—HENRY WORSDELL,

Residence—Negapatam.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 44.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1919.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL (FORTNIGHTLY) PRICES

RETURN SHOWING the WHOLESALE and RETAIL PRICES of CEREALS, PULSES, OILSEEDS, SUGAR (RAW), SALT, ETC., in INDIA by DISTRICTS for the FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1919

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
October 29, 1919

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

PREFATORY NOTE.

Prices of Country Produce and Salt in India at the end of September, 1919.

(a) The last fortnight of September, 1919, as compared with the preceding fortnight.

The wholesale prices of cereals and pulses in India at the end of September, 1919, were on an average 3 per cent lower than those in the preceding fortnight. Prices of rice, barley and jawar decreased by 3 per cent, wheat by 4 per cent, bajra by 6 per cent, and maize and arhar dál by 1 per cent, while the price of gram showed no change. Prices of ghi and raw sugar (gúr) were also the same as in the last fortnight, but salt showed a slight rise (1 per cent). The all-India fluctuation is stated below :—

Article	Previous fortnight (15th September 1919)		This fortnight (30th September 1919)	
	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted
Rice	100	100	97	97
Wheat	100	100	96	96
Barley	100	100	97	97
Jawar	100	100	97	93
Bajra	100	100	94	92
Maize	100	100	99	94
Gram	100	100	100	98
Arhar dál	100	—	99	—
Ghi	100	—	100	—
Raw Sugar (gúr)	100	100	100	101
Salt	100	—	101	—

The noteworthy fluctuations in provincial prices are : a fall of 20 per cent in rice in Assam, of 15 per cent in bajra in the Madras Presidency, of 17 per cent in maize in Bihar and Orissa, and of 16 per cent in arhar dál in Delhi. The price of maize, however, showed a rise of 30 per cent in the North-West Frontier Province. There was a fall of one per cent in the price of rice in Bengal as compared with the previous fortnight's quotation.

(b) The last fortnight of September, 1919, as compared with the average of the preceding three years at corresponding date.

Compared with the average of the prices which prevailed at the corresponding date in the last three years, wholesale prices of food grains and pulses in India at the end of September, 1919 showed a rise of 57 per cent. The increase in the price of rice was 49 per cent (unweighted average), the weighted average showing a rise of 66 per cent. The rise in Bengal was 77 per cent, in Bihar and Orissa 95 per cent, in the Madras Presidency 60 per cent, and in Burma 45 per cent. Wheat prices advanced by 32 per cent, showing a rise of 22 per cent in the Punjab, 33 per cent in the United Provinces, 37 per cent in the Central Provinces and Berar, and 32 per cent in the Bombay Presidency. The unweighted average price of barley increased by 38 per cent ; of jawar 73 per cent, of bajra 58 per cent, and of maize 49 per cent. Gram and arhar dál showed a rise of 72 and 82 per cent respectively. The price of ghi increased by 32 per cent and that of raw sugar (gúr) by 60 per cent, but salt prices fell by 5 per cent in India.

Rice

Wheat

Other grains Ghi

Sugar, raw (Gúr)

Salt

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 1

Comparison with the previous year—

WHOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending the 30th September 1919, as compared with the average in the preceding 3 years (1916 to 1918) at corresponding date.

Province	Rice, common (*Oryza Sativa*)		Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum Vulgare*)		Jawar (*Andropogon Sorghum*)		Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		Arhar dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (*Gur*)		Salt	
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending the 30th September of																					
	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919
Burma	100	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	127	100	152	100	169	100	119	...	...	100	96
Assam	100	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	123	100	186	100	99
Bengal	100	177	100	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	186	100	189	100	127	100	126	100	97
Bihar and Orissa	100	195	100	137	100	180	...	...	...	...	100	170	100	187	100	197	100	124	100	185	100	100
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	100	146	100	133	100	141	100	221	100	146	100	166	100	183	100	200	100	141	100	144	100	100
Delhi	100	108	100	124	100	121	100	174	100	217	...	...	100	161	100	198	100	129	100	179	100	91
Punjab	100	148	100	122	100	139	100	121	100	121	100	143	100	159	100	204	100	139	100	162	100	119
North-West Frontier Province	100	166	100	124	100	150	100	125	100	127	100	157	100	164	100	109	100	186	100	152	100	90
Sind and Baluchistan	100	120	100	144	100	133	100	225	...	...	100	180	100	169	100	116	100	143	100	222	100	84
Bombay	100	123	100	132	100	105	100	159	100	138	...	...	100	157	100	177	100	126	100	134	100	76
Central Provinces and Berar	100	143	100	137	...	...	100	165	...	...	...	...	100	176	100	208	100	147	...	...	100	99
Madras	100	160	...	...	...	...	100	194	100	199	...	...	100	198	100	242	100	133	100	161	100	93
Average, India — Unweighted	100	149	100	132	100	138	100	173	100	158	100	149	100	172	100	182	100	132	100	160	100	95
Average, India — Weighted	100	166	100	129	100	147	100	175	100	152	100	161	100	176	...	...	...	...	100	150	...	...

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 2

Comparison with the previous fortnight—

WHOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending the 30th September 1919, as compared with the previous fortnight.

Province	Rice, common (*Oryza Sativa*)		Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum Vulgare*)		Jawar (*Andropogon Sorghum*)		Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		Arhar dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (*Gur*)		Salt	
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending																					
	15th Sept. 1919	30th Sept. 1919	15th Sept. 1919	30th Sept. 1919	15th Sept. 1919	30th Sept. 1919	15th Sept. 1919	30th Sept. 1919	15th Sept. 1919	30th Sept. 1919	15th Sept. 1919	30th Sept. 1919	15th Sept. 1919	30th Sept. 1919	15th Sept. 1919	30th Sept. 1919	15th Sept. 1919	30th Sept. 1919	15th Sept. 1919	30th Sept. 1919	15th Sept. 1919	30th Sept. 1919
Burma	100	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	89	100	99	100	98	100	107	...	...	100	99
Assam	100	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	99	100	89	100	108
Bengal	100	99	100	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	103	100	103	100	100	100	102	100	99
Bihar and Orissa	100	93	100	96	100	97	...	...	...	...	100	83	100	101	100	100	100	98	100	108	100	100
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	100	96	100	98	100	97	100	91	100	98	100	92	100	98	100	97	100	100	100	100	100	100
Delhi	100	100	100	96	100	95	100	100	100	100	...	...	100	96	100	84	100	100	100	100	100	97
Punjab	100	98	100	97	100	98	100	101	100	101	100	99	100	95	100	111	100	100	100	99	100	104
North-West Frontier Province	100	100	100	100	100	104	100	98	100	96	100	130	100	107	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98
Sind and Baluchistan	100	104	100	96	100	95	100	111	...	...	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	99	100	97	100	[illegible]
Bombay	100	100	100	95	100	95	100	93	100	91	...	...	100	102	100	103	100	101	100	97	100	101
Central Provinces and Berar	100	90	100	91	...	...	100	95	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	98	100	103	...	...	100	102
Madras	100	101	...	...	...	...	100	99	100	85	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	97	100	[illegible]	100	101
Average, India — Unweighted	100	97	100	96	100	97	100	97	100	94	100	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	101
Average, India — Weighted	100	97	100	96	100	97	100	98	100	92	100	94	100	98	...	...	...	...	100	[illegible]	...	...

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 3.

WHOLESALE PRICES (per maund of 82⅓ lbs.) of wheat, rice (common), jawar, bajra, and gram at certain selected markets during the fortnight ending the 30th September of the years 1917, 1918 and 1919.

MARTS	WHEAT (*Triticum sativum*)			RICE (common) (*Oryza sativa*)			JAWAR (*Andropogon sorghum*)			BAJRA (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)			GRAM (*Cicer arietinum*)		
	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	8 0 0	7 8 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	5 12 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	4 8 0	3 12 0
Bombay	6 14 1	9 8 5	5 11 5	6 0 9	7 9 11	5 1 11	9 0 0	11 4 0	3 12 0	7 15 0	10 0 10	3 12 11	6 9 0	6 0 6	3 12 11
Karachi	7 0 0	5 8 0	4 12 0	7 2 0	8 0 0	5 4 0	...	...	2 4 0	...	5 0 0	3 0 0	6 8 0	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	9 4 4	6 7 10	5 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6 11	6 7 0	4 9 5
Rangoon	...	...	...	4 8 1	4 8 1	2 7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 11 9	6 2 6	3 9 10
Dacca	...	...	...	11 0 0	6 4 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	5 0 0	6 10 0	3 8 0	6 14 9	5 11 0	3 8 0	...	...	2 2 0	...	...	...	5 11 6	4 10 0	2 4 [illegible]
Ranchi	8 0 0	8 0 0	4 8 0	8 10 0	5 5 0	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12 0	5 11 0	3 6 0
Cuttack	8 1 6	6 12 11	4 5 8	9 6 0	4 11 3	3 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1 6	6 1 6	3 12 11
Benares	7 0 6	6 10 8	4 1 7	9 2 8	6 7 9	4 11 0	...	...	...	6 2 7	...	...	6 4 9	5 3 10	2 7 [illegible]
Cawnpore	6 10 6	7 4 0	4 3 3	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	6 10 6	...	...	7 0 0	5 6 0	2 12 0
Meerut	6 6 0	7 0 9	3 12 11	6 14 8	6 10 9	4 13 7	4 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	6 10 9	5 5 0	3 1 [illegible]
Agra	7 3 8	7 4 8	4 7 1	9 6 5	8 11 8	6 6 4	6 6 5	7 9 11	2 8 0	5 5 0	7 2 3	2 9 3	7 4 2	5 4 0	3 3 [illegible]
Lucknow	6 15 3	8 0 0	4 3 4	7 4 4	6 2 5	4 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4 4	5 11 5	2 9 [illegible]
Ferozepur	5 8 3	6 2 6	3 14 6	10 10 9	8 14 3	5 5 3	3 13 0	..	2 8 0	5 8 3	...	2 12 0	5 8 3	4 13 6	3 0 [illegible]
Lahore	5 14 9	6 2 6	4 3 3	10 0 0	8 0 0	4 13 6	4 11 3	...	3 1 3	5 11 6	8 0 0	3 0 3	5 11 6	5 0 0	3 1 [illegible]
Amritsar	5 6 0	6 0 0	3 15 0	7 2 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	5 0 0	3 1 [illegible]
Rawalpindi	5 14 9	5 14 9	4 7 0	8 14 3	8 14 3	4 12 0	4 0 0	4 9 0	2 12 0	5 0 0	6 10 9	2 8 0	5 14 9	4 11 3	3 5 [illegible]
Lyallpur	5 9 0	5 12 0	4 2 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	5 1 0	...	...	...	...	..	...	5 10 0	4 9 0	3 2 [illegible]
Ambala	6 3 0	6 4 0	4 0 0	8 8 0	6 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	2 14 0	...	...	3 0 0	5 12 0	5 1 0	3 0 [illegible]
Delhi	6 2 0	7 0 0	4 3 0	7 2 0	7 8 0	6 4 0	5 0 0	...	3 0 0	6 6 0	...	3 0 0	6 2 0	5 5 0	3 1 [illegible]
Peshawar	5 6 1	5 1 3	4 2 1	9 8 10	8 12 4	5 5 4	3 3 5	...	3 2 5	5 14 10	...	3 0 1	5 10 7	4 7 7	3 3 [illegible]
Quetta	7 13 6	4 13 6	5 0 6	...	...	...	7 8 0	4 4 0	3 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	8 11 7	...	5 2 2	7 12 7	9 3 4	5 12 4	8 5 1	...	3 9 9	7 8 7	...	4 2 8	7 5 0	6 5 1	4 2 [illegible]
Ahmednagar	7 7 6	...	4 15 1	...	...	...	7 11 10	8 13 0	2 14 5	...	...	...	6 9 9	6 0 3	3 3 [illegible]
Ahmedabad	8 0 0	9 0 0	4 3 0	9 4 0	9 0 0	6 8 0	...		2 15 0	6 12 0	...	2 9 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	3 4 [illegible]
Nagpur	6 10 7	7 3 1	4 3 2	7 4 11	7 11 1	4 4 10	6 8 0	...	3 0 10	...	...	...	7 7 2	5 6 6	3 6 [illegible]
Jubbulpore	6 2 5	6 10 3	4 5 2	6 10 7	6 10 3	4 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10 7	5 11 5	3 3 [illegible]
Cocanada	...	...	...	9 1 3	5 10 5	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	...	...	...	6 2 5	7 0 6	5 4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE NO. 4—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ragi
	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
Burma*—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	57·14	40·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	49·61	32·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	49·23	27·47	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	45·07	45·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	48·12	42·67	...	110·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	52·89	39·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	49·61	43·84	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	43·24	32·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	50·79	38·55	...	71·11	...	...	...	...	...	19·69	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	50·39	44·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	57·14	36·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam*—															
Surma—															
(Balaganj, Sylhet)†	...	25	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goâlpara	40	23·75	67·5	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	35·62	22·5	70	52·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	...	...	80	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	58·75	37·5	110	62·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	40	27·5	80	57·5	80	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Burdwan	41·25	28·12	75	50	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	42·5	18·75	80	42·5	85	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Pabna	48·12	23·75	93·81	45	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	50	22·5	107·5	50	...	52·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa*—															
Bihár, north—															
Bhágalpore	52·5	26·87	90	43·12	62·5	53·75	...	...	50	26·25	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	44·37	28·59	100	57·19	72·5	66·56	...	...	53·12	35	...	...	...	...	8625
Bihar, south—															
Patna	40	33·12	69·22	56·87	50	66·25	...	...	41·87	38·75	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—															
Cuttack	40	17·92	93·75	47·03	80·94	68·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—															
(a) AGRA—															
Eastern—															
Benares	50·62	34·9	91·67	64·84	70·31	66·67	81·41	77·24	50·62	48·91	...	...	61·61	...	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	38·12	35	70	70	66·56	72·5	80	75	50	58·75	...	...	66·56	...	...
Jhânsi	...	...	69·53	80	69·11	77·19 to 80·94	...	...	50·78	52·5	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Meerut	...	...	68·91	66·72	63·75	70·47	72·81	76·09	48·44	48·44	48·44	...	...	...	...
Agra	...	58·83	94·01	87·29	72·29	72·92	84·84	85	55·21	49·95	64·01	76·2	[illegible]	71·41	...
Submontane, west—															
Shahjahânpur	47·06	43·75	80	75	64·01	76·25	74·37	81·87	45·73	49·29	...	...	...	...	...
(b) OUDH—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	40	...	72·71	61·51	69·53	80	80	88·91	47·03	57·13	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Fyzabad	47·03	23·75	100	65·62	67·97	69·53	...	...	48·44	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

† Figures have not so far been reported.

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, [illegible]. They relate to the wholesale prices in the principal markets (not necessarily district head-quarters) in each province on the last (or nearest [illegible]) day of each fortnight.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed.		Districts
1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	189·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	64·65	145·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	68·82	65·98	71·11	68·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	67·37	61·54	106·67	76·19	87·67	57·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	60·95	136·17	68·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kanbin
...	...	...	68·82	43·84	106·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
															Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	57·14	136·17	79·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
...	25	18·71	65·98	56·14	114·29	75·29	...	62·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	34·41	86·49	71·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	112·28	80	148·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sylhet (Balaganj)
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	85	Goalpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	110	132·5	90	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	87·5	55	130	70	...	...	...	...	150	100	140	100	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	137·5	85	...	...	...	...	122·5	65	130	100	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	...	...	75	45	95	67·5	...	...	...	...	135	76	115	85	Calcutta
															Western—
...	...	...	70	52·5	100	66·56	...	...	...	...	90 to 100	...	130 to 145	105	Burdwan
...	...	...	80 to 85	55 to 70	115 to 125	76 to 80	...	...	...	...	100	65	147·5 to 167·5	95 to 110	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	135	80	...	...	...	...	150	70	146·25	95	Pabna
...	...	...	100	60	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	70	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa—
															Bihar north—
...	47·5	36·87	62·5	32·5	106·25	52·5	60	35	...	...	135	45	120	57·5 to 60	Bhágalpur
...	44·37	35	68·75	44·37	100	61·56	61·56	46·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
...	42·19	33·23	57·19	46·25	80	66·25	50	40		...	120	70	110	84·37	Patna
															Orissa—
...	...	...	80·94	60·94	114·22	76·15	...	60·94	...		...	...	121·87	75	Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) Agra—
															Eastern—
...	...	48·12	62·97	52·4	97·76	60·67	...	...	...	...	122·24	57·97	122·24	65·73	Benares
															Central—
...	40	45	70	53·75	100	61·56	...	...	40	31·25	130	67·5	115	78·75	Cawnpore
...	...	...	72·76	59·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
															Western—
...	...	43·75	66·72	53·12	88·75	61·56	...	...	...	...	128·28	80	133·28	78·12	Meerut
...	54·01	46·46	72·6	52·5	90·88	73·59	...	...	42·4	37·5	111·09	80	120·57	84·06	Agra
															Submontane west—
...	...	...	66·67	57·5	...	63·75	...	...	...	...	114·27	66·25	133·33	...	Shahjahánpur
															(b) Oudh
															Southern—
...	45	[illegible]	72·71	57·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	...	...	[illegible]	49·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER—*continued.*

DISTRICTS	SESAMUM (*Til or jinjili*)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (*Gur*)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS		STRAW
	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
Burma—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	...	800	...	...	25·1	35·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	1066·67	640	...	...	25	25·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	800	711·11	...	...	31·68	35·36	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	492·31	914·29	...	...	33·68	35·16	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
Maubin	..	...	533·33	640	...	...	41·03	48·12	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
Bassein		..	640	640	...	...	28·57	45·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	..	...	914·29	914·29	..	...	35·75	46·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Toungoo	..	..	...	...	.	...	43·54	41·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	.	...	914·29	800	..	...	41·29	46·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Pakokku		...	914·29	914·29	...	...	45·39	45·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Arakan—															
Akyab	.	...	914·29	914·29	...	...	50	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Assam—															
Surma—															
Sylhet (Balaganj)*		.	...	700	...	80	...	41·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	..	...	740	680	120	95	38·75	41·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gauhati	..	..	765	750	117·5	90	40	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Bengal—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	..		820	690	130	85	35·62	36·25	...	...		.	..	..	
Dacca		.	800	730	147·5	115	47·5	45	...	...	...	...	...		
Deltaic—															
Calcutta		.	780	720	77·5	85	34·37	37·5	...	...	..		...	...	
Western—															
Burdwan		.	740	700	70	95	27·5	41·25	...	..	...	...	...		
Midnapur	..	..	800 to 860	700 to 750	95	85	36·25	41·25	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Northern—															
Pabna		...	800	870	106·25	80	40	42·5	...	...	..	..	...	...	..
Rangpur	.	..	750	600	130	70	40	43·75	...	...	...	...	...	.	.
Bihar and Orissa—															
Bihar, north—															
Bhágalpur	160	55	700	750	162·5	55	35·62	35	100	100	...	...	..	..	...
Muzaffarpur	..	...	710	533·12	100	50	31·87	28·12	200	200	..	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—															
Patna	140	80	700	540	100	60	31·09	31·09	20	15	...	...	6·25	5	...
Orissa—															
Cuttack	...	93·75	609·48	609·53	77·5	51·41	30	36·35	152·34	121·87	...	...	6·25	6·25	6·25
United Provinces—															
(a) AGRA—															
Eastern—															
Benares	146·67	84·69	782·24	586·67	102·5	61·87	31·2	43·12	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	132·5	100	690	620	87·5	38·75	24·58	24·58	130	150	180	150	...		...
Jhánsi	...	..	711·25	656·25	...	70	27·5	32·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Meerut	...	...	800	640	93·75	61·56	25	22·08		...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	160	128·18	726·3	660·78	93·07	85	27·4	30·21	107·34	106·12	164·48	173·75	4·74	8·49	12·5
Submontane, west—															
Shahjáhanpur	.	...	660	550	114·27	66·56	27·5	32·5	200	180	140	160 to 200	...	...	...
(b) OUDH—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	730	580	...	...	30·73	31·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Northern—															
Fyzabad	.	..	800	490	80	50	29·58	37·5	...	.	..	...	6·25	5	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw	Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Coal (Bengal)		Sheep per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·25	3·31	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·31	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·25	2·44	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	49·23	...	14·69	...	...	...	...	...	3·06	2·12	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·37	2·44	Bassein
															Pegu (Inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	55·65	53·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	2·37	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	11·43	...	12·49	9·18	...	...	...	...	...	3·19	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·77	Sylhet / Balagan
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·37	4	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·75	5·62	...	...	...	...	3·12	3	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2·25	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·11	4·75	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	3·94	3·12	Calcutta
															Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·37	5·31	...	...	...	...	·12	4·11	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4·10	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·44	5	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·25	4·5	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa—
															Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	...	45	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·47	2·94	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	10	13·28	40	33·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·36	2·19	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
...	...	...	20	11·25	40	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·98	2·06	Patna
															Orissa—
6·25	...	...	...	...	6·25	6·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·48	2·8	Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) Agra—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	30·73	...	47·03	29·58	13·75	12·5 to 13·75	...	...	...	...	4·31	5·5	Benares
															Central—
...	...	...	18·59	16·25	50	40	8·75	8·75	81·67	70	...	...	4·25	4·31	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	4·36	3·75	Jhánsi
															Western—
...	...	...	15	15·94	48·44	50	15	17·5	...	...	...	...	4·25	...	Meerut
12·5	...	...	14·01	15·1	49·32	42·6	18·33	14·69	109·67	83·75	120	107·29	4·2	4·87	Agra
															Submontane west—
...	...	...	10	13·12	...	...	10	10	90 and 110	80 and 120	50 and 150	50 and 150	4·37	5	Shahjahánpur
															(b) Oudh—
															Southern—
...	...	...	14·83	13·38	47·5	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	12·5	...	35	15	15	...	...	60	60	4·25	3·5	Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER—*continued.*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked*		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ragi
	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
Rajputana—															
Eastern—															
Ajmer†	...	26·67	...	...	...	76·25	...	...	...	51·61	...	52·86	...	83·7	...
Delhi—															
Delhi	...	...	71·25	75	61·25	70	70	75	45	50	50	...	63·75	...	...
Punjab—															
Southern—															
Ferozepur	58·75	39·06	106·72	88·91	55·16	61·56	61·56	69·53	47·08	40	38·12	...	55·16	...	...
Central—															
Lahore	57·19	44·37	100	80	59·22	61·56	66·72	69·53	47·08	36·41	47·03	...	57·19	80	...
Submontane—															
Amritsar	37·5	50	71·25	80	53·75	60	57·19	66·25	...	...	...	40	...	...	...
Northern—															
Rávalpindi	...	...	88·91	88·91	59·22	59·22	69·53	66·72	39·22	40	40	45·62	50	66·72	
Western—															
Lyallpur	...	...	90	100	55·62	57·5	61·25	63·75	41·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Multan	32·5	46·25	80	70	51·56	55·16	56·25	58·75	42·5	38·75	36·87	47·5	45·62	60	...
N. W. Frontier Province—															
Peshâwar	...	...	95·52	87·71	53·8	50·78	68·33	57·66	30·47	30·31	32·13	...	59·27	...	...
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	127·84	...	...	48·75	...	55·47	52·03	35·78	42·5	...	42·5	55	...
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karáchi	...	...	71·25	80	70	55	...	...	49·63	...	...	...	...	50	...
Shikárpur	...	...	90	107·5	62·5	68·75	...	...	47·5	45	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	73·12 to 83·75	46·25 to 50·62	115	90	55	45·62	70 to 80	42·5	...	...	...
Bombay—															
Konkan—															
Bombay	47·29	48·65	60·47	76·2	65·8	95·26	...	...	40·21	52·92	90	112·5	79·37	100·52	...
Deccan and Karnátak—															
Dharwar (Hubli)	...	...	76·04	74·95	96·41	83·05	...	...	...	...	63·28	75·99	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	68·07	70·16	73·54	80·83	...	...	...	...	66·93	81·41	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	77·86	92·08	87·24	...	...	...	...	...	83·18	...	75·36	...	...
Khandesh and N. E. Deccan—															
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	74·69	...	...	...	...	...	77·4	88·12	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	86·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86·35	...	...
Gujarat—															
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	...	...	92·5	90	80	90	...	...	...	65	...	...	67·5	...	...
Central Provinces*—															
Western—															
Nagpur	...	...	73·06	76·94	66·62	71·94	...	100	...	...	65	...	...	...	...
Central—															
Jubbulpore	51·56	...	66·62	66·69	61·5	66·69	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern—															
Raipur	70	45	79	55	79	62	92	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—															
Akola	...	...	65·44	57·91	62·5	70·12	...	...	...	...	62·5	62·5	...	...	...
Amráoti	...	...	71·44	63·87	78	73·5	...	...	...	...	70	78.12	...	...	...
Madras—															
South, Central—															
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62·4	51·7	...	56·1	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73·1
Central—															
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84·4	65·9	...	...	...
Cuddapah	77·7	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87·8	44·9	82·2	47·7	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, Central—															
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61·4
East Coast, South—															
Madras	66·3	41·3	92·7	64·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	70·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56·8
Southern—															
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72·8	80·6	88·4	52·6	...
Mysore†—															
Mysore	...	32	...	74	...	112	...	182·08	...	...	...	44	...	...	...
Bangalore	...	44	...	98	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the price of cleaned rice.
† [illegible]

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dal		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	
															Rajputana—
...	...	51 61	...	55 16		.	..	...		..	..	123 12	..	...	*Eastern—* Ajmer
...	...	...	61·25	53·12	95	70	75	...	45	45		70	120	70	**Delhi—** Delhi
															Punjab—
...	55 16	...	55·16	48·44	133·28	80	...	..	50	42 13	145 47	72 66	.	...	*Southern—* Ferozepur
...	50	40	57 19	50	114·22	66 72	72 66	55·16	57·19	43·28	106·72	66 72	127 97	60 72	*Central—* Lahore
.	...	44·37	60	50	...	61·25	...	...	50	38·75	...	67 5	...	82 5	*Submontane—* Amritsar
..	44·37	44·37	59 22	47 03	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 47	61 56	106·72	61·56	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
...			36 25	45 62	120	65		...	50	37·5	..		120	65	*Western—* Lyallpur
...	38 12	41·87	59·37	44 37	...	..	46 25	41 25	46·25	38 12	155	60	120	65	Multan
															N.-W Frontier Province—
...	42 08	33 33	56·61	44 74	47 08	46·35	...	...	...	...	..	...	116·35	58 7	Peshâwar
...	51·87	...	63 44	39 37	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...		.	Dera Ismail Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	65	..		...	...	...	..	46 56	...	.	..	.	Karáchi
...	..	. .	62 5	43·75	...		...	..	...		...	..			Shikarpur
.	55	45	...	...	70	61 56 to 75	.	57·5	...	...		.	.		Quetta
															Bombay—
...	...	.	65 62	60 81	96 15	74 53	62·5	50	34 09	46 93	103 59	75 88		.	*Konkan—* Bombay
...	...	...	73 75	69 27	114 09			...	44 43	40	76 93				*Deccan and Karnatak—* Dharwar (Hubli)
...	...	...		58 53	112·29	73 28	...	...	48·33			59 27		.	Sholapur
...	...	...	73 12	63 18	.	...	...	..	.	47·34	...		..		Poona
...	...	...	66·09	60 16		...	..	...	.	...			.		*Khandesh and N.E. Deccan—* Ahmednágar
...		...	...	..	113·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	..			Dhulia
...	..	...			...	..	...	...	..	...		...	.	.	*Gujarat—* Surat
...	..	...	80	60	100	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	.	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces—
..	...	...	74·5	54 06	105·19	65 94	...	.	40	34	129	76 19			*Western—* Nagpur
..	...	...	66·62	57·12	94 06	61 5	..	50	...	44 44		69 56	.		*Central—* Jubbulpore
..	...	...	80	46	120	60	...	...	...	...	100	61			*Eastern—* Raipur
															Berar—
...	...	...	72	64·69	90·87	68 19	...	...	51	37 75		81·06	...		Akola
...	..	...	70 87	63 94	101·75	70·56	...	...	36 75	35 69	128 56	77 12	..		Amráoti
															Madras—
	...	...	103·1	77·3			...		.	52	..	...	.		*South, central—* Coimbatore
48 1	..	...	...	...	95 4	71 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Salem
...	...	...	123·6	61·7	...	44·1	...	...	42·4	23 6	.	...	.	..	*Central—* Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	...	...	...	81 6	49 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
...	...	...	84·3	64·4	...	...	92 3	92 3	65 8	57·6	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, south—* Madras
[illegible]	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
...	.	...	...	...	122	44 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Southern—* Madura
															Mysore—
[illegible]	...	...	...	60*	...	100	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
[illegible]	...	...	...	66*	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore

* Relates to horse gram

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER—*concluded*

Districts	Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)		Ghi		Sugar raw (Gur)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw
	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
Rajputana—															
Eastern—															
Ajmer†		100		675		93 07			.	...	..	...		20	..
Delhi—															
Delhi	150	125	850	[illegible]	115	70	25 75	32 5	80	80	170	200	30	22 5	...
Punjab—															
Southern— Ferozepur	17[illegible]·86	72 66	819 37	691 87	100	76 25	38 12	42 03	160	177 81	177 66	160	.		...
Central— Lahore	177 81	114 22	836 56	711 09	133 28	76 25	38 12	44 37	200	160	177·81	200	16·72		...
Submontane— Amritsar	125	115	865	710	100	70	38 75	47 5	80	110	140	170	...	...	...
Northern— Rawalpindi			800	609 53	100	72 66	40	34·84	.	...	.	.	...	...	...
Western— Lyallpur		90	805	620	95	60	42 5	43 75	200	200	160	160	.	..	...
Multan	155	90	800	670	84 37	65	31 87	40	130	180	170	190	15	12 5	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—															
Peshawar			711 09	640	123 07	87 71	24 43	23 18	206 46	101 56	173 97	.	...	...	...
Dora Ismail Khan	.	-	913 75	710 47	106 72	79·37	30 25	37 03				..	..	19 37	...
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karachi			[illegible]		215 16		18 13	17 5			.	...	24 01	...	...
Shikarpur			[illegible]00	610	70	71 25	21 72	21 41		65	.	...	...	...	...
Quetta			800 to 840	650 to 705	.		23 14	23 14			.	.	...	...	...
Bombay—															
Konkan— Bombay	135 73	185 73	[illegible] 73	914 27	20 13	95 26	21 25	35		...	122·15	103 28	24 01	24 01	...
Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar (Hubli)					94 01	91 93						...	...	...	...
Sholapur		[illegible]	863 65	666 19	121 61	89 84	30	58 75	166 93		.		...	...	..
Poona	..		747 34	750 88	137 81	83 75	26 96	50		284 22			...	...	...
Khandesh and N. E. Deccan— Ahmednagar		.	[illegible] 83		116 67	80	20 73	44 84		238 33	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia†										..	...	...	...	.	...
Gujarat— Surat			832 15	905 12					..		..	...	...	.	...
Ahmedabad			840	880		.	16·87	17 19	.	.	..	.	..	...	...
Central Provinces—															
Western— Nagpur	162 5		900	611 62	.	..	35 12	57 5	150	135 31	190	171·87		...	7·5
Central— Jubbnlpore	145 41	70·19	680	630	...	...	27 5	30	150	150	152	160	...	...	...
Eastern— Raipur		..	700	700	...	.	37 5	48	190	180	130	140	...	...	...
Berar—															
Akola		98	1,200	838 06		...	30 94	44 06	270	123 31	..	...	...	...	...
Amraoti	1[illegible]2 69		740	[illegible]	...	..	30	39	185·69	216·19	...	...		...	...
Madras—															
South central— Coimbatore	189 6	139 6	[illegible]1 7	731 7	123	48	23	28 8	...	...	128	128	...	...	...
Salem			719 2	654 9	...	...	..	...	171 8	171·8	113 1	120	...	...	15·4
Central— Bollary	147 7	110 8	1,015 9	1 015 9	71 4	71 4	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	...
Cuddapah		.	822 4	769 7	..	..	...	...	...	..	102 9	131 8	...	...	...
Karnul			..		.	...	...	...	263·6	333·3	104·7	125·3	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore		.	733 3	600	..	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·1
East Coast, south— Madras	158	105 7	855 8	790	97 1	57 6	16 9	18 9	246·9	288	111·1	123 4	...	...	...
Tanjore			600	600	..	...	23 4	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly		.	777	810 7	...	...	22 5	30 6	226·3	123·4	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	159 6	110 3	945 9	777	...	...	..	..	252.5	141·1	...	...	...	...	15
Mysore—															
Mysore†	...	120	...	780	.	76·87	...	...	...	274·27*	...	154·32	...	[illegible]	...
Bangalore	...	112	...	1,131·41	..	77·13	...	...	...	240*	...	137·12	...	[illegible]	...

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 106 per 10 maunds.
† Figures have not so far been reported.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw	Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Coal (Bengal)		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	
															Rajputana—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	51 61	...	...		110		80 to 90		3 75	Ajmer
															Delhi—
...	5	25	15	20	42 5	42 5	10	12 5	...	105	350	301	4 37	4 44	Delhi
															Punjab—
															Southern—
...	...	...	18·12	10	50	28 59	...	...	113	112	250	225	4 52	3 23	Ferozepur
															Central—
...	...	...	16 72	14 84	50	35 62	11·25	12 5	240	200	170	170	4·72	6	Lahore
															Submontane—
...	...	...	15	15	47·5	30	12 5	10	160	160	...	...	...	4 5	Amritsar
															Northern—
...	...	...	25	26 72	...	...	15	12 5	120	120	140	140	3 75	4	Rawalpindi
															Western—
...	...	...	16 25	10	50		11 25	15	160	140	270	270	4 62	4·28	Lyallpur
...	...	...	17 81	10 94	41 25	35	...	...	125	105	...	..	4 31	4	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	...	11·72	7 5	25 36	29·22	8·02	15	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	4 94	5	Peshâwar
...	...	...	31·41	12 66	45	37·03	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ismail Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	46 67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·89	3 28	Karâchi
...	...	...	17 5	17·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4·23	2·62	Shikârpur
...	...	...	16 56	11 25	60	35 05	15 43	15·43	120 to 220	120 to 220	...	..	4·56	4 47	Quetta
															Bombay—
															Konkan—
...	...	...	...	...	32 13	37 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 92	3 31	Bombay
															Deccan and Karnatak—
...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	4 37	5 04	Dharwar (Hubli)
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	.	4·12	2 64	Sholapur
...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	.	4·03	3 37	Poona
															Khandesh and N.-Deccan—
...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	3·44	...	Ahmednagar
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	.		...	..	Dhulia
															Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	..	...	..	.	.	Surat
...	...	...	...	..	50	37 5	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	.	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces—
															Western—
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	3·12	10	85 to 100	75	145 to 200	125	4 37	4·06	Nagpur
															Central—
...	...	...		...	50	36·37	...	...	75	60	90	70	3 62	3 12	Jubbulpore
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4 37	2 25	Raipur
															Berar—
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...		95	71	64	3 44	3 81	Akola
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·12	12·5	120	70	110	70	3·5	3 37	Amrâoti
															Madras—
															South Central—
...	10 4	8	...	...	102·9*	102·9*	...	...	...	...	60 to 250	60	4 91	6	Coimbatore
7·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	...	.	...	3 75	Salem
															Central—
...	30	12·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	160†	120†	150	150	4·56	4 57	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	3 5	3 25	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	4 19	6	Karnul
															East Coast, Central—
5·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4·27	2 79	Nellore
															East Coast, South—
...	...	...	...	...	50	42·6	9 2	12 9	225†	225†	...	...	3·41	2·41(a)	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	19 2	10 4	...	...	150†	150†	...	...	3 25	4 29	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	70·5	38 2	...	...	..	.	...	...	4 27	4·71	Trichinopoly
															Southern—
15	...	...	...	...	27·2	20 4		...	...	—	80	60	4 34	3·75	Madura
															Mysore—
4·63	...	4·23	...		...	40	...	17·5	...	50 to 100	...	50 to 100		4·75	Mysore
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	..	52·5	...	...	...	180	..	160 to 200	...	3	Bangalore

* Superior quality   † Sheep or goats   (a) Without tin

TABLE NO. 5—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER, 1919

Districts	Wheat (Triticum Sativum)		Barley (Hordeum vulgare)		Rice (Oryza Sativa) Best sort		Rice (Oryza Sativa) Common		Jawar or Cholum (Andropogon sorghum)		Bajra or Cumbu (Pennisetum typhoideum)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	8 1	8 2	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	2 5	2 5	...	...	7 5	7 5	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu			...	...	6 10	6 10	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	4 11	4 11	...	...	7 11	7 11	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	...
Maubin			...	...	7 5	6 15	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...
Bassein	3 8	3 8	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 6	7 6	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 14	8 1	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	8 1	8 9	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	8 5	7 11	9 1	8 9	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	7 1	6 15	7 8	7 9	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	2 12	2 12		...	6 7	6 5	7 10	7 14	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	6 15	6 10	7 —	6 15	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 15	6 15	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 2	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...		...	...	7 15	7 1	9 2	7 15	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu			...	...	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	1 14	1 14	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	4 8	4 4	...	...		...
Cachar	3 4	4 —	...	...	3 12	4 —	5 —	5 2	...	...		...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	3 12	3 12	...		3 2	3 1	3 15	4 1	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	2 8	2 8	5 2	5 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	7 —	7 —	...	...	14 8	12 8	16 —	14 8	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...		...	...	...	...	6 4	10 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	...		3 8	3 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	5 8	5 8		...	2 12	2 12	5 4		...	...	...	...
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 4	3 4	5 —	4 8	...	...	...	
Darrang	...		...	...	2 8	3 4	*6 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...		...	...	3 4	3 4	5 8	5 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...		...	...	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur†		4 —	...	...	...	3 —	...	4 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...		...	5 —	4 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	3 8	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	3 14	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...		...	3 8	3 8	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...		...	...	...	...	4 9	4 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...		...	...	...	...	4 12	4 8	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...		...	...	...	4 13	4 13	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	...		...	...	...	4 6	4 8	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	...	...		...		...	5 —	4 4	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 5	...	...	...	...
Faridpur			...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from returns furnished fortnightly by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the retail prices in the district head-quarters on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

* The figures under wheat represent the prices of wheat flour.

† Figures have not so far been reported.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kákun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna chola kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13	2 13	9 5	9 5	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 9	2 12	16 —	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1	3 1	9 5	9 5	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1	2 1	11 3	11 3	Pegu
...	...	...	...	5 13	5 11	...	...	3 2	3 2	9 5	9 5	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13	2 13	9 5	9 5	Maubin
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	3 8	3 8	11 3	11 3	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	9 5	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	10 3	10 3	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2	3 2	8 —	8 —	Prome
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...			8 —	8 —	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	7 —	7 —	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	5 13	5 13	15 2	13 8	3 4	3 4	7 —	7 —	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 —	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	Pak kku
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	7 —	7 —	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	2 10	2 10	8 1	8 1	Sandoway
...	...	...	...			...	...	3 —	3 —	12 —	9 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	3 9	3 9	...	...	2 10	2 10	8 —	8 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 4		...	3 8	3 8	9 —	9 —	Sylhet
...	...		...	4 —	4 4	...	...	3 8	3 8	8 —	8 —	Cachar
												Hill Tracts—
...	...	...		4 4	4 10	6 8	5 11	3 5	3 5	7 7	7 7	Khasi and Jáintia Hills
...		...		4 12	4 12	...	...	2 12	2 12	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills
	...	...		3 8	3 8	18 —	18 —	3 8	3 8	8 —	8 —	Manipur
...				4 —	4 —	...	...	3 4	3 4	6 8	6 8	Naga Hills
	...			4 —	4 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	5 12	5 12	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...				5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	4 —	3 12	10 —	10 —	Goálpara
...	...		...	4 8	4 12	...		3 8	3 8	9 8	9 8	Kamrup (Gauhati)
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 4	3 4	9 —	9 —	Sibsagar
...	...	...	...	...	5 8	...	...	...	3 —		8 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 8	9 —	9 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	4 —	9 —	9 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	9 4	9 4	Backergunj
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	Maimonsingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	8 14	8 14	Tippera
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	3 —	3 3	8 —	8 —	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 11	12 —	24-Parganas
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 12	10 —	Howrah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 4	11 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 5	3 5	11 —	11 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	11 8	11 4	Jessore
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	3 8	9 13	10 —	Faridpur

TABLE NO. 5—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1919—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza sativa*) Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	...	...	...	...	..	...	4 14	4 11	..	..	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	..	..	4 14	4 6	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	..	...	..	...	...	...	4 8	4 2	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	..	...	...	..	..	..	5 —	4 5	...	.	...	...
Murshidabad	..	...	...	...	..	...	4 12	4 4	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	..	...	4 4	4 —	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...	...	...	..	...	4 2	4 2	...	..	...	...
Malda	...	..	...	...	...	...	4 12	4 8	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	3 6	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	.	..	..	...	3 8	3 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	.	...	4 13	4 8	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	..	...	..	...	3 10	3 10	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	..	...	...	...	..	...	3 —	3 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 4	..	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	6 4	6 —	8 —	8 4	...	...	4 6	.	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	5 8	5 8	...	6 9	...	...	4 6	4 4	..	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	..	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	.	...	5 —	4 4	...	...	...	...
Champáran	6 —	5 8	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 —	4 8	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	5 4	5 4	7 8	8 —	...	...	4 12	4 10	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	6 —	5 8	6 5	..	.	...	4 11½	4 4	...	...	...	...
Gaya	5 12	5 8	6 —	7 —	...	...	4 12	4 —	...	...	...	...
Patna	8 —	7 —	9 8	8 —	...	...	5 8	...	..	...	...	...
Shahabad	5 6 to 5 12	5 8	7 8	6 8	...	...	...	4 8	...	..	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	5 —	5 —		...	.	...	5 —	4 12	..	..	...	...
Mánbhum	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Ranchi	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	..	...	4 10	4 10	...	...	...	...
Palámau	5 5½	5 5	6 12	...	...	...	4 1½	4 8	.	.	...	
Hazáribágh	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 8	...	6 8	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	4 4	4 6			..	..	4 6	4 6	..	...	..	...
Cuttack	4 15	4 15	...	.			4 4	4 4	..	...	..	...
Balasore	...	...	.	..	...		5 6	5 8	..	...	...	...
Sambalpur	4 12	4 12	.	..	...	.	8 7	6 14	..	..	...	...
United Provinces—												
Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	5 4	5 4	6 9	6 9	3 —	3 —	4 4	4 8	...	..	...	...
Benares	5 8½	5 8½	7 9	7 9	3 0½	3 0½	4 1	4 1	...	...	6 4	6 4
Ghazipur	5 6	5 4	7 8	7 3	3 1	3 1	4 8	4 5	...	.	6 6	5 10
Jaunpur	6 3	6 3	8 6	8 —	3 8	3 8	5 5	5 10	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	5 2	5 —	7 —	7 8	3 —	3 —	4 8	5 4	6 8	6 12	6 —	5 12
Central—												
Bánda	5 9	5 4	6 10	6 12	3 4	3 4	4 12	4 8	5 14	...	...	...
Fatehpur	5 4	5 —	6 8	6 4	3 —	3 —	5 4	5 4	...		...	
Hamirpur	5 4	4 15	5 10	5 4	3 4	3 4	4 12	4 4		5 —	..	5 —
Jalaun	6 —	5 6	7 —	7 —	3 —	4 —	5 0	5 —	.	...	...	...
Cawnpore	5 10	5 6	7 12	..			4 4	4 4	..	..	6 —	6 —
Jhansi	5 9	5 5	7 4	7 —	3 1	2 14	4 12	4 12	6 2	6 —	...	...
Etawah	5 8	5 12	7 1	6 15	3 6	3 6	4 14	5 1	6 8	6 8	6 2	6 —
Farrukhabad	5 12	5 10	8 12	8 2	4 8	4 2	5 8	5 8	8 2	3 2	4 4	4 4
Mainpuri	5 4	5 8	7 —	6 4	2 8	2 8	5 4	4 8	...	...	...	...
Etah	6 —	6 —	7 4	7 —	2 8	2 8	5 4	5 —	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	...	...	...
Agra	5 6	5 5	7 3	7 2	2 13	3 2	...		6 —	5 8	7 5	5 13
Muttra	5 12	5 8	7 10	7 10	2 8	2 8	8 8	8 8	8 —	7 —	8 —	6 —
Aligarh	6 —	5 12	8 —	7 8	2 8	2 8	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	...	...
Bulandshahr	6 —	6 —	7 8	8 —	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 4	6 8	6 8
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	5 14	5 14	7 13	7 13	3 14	3 14	4 9	4 9	...	..	...	...
Azamgarh	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	6 —	5 14	8 —	7 8	4 6	4 5	5 4	4 13	...	...	...	...
Basti	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	3 12	3 12	4 12	4 8	...	...	...	..

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	3 12	12 8	11 6	Bankura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —		13 —	12 8	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	9 —	11 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	10 —	10 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Murshidabad
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	...	...	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 —	9 13	9 12	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 —	11 —	11 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6	3 6	9 12	9 12	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	9 —	8 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 3	3 —	10 —	10 13	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	Rangpur
												Hills
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	3 8	3 8	10 8	11 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 —	8 —	6 12	3 12	4 —	11 —	11 3	Bhágalpur
9 14	9 14	...	...	6 1	6 1	8 13	7 11	3 14	3 14	12 —	11 —	Darbhanga
11 —	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	7	4	4 —	12 8	12 8	Muzaffarpur
6 8	6 8	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 4	8 8	to 8	4 4	4 4	10 —	10 —	Sáran
10 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	9 —	6 8	4 8	4 8	11 6	11 6	Chámparan
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 4	7 8	10 —	4 —	3 12	12 —	12 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 4	8 2	6 12	5 12½	5 12	11 9	11 10	Monghyr
7 8	7 —	6 8	7 —	5 12	5 12	7 2	6 12	4 4	4 —	13 5	13 5	Gaya
...	...	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	5 —	4 8	12 8		Patna
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	6 10	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 12	...	...	3 8	3 8	9 8	10 —	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 —	...	8 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	Máubhum
7 8	7 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 —	6 —	3 4	3 4	9 —	9 —	Ranchi
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 14		5 10	3 15	3 15	11 4	13 1	Palámau
8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	10 —	12 —	3 8	4 —	13 —	13 —	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	...	...	3 5	3 15	16 —	16 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	4 15	5 4	...	...	3 7	3 4	13 —	13 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	5 — and 4 8	5 —	...	...	3 4	3 8	10 —	11 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 4	3 4	10 —	10 8	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												AGRA—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	5 10	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 4	12 —	12 —	Mirzapur
...	...	6 —	6 —	6 2	6 2	...	...	3 12	3 12	...	...	Benares
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	7 —	6 11	4 8	4 3	14 2	14 2	Ghazipur
...	...	6 10	...	6 5	6 8	...	...	4 8	4 3	14 2	13 4	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 8	4 —	13 —	13 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 5	6 —	6 —	3 12	3 12	13 8	13 8	Bánda
...	...	...	...	5 12	6 —	...	...	4 4	4 —	12 —	12 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	5 8	4 15	...	...	3 12	3 14	12 12	13 —	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 2	...	...	4 —	3 8	16 —	16 8	Jalaun
4 —	4 —	7 8	4 —	...	5 8	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	14 —	14 —	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 2	...	...	3 10	3 6	14 —	14 —	Jhansi
3 8	3 —	8 —	10 —	5 4	5 5	8 —	7 4	4 7	4 3	15 1	15 8	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 9	6 13	6 14	3 11	3 14	16 —	16 —	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 8	6 8	4 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	4 8	4 4	15 —	15 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 8	...	...	4 4	4 4	15 8	15 —	Meerut
...	...	...	...	5 6	...	6 —	6 2	...	...	...	...	Agra
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	17 —	17 —	Muttra
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 8	7 8	...	4 8	4 8	16 —	16 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 —	4 8	4 8	16 —	16 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	7 8	6 8	4 9	4 4	10 6	10 6	Ballia
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	3 12	3 12	13 —	13 —	Azamgarh
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	4 14	4 8	13 8	13 —	Gorakhpur
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	9 8	4 4	4 4	15 —	15 —	Basti

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1919—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*) Half-month of report	Wheat Previous half-month	Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) Half-month of report	Barley Previous half-month	Rice (*Oryza Sativa.*) Best sort Half-month of report	Rice Best sort Previous half-month	Rice Common Half-month of report	Rice Common Previous half-month	Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*) Half-month of report	Jawar Previous half-month	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) Half-month of report	Bajra Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(a) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	6 —	5 4	8 8	8 4	2 8	2 8	4 12	4 8	...	...	...	...
Budaun	5 6	5 10	7 5	7 5	2 8	2 8	5 —	5 —	6 6	6 6	5 2	5 —
Pilibit*	...	5 14	...	8 2	...	2 —	...	4 12	...	...	...	...
Bareli	5 14	5 14	8 7	8 10	2 12	2 12	4 3	4 3	7 15	6 12	7 7	6 8
Moradabad	5 14	5 14	7 14	7 14	2 6	2 6	5 2	5 2	6 14	6 14	...	...
Bijnor	5 12	6 —	8 4	9 —	2 —	2 —	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	6 4	6 3	8 12	8 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 —
Saharanpur	6 2	6 2	8 13	8	1 14	1 14	4 —	4 —	6 6	6 6	...	...
Dehra Dun	6 —	6 —	8 11	8 —	2 —	2 —	3 8	3 4	4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	4 7	4 7	6 —	6 5	2 1	2 2	3 11	3 11	...	...	3 11	3 11
Almora	6 —	5 12	8 8	8 8	2 —	2 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	4 4	4 4	7 —	7 —	2 —	2 —	3 —	3 —	...	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	6 —	6 —	7 8	8 —	2 8	2 8	5 12	5 13	6 8	6 6	6 —	6 —
Sultanpur	6 —	6 4	8 4	8 8	...	3 12	4 12	4 8	...	...	...	...
Rae Bareli	5 14	5 12	8 —	8 —	4 —	2 14	5 2	5 3	...	...	...	...
Unao	5 7	5 6	7 4	6 14	2 11	2 14	4 12	4 11	...	...	...	...
Lucknow	5 10	5 8	8 4	7 12	2 8	2 [illegible]	4 8	4 4	...	...	...	6 8
Hardoi	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	4 8	4 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	5 12	5 12	7 12	7 8			3 12	3 12	...	...	...	4 —
Barabanki	6 4	6 3	8 4	8 5	3 —	2 12	5 6	5 1	...	...	...	...
Gonda	5 14	5 11	7 2	7 2	3 2	3 2	4 2	4 2	7 4	7 2	7 2	6 8
Bahraich	6 4	5 12	8 8	8 8	3 4	3 4	4 8	4 8		...	...	...
Sitapur	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	2 4	2 4	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8
Khori	6 4	6 2	8 12	8 8	2 —	2 —	5 12	5 8	...	...	...	...
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	5 14	6 2	8 1	8 5	3 14	3 13	4 9	4 10	9 6	9 10	5 2	5 —
Ajmer	5 8	...	7 8	...	3 —	...	4 10	...	7 8	...	5 12	...
Kishangarh	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	2 8	2 4	3 —	5 —	9 —	8 8	8 —	10 —
Tonk*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaipur	6 9	6 9	9 3	9 14	4 1	4 1	4 5	4 5	8 —	8 —	5 14	6 2
Karauli*	5 12½	...	7 13	...	4 1	...	5 —	...	...	...	6 4	...
Dholpur*	...	5 9½	...	7 11	...	2 13	...	8 1	...	6 12	...	5 1
Bharatpur*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alwar	7 —	7 —	9 9	9 8	3 8	3 8	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	7 12	7 14
Nasirabad	5 12	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 4	5 —	4 12	...	...	6 —	...
Western—												
Bikaner	5 8	5 4	7 13	7 —	2 12	2 12	3 12	3 14	8 —	7 —	4 8	4 11
Jaisalmer	4 4	4 4	...	...	2 12	2 12	3 12	3 12	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4
Jodhpur	4 10	4 12 and 5 —	9 8	9 12	3 2	3 2	3 13	3 12	7 3 and 8 —	8 — and 9 —	4 14 and 5 13	5 — and 6 4
Central India—												
Indore	6 —	6 —	8 —	7 8	4 —	4 12	4 12	5 —	12 10	11 —	...	...
Neemuch	6 4	6 4	..	.	4 —	3 13	5 —	4 12	9 —	8 12	...	...
Gwalior	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	3 4	3 —	4 12	5 —	9 —	7 8	...	...
Delhi—												
Delhi	6 6	6 —	8 8	8 —	2 — and 2 8	2 — and 2 8	4 —	4 —	7 8½	7 8	6 —	6 —
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	6 8	6 12	8 4	8 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 8	7 8	8 —	6 —
Ferozepur	7 —	6 12	8 4	8 4	...	...	3 8	3 8	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —
Central—												
Lahore	6 8	6 6	8 4	8 4	...	...	3 12	3 12	8 —	8 —	3 12	3 12
Gujranwala	8 4	7 12	10 4	10 8	...	...	6 —	5 8	...	...	[illegible]	...
Gujrat	8 —	7 12	10 —	10 —	...	...	4 —	5 —	...	...	[illegible]	...
Jhelam	6 12	7 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	4 4	4 8	10 —	8 8	6 10	6 —

* Figures have not so far been reported.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(*a*) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...			5 12	5 4	10 —	...	4 4	4 —			Shahjahánpur
..	.	6 8	5 2	5 5	5 9	6 14	6 12	4 5	4 4	16 —	16 —	Budaun
..	.	..		...	5 14	...	...	...	4 —	..	13 —	Pilibit
...	..	.	6 4	5 11	5 12	8 10	7 12	4 11	4 6	14 —	14 —	Bareli
...	.	..	..	5 10	5 10	8 10	...	4 1	4 1	14 8	14 8	Moradabad
...	...	...	..	5 10	5 10			4 4	4 4	14 8	14 8	Bijnor
...	...	.		5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	3 8	3 8	16 —	16 —	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	.		5 10	5 10			4 4	3 8	13 13	13 4	Saharanpur
6 —	6 —	.		5 13	5 10	9 —	9 —	4 —	4 4	10 —	10 —	Dehra Dun
												Hills—
...	...	.	.	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 12	3 2	3 2	11 4	11 4	Naini Tal
6 —	6 —	.	..	4 4	4 4	...	.	3 —	3 —	8 4	8 4	Almora
6 —	6 —	...	.	3 12	3 12		.	2 8	2 8	6 8	6 8	Garhwál
												(*b*) Oudh—
												Southern—
10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	5 12	6 —	6 8	6 8	4 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	Partábgarh
..	...	...		5 12	6 —	...	...	3 12	3 12	16 —	16 —	Sultanpur
9 8	10 —	5 —	4 —	5 4	5 12		..	4 4	4	15 —	15 —	Rae Bareli
...	...		...	5 6	5 6	10 8	...	3 14	3 6	14 —	14 —	Unao
...	..	13 —	..	5 6	5 10	10 —	...	4 8	4 4	13 —	13 —	Lucknow
...	..	10 —	..	5 8	5 8	10 —	..	4 8	4 8	16 —	16 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	..	...	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Fyzabad
10 —	...	...		6 —	6 2	.	12 —	4 2	4 2	16 5	14 10	Barabanki
...	.	6 —	4 —	5 6	5 6	8 4	6 6	3 14	3 10	14 12	14 12	Gonda
...	.	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 —	6 12	4 4	4 —	15 —	15 —	Bahraich
..	..	12 —	12 —	5 8	5 8	.		4 8	4 8	13 —	13 —	Sitapur
9 8	...	9 —	9 8	5 12	5 12	11 —	..	4 10	6 8	16	16 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	4 3	4 1	5 14	5 15	8 12	8 13	3 8	3 9	11 15	12 8	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	4 4	...	6 4	...	7 4	..	...	...	18 —	..	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	9 —	9 —	.	...	18 —	18 —	Kishangarh
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	Tonk
...	..	6 2	6 2	6 6 and 6 14	6 6 and 6 14	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	5 10	—	...	..	...	...	15 —	..	Karauli
...	...	...	7 4	..	6 1½	...	...	...	5 4	.	17 —	Dholpur
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bharatpur
..	...	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 4	8 8	8 8	6 12	6 12	17 8	17 8	Alwar
..	.	.	..	6 —	6 —	..	.	8 8	8 8	18 —	18 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	..	...	..	6 8	6 —	.	...	3 —	2 14	16 —	16 —	Bikaner
..	..		.	4 4	4 4	..	.	.		22 —	22 —	Jaisalmer
...	.	...	.	6 9 to 7 10	6 8	7 15 and 9 3	8 —	4 6	5 —	20 —	20 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	Indore
...	...			6 —	6 4	...	...	3 12	3 12	13 —	13 —	Neemuch
...	...	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 2	8 —	7 8	4 12	5 —	16 —	16 —	Gwalior
												Delhi—
...	...	..	...	6 4	6 —	...	...	3 8 and 4 —	3 8	15 —	15 —	Delhi
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	..	...	...	7 8	6 14					9 —	9 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 4	7 —	7 —	2 12	2 12	10 —	10 —	Ferozepur
												Central—
...	...	7 4	7 4	6 12	6 4	7 8	6 12	3 4	3 4	10 —	10 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...		10 —	10 —	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	.	10 —	21 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	6 12	6 8	9 —	9 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	Jhelam

TABLE NO. 5—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1919—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hardium vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	6 4	6 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 —	6 —	6 —
Rohtak	6 12	6 2	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 8	9 —	8 —
Karnál	6 10	6 14	10 —	9 8	...	...	5 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Submontane—												
Ambala	6 5	6 5	8 12	7 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 12	7 12	...	...
Ludhiana	6 8	6 4	8 4	8 4	...	...	4 6	4 6	8 8	8 8	6 —	6 —
Jullundur	7 8	7 4	8 8	8 —	.	...	4 12	4 12	8 —	7 1	7 —	6 —
Hoshiárpur	7 2	7 1	9 —	9 —	.	...	4 —	4 —	..	9 —	...	...
Gurdáspur	8 —	7 1	10 4	10 —	...	.	5 4	5 —	8 —	8 —	..	...
Amritsar	7 4	7 4	10 8	10 —	...	..	5 8	5 4	10 —	8 —	6 12	7 8
Siálkot	7 —	7 8	10 —	10 —	...	..	5 —	5 —	10 —	...	...	...
Hills—												
Simla	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 4	5 —	6 4	5 4
Kángra	8 —	7 8	10 8	10 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	.	..	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	6 8	6 4	10 —	9 12	...	...	4 4	4 4	9 12	9 12	7 12	7 12
Attock	6 8	6 4	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 —	4 —	...	...	..	...
Western—												
Sháhpur	7 4	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	..	4 4	4 —	10 —	9 —	...	5 —
Jhang	7 6	7 4	9 —	8 8	...	...	3 12	3 12	9 —	9 —	6 8	6 8
Lyallpur	7 —	7 4	9 4	9 4	...	...	4 4	3 12	...	...	...	...
Multan	7 8	9 10	9 —	8 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 4	10 —	8 4	8 8
Montgomery	7 8	7 2	...	8 8	...	..	4 8	4 8	...	8 —	...	7 —
Muzaffargarh	7 2	7 2	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	5 —	9 —	9	8 —	8 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	6 12	6 9	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 6	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 —
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazara	6 10	6 3	11 —	10 8	2 11	2 7	4 15	4 7	...	.	5 —	5 —
Peshawar	6 15	7 2	12 13	12 13	3 4	3 4	...	...	12 2	12 2	6 9	6 9
Kohát	5 10	6 1	11 2	11 2	3 —	...	5 —	4 8	...	...	6 9	6 13
Bannu	8 7	8 2	12 13	13 2	.	.	5 10	5 5	10 —	8 12	10 —	8 12
Dera Ismail Khan		...	7 8	8 2	1 14	1 14	3 2	3 2	9 1	9 —	9 1	8 8
Tochi	7 14	7 14	11 8	11 8	..	..	3 —	3 —	...	...	...	.
Kurram	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 4	5 2	5 2	...	...	...	..	...	..
Malakand	7 4	7 8	15 —	15 —	3 4	3 4	4 8	4 8	...	..	...	...
Wano†	..		...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	.
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	5 8	5 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	.	8 —	9 —	5 4	5 8
Hyderabad	5 —	5 —	...	..	3 8	3 8	3 12	3 12	7 —	7 —	5 —	5 —
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	5 8	4 12		..	3 4	3 —	4 —	3 6	8 —	6 8	5 8	5 —
Shikárpur	...	..	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	4 8	5 —	5 —	6 —	5 —
Upper Sind Frontier	5 12	5 —	...	...	3 4	3 4	4 —	3 8	6 4	5 4	6 2	6 8
Quetta	...	...	7 4	7 —	2 4	2 —	4 —	4 —	5 — to 5 8	5 — to 5 8	3 13	3 13
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	3 9	3 9	...	...	5 6	4 9	5 12	5 10	3 5	3 5	...	...
Ratnagiri	3 6	3 6	...	...	4 4	4 4	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Alibág	3 4	3 4	..	...	3 11	3 11	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Bombay	*4 7	*4 7	...	...	2 6	2 6	5 9	5 9	3 13	3 13	3 13	3 15
Thána	5 1	5 1	..	...	4 1	4 1	5 11	5 11	...	...	5 3	5 3
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	3 12	4 8	...	..	3 14	3 7	5 1	5 1	5 1	4 9	3 14	3 14
Belgaum	3 10	3 10	...	..	4 12	4 12	5 6	5 6	5 3	4 15	5 2	4 14
Satara	5 9	5 8	...	..	...	...	5 —	4 10	4 3	4 5	5 9	4 2
Sholapur	4 11	4 7	...	..	2 7	2 7	5 9	5 9	5 14	5 10	5 —	...
Bijapur	4 8	3 7	..	..			5 5	5 5	5 8	5 —	...	...
Poona	4 1	4 1	...	..	3 5	3 5	4 2	4 2	4 5	4 5	4 7	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmednagar	5 1	4 12	..	...	3 6	3 6	3 12	3 12	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 9
Násik	4 13	5 2	...	...	3 1	3 1	6 2	6 2	..		4 11	4 6
Dhulia	4 6	4 6	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	4 7	4 7
Jalgaon	4 12	4 12		...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 12	5 1	5 1	4 14
Gujarat—												
Surat	5 5	4 10	...	...	3 4	3 4	5 9	5 9	4 10	4 10	6 —	4 10
Broach	3 8	3 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —
Kaira	3 2	3 2	...	...	...	...	2 14	2 14	...	...	4 8	4 8
Baroda	4 8	4 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 12	5 12	...	...	5 —	4 8
Ahmedabad	5 —	4 8	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	5 —	...	4 8
Godhra	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 4	5 4	...	5	4 —	4 8
Disa	6 —	5 8	...	...	2 10	2 10	2 12	2 12	6 —	3 8	5 8	5 4
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	4 —	3 12	..	...	2 2	2 2	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	4 8	4 8
Central Provinces—												
Nimar	5 6	5 6	...	...	2 14	2 15	5 2	5 2	5 8	6 —	..	...
Hoshangabad	5 11	5 12	...	...	3 4(a)	2 8	4 14	4 15	6 4	6 4	.	...
Betul	5 5	5 6	...	...	2 10	2 10	4 12	4 12	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara	5 5	5 5	..	...	3 2	...	4 6	4 6	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	5 1	4 13	...	...	3 —	2 15	5 —(a)	3 15	5 15	5 15	...	...
Wardha	4 11	4 6	...	...	2 9	2 9	4 7	4 8	6 1	6 1	...	...

* Relates to Khandwa wheat

† Figures have not so far been reported

(a) Rangoon rice

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or Marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
.	.	.	...	7 —	6 4	7 —	6 —	4 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	Gurgáon
..	..	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	16 —	16 —	Rohtak
.	..	..	.	6 12	6 4	10 —	...	3 8	3 8	0 —	10 —	Karnál
												Sub-montane—
...	...	...	...	6 12	6 8	7 12	7 12	3 8	3 8	10 8	10 8	Ambala
...		3 —	3 —	6 6	6 8	8 4	8 4	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	Ludhiána
...		7 —	5 —	6 12	6 12	10 —	8 —	.	..	19	19 —	Jullundur
...			...	6 8	6 12	..		...	...	9 8	9 8	Hoshiarpur
...		4 —	4 —	6 4	6 —	7 8	6 —	..	.	9 —	9 8	Gurdáspur
...		6 12	7 8	6 8	6 8	9 4	7 12	3 4	3 8	9 12	10 —	Amritsar
..		..	...	6 —	6 4	...	10 —	...	..	9 8	10 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
.		...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 4	3 4	3 —	8 8	8 8	Simla
.		.	.	5 6	5 4	...	...	2 12	2 10	11 8	12 —	Kángra
												Northern—
		.	...	6 8	6 —	8 12	8 12	3 12	2 12	9 8	10 8	Ráwalpindi
	..		..	6 6	6 4	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	21 —	31 —	Attock
												Western—
..			...	6 8	6 8	...		..	...	10 —	10 —	Sháhpur
8 —	8 —	.	8 8	6 12	6 8	9 —	9 —	..	...	8 5	8 8	Jhang
..		...		6 12	6 4	.		3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	Lyallpur
		7 —	7 —	6 8	6 4	10 —	9 8	..	...	11 —	11 —	Multan
..		..	..	7 4	6 8	11 —	10 —	.	..	9 —	10 —	Montgomery
		..		6 6	6 6	8 —	8 —	...	..	9 —	9 —	Muzaffargarh
		.	.	5 14	5 2	..	..	...	...	9 8	9 8	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province—
..		5 —	5 —	5 14	5 14	8 8	8 4	..	.	8 8	8 8	Hazára
..	.	6 9	7 9	6 14	6 14	9 3	10 11	..	...	16 6	15 7	Peshawar
		..	...	7 1	7 1	8 2	8 5		...	18 8	15 8	Kohát
..		..	..	8 —	8 8	...	11 14		...	19 11	19 11	Bannu
-			.	6 4	7 3	7 10	11 —	-	...	11 —	10 —	Dera Ismail Khan
			..	...	..	8 9	8 9		.	12 8	12 8	Tochi
		.	..	5 6	5 6	7 8	7 8		.	8 6	8 6	Kurram
			...	5 12	5 12	10 —	10 —	.	.	12 8	12 8	Malakand
				...	.	...		.	..	...	.	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
		..		5 8	5 8	...	..	3 —	3 8	20 —	20 —	Karáchi
		.		5 8	5 8	..		3 4	3 4	16 —	16 —	Hyderabad
		.	..	5 —	5 —	.	...	..	...	...	...	Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)
..		...	.	6 4	6 —	...	...	...	.	16 —	16 —	Shikarpur
		...	..	6 8	5 8	...	...	2 8	2 8	16 —	16 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...		...	..	6 —	5 8	7 4	7 4	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
...	...	...	..	5 4	4 12	..	...	3 3	3 7	12 8	12 8	Karwar
6 8	6 8	...	..	4 1	3 8	...	...	3 7	3 7	10 13	10 13	Ratnagiri
		...	...	4 10	4 10	..	..	2 11	2 11	12 13	12 13	Alibág
3 15	4 3	...		4 3	4 3	•	...	3 13	3 13	12 10	12 10	Bombay
...	...			5 6	5 6			3 4	3 4	13 6	13 6	Thana
												Deccan and Karnatak—
...	.	...		4 10	4 10		...	3 5	3 5	13 13	13 13	Dharwar
7 —	6 —	..		5 7	5 3		...	3 13	3 5	12 —	12 —	Belgaum
—		...	.	4 4	4 4		...	3 7	3 7	9 10	9 9	Satara
-		...	.	4 15	4 15	..	...	2 15	2 15	...	13 13	Sholapur
	.	...	.	5 8	5 —	.	...	3 7	3 7	11 —	11 —	Bijapur
		.	..	4 10	4 10		...	3 5	3 5	13 1	13 5	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
		..	.	5 10	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	14 3	13 8	Ahmednagar
5 2	5 2	..	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	2 14	2 14	13 10	13 10	Násik
	..	...	...	4 11	4 11	...	...	3 8	3 8	11 5	11 5	Dhulia
..	..	...	.	5 1	5 —	...	...	3 15	3 15	13 4	13 4	Jalgáon
												Gujarat—
..	..	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	3 11	3 11	14 13	14 13	Surat
	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	17 12	17 12	Broach
6 8	6 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	20 —	20 —	Kaira
	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	...	...	3 4	3 4	20 —	20 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	5 —	6 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	20 —	20 —	Ahmedabad
...	..	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	16 —	16 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	...	6 —	...	..	3 12	3 12	18 —	18 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
..	.	..	.	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	50 —	50 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
.	...	..	.	5 5	5 5	...	...	3 15	3 15	10 9	10 9	Nimar
...	..	...	.	5 12	6 1	...	...	3 14	4 4	14 7	14 7	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	5 3	5 2	...	...	3 8	3 8	12 13	12 13	Betul
..		...	...	4 12	5 1	...	...	3 10	3 11	13 —	13 —	Chhindwara
.	...	..	...	5 3	5 3	...	...	3 10	3 10	9 10	9 10	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	...	...	3 14	3 14	11 13	11 14	Wardha

TABLE NO. 5- RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1919—concluded

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*)				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces— *continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	5 12	5 13	.	..	2 8	2 8	3 14	3 14		..	..	..
Saugor	5 12	5 8			3 8	3 4	4 —	4 —	...		..	
*Damoh	6 8	6 8			4	4 —	4 11	4 11		.		.
Jubbulpore	6 4	5 14	.	.	2 8	2 8	5 12	5 8			.	...
Mandla	5 4	5 8	.	...	5 — (a)	3 —	5 12	5	..			...
Seoni	6 —	6 —	.	.	3 4	3 4	4 12	5 —	.			..
Bálaghat	5 2	5 2	.	.	4 4	3 9	5 10	5 10	..		.	..
Bhandara	5 2	5 2	.	.	...	.	5 3	5 3	6 3	6 3	.	..
Chánda	4 15	4 15	.	.	3 14	3 14	5 2	5 2	7 1	6 8		..
Eastern —												
Bilaspur	6 —	5 12			5 8	5 —	7 —	6 8				
Raipur	5 —	5 —	.	..	3 12	3 12	5 —	5 —	..	.		
Drug	5 5	5 5			4 4	4 4	6 4	5 15	...		.	
Berar												
Buldana	5 7	5 2	...	.		2 7	4 7	4 7	6 5	5 8	...	
Akola	5 12	5 8	...	...	2 5	2 5	5 12	4 15(a)	5 12	5 8		.
Amráoti	4 13	4 13	...	.	2 14	2 14	5 2	5 2	5 8	4 8	.	.
Yeotmal	4 12	4 13	...	...	2 14	2 14	4 8	4 8	7	6 —	.	
Hyderabad												
Secunderabad	2 8	2 11	...	...	2 4	2 3	4 14	4 9	5 9	5 7	4 5	4 5
Madras												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	.	.	...	.	.	...	5 —	4 12	...		.	
S. Canara	..	...	..	.	..	...	4 —	3 9	.			
South, central—												
Coimbatore		.	...	..	...	..	4 2	4 2	...	6 4	...	...
Nilgiris	.	...	..	...	...	.	4 15	4 15	..			
Salem	..		.	..	.	..	3 5	3 5	5 2	5 8	4 13	5 2
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	.				3 —	3 -	4 7	4 7	..	
Anantapur	...	...	..	...	...	...	5 14	3 14	5 5	5 1	...	
Cuddapah	...	..	..	...	..	...	3 5	3 5	...	...	.	..
Karnul	...	.	..	..	.	..	3 8	4 2	4 15	5 2	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	..	..	...	...	.	...	3 10	3 10	..	...	..	
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...		...	3 9	3 9	...	..	7 1	7 8
Godavari	..		...	...	.	..	4 6	3 14	...	..	10 —	10 —
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	..	...	..	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	4 14	4 14	..	.
Guntur	...	...	.	...	...	...	4 11	4 15	4 12	4 12	4 8	
Nellore	...		.	..	..	.	5 4	5 3	5 5	5 12	...	..
East Coast, south—												
Madras		...	.	..			4 2	4 2				...
Chingleput		...		...		.	3 14	4 —			...	...
N. Arcot	.	.		..		.	3 11	3 11		.		
S. Arcot	..			...	.		3 11	3 11	...	...	6 8	6 8
Tanjore				...			4 2	4 2	.	.	5 8	5 8
Trichinopoly	...					.	3 11	3 11	6 11	6 2	5 2	5 8
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	.	..	...		.	3 13	4 8	6 4	6 2	5 8	5 8
Madura	...		..	..	.	...	3 11	2 14	...	4 11	...	4 2
Mysore—*												
Mysore	...	...	...	2 4	.	3 —	...	3 8	...	6 8	.	...
Bangalore	...	3 —	...	...	...	3 —	...	4 —	..	...	...	..
Coorg—												
Coorg	2 —	2 —	2 —	3 —	3 12	3 8	4 6	4 4	...	...		.
Aden	3 2	3 2	...	...	3 3	3 3	3 10	3 10	5 —	5 —	2 13	2 13

(a) Rangoon rice
*Figures have not so far been reported

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalai, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—continued
												Central—
.		..		6 8	6 12	.	...	3 5	3 5	13 —	13 —	Narsinghpur
				6 —	6		...	3 8	3 —	12 8	12 —	Saugor
..	..			6 8	7 2	..	.	3 —	3 —	14 —	14 —	Damoh
...	...	.	.	5 12	5 8	..	..	4 —	3 6	14 —	14 8	Jubbulpore
.		..		5	5 —		...	3 4	2 12	11 —	11 —	Mandla
	.	...	...	5 4	5 4	..	..	3 —	3 4	12 —	12 —	Seoni
	.		..	5 2	5 2		.	3 1	3 1	10 9	10 9	Bálághát
..	...	.	.	4 1	4 12		..	3 2	3 2	9 10	9 10	Bhandára
			...	5 —	5 —	.		3 11	3 7	13 —	11 2	Chánda
												Eastern—
		.		5 12	5 4	..	...	3 8	3 4	9 8	9 8	Bilaspur
		..		4 12	4 12	...	..	3 —	3 —	10 —	10 —	Raipur
				4 14	4 14	...	...	3 4	3 4	10 5	10 5	Drug
												Berar—
	.			5 6	4 14	..	.	3 14	3 9	8 6	8 7	Buldána
	.	..	.	5 5	5 5		.	3 5	3 5	10 8	10 8	Akola
			.	5 7	5 8	.	...	3 12	3 13	13 5	14 —	Amráoti
				4 13	4 13			3 2	3 2	12 12	12 12	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
4 5	4 9			4 5	4 5	...	...	4 5	4 14	9 11	10 4	Secunderabád
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast
							...		...	12 13	13 1	Malabar
.		.	.	..	...	...	...	.	.	17 4	15 11	S. Canara
												South, central—
5 15	5 15	.	.		.	..	...	..	...	13 —	13 —	Coimbatore
			.		..	...	...	..	.	9 10	9 10	Nilgiris
4 13	5 9		...				..	...	..	13 2	12 13	Salem
												Central—
5 15	5 15		.	..	.	.	.		...	11 10	11 10	Bellary
6 7	5 11	.	.	...		.	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	Anantapur
5 11	6 1	...	..	..	...	..	...	.	...	17 14	16 3	Cuddapah
...	...	.	...		...	...	...	..	...	12 7	12 11	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
6 13	5 5	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	..	16 —	15 —	Ganjam
6 10	6 10	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	20 9	20 9	Vizagapatam
5 15	5 15	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
6 6	6 6		..	.	..	...	...	...	...	19 10	20 1	Kistna
	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	Guntur
6 1	5 15	.		...	...	...	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
5 5	4 13	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	19 11	19 8	Madras
5 —	5 1	.	...	.	...	..	...	...		21 10	21 10	Chingleput
6 5	5 15	...		...	...	...	..	...	.	18 6	16 9	N. Arcot
5 9	5 9	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	16 15	16 1	S. Arcot
5 15	5 15	.	...	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	18 6	Tanjore
6 11	5 15	..		...	...	...	...	...	.	16 3	16 3	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
6 11	6 11		..	...		...	...	..	.	18 12	18 12	Tinnevelly
5 15	4 7		.			..	.	...		19 6	19 6	Madura
												Mysore—
...	6 6				3 4	.		..	.	...	10 —	Mysore
	5 14			..	3 12	.	...		3 —	..	9 12	Bangalore
												Coorg—
5 8	6 8	.		6 8	7 13		.	2 6	2 6	11 —	11 —	Coorg
.		...		3 12	3 13	..	.	3 —	3 —	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

IMPORTS INTO CHIEF PORTS DURING AUGUST, 1919

RETURN SHOWING the QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL STAPLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTED into CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, KARACHI, and MADRAS PORTS by RAIL, RIVER, and SEA during the month of AUGUST, 1919

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
October 30, 1919

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN SELECTED ARTICLES IN AUGUST, 1919.

The object of the tables appended is to show the quantities of the principal staples of agricultural produce imported from the various provinces and Indian States and from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, and Karachi, and into the Madras ports during the month of August, 1919, and for the five months, April to August, 1919, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1918. The statistics include sea-borne foreign and coasting trade as well as inland (rail and river-borne) trade. They have been furnished by Collectors of Customs, Steamer Companies, Railway Audit Officers, and the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN AUGUST, 1918 AND 1919.

It will be seen from Table I that the imports by rail, river, and sea in August, 1919, as against the corresponding month of 1918, show (in round numbers) a decrease of—

63 per cent in gram and pulse
(33,500 tons as against 90,800 tons last year),

39 per cent in jute
(347,500 bales as against 568,300 bales last year),

33 per cent in wheat (excluding wheat flour)
(36,900 tons as against 55,100 tons last year),

22 per cent in linseed
(26,400 tons as against 33,600 tons last year), and

9 per cent in tea
(29,196,800 lbs as against 32,182,200 lbs last year).

The imports of rape and mustard seed by rail, river, and sea into ports show an increase of 29 per cent (9,800 tons as against 7,600 tons last year), owing mainly to larger exports from the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa. There was a rise of 16 per cent (104,700 tons as against 90,400 tons last year) in the imports of rice (including paddy), due to larger shipments from Madras, although there were smaller exports from Bihar and Orissa and Bengal. Notwithstanding heavy decreases in shipments from non-British ports in India and exports from Bombay, the total imports of raw cotton show an increase of one per cent (166,800 bales as against 165,700 bales last year), due mainly to increased exports from the Punjab, Rajputana and Central India, and the Central Provinces and Berar.

It will be seen from Table IV (wheat, excluding wheat flour) that in August, 1918, the principal sources of the imports were the Punjab (40 per cent) and the United Provinces (34 per cent of the total). During August, 1919, the ports received their supplies chiefly from the Punjab (41 per cent), the United Provinces (29 per cent), and foreign countries (19 per cent of the total). Table XI shows the *exports* from India by sea of wheat (including wheat flour) during each month of the six official years, 1913-14 to 1918-19, and from April to August, 1919.

NOTE.—One bale of cotton or jute is equivalent to 400 lbs.
One maund is equivalent to 82⅔ lbs.
One maund of paddy is taken as equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

GENERAL RESULTS—FIVE MONTHS' IMPORTS INTO THE PORTS BY RAIL, RIVER, AND SEA THIS YEAR AND LAST YEAR.

The five months' figures in table I show (in round numbers) an increase of—

50 per cent in rice (including paddy)
(610,800 tons as against 406,300 tons last year),

43 per cent in linseed
(174,100 tons as against 121,500 tons last year),

16 per cent in rape and mustard seed
(63,200 tons as against 54,700 tons last year), and

6 per cent in raw cotton
(1,314,600 bales as against 1,262,800 bales last year).

The imports of wheat (excluding wheat flour) by rail, river, and sea into ports show a decrease of 60 per cent (257,500 tons as against 642,500 tons last year), mainly on account of smaller exports from the Punjab and the United Provinces. The fall of 55 per cent (208,100 tons as against 460,000 tons last year) in gram and pulse is accounted for by smaller exports into the ports from the Punjab and the United Provinces. The decrease of 21 per cent (1,541,100 bales as against 1,957,300 bales last year) in jute is chiefly due to smaller exports from Bengal. There was a fall of 5 per cent (93,905,800 lbs as against 99,043,300 lbs last year) in tea on account of smaller exports from Bengal.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN AUGUST, 1919, AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS MONTH.

As compared with July, 1919, the imports in August, 1919, into the ports referred to above show (in round numbers) an increase of—

62 per cent in jute
(347,500 bales as against 214,700 bales previous month),

32 per cent in tea
(29,496,800 lbs as against 22,297,800 lbs previous month),

7 per cent in gram and pulse
(33,500 tons as against 31,200 tons previous month), and

1 per cent in wheat, excluding wheat flour
(36,900 tons as against 36,600 tons previous month),

and a decrease of—

45 per cent in linseed
(26,400 tons as against 48,200 tons previous month),

41 per cent in raw cotton
(166,800 bales as against 283,800 bales previous month),

26 per cent in rape and mustard seed
(9,800 tons as against 13,400 tons previous month), and

19 per cent in rice, including paddy
(104,700 tons as against 128,900 tons previous month).

The statistics for August, 1918 and 1919, as also for the five months ending August, 1918 and 1919, together with those for July and August, 1919, are summarised below :—

SUMMARY TABLE I.

(1) Articles	(2) Imports, August, 1918	(3) Imports, August, 1919	(4) Imports, April to August, 1918	(5) Imports, April to August, 1919	(6) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in August, 1919, as compared with August, 1918	(7) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in five months, April to August, 1919, as compared with five months, April to August, 1918
	bales	bales	bales	bales	Per cent	Per cent
Cotton, raw	165,658	166,792	1,262,761	1,341,625	+1	+6
	tons	tons	tons	tons		
Wheat (excluding wheat flour)	55,083	36,930	642,482	257,450	—33	—60
Rice (including paddy)	90,360	104,707	406,329	610,827	+16	+50
Gram and Pulse	90,813	33,456	460,045	208,083	—63	—55
Linseed	33,641	26,354	121,505	174,096	—22	+43
Rape and Mustard seed	7,647	9,846	54,692	63,229	+29	+16
	bales	bales	bales	bales		
Jute, raw	568,319	347,523	1,957,307	1,541,129	—39	—21
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs		
Tea	32,482,165	29,496,803	99,043,293	93,905,816	—9	—5

SUMMARY TABLE II.

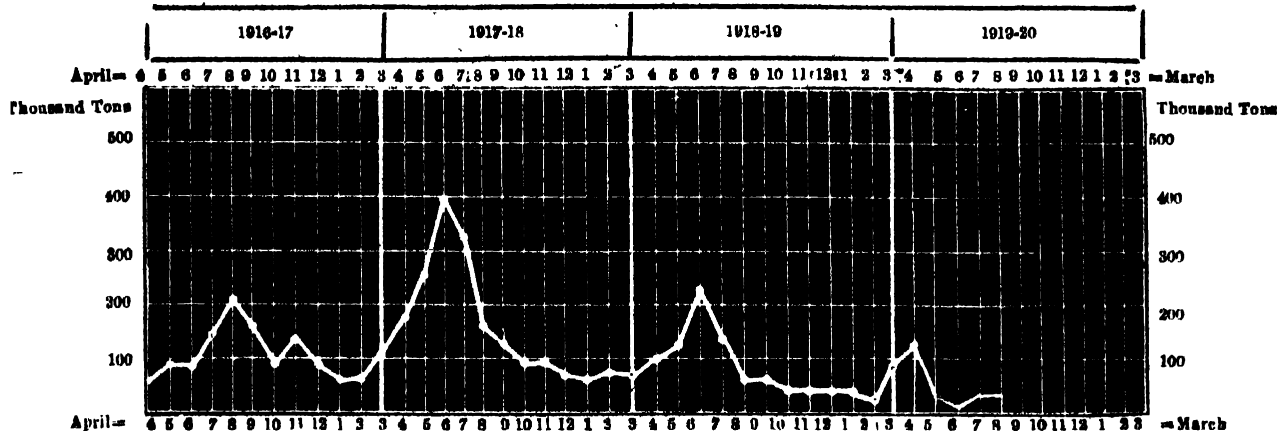
Articles	Imports, July, 1919	Imports, August, 1919	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in August, 1919, as compared with July, 1919
	bales	bales	Per cent
Cotton, raw	283,503	166,792	—41
	tons	tons	
Wheat (excluding wheat flour)	36,618	36,930	+1
Rice (including paddy)	128,854	104,707	—19
Gram and Pulse	31,235	33,456	+7
Linseed	48,198	26,354	—45
Rape and Mustard seed	13,353	9,846	—26
	bales	bales	
Jute, raw	214,742	347,523	+62
	lbs	lbs	
Tea	22,297,845	29,496,803	+32

The annexed charts show the course of the monthly imports of wheat, cotton, and jute from April, 1916, to August, 1919 :—

IMPORTS BY RAIL, RIVER, AND SEA OF WHEAT, COTTON, AND JUTE FROM APRIL, 1916, TO AUGUST, 1919.

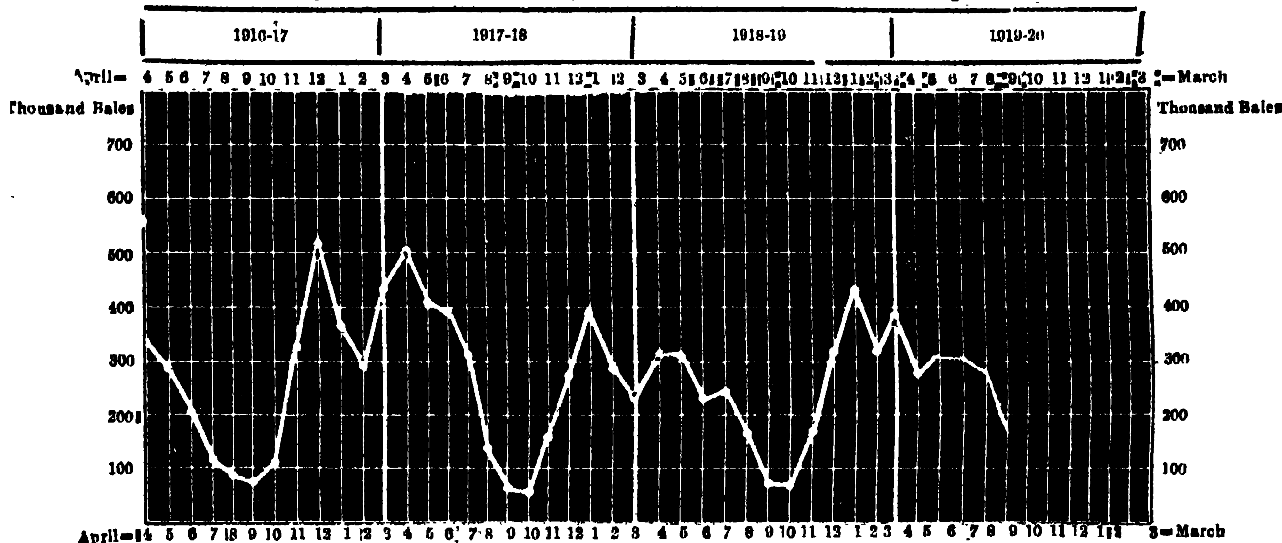
WHEAT

Imported into Calcutta, City of Bombay, and Karachi



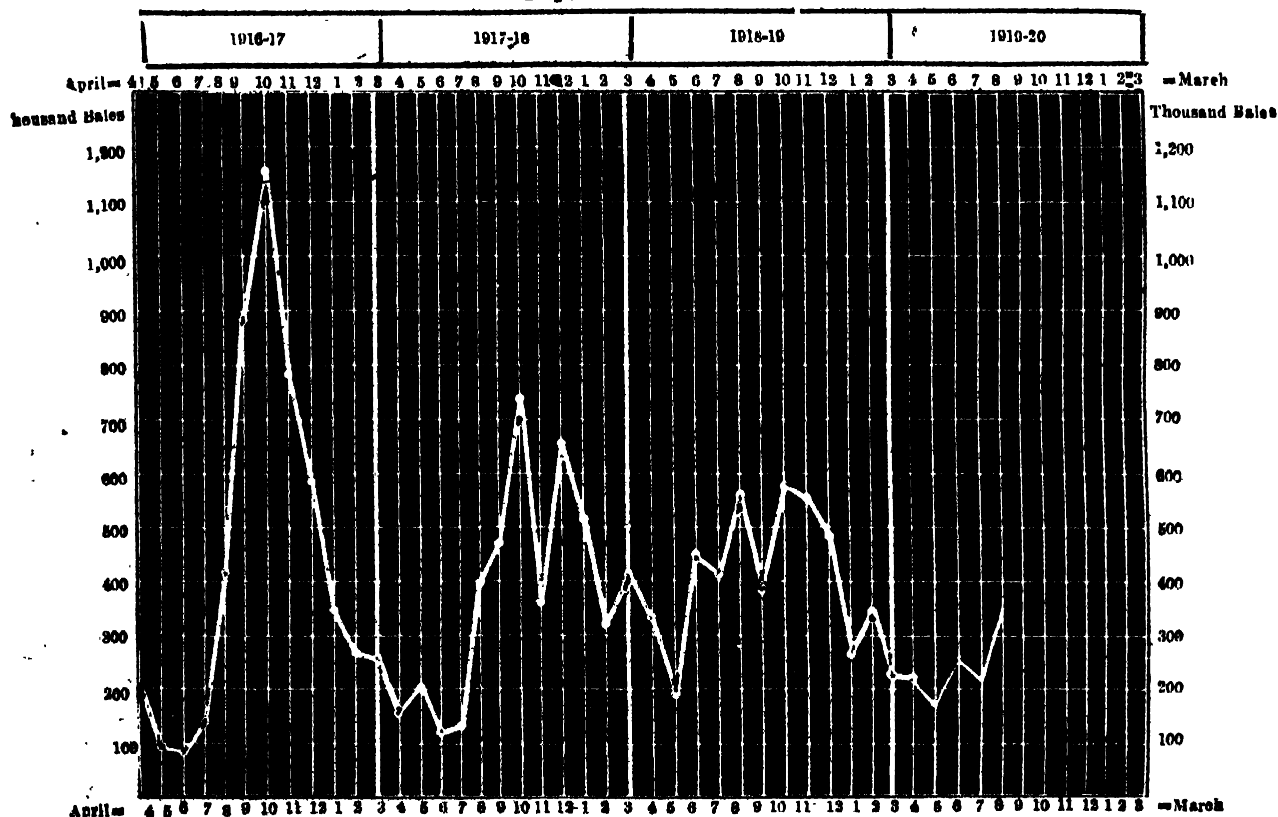
COTTON (RAW)

Imported into Calcutta, City of Bombay, Karachi, and Madras ports



JUTE (RAW)

Imported into Calcutta



NOTE.—The numerical figure at the end of each vertical line represents the month beginning from January.

TABLE III.—Cotton, raw

Whence exported	Calcutta 1918	Calcutta 1919	City of Bombay 1918	City of Bombay 1919	Karachi 1918	Karachi 1919	Madras ports 1918	Madras ports 1919	TOTAL 1918	TOTAL 1919
Imports in August										
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
By Rail and River—										
Assam	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Bengal	322	429	417	...	...	...	..	...	739	420
Bihar and Orissa	104	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	158
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	127	512	232	2,536	...	...	...	...	359	3,048
Punjab	...	102	2,737	16,998	...	5,135	...	...	2,737	22,235
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	22	2,705	...	...	22	2,705
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	2,174	21,378	...	...	...	...	2,174	21,378
Bombay	751	1,010	42,970	19,022	...	...	1	1,179	43,722	21,211
Central Provinces and Berar	645	437	403	19,986	...	...	...	...	1,048	20,423
Nizam's Territory	..	...	7,593	4,886	...	...	1,759	...	9,352	4,886
Madras	691	500	17,557	23,145	...	...	15,564	15,100	33,812	39,045
Mysore	...	...	1,568	838	...	...	54	...	1,622	838
TOTAL	2,641	3,145	75,651	109,089	22	7,840	17,378	16,279	95,692	136,353
By Sea—										
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	50	...	4	...	127	294	...	294	181
Bombay	...									
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	1,672	9,873	...	...	...	...	1,672	9,873
Madras	...	1,499	3,406	152	...	...	...	18	3,406	1,669
Burma	5,144	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,144	100
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	55,974	16,994	...	...	...	...	55,974	16,994
Foreign Countries	...	...	3,476	1,622	...	...	...	...	3,476	- 1,622
TOTAL	5,144	1,649	64,528	28,645	...	127	294	18	69,966	30,439
TOTAL IMPORTS	7,785	4,794	140,179	137,734	22	7,967	17,672	16,297	165,658	166,792
Imports from April to August										
By Rail and River—										
Assam	90	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	6
Bengal	12,822	17,753	658	183	...	...	95	...	13,575	17,936
Bihar and Orissa	397	704	...	...	...	...	...	...	397	704
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	869	3,543	4,916	5,989	4	678	89	...	5,878	10,210
Punjab	3,078	4,668	101,208	96,000	1,483	51,628	...	...	105,769	152,286
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	94	8,100	52,282	...	...	8,100	52,376
Rajputana and Central India	63	...	27,390	70,946	...	14	...	...	27,453	70,960
Bombay	5,947	4,518	458,604	185,821	...	...	2,187	6,148	466,738	196,487
Central Provinces and Berar	2,335	37,689	32,762	294,551	...	...	...	...	35,167	332,240
Nizam's Territory	...	483	33,003	86,453	...	...	3,740	1,326	36,743	88,262
Madras	5,219	3,975	130,702	79,086	...	...	83,903	121,553	219,824	204,614
Mysore	...	1,482	4,677	2,601	...	...	54	588	4,731	4,671
TOTAL	30,870	74,816	793,940	821,724	9,587	104,597	90,068	129,615	924,465	1,130,752
By Sea—										
Bengal	380	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	380	...
Bihar and Orissa	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Bombay	1,576	450	21	104	38	160	3,137	411	4,767	1,125
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	24,188	94,446	19	3	...	...	24,207	94,449
Madras	6,005	5,834	18,661	6,360	...	...	...	18	24,666	12,212
Burma	12,893	840	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,893	840
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	255,378	100,388	...	59	...	...	255,378	100,447
Foreign Countries	...	...	15,976	4,797	24	...	5	3	16,005	4,800
TOTAL	20,857	7,124	314,224	206,095	76	222	3,142	432	338,299	213,873
TOTAL IMPORTS	51,727	81,940	1,108,164	1,027,810	9,663	104,819	93,210	130,047	1,262,764	1,344,625

NOTE.—(1) Provinces named in the first column include their chief port or ports. "Madras ports" comprise the ports of Madras, French ports (Pondicherry with its suburbs Villianur and Karikal, exclusive of imports by sea from non-British ports and foreign countries), Negapatam, Tuticorin, Calicut, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Cuddalore, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Quilon, Porto Novo, Badagara, and Dhanushkodi.

(2) One bale of cotton is equivalent to 400 lbs.

TABLE IV.—Wheat (excluding wheat flour)*

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		TOTAL	
	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
	Imports in August							
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—								
Assam	7	11	...	...	...	...	7	11
Bengal	1,803	827	...	...	...	...	1,803	827
Bihar and Orissa	6,402	2,025	319	...	30	...	6,751	2,025
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	6,783	9,113	10,358	1,641	1,582	...	18,723	10,754
Punjab	247	2,124	1,540	7,327	20,511	5,643	22,298	15,094
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	..	...	1,022	92	1,022	92
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	440	270	126	...	566	270
Bombay	...	...	193	360	...	...	193	360
Central Provinces and Berar	48	...	3,572	410	...	...	3,620	410
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	15,290	14,100	16,422	10,008	23,271	5,735	54,983	29,843
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	1	90	...	90	1
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	24
Madras	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	10	23	...	...	10	23
Foreign Countries	...	...	...	7,039	...	...	...	7,039
TOTAL	...	...	10	7,087	90	...	100	7,087
TOTAL IMPORTS	15,290	14,100	16,432	17,095	23,361	5,735	55,083	36,930
	Imports from April to August							
By Rail and River—								
Assam	114	178	...	...	...	..	114	178
Bengal	12,788	4,834	49	14	...	...	12,837	4,848
Bihar and Orissa	38,608	5,165	1,511	50	1,678	...	41,797	5,215
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	52,148	34,711	64,022	9,031	149,917	1,226	266,087	44,968
Punjab	1,072	2,555	21,509	26,710	247,704	35,564	270,285	64,829
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	5,387	556	5,387	556
Rajputana and Central India	171	...	12,375	2,844	1,658	28	14,204	2,872
Bombay	...	...	3,568	868	49	...	3,617	868
Central Provinces and Berar	1,936	...	24,087	3,704	12	...	26,035	3,704
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Madras	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	106,837	47,443	127,128	43,224	406,405	37,374	640,370	128,041
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	126	28	130	...	256	28
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	725	94	...	...	725	94
Madras	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	93
Burma	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	31
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	1,125	46	...	...	1,125	46
Foreign Countries	6	24,667	...	75,304	...	29,146	6	129,117
TOTAL	6	24,791	1,976	75,472	130	29,146	2,112	129,409
TOTAL IMPORTS	106,843	72,234	129,104	118,696	406,535	66,520	642,482	257,450

* See also Table XI.

TABLE V.—Rice (including paddy)*

Whence exported	Calcutta		Karachi		Madras ports		TOTAL	
	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
	Imports in August							
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—								
Assam	31	383	...	...	...	...	31	383
Bengal	26,799	21,465	4,289	49	806	2.231	31,894	23,745
Bihar and Orissa	279	4	281	..	14,650	40	15,210	44
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	10	46	216	...	...	...	226	46
Punjab	16	117	567	25	.	...	583	142
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	4,588	1.507	...	...	4,588	1,507
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	1	...	...	...	2	102	3	102
Central Provinces and Berar	...	14	...	...	24	...	24	14
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	21	1	21	1
Madras	2	...	..	...	6,854	5,102	6,856	5,102
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	27,138	22,029	9,941	1,581	22,357	7,476	59,436	31,086
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	3,885	95	3,885	95
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	628	1,452	...	.	628	1.452
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	131	25	...	...	131	25
Madras	...	..	...	...	587	44,921	587	44,921
Burma	10,750	27,128	...	...	14,951	...	25,701	27,128
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign Countries	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
TOTAL	10,751	27,128	759	1,477	19,423	45,016	30,933	73,621
TOTAL IMPORTS	37,889	49,157	10,700	3,058	41.780	52,493	90,369	104,707
	Imports from April to August							
By Rail and River—								
Assam	219	9.171	...	...	...	...	219	9,171
Bengal	131,781	150,730	5,068	10,994	6,373	5,193	143,222	166,917
Bihar and Orissa	4,718	155	348	640	23,102	49	28,168	844
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	52	77	443	304	...	...	495	381
Punjab	322	135	3,100	1,690	39	...	3,461	1,825
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	23,689	5,798	...	...	23,689	5,798
Rajputana and Central India	...	10	...	...	..	...	...	10
Bombay	2	...	...	...	952	751	954	751
Central Provinces and Berar	3	15	42	...	38	...	83	15
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	26	2	26	2
Madras	72	...	...	...	93,634	22,517	93,706	22,517
Mysore	...	...	...	...	315	...	315	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	137,169	160,293	33,690	19,426	124,479	28,512	294,338	208,231
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	4,470	35,329	4,470	35,329
Bihar and Orissa	121	...	..	...	...	...	121	...
Bombay	...	...	1,174	8,602	222	...	1,396	8,602
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	1,944	403	..	...	1,944	403
Madras	...	...	1	...	1,163	46,778	1.164	46,778
Burma	42,634	178,041	...	...	60,213	133,430	102,847	311,471
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign Countries	39	13	1	...	9	...		13
TOTAL	42,794	178,054	3.120	9,005	66,077	215,537	111,991	402,596
TOTAL IMPORTS	179,963	338,347	35,810	28,431	190,556	244,049	406,329	610,827

*One maund of paddy is taken as equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

TABLE VI.—Gram and Pulse

Whence exported	Calcutta 1918	Calcutta 1919	City of Bombay 1918	City of Bombay 1919	Karachi 1918	Karachi 1919	TOTAL 1918	TOTAL 1919
Imports in August								
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—								
Assam	...	84	...	...	...	...		84
Bengal	7,205	5,672	20	107	15	.	7,240	5,779
Bihar and Orissa	3,591	5,139	1,446	200	187	...	5,224	5,339
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	8,473	3,120	5,761	1,172	667	26	9,901	4,318
Punjab	107	70	5,819	2,196	54,117	10,371	60,043	12,637
Sind and British Baluchistan	..	...	...	...	924	1,382	924	1,382
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	893	34	3,302	.	4,195	34
Bombay	...	...	541	230	...	...	541	230
Central Provinces and Berar	13	15	2,285	581	...	...	2,298	596
Nizam's Territory	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...
Madras	...	38	...	4	...	...	...	42
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	14,389	14,138	16,765	4,524	59,212	11,779	90,366	30,411
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	1	5	31	13	32	18
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	151	69	169	86	320	155
Madras	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	37
Burma	58	701	...	603	...	..	58	1,304
Non-British Ports in India	...	..	21	1	...		21	1
Foreign Countries	..	364	16	1,133	.		16	1,197
TOTAL	58	1,102	189	1,814	200	99	447	3,015
TOTAL IMPORTS	14,447	15,240	16,954	6,338	59,412	11,878	90,813	33,456
Imports from April to August								
By Rail and River—								
Assam	7	259	...	...	...	...	7	259
Bengal	30,375	36,884	61	382	255	486	30,691	37,752
Bihar and Orissa	28,798	31,027	4,118	3,037	1,332	..	34,248	34,064
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	17,159	11,934	49,017	13,565	22,356	1,144	88,582	26,643
Punjab	553	2,302	35,865	21,357	210,380	36,466	246,798	60,125
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	10	20	4,363	6,893	4,373	6,913
Rajputana and Central India	136	...	8,302	328	21,347	53	29,785	381
Bombay	7	2	8,453	1,224	...	3	8,460	1,229
Central Provinces and Berar	699	27	11,570	5,844	15	30	12,284	5,901
Nizam's Territory	...	...	12	296	...	...	12	296
Madras	14	142	101	255	...	...	115	397
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	77,748	82,577	117,509	46,308	260,048	45,075	455,305	178,960
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	23	...	...	...	23	..
Bihar and Orissa	47	63	.	...	...	.	47	63
Bombay	...	...	420	24	121	1,025	541	1,019
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	1,430	4,227	575	750	2,005	4,977
Madras	...	519	...	10	...	..		529
Burma	1,123	13,288	28	5,439	..	...	1,151	18,727
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	822	366	110	...	932	366
Foreign Countries	3	1,232	38	7,166	...	14	41	8,412
TOTAL	1,173	15,102	2,761	17,232	806	1,789	4,740	34,123
TOTAL IMPORTS	78,921	97,679	120,270	63,540	260,854	46,864	460,045	208,083

TABLE VII.—Linseed

Whence exported	Calcutta 1918	Calcutta 1919	City of Bombay 1918	City of Bombay 1919	TOTAL 1918	TOTAL 1919
	Imports in August					
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—						
Assam	...	21	..	...	...	21
Bengal	597	638	...	...	597	638
Bihar and Orissa	10,836	13,243	2,132	344	12,468	13,587
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	2,626	3,767	8,018	1,504	10,644	5,271
Punjab	...	8	...	31	..	39
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	..	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	...	18	1,738	3,002	1,738	3,020
Bombay	...	..	1,339	553	1,389	553
Central Provinces and Berar	1	292	3,463	1,964	3,464	2,256
Nizam's Territory	...	...	3,199	836	3,199	836
Madras	94	...	19	65	113	65
Mysore	...	...	...	3	...	3
TOTAL	13,654	17,987	19,908	8,302	33,562	26,289
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	3	...	3
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	..	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	82	62	82	62
Foreign Countries	...	...	...	..	...	..
TOTAL	...	...	82	65	82	65
TOTAL IMPORTS	13,654	17,987	19,990	8,367	33,644	26,354
	Imports from April to August					
By Rail and River—						
Assam	16	2,335	...	...	16	2,335
Bengal	2,649	4,228	119	...	2,768	4,228
Bihar and Orissa	39,755	73,727	15,359	497	55,114	74,224
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	6,079	32,152	26,391	9,018	32,470	41,170
Punjab	...	8	...	32	...	40
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	91	378	8,059	19,492	8,150	19,870
Bombay	...	...	3,769	7,270	3,769	7,270
Central Provinces and Berar	375	2,907	11,016	6,387	11,391	9,204
Nizam's Territory	...	...	7,019	13,072	7,019	13,072
Madras	515	25	124	1,999	639	2,024
Mysore	...	...	...	58	...	58
TOTAL	49,480	115,760	71,856	57,825	121,336	173,585
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	9	...	9
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	5	...	5
Madras	...	...	...	1	...	1
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	169	492	169	492
Foreign Countries	...	...	...	4	...	4
TOTAL	...	...	169	511	169	511
TOTAL IMPORTS	49,480	115,760	72,025	58,336	121,505	174,096

TABLE VIII.—Rape and Mustard Seed

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		TOTAL	
	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
	Imports in August					
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—						
Assam	...	615	...	...	...	615
Bengal	1	479	...	...	1	479
Bihar and Orissa	74	1,811	...	86	74	1,897
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	817	2,511	1	2,380	818	4,892
Punjab	4,888	1	...	108	4,888	109
Sind and British Baluchistan	84	...	...	...	84	
Rajputana and Central India	99	24	316	369	415	393
Bombay	195	94	433	971	628	1,065
Central Provinces and Berar	178	32	13	15	191	47
Nizam's Territory	...	...	2	10	2	10
Madras	294	...	...	...	294	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	6,630	5,567	765	3,939	7,395	9,506
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	1	...	1
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	252	333	252	333
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	6	...	6
Foreign Countries	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	252	340	252	340
TOTAL IMPORTS	6,630	5,567	1,017	4,279	7,647	9,846
	Imports from April to August					
By Rail and River—						
Assam	153	3,624	...	...	153	3,624
Bengal	36	2,596	14	...	50	2,596
Bihar and Orissa	1,469	5,975	...	86	1,469	6,061
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	4,795	25,367	68	5,871	4,863	31,238
Punjab	32,066	4,417	42	273	32,108	4,690
Sind and British Baluchistan	1,064	338	...	...	1,064	338
Rajputana and Central India	1,580	417	1,420	1,436	3,000	1,853
Bombay	5,872	1,812	2,879	10,109	8,751	11,921
Central Provinces and Berar	1,617	124	142	94	1,759	218
Nizam's Territory	...	...	31	92	31	92
Madras	711	43	22	23	783	66
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	49,363	44,713	4,618	17,984	53,981	62,697
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	15	30	...	3	15	33
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	610	398	610	398
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	86	96	86	96
Foreign Countries	...	5	...	...	...	5
TOTAL	15	35	696	497	711	532
TOTAL IMPORTS	49,378	44,748	5,314	18,481	54,692	63,229

TABLE IX.—Jute

Whence exported	Calcutta 1918	Calcutta 1919
	Imports in August	
	bales	bales
By Rail and River—		
Assam	10,835	18,353
Bengal	500,635	301,317
Bihar and Orissa	54,178	25,238
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	...	...
Punjab	...	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	565,648	344,908
By Sea—		
Bengal	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	2,671	2,615
Bombay	...	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	...	...
Burma	...	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	...	...
TOTAL	2,671	2,615
TOTAL IMPORTS	568,319	347,523
	Imports from April to August	
By Rail and River—		
Assam	73,430	79,838
Bengal	1,688,686	1,340,258
Bihar and Orissa	185,839	105,067
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	...	...
Punjab	...	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	1,947,955	1,525,163
By Sea—		
Bengal	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	9,352	15,966
Bombay	...	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	...	...
Burma	...	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	...	...
TOTAL	9,352	15,966
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,957,307	1,541,129

NOTE.—(1) One bale of jute is equivalent to 400 lbs.

(2) By "Calcutta" is meant the town of Calcutta with Howrah and the Kidderpore Docks. The imports exclude, therefore, imports into those jute mills which are outside this area. Such mills form the large majority of the total number of mills manufacturing jute

TABLE X.—Tea

Whence exported	Calcutta 1918	Calcutta 1919
	Imports in August	
	lbs	lbs
By Rail and River—		
Assam	19,695,497	18,469,140
Bengal	12,596,162	10,914,082
Bihar and Orissa	11,434	54,967
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	38,921	15,717
Punjab		82
Sind and British Baluchistan		...
Rajputana and Central India	...	.
Bombay	..	..
Central Provinces and Berar	247	.
Nizam's Territory		...
Madras	161	...
Mysore	..	1,181
TOTAL	32,376,055	29,485,769
By Sea—		
Bengal	12,855	.
Bihar and Orissa		...
Bombay	..	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	.	...
Madras	420	...
Burma	4,410	2,901
Non-British Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	88,425	8,133
TOTAL	106,110	11,034
TOTAL IMPORTS	32,482,165	29,496,803
	Imports from April to August	
By Rail and River—		
Assam	59,871,333	60,400,430
Bengal	38,440,318	33,024,878
Bihar and Orissa	96,933	129,848
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	116,188	74,716
Punjab	17,526	17,691
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	905	1,070
Bombay	14,071	14,153
Central Provinces and Berar	823	987
Nizam's Territory	82	82
Madras	128,530	128,941
Mysore	.	1,181
TOTAL	98,686,738	93,794,277
By Sea—		
Bengal	13,555	
Bihar and Orissa	..	...
Bombay	...	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	..
Madras	420	3,500
Burma	5,335	3,783
Non-British Ports in India		...
Foreign Countries	337,244	104,256
TOTAL	356,554	111,539
TOTAL IMPORTS	99,043,293	93,905,816

NOTE.—One maund is equivalent to 82 2/7 lbs.

TABLE XI.

The following statements show the exports of (1) wheat, (2) wheat flour, and (3) Total (wheat and wheat flour) from British India by sea to foreign countries during each month of the six official years, 1913-14 to 1918-19, and from April to August, 1919. The figures are in thousands of tons :—

1.—Wheat.

Months.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.
April	27	9	11	3	93	56	(a)
May .	166	24	105	2	209	64	1
June .	260	169	292	42	164	76	1
July .	318	169	187	44	278	76	1
August .	135	43	18	75	154	126	1
September .	135	56	6	139	153	47	...
October .	53	88	... (a)	151	164	17	...
November .	47	55	... (a)	79	68	8	...
December .	22	37	... (a)	99	55	3	...
January .	20	25	... (a)	52	20	1	...
February .	10	22	2	15	17	1	...
March .	9	9	1	48	79	1	...
TOTAL	1,202	706	652	749	1,454	476	...
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
Production (in 1,000 tons)	9,853	8,358	10,087	8,652	10,234	9,922	7,502

NOTE.—In this statement the figures of production for one year have been placed below those of export of the next year, because the production of one year is usually exported in the next year.

(a) Exports were below 1,000 tons in these months.

2.—Wheat flour.

Months.	1913-14.	1914-15	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.
April .	6	6	5	2	5	3	2
May .	9	3	2	7	4	2	3
June .	10	5	4	5	7	2	3
July .	8	8	6	4	6	3	5
August .	4	6	4	4	9	2	3
September .	7	4	6	6	8	2	...
October .	9	4	4	8	6	4	...
November	6	4	7	7	9	3	...
December .	4	3	3	6	3	3	...
January .	6	5	9	5	4	3	...
February .	4	4	4	7	4	1	...
March .	6	2	4	9	7	3	...
TOTAL .	79	54	58	70	72	31	...

TABLE XI—*continued*

3.—Total (wheat including wheat flour converted into wheat) †

Months.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.
April	36	17	17	6	100	60	3
May	179	29	108	12	215	67	5
June	274	176	298	49	174	79	5
July	329	181	196	50	286	80	8
August	141	52	54	81	167	120	5
September	145	61	15	147	164	50	...
October	66	94	6	162	173	23	...
November	55	61	10	89	81	12	...
December	27	42	4	107	59	7	...
January	29	32	13	60	26	5	...
February	16	28	6	25	23	3	...
March	18	11	7	61	89	5	...
TOTAL	1,315	784	734	849	1,557	520	...
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
Production of wheat (in 1,000 tons).	9,853	8,358	10,087	8,652	10,234	9,922	7,502

† Ten tons of wheat are taken as equivalent to seven tons of wheat flour

WHEAT PRICES IN INDIA

RETURN SHOWING THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF WHEAT IN INDIA FROM THE SECOND HALF OF JULY, 1914, TO THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER, 1919.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
October 30, 1919

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

A—Wholesale prices of Wheat in

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 31st July 1914. Rs. A. P.	30th September 1914. Rs. A. P.	31st December 1914. Rs. A. P.	31st March 1915. Rs. A. P.	30th June 1915. Rs. A. P.	30th September 1915. Rs. A. P.
Karachi	Karachi (white)*	3 15 2	4 7 9	5 8 10	5 4 3	4 4 3	4 12 3
Bombay (port)	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy)	4 1 9	4 2 1	5 1 6	4 7 7	...	5 0 3
Calcutta	Calcutta (Club No. 2)	4 5 10	4 8 3	5 10 0	5 2 0	4 8 0	5 1 0
Punjab	Lahore	3 10 3	3 11 6	4 13 6	5 0 0	3 11 6	4 7 0
	Ferozepur	3 5 3	3 14 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	3 13 0	4 7 0
	Lyallpur	3 6 0	3 14 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	4 4 0
	Amritsar	3 3 3	3 11 6	4 10 0	5 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0
	Multan	3 6 0	3 14 6	4 12 0	4 7 0	3 10 0	4 8 0
	Rawalpindi	3 4 3	3 11 3	4 4 0	4 5 0	3 14 0	4 7 0
	Ambala	3 10 3	3 14 6	5 0 0	5 13 0	3 15 6	4 12 0
Delhi	Delhi	3 14 0	4 5 0	5 5 0	6 6 0	4 3 0	4 12 6
United Provinces	Benares	4 2 10	4 3 5	5 1 7	5 8 10	4 6 5	4 10 6
	Aligarh (Hathras)	4 0 9	4 6 0	5 2 8	5 11 2	4 3 5	4 9 3
	Cawnpur	4 3 0	4 8 0	5 6 0	5 0 0	4 7 0	4 14 0
	Meerut	4 0 0	4 5 0	5 0 0	6 2 6	3 13 0	4 7 0
	Shahjahanpur	4 0 0	4 5 2	5 0 0	4 9 0	4 0 0	4 10 0
	Agra	4 1 7	4 5 2	5 3 3	6 6 4	4 9 1	5 2 6
	Fyzabad	4 3 3	4 3 3	5 1 0	4 12 3	4 9 0	4 13 0
	Luckhow	4 1 9	4 7 1	5 8 4	4 13 6	4 7 1	4 13 6
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 11 4	4 6 7	4 5 0	4 12 10
	Jubbulpore	4 5 1	4 7 1	5 2 7	4 11 4	4 8 2	4 13 7
	Raipur	3 14 5	3 14 5	4 14 5	3 14 5	4 4 10	4 11 2
	Akola	4 12 0	5 5 7	5 13 7	4 12 5	3 15 7	3 15 7
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	3 6 6	3 11 6	4 3 10	4 3 10	3 3 10	4 6 2
Baluchistan	Quetta	3 15 5	4 0 0	4 9 0	5 5 2	4 7 3	4 3 3
Bombay	Poona	5 4 1	...	5 11 7	5 6 2	5 1 4	5 3 11
	Ahmednagar	5 2 9	4 13 3	6 14 4	4 6 6	4 10 1	4 15 6
	Ahmedabad	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 14 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	5 5 4
	Dharwar (Hubli)	4 8 4	4 8 4	4 1 5	3 10 6	3 11 9	3 12 1
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	3 13 0	4 0 0	5 4 0	5 6 0	4 6 0	5 0 0
	Bhagalpur	4 3 0	4 3 0	5 4 0	4 13 0	4 8 0	5 9 7
	Muzaffarpur	4 7 0	4 0 0	5 5 0	6 10 6	4 7 0	5 0 0
	Ranchi	4 7 0	4 14 0	6 4 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 12 0
	Cuttack	4 5 8	4 11 3	5 9 0	6 1 6	4 11 3	5 1 3
Bengal	Dacca	4 8 0	5 0 0	6 8 0	...	...	...
	Rangpur	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 4 0	5 8 0	5 4 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	6 5 5	6 5 5	6 5 5
	Mandalay	4 3 0	4 14 9	5 2 7	4 13 7	5 2 7	5 2 7
	(Median) Average.	4 2 3	4 5 0	5 2 8	5 0 0	4 6 2	4 12 10
	Index Numbers (a).	100	104	125	121	106	115

* 5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red.

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from *fortnightly* returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the wholesale prices in the markets referred to above, which prevailed on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight. The statistics for Karachi, Bombay, and Calcutta are compiled from the Chambers of Commerce Market Reports.

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914, which is taken as 100.

India per maund of 82⅔ lbs

Fortnight ending										
31st December 1915.	31st March 1916.	30th June 1916.	30th September 1916.	31st December 1916.	31st March 1917.	30th June 1917.	30th September 1917.	31st December 1917.	15th January 1918.	31st January 1918.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 9 3	3 15 3	3 10 2	4 4 3	4 14 9	4 12 3	4 7 3	4 11 9	5 6 4	5 4 4	4 14 9
5 0 5	4 6 9	4 2 10	4 5 10	4 11 1	4 9 10	4 15 4	4 11 8	5 1 2	5 0 10	5 0 1
5 3 0	3 15 0	4 1 6	4 4 6	...	4 9 0	4 8 6	4 12 6	5 3 6	5 10 0	5 11 6
4 7 0	3 9 0	3 3 3	3 11 6	4 5 3	4 3 3	4 0 0	4 3 3	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 13 6
4 5 3	3 10 0	3 5 3	3 10 3	4 3 6	4 1 9	3 12 0	3 14 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 11 3
4 2 0	3 4 0	3 1 6	3 11 0	4 3 0	4 0 0	3 13 0	4 2 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 14 0
4 5 0	3 6 0	3 2 9	3 7 0	4 2 0	3 13 6	3 13 0	3 15 0	4 10 0	4 8 0	4 8 0
4 3 6	3 7 0	3 2 0	3 11 6	4 1 6	4 1 6	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 13 0	4 12 6	4 14 6
4 8 0	3 12 0	3 10 6	3 12 0	4 6 0	4 11 0	4 4 0	4 7 0	5 2 6	5 2 6	5 2 6
4 9 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	3 13 0	4 7 0	3 14 0	3 14 6	4 0 0	4 15 0	4 15 0	4 15 0
4 12 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 11 0	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 3 0	4 15 4	5 0 0	4 14 0
4 14 3	4 2 10	3 14 7	4 0 8	4 12 11	4 5 0	4 3 5	4 1 7	4 11 5	4 11 5	4 11 5
4 15 8	4 6 0	4 0 0	4 1 8	4 8 11	4 3 8	3 14 0	3 14 6	4 14 9	4 11 6	4 13 6
5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 3 3	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 14 0
4 9 0	3 12 9	3 6 3	3 10 3	4 7 0	4 5 0	3 12 9	3 12 11	4 13 7	4 13 7	4 13 7
4 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 11 9	4 5 0	4 1 9	3 11 3	3 14 0	4 7 0	4 14 0	4 15 0
5 5 4	4 7 1	4 1 7	4 5 2	5 2 6	4 13 6	4 7 1	4 7 1	5 5 4	5 5 4	5 5 4
5 2 8	3 10 3	3 13 3	3 14 9	4 8 0	4 1 7	...	3 15 3	4 12 0	4 13 6	4 11 8
5 0 0	3 14 6	3 11 6	4 0 0	4 9 3	4 0 0	4 3 4	4 3 4	5 0 0	5 2 6	5 2 6
4 9 7	3 12 10	3 11 7	3 11 7	4 1 11	3 13 2	4 1 11	4 3 2	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5
4 14 10	3 11 6	3 8 11	3 14 5	4 6 0	4 5 2	4 0 0	4 5 2	5 2 7	5 3 11	5 9 10
4 6 5	3 7 2	3 7 2	3 9 7	4 0 0	3 12 10	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 11 2	3 11 2	3 11 2
4 12 2	3 15 6	3 14 0	3 7 10	3 7 10	3 4 8	4 3 6	4 3 6	...	5 15 11	5 15 11
4 7 7	3 13 4	3 9 10	3 8 3	4 4 9	4 8 7	4 0 4	4 2 1	4 15 4	4 15 4	5 1 3
4 10 6	4 9 4	4 7 0	4 12 0	5 5 0	5 5 0	4 14 0	5 0 6	5 7 0	5 9 0	5 13 0
5 6 8	4 9 4	4 3 9	4 2 8	...	4 11 7	5 3 4	5 2 2	...	7 6 11	...
3 10 9	3 11 8	3 11 2	3 9 10	3 8 1	3 9 11	4 4 1	4 15 1	5 13 10	...	6 0 7
5 5 4	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 12 0
3 13 8	3 0 10	3 0 1	3 3 10	3 11 11	3 3 10	3 11 8	4 8 11	...	4 3 4	4 1 8
5 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 7 6	4 0 0	4 6 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	4 12 0	4 6 0	4 7 0
6 8 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	3 15 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	4 7 0
5 5 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
6 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	5 4 0	5 12 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0
5 9 0	4 5 9	3 12 11	4 1 4	5 1 5	4 5 8	4 1 4	4 5 8	5 5 4	5 5 4	5 5 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 9 2
5 7 6	4 8 1	4 14 9	4 14 9	4 4 3	3 14 1	3 14 1	4 10 2	4 13 7	4 13 7	4 8 1
4 14 3	3 15 0	3 11 6	3 14 9	4 7 0	4 5 0	4 0 2	4 3 3	4 15 4	5 0 0	4 14 7
118	95	90	95	107	104	97	102	120	121	119

A.—Wholesale prices of Wheat in

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 15th February 1918.	28th February 1918.	15th March 1918.	31st March 1918.	15th April 1918.	30th April 1918.	15th May 1918.	31st May 1918.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi . . .	Karachi (white)*	5 3 3	5 5 4	5 4 4	5 3 3	5 3 3	5 4 4	5 4 4	5 5 4
Bombay (Port) . .	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy).	5 1 11	5 2 10	5 1 4	5 1 9	5 3 9	5 2 10	5 7 10	5 8 2
Calcutta . . .	Calcutta (Club No. 2).	5 12 6	6 6 6	5 1 0	5 2 0	5 2 6	5 1 0	5 1 0	5 1 0
Punjab	Lahore . .	5 0 0	4 13 6	5 0 0	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 10 3	4 1 6	4 7 0
	Ferozepur . .	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 13 0
	Lyallpur . .	4 11 0	4 12 0	4 7 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 2 0	3 13 0	3 15 0
	Amritsar . .	4 8 0	4 11 0	4 10 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	4 5 0
	Multan . .	4 13 0	4 13 0	4 13 0	4 10 0	4 13 0	4 6 3	3 13 0	3 13 0
	Rawalpindi . .	5 5 3	5 14 9	5 14 9	6 2 6	5 2 6	5 11 6	4 13 6	4 11 3
	Ambala . .	5 1 0	5 1 0	4 15 0	4 7 0	4 8 0	3 12 6	4 0 0	4 0 0
Delhi . . .	Delhi . . .	5 1 0	5 8 0	5 3 6	4 15 0	5 0 8	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 5 0
United Provinces	Benares . .	5 3 6	5 3 6	5 1 11	4 10 9	4 1 2	4 3 2	4 4 0	4 6 3
	Aligarh (Hathras) .	5 7 2	5 6 8	5 8 2	4 11 2	4 3 8	4 1 8	4 1 8	4 2 6½
	Cawnpore . .	5 3 0	5 5 0	4 14 0	4 11 0	4 14 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0
	Meerut . .	5 5 4	5 5 3	4 13 9	5 0 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 1 6
	Shahjahanpur .	5 2 0	5 2 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 3 6	4 0 0
	Agra . .	5 8 3	5 11 5	5 14 5	5 5 4	5 11 5	5 5 4	4 13 6	4 13 6
	Fyzabad . .	4 12 0	4 15 0	4 1 6	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	Lucknow . .	5 8 3	5 5 4	4 5 3	4 7 1	4 7 1	4 3 4	4 5 2	4 7 1
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur . .	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 12 8	5 14 1
	Jubbulpore . .	5 5 5	5 1 4	5 1 4	5 1 4	4 6 1	4 9 1	4 9 1	4 14 10
	Raipur . .	3 11 2	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 10	4 6 5	4 6 5
	Akola . .	5 15 11	5 15 11	5 15 4	5 9 11	5 3 11	5 3 10	5 3 11	5 3 11
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar . .	5 1 3	5 6 9	5 1 3	5 1 11	4 15 4	4 11 4	4 11 4	4 10 9
Baluchistan . . .	Quetta . .	5 12 0	5 8 0	5 2 3	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6
Bombay . .	Poona . .	...	...	6 12 11	6 9 7	7 1 11	7 3 7	8 3 1	7 9 8
	Ahmednagar .	5 13 10	5 15 2	5 10 1	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 1 6	5 15 8	6 3 4
	Ahmedabad . .	5 12 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 6 0
	Dharwar (Hubli) .	...	4 8 11	4 13 3	4 8 11	4 12 1	5 7 6	6 2 6	...
Bihar and Orissa	Patna . . .	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	4 7 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	3 7 0
	Bhagalpur . .	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	Muzaffarpur .	5 11 6	5 11 6	5 11 6	5 11 6	5 0 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0
	Ranchi . .	5 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	5 11 0
	Cuttack . .	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	6 1 6	6 1 6	5 9 0	5 9 0
Bengal . . .	Rangpur . .	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0
Burma . .	Amherst (Moulmein).	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 9 2	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
	Mandalay . .	4 13 7	4 13 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	4 13 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 7 6
	(Median) Average .	5 1 11	5 3 2	5 1 0	4 15 0	4 13 7	4 10 3	4 9 1	4 8 11
	Index Numbers (a)	124	126	122	119	117	112	110	110

* 5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red.
(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July, 1914, which is taken as 100.

India per maund of 82 2/7 lbs—*contd.*

FORTNIGHT ENDING

15th June 1918.	30th June 1918.	15th July 1918.	31st July 1918.	15th August 1918.	31st August 1918.	15th September 1918.	30th September 1918.	15th October 1918.	31st October 1918.	15th November 1918.	30th November 1918.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
5 4 4	5 3 3	5 5 3	5 8 4	5 8 4	5 8 4	5 10 4	6 8 4	6 10 4	6 10 4	6 12 4	6 13 4
5 13 8	6 0 7	6 3 11	6 5 11	7 0 0	6 14 11	7 7 5	7 12 2	7 1 2	7 2 10	8 8 8	8 5 9
5 2 0	5 1 0	5 10 0	5 11 6	5 15 6	6 0 6	6 6 0	9 1 0	7 8 0	8 4 0	7 12 0	8 14 0
4 7 0	4 9 0	4 13 6	5 0 0	5 2 6	5 0 0	5 8 3	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6
3 10 3	3 14 6	4 1 6	4 9 1	4 11 6	4 13 6	5 5 3	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6
3 14 0	4 0 1	4 5 0	4 8 0	4 10 6	4 12 0	5 4 0	5 12 0	5 11 0	5 12 6	5 14 0	5 15 0
4 5 0	4 7 0	4 10 0	4 11 3	4 13 6	4 13 6	5 6 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 14 6	5 12 9
4 0 0	4 1 6	4 5 0	4 7 0	4 13 6	5 0 0	5 2 6	5 8 3	5 10 0	5 8 3	5 13 0	5 13 0
5 6 2	5 1 3	5 2 6	5 2 6	5 11 6	5 6 9	5 8 3	5 14 9	6 0 0	6 0 6	6 0 6	6 4 6
4 1 0	4 1 0	4 5 0	4 9 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	5 8 0	6 4 0	6 9 0	6 9 0	6 10 0	6 10 0
4 5 0	4 7 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 10 0	7 0 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 15 0	6 15 0
4 7 1	4 10 6	4 8 3	5 0 1	5 1 6	5 9 3	6 6 0	6 10 8	6 7 9	6 2 7	6 7 1	6 14 1
4 7 2½	4 14 6	5 1 4½	5 3 0	5 8 0	6 0 7½	6 10 0	7 4 8	7 4 8	6 5 6	6 12 0	6 11 0
4 9 0	4 14 0	5 8 0	5 5 4	5 15 0	5 8 3	6 10 0	7 4 0	6 15 0	6 13 0	6 15 8	6 10 8
4 1 6	.	4 11 3	5 2 6	5 8 3	5 11 6	6 6 0	7 0 9	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 10 9	6 10 9
4 3 6	4 7 9	4 11 0	5 0 0	5 9 9	5 9 9	6 6 0	7 10 0	6 10 0	6 7 0	6 14 0	7 6 0
5 0 0	5 5 4	5 11 5	5 14 10	5 12 2	5 10 2	6 7 1	7 4 8	7 4 7	7 5 2	7 1 5	6 15 3
4 1 9	4 1 9	4 5 0	5 0 0	5 1 3	5 2 9	5 8 0	6 15 3	7 1 3	6 2 9	...	6 5 9
4 9 2	4 9 2	4 14 0	5 2 6	5 5 4	5 8 3	6 6 4	8 0 0	6 10 6	6 6 4	6 15 4	6 15 3
5 14 1	5 10 8	5 7 10	5 7 10	6 3 1	6 6 4	7 0 11	7 3 1	7 7 4	8 6 2	8 6 4	8 6 4
5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 5 5	5 9 10	5 11 5	6 6 5	6 10 8	7 1 10	6 15 4	7 12 11	6 15 4
4 6 5	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 2	6 0 0	6 3 2	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
5 4 10	5 4 10	5 4 10	5 4 10	5 4 10	6 1 0	6 13 1	7 0 2	7 0 2	9 1 6	9 13 7	9 13 7
4 3 9	4 1 2	4 1 2	4 5 8	4 8 0	4 12 5	4 13 7	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3
4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6
...	7 6 11	7 15 9	8 0 11	7 8 0	8 3 1	8 14 3	...	9 7 1	...	9 11 7	9 1 7
6 5 1	6 5 1	6 7 11	6 14 4	7 5 8	...	9 3 1	...	8 11 9	8 11 9	8 4 5	8 15 5
6 2 0	5 12 0	6 2 0	6 6 0	7 0 0	6 10 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0
5 15 0	5 8 7	5 14 11	7 3 7	7 9 1	7 11 8	9 4 0	8 5 10	...	8 15 10	9 7 11	8 5 0
3 9 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	4 12 0	4 7 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	6 10 0	6 0 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 0
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	5 6 0	6 0 0	6 6 0	6 10 0	6 6 0
4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 10 6	4 10 6	5 5 0	5 5 0	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6
5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	7 8 0
5 9 0	5 5 4	6 1 6	6 1 6	6 1 6	6 1 6	6 1 6	6 12 11	6 12 11	8 3 3	8 3 3	8 3 3
5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	6 0 0
8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
5 13 1	5 13 1	5 13 1	5 13 1	5 13 1	5 13 1	6 7 5	7 1 9	7 12 11	8 1 7	8 6 9	8 6 9
4 9 1	4 14 3	5 2 0	5 2 6	5 8 0	5 8 9	6 6 0	6 12 11	6 10 6	6 8 0	6 14 6	6 14 1
110	118	124	125	133	134	154	164	161	157	167	166

A—Wholesale prices of Wheat in

Port or province	Market	Fortnight ending 15th December 1918.	31st December 1918.	15th January 1919.	31st January 1919.	14th February 1919.	28th February 1919.	15th March 1919.	31st March 1919.	15th April 1919.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi*	Karachi (white)†	6 13 4	6 14 5	7 0 5	6 15 5	6 15 5	7 7 5	7 5 5	7 1 5	6 14 5
Bombay* (port)	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy)	8 2 9	8 2 9	7 12 11	7 14 4	7 15 10	7 8 6	7 2 7	6 6 10	6 6 10
Calcutta*	Calcutta (Club No. 2)	8 12 0	8 6 0	8 0 0	7 15 6	8 2 6	8 0 0	7 10 0	7 6 0	6 10 0
Punjab	Lahore	6 2 6	6 6 6	6 15 3	6 15 3	7 4 3	6 15 3	6 2 6	5 14 9	5 14 9
	Ferozepur	5 14 9	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 10 9	6 10 9	6 2 6	5 14 9	5 11 6
	Lyallpur	6 0 0	6 14 0	6 8 0	6 12 0	7 0 0	6 11 0	6 6 0	5 2 0	5 6 0
	Amritsar	5 14 0	6 4 3	6 11 0	6 8 0	6 12 0	6 10 0	5 11 3	5 4 6	5 12 0
	Multan	5 11 0	5 11 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	5 14 0	6 11 0	5 10 6	5 0 0	5 5 0
	Rawalpindi	6 0 6	6 10 9	6 10 9	6 2 6	6 10 9	6 15 3	6 10 9	5 11 6	5 8 0
	Ambala	6 10 0	6 10 0	7 4 0	7 8 0	6 14 0	6 14 0	6 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0
Delhi	Delhi	6 10 0	6 14 0	7 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 6 0	...	...
United Provinces	Benares	6 14 1	6 9 2	6 9 2	6 15 9	6 15 9	7 2 6	6 2 7	6 6 0	6 8 4
	Aligarh (Hathras)	6 13 10½	6 13 0	6 15 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	6 4 0	5 15 0	5 14 11	6 2 6
	Cawnpore	6 10 8	6 10 8	7 4 4	7 4 4	6 12 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	6 6 0	6 8 0
	Meerut	6 4 0	6 6 0	6 14 9	7 5 0	7 5 0	6 10 3	6 2 9	5 11 6	5 8 3
	Shahjahanpur	7 4 0	7 2 0	7 2 0	7 2 0	7 0 0	6 12 0	6 10 0	6 7 0	5 6 0
	Agra	6 14 3	6 13 9	6 13 11	6 14 7	7 5 1	6 14 10	6 2 10	5 14 8	6 1 9
	Fyzabad	6 6 3	6 8 0	6 6 3	6 6 3	6 8 6	6 4 6	5 15 0	5 8 0	5 13 0
	Lucknow	6 15 3	6 15 3	7 4 3	7 4 3	6 15 3	6 10 8	6 6 3	5 14 9	6 2 5
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	8 6 4	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 13 2	8 10 0	10 6 5	8 9 3	8 9 5	8 9 10
	Jubbulpore	6 15 4	6 10 8	6 15 4	6 15 4	7 9 11	7 9 11	7 3 4	7 4 5	6 2 6
	Raipur	7 4 10	7 2 5	7 1 7	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5
	Akola	8 5 4	6 13 1	6 13 2	6 12 10	6 12 10	8 5 10	9 1 2	8 13 7	8 13 5
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	5 4 7	5 4 5	5 4 5	5 4 5	5 4 7	5 6 9	5 6 9	5 1 3	4 14 2
Baluchistan	Quetta	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	6 4 6	6 4 6	6 4 6	6 7 6	6 8 0	5 13 6
Bombay	Poona	9 7 1	9 11 7	9 11 7	9 11 7	9 11 7	9 11 7	9 7 1	8 5 4	8 5 4
	Ahmodnagar	8 8 4	8 15 5	8 15 5	8 15 5	8 12 8	8 13 10	8 11 9	8 8 1	...
	Ahmedabad	8 8 0	8 4 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 8 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	8 0 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	7 9 0	8 5 0	7 14 9	8 8 6	9 12 7	9 4 0	9 7 11	9 12 7	9 5 8
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	5 11 6	6 2 6	6 11 0	6 11 0	6 2 6	5 11 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 2 6
	Bhagalpur	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	7 3 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	5 12 0
	Muzaffarpur	6 2 6	6 10 6	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	6 6 0
	Ranchi	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 4 0	8 4 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 2 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
	Cuttack	9 6 7	9 6 7	9 6 7	9 6 7	9 6 7	8 12 3	8 12 3	8 1 7	8 1 7
Bengal	Rangpur	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	7 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	8 10 5	8 10 5	8 10 5	8 10 5	8 10 5	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...
	Mandalay	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	7 12 11	7 1 9	7 1 9	...
	(Median) Average	6 13 10½	6 13 9	7 0 5	7 3 0	7 0 0	7 2 6	6 10 9	6 7 8	6 2 8
	Index Numbers (a)	166	166	170	174	169	173	161	156	149

* Prices at ports after 30th September 1919 are as follows:—

Ports	Rate per	On 3rd October 1919.	On 10th October 1919.	On 17th October 1919.	On 24th October 1919.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi (white)	Maund	6 1 4	6 2 4	6 2 4	6 2 4
Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy)	„	6 9 10	6 12 9	...	6 15 3
Calcutta (Club No. 2)	„	...	7 6 0	7 6 0	7 8 6

† 5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red.
(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914, which is taken as 100.

India per maund of 82 2/7 lbs—contd.

Fortnight ending: 30th April 1919. (Rs. A. P.)	15th May 1919. (Rs. A. P.)	31st May 1919. (Rs. A. P.)	15th June 1919. (Rs. A. P.)	30th June 1919. (Rs. A. P.)	15th July 1919. (Rs. A. P.)	31st July 1919. (Rs. A. P.)	15th August 1919. (Rs. A. P.)	31st August 1919. (Rs. A. P.)	15th September 1919. (Rs. A. P.)	30th September 1919. (Rs. A. P.)	Increase or decrease in fortnight ending 30th September 1919 as compared with preceding fortnight. (Per cent)
6 12 5	6 11 4	6 10 4	6 8 4	6 7 4	6 9 4	6 11 4	6 12 5	6 13 5	6 10 4	6 6 4	—4
6 15 8	6 15 8	7 5 7	7 4 1	7 8 6	7 12 11	7 12 11	7 11 5	7 5 7	6 9 10	6 9 10	*Nil*
8 1 0	7 12 0	8 1 0	7 14 0	7 12 0	7 12 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 12 0	7 0 0	7 4 0	+4
5 2 6	5 2 6	5 4 8	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 8 3	6 2 3	6 2 6	5 14 9	—4
5 8 3	5 11 3	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 2 6	5 13 3	5 8 3	—5
5 13 0	5 6 0	5 10 0	5 14 0	5 10 0	6 1 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	5 4 0	5 9 0	+6
5 0 0	5 0 0	6 2 0	5 12 0	6 6 0	6 2 0	6 1 0	6 0 0	5 10 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	*Nil*
4 14 0	5 5 3	5 7 0	5 12 0	5 8 3	5 10 0	5 13 3	6 0 6	6 0 6	5 12 3	5 2 6	—11
5 10 0	6 4 0	6 2 6	6 8 6	6 4 6	6 6 6	6 4 6	6 4 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	5 14 9	—4
5 9 0	5 15 0	5 15 0	6 2 0	6 2 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	6 3 0	6 3 0	*Nil*
5 14 0	6 6 0	6 7 0	6 9 0	6 15 0	6 13 0	6 13 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	6 6 9	6 2 0	—5
6 10 8	6 14 8	7 4 8	7 5 4	7 2 6	7 2 6	6 15 9	6 15 9	6 15 9	7 0 6	7 0 6	*Nil*
6 6 0	6 8 6	6 11 0	6 13 3	6 14 0	6 14 0	6 13 0	6 15 0	6 15 6	6 10 6	6 9 0	—1
6 6 0	6 10 0	6 11 0	6 12 0	7 1 9	7 4 6	6 14 0	7 2 0	7 4 0	7 2 0	6 10 6	—7
5 11 6	5 15 0	6 2 6	6 6 0	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 14 3	6 10 6	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	*Nil*
5 12 0	6 0 0	6 2 5	6 10 0	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 0	6 13 0	6 8 6	6 8 6	6 6 5	—2
6 7 3	6 10 4	6 13 6	7 1 3	7 1 3	7 0 7	7 2 10	7 1 9	7 1 1	7 5 10	7 3 8	—2
6 2 6	6 10 9	6 10 9	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 8	6 12 9	6 12 9	6 12 9	*Nil*
6 4 6	6 15 4	6 15 8	6 15 3	7 1 6	7 1 6	6 15 3	7 1 6	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	*Nil*
8 1 10	8 10 0	8 10 0	8 10 0	10 3 1	9 6 7	7 7 2	8 3 2	8 3 8	8 3 8	6 10 7	—19
6 6 5	6 10 8	7 1 10	7 4 5	7 7 0	7 1 10	6 10 8	6 8 5	6 10 7	6 8 5	6 2 5	—6
7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	*Nil*
8 13 5	8 4 0	8 8 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	6 13 0	6 4 0	—8
5 0 0	5 1 3	5 8 3	4 12 5	4 14 2	5 1 3	5 9 0	5 10 7	5 10 7	5 6 2	5 6 1	*Nil*
6 1 6	6 4 3½	7 1 0	6 11 0	6 13 6	7 8 0	7 14 0	8 5 0	8 3 6	7 13 6	7 13 6	*Nil*
8 10 5	9 1 3	9 1 3	9 5 9	8 8 2	8 12 9	8 8 2	8 8 2	8 12 9	9 10 4	8 11 7	—10
8 4 5	8 9 11	8 9 11	8 10 10	8 12 8	8 11 9	8 11 9	8 8 4	8 8 1	8 1 0	7 7 6	—7
8 0 0	8 4 0	8 8 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	*Nil*
9 5 8	8 13 10	8 6 9	8 13 10	10 8 5	10 8 5	10 8 5	...	10 8 5	10 8 5	9 10 3	—8
6 2 6	6 2 6	6 10 9	6 10 9	6 2 6	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 11 6	5 0 0	—13
6 0 0	6 10 0	8 0 0	7 2 0	7 2 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	—4
6 6 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	*Nil*
8 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	*Nil*
8 12 3	8 12 3	8 12 3	9 6 0	9 6 0	9 0 3	9 0 3	9 0 3	8 12 3	8 1 6	8 1 6	*Nil*
7 0 0	7 8 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 6 0	6 10 8	6 15 3	6 15 3	7 1 6	7 1 0½	6 15 1½	6 15 9	6 15 4½	6 11 7½	6 9 5	—2
154	161	168	168	172	171	168	169	168	162	159	

Variations expressed in Index Numbers during the fortnight ending the 30th September as compared with those in the previous fortnight in 1919 and 1918:—

	1919			1918		
	15th September	30th September	Increase or Decrease	15th September	30th September	Increase or Decrease
			Per cent			Per cent
India	100	98	—2	100	107	+7
Punjab	100	95	—5	100	112	+12
United Provinces	100	98	—2	100	114	+14
Central Provinces	100	88	—12	100	103	+3

6—Retail prices of Wheat in India

Port or province	Market	Fortnight ending 31st July 1914	30th September 1914	31st December 1914	31st March 1915	30th June 1915	30th September 1915
		sr ch	sr. ch	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Karachi	Karachi	9 8	8 0	7 0	7 8	8 8	8 0
Bombay (port)	Bombay*	6 13	6 8	5 14	5 8	5 14	5 3
Calcutta	Calcutta	9 0	8 4	6 5	...	...	...
Punjab	Lahore	10 12	10 4	8 0	7 12	10 8	8 12
	Ferozepur	11 8	10 0	8 8	7 12	10 4	8 12
	Amritsar	12 4	10 8	8 8	7 12	10 4	8 12
	Rawalpindi	12 4	10 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	8 8
	Lyallpur	11 4	10 4	8 4	8 4	11 0	9 0
	Multan	11 8	10 0	8 4	8 12	10 12	8 14
	Ambala	10 12	10 0	8 0	6 8	9 12	8 2
Delhi	Delhi	9 12	9 0	7 4	6 0	9 4	8 0
United Provinces	Benares	9 3	9 1	7 7	7 5	8 8	7 15
	Cawnpore	9 8	8 12	7 4	7 12	8 8	8 0
	Meerut	10 12	9 0	7 12	6 4	10 0	8 12
	Agra	9 12	9 0	7 0	6 0	8 8	7 8
	Lucknow	9 12	8 12	7 0	8 0	8 12	8 0
	Aligarh	9 4	9 0	7 0	5 14	10 0	9 0
	Shahjahanpur	10 0	9 0	7 14	7 4	10 0	8 12
	Fyzabad	9 4	9 4	7 12	8 2	8 10	8 0
Central Provinces and Berar	Nagpur	9 9	8 15	8 4	8 15	8 15	8 2
	Jubbulpore	9 0	8 12	7 8	8 4	8 8	8 0
	Raipur	10 0	10 0	7 8	10 0	8 12	8 0
	Akola	8 6	7 6	6 5	7 6	8 6	9 7
North-West Frontier Province	Peshawar	11 6	10 0	9 2	9 2	10 0	8 14
Baluchistan	Quetta	10 2	10 0	8 12	7 8½	9 0	9 8½
Bombay	Poona	7 7	7 7	6 8	7 2	7 7	7 2
	Ahmednagar	8 2	8 1	5 14	8 2	7 6	7 6
	Ahmedabad	8 8	7 12	6 8	7 8	8 0	7 0
	Dharwar	9 9	8 2	8 2	10 0	10 8	9 15
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	10 8	9 12	7 8	7 8	9 6	7 12
	Bhagalpur	9 8	9 8	7 8	8 4	8 12	6 14
	Muzaffarpur	9 0	9 0	7 0	5 8	8 8	7 8
	Ranchi	9 2	8 4	6 12	8 0	7 0	6 12
	Cuttack	9 8	8 8	7 3	6 9	8 8	7 14
Bengal	Dacca	8 14	8 8	6 0	...	...	...
	Murshidabad	10 8	10 0	8 8	...	...	...
	Malda	10 0	9 8	7 8	...	...	...
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	6 13	6 13	6 13	5 10	5 10	5 10
	Mandalay	8 14	7 12	7 8	7 12	7 5	7 5
	(Median) Average	9 9	9 0	7 8	7 12	8 12	8 0
	Index Numbers (a)	100	106	127	123	109	120

NOTE —These statistics are entirely compiled from returns furnished fortnightly by Local Governments and Administrations They relate to the retail prices in the head quarters of the districts and in the ports referred to above

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914, which is taken as 100.
* Relates to Khandwa wheat

[The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

Fortnight ending											
31st December 1915.	31st March 1916.	30th June 1916.	30th September 1916.	31st December 1916.	31st March 1917.	30th June 1917.	30th September 1917.	31st December 1917.	15th January 1918.	31st January 1918.	15th February 1918.
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
8 0	8 0	9 8	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 0
5 3	6 14	7 10	7 10	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 6	5 6	5 2	5 2	5 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 12	11 0	12 4	10 8	9 0	9 4	9 12	9 4	8 0	7 12	8 0	7 12
9 0	11 0	11 12	10 12	9 4	9 8	10 4	10 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 8
9 0	11 8	12 4	11 8	9 8	10 0	10 8	10 0	8 6	8 10	8 8	8 10
8 8	10 4	10 12	10 6	8 14	8 4	9 4	8 14	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 4
9 8	12 0	12 8	10 8	9 4	9 12	10 4	9 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 8
9 4	11 8	12 4	10 8	9 8	9 8	10 4	9 12	8 2	8 2	7 14	8 2
8 12	10 8	11 8	10 6	8 10	10 0	10 0	9 12	7 12	8 0	8 0	7 12
8 0	9 8	11 0	10 4	8 8	8 12	9 12	9 4	7 13½	7 12	8 0	7 10
7 11	9 1	9 12	9 8	7 15	9 1	9 1	9 6½	8 1½	8 1½	8 1½	7 5½
7 12	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 8	9 4	9 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	7 8
8 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0
7 4	8 12	9 4	9 0	7 8	7 12	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 4	7 0	6 12
7 12	10 0	10 8	9 12	8 8	9 12	9 4	9 4	7 14	7 8	7 8	7 0
7 4	9 12	10 4	10 0	7 8	9 4	10 7	10 12	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 4
8 0	11 0	11 8	10 8	9 0	9 8	10 12	10 4	8 14	8 4	8 1	7 10
7 8	10 6	10 0	9 14	8 10	9 12	9 4	10 2	8 4	8 0	8 2	8 0
8 2	10 0	10 3	10 3	9 9	10 3	9 9	9 4	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11
7 14	10 4	11 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 0	7 8	7 6	6 14	7 4
8 8	11 4	11 4	11 0	10 0	10 2	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
7 6	9 8	9 11	9 11	9 11	10 12	8 15	8 15	...	5 9	5 9	5 9
8 11	10 0	10 0	11 4	9 3	8 12	9 14	9 10	8 0	8 0	7 13	7 13
8 9½	8 11	9 0	8 6½	7 8	7 8	8 3½	...	...	...	...	...
7 3	8 6	8 6	8 2	7 13	8 6	7 3	7 3	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6
8 14	9 9	9 9	9 9	10 2	10 2	8 11	8 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8
7 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8
9 7	11 5	11 5	11 3	9 5	10 11	9 5	8 6	7 15	7 15	7 15	8 6
8 0	10 0	10 12	11 0	9 12	9 0	10 8	11 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	7 8
6 4	10 12	10 12	10 2	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 14	9 0	9 0	9 0
7 0	7 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 0
6 8	7 8	9 8	9 12	7 8	7 4	8 8	8 8	7 4	7 4	7 0	6 0
7 3	9 3	10 8	9 3	7 14	9 3	9 13	9 3	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
6 14	8 4	7 12	7 12	8 14	9 9	9 9	8 0	7 12	7 12	8 4	7 12
8 0	10 0	10 4	10 0	8 10	9 3	9 8	9 4	7 12	7 12	7 15½	7 9
120	96	93	96	111	104	100	103	123	123	120	126

B—Retail prices of Wheat in India—co ntd

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 28th February 1918.	15th March 1918.	31st March 1918.	15th April 1918.	30th April 1918.	15th May 1918.	31st May 1918.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Karachi	Karachi	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8
Bombay (port)	Bombay*	5 2	5 2	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7
Punjab	Lahore	8 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 8	8 12
	Ferozepore	8 8	8 8	8 12	8 12	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Amritsar	8 4	8 8	8 10	9 0	9 8	9 10	9 0
	Rawalpindi	6 8	6 8	6 4	7 8	6 12	8 0	8 4
	Lyallpur	8 4	8 8	9 8	9 0	9 4	10 0	10 0
	Multan	8 2	8 2	8 6	8 2	8 14	10 4	10 4
	Ambala	7 12	8 0	8 14	8 8	10 4	10 0	10 0
Delhi	Delhi	7 0	7 6	7 14	7 11	8 6	8 8	8 12
United Provinces	Benares	7 5⅓	7 7⅓	8 10	9 8	8 15	8 14¼	8 13
	Cawnpore	7 4	8 0	8 4	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8
	Meerut	7 4	8 0	7 8	8 12	10 0	9 8	9 8
	Agra	6 8	6 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	8 4	8 4
	Lucknow	7 4	9 0	8 12	8 12	9 4	9 0	8 12
	Aligarh	7 12	7 12	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	9 12
	Shahjahanpur	7 10	8 10	8 10	8 14	10 0	9 9	9 14
	Fyzabad	7 14	9 2	9 10	9 6	9 12	9 12	9 10
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 10	7 0	6 11
	Jubbulpore	7 10	7 10	7 10	8 14	8 8	8 8	7 14
	Raipur	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 12
	Akola	5 9	5 9	5 14	6 11	6 11	6 11	6 11
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	7 8	7 13	7 10	8 0	8 8	8 5	8 8
Bombay	Poona	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	4 13	4 13
	Ahmednagar	6 8	6 8	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13
	Ahmedabad	6 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 8	5 8	6 0
	Dharwar	7 15	7 15	7 15	7 15	7 0	6 8	6 8
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	7 0	8 0	8 12	10 8	11 0	10 8	11 0
	Bhagalpur	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Muzaffarpur	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Ranchi	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
	Cuttack	7 14	7 14	7 14	6 9	6 9	7 3	7 3
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	7 0	7 0	7 0	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10
	Mandalay	7 12	7 5	7 5	7 12	7 5	7 5	6 14
	(Median) Average	7 6¼	7 12	7 14	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 10
	Index Numbers (a)	129	128	121	120	112	112	111

* Relates to Khandwa wheat.
(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914, which is taken as 100.

[The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

Forthnight ending												
15th June 1918.	30th June 1918.	15th July 1918.	31st July 1918.	15th August 1918.	31st August 1918.	15th September 1918.	30th September 1918.	15th October 1918.	31st October 1918.	15th November 1918.	30th November 1918.	15th December 1916.
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
6 8	6 8	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 0
4 12	4 12	4 12	4 12	4 7	4 7	3 13	3 13	3 13	3 11	3 6	3 3	3 3
8 12	8 8	8 0	7 12	7 8	7 12	7 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4
10 8	10 4	9 8	8 8	8 4	8 0	7 4	6 4	6 8	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 8
9 0	8 12	8 8	8 4	8 0	8 0	7 4	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 6
7 8	7 10	7 8	7 8	6 12	7 2	7 0	6 8	6 4	6 6	6 6	6 2	6 6
10 0	9 8	9 4	8 6	8 2	8 4	7 8	6 10	6 12	6 10	6 8	6 8	6 4
9 12	9 8	9 0	8 12	8 0	7 12	7 8	7 0	6 14	7 0	6 12	6 12	6 14
9 12	9 12	9 2	8 12	7 12	7 12	7 2	6 5	6 1	6 1	6 0	6 0	6 0
8 12	8 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	5 12	5 8	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 12
8 11	8 4	8 8	7 10½	7 9	6 14	6 8	5 12	5 11½	6 1½	5 14	5 7	5 7
8 8	8 0	7 0	7 4	6 8	7 0	5 12	5 4	5 8	5 14	5 8	5 12	5 12
9 8	8 12	8 4	7 8	7 0	6 12	6 0	5 8	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	6 0
8 0	7 8	7 0	6 12	7 0	7 1	6 2	5 6	5 4	5 10	5 7	5 9	5 10
8 8	8 8	8 0	7 8	7 4	7 0	6 0	4 12	5 12	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 8
9 12	9 8	8 12	8 0	7 12	7 4	6 12	6 0	5 12	6 4	6 0	6 0	6 4
9 6	8 14	8 7	8 0	6 14	6 14	6 1	5 6	6 6½	6 2	5 12	5 4	5 8
9 4	9 4	9 0	7 12	7 8	7 6	7 0	5 8	5 6	6 4	6 2	6 0	6 0
6 11	6 11	7 0	7 0	6 6	6 1	5 7	5 12	4 14	4 14	3 14	3 14	4 13
7 8	7 8	7 8	7 4	6 14	6 12	6 0	5 12	5 6	5 8	4 15	5 8	5 8
8 12	8 8	7 12	7 12	7 12	6 12	6 4	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 4
6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	5 13	5 8	5 4	5 4	3 9	3 5	3 5	4 7
9 5	9 10	9 10	9 2	8 13	8 5	8 2	7 13	7 13	7 13	7 13	7 13	7 8
4 13	4 13	4 13	4 13	4 13	4 13	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14
5 13	5 13	5 13	5 7	5 1	4 11	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5
6 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 8	4 8	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	4 0	4 0
6 8	6 8	6 8	5 9	5 2	5 2	4 14	5 2	4 11	4 12	4 8	4 12	4 8
11 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	8 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0
9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	7 0	6 10	6 4	6 0	6 4	6 2
9 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	7 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0
7 0	7 0	6 12	6 4	6 4	6 0	6 0	5 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 0	5 0
7 8	7 8	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	5 14	5 14	4 14	4 14	4 14	4 4
4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 4
6 11	6 11	6 11	6 11	6 11	6 11	5 14	5 6	4 15	4 12	4 9	4 9	4 9
8 9½	8 6	7 10	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	5 10	5 11½	6 0	5 12	5 10½	5 9
111	114	125	127	137	137	155	170	167	159	166	169	172

B—Retail prices of Wheat in India—*concld.*

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 31st December 1918	15th January 1919.	31st January 1919.	14th February 1919.	28th February 1919.	15th March 1919	31st March 1919.	15th April 1919.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Karachi	Karachi	5 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8
Bombay (port)	Bombay*	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 13	3 13	4 0
Punjab	Lahore	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 4	5 8	6 4	6 8	6 8
	Ferozepore	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	6 4	6 8	6 12
	Amritsar	6 2	5 12	5 14	5 12	6 0	6 12	7 8	6 12
	Rawalpindi	5 12	5 12	6 4	5 12	5 8	5 12	6 12	7 0
	Lyallpur	5 12	6 0	5 8	5 8	5 12	6 4	7 8	7 8
	Multan	6 14	6 2	6 2	6 8	5 14	6 14	7 12	7 4
	Ambala	6 0	5 6	5 4	5 12	5 12	6 2	7 0	7 0
Delhi	Delhi	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 6	5 8	6 0	...	...
United Provinces	Benares	5 11½	5 11½	5 7	5 7	5 6¼	6 4	6 0	5 11
	Cawnpore	5 12	5 4	5 4	5 8	5 12	6 4	6 0	6 0
	Meerut	6 0	5 8	5 4	5 4	5 12	6 4	6 12	7 4
	Agra	6 3	5 11	5 10	5 6	5 9	6 5	6 9	6 7
	Lucknow	5 8	5 6	5 6	5 8	6 0	6 4	6 10	6 8
	Aligarh	6 4	6 0	5 12	5 12	6 0	6 12	7 0	7 0
	Shahjahanpur	5 8	5 4	5 6	5 6	5 12	5 12	5 12	6 14
	Fyzabad	5 14	6 0	6 0	5 14	6 4	6 8	7 0	6 12
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	5 7	5 7	4 8	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7
	Jubbulpore	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 0	5 0	5 2	5 4	6 4
	Raipur	5 8	5 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
	Akola	5 4	5 4	5 13	5 2	4 11	4 11	4 11	4 11
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	7 8	7 9	7 6	7 6	7 3	7 6	7 14	8 3
Bombay	Poona	3 10	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
	Ahmednagar	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 11
	Ahmedabad	4 0	3 8	3 8	3 8	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8
	Dharwar	5 0	4 12	4 8	4 4	4 8	4 1	4 1	4 4
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	6 8
	Bhagalpur	6 2	6 2	6 2	5 12	5 10	5 10	5 10	6 8
	Muzaffarpur	5 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0
	Ranchi	5 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 12	4 12	4 12
	Cuttack	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 9	4 9	4 15	4 15
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	3 4	3 8	3 8	3 4	2 15	2 15	2 15	...
	Mandalay	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 12	5 2	5 2	...
	(Median Average)	5 9¼	5 8	5 6½	5 5	5 8	5 12	5 12	6 7
	Index Numbers (a)	170	174	177	180	174	166	166	149

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July, 1914, which is taken as 100

* Relates to Khandwa wheat

[The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas]

	Fortnight ending											Increase or decrease in fortnight ending 30th September 1919 as compared with preceding fortnight
	30th April 1919.	15th May 1919.	31st May 1919.	15th June 1919.	30th June 1919.	15th July 1919	31st July 1919.	15th August 1919.	31st August 1919.	15th September 1919.	30th September 1919.	
	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch	Per cent.
	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	*Nil*
	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 2	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	*Nil*
	7 12	7 12	7 9	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 0	6 4	6 6	6 8	−2
	7 0	6 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 12	7 0	−4
	7 12	7 12	6 6	6 10	6 2	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 12	7 4	7 4	*Nil*
	6 12	6 2	6 4	5 14	6 2	6 0	6 2	6 2	6 4	6 4	6 8	−4
	7 0	7 8	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 8	6 4	6 4	6 8	7 4	7 0	+4
	8 0	7 4	7 2	6 12	7 0	6 14	6 10	6 6	6 6	6 10	7 8	−12
	7 0	6 9	6 9	6 5	6 5	6 3	6 2	6 0	6 3	6 5	6 5	*Nil*
	6 8	6 0	5 15	5 13	5 8	5 10	5 10	5 10	6 0	6 0	6 6	−6
	5 13½	5 13½	5 4	5 4	5 7	5 7	5 9	5 8¼	5 8	5 8½	5 8½	*Nil*
	6 2	5 12	5 10	5 8	5 4	5 4	5 8	5 4	5 6	5 6	5 10	−4
	6 12	6 8	6 4	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	*Nil*
	6 2	5 14	5 12	5 10	...	5 9	5 8	5 7	5 8	5 5	5 6	−1
	6 0	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 8	5 8	5 10	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 10	−2
	7 0	6 8	6 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 12	6 0	−4
	6 12	6 8	6 5	5 14	5 11	5 11	5 10	5 12	6 0	5 4	6 0	−13
	6 4	5 13	5 14	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 9	5 12	5 12	*Nil*
	4 12	4 13	4 13	4 13	3 14	4 2	5 2	4 13	4 13	4 13	5 1	−5
	6 0	5 12	5 6	5 4	5 2	5 6	5 12	5 15	5 12	5 14	6 4	−6
	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	*Nil*
	4 8	4 9	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 7	4 7	5 8	5 12	−4
	7 14	7 14	7 3	8 3	8 0	7 14	7 8	6 12	6 12	7 2	6 15	+3
	2 10	3 12	3 8	3 5	3 8	3 12	3 12	4 1	4 1	4 1	4 1	*Nil*
	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 12	4 12	4 12	5 1	−6
	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 0	−10
	4 4	4 1	4 4	4 1	4 4	4 4	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	3 12	+12
	6 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 0	8 0	−13
	6 8	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 9	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	−4
	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	*Nil*
	4 12	4 10	4 10	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 10	4 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	*Nil*
	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 4	4 4	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 9	4 15	4 15	*Nil*
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6 2	5 13½	5 10	5 9	5 8	5 8	5 8½	5 8½	5 8½	5 8¼	5 12	−4
	156	164	170	172	174	174	173	174	173	173	166	

Variations expressed in Index Numbers during the fortnight ending the 30th September as compared with those in the previous fortnight in 1919 and 1918 :—

	1919			1918		
	15th September	30th September	Increase or Decrease	15th September	30th September	Increase or Decrease
			Per cent.			Per cent.
India . . .	100	96	−4	100	110	+10
Punjab . .	100	95	−5	100	115	+15
United Provinces.	100	97	−3	100	112	+12
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	97	−3	100	100	*Nil*

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.

IN INDIAN PORTS.

[Index Numbers—Prices for the week ending the 30th July, 1914=100.]

Date.	KARACHI. White (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 3% red). Price.	Index Numbers.	KARACHI. Red (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 92% red). Price.	Index Numbers.	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pissy). Price.	Index Numbers.	Calcutta Club No. 2. Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Week ending 30th July 1914	31 6	100	31 3	100	32 9	100	34 9½	100
" 6th August "	31 3	99	31 0	99	32 10½	100	34 9½	100
" 3rd September "	34 6	110	34 3	110	...	...	34 10½	100
" 1st October "	35 9	113	35 1½	112	33 7	103	..	...
" 5th November "	38 9	123	38 0	122	34 9½	106	41 8½	120
" 3rd December "	40 0	127	39 0	125	35 10½	110	44 4	127
" 30th " "	44 3	140	41 6	133	40 7½	124	...	..
" 7th January 1915	42 6	135	39 6	126	41 0	125	47 4	136
" 4th February "	45 0	143	43 0	138	42 1	128	48 10	140
" 25th " "	50 0	159	48 0	154	41 2	126	50 10	146
" 4th March "	44 6	141	42 6	136	38 4	117	49 10	143
" 1st April "	42 0	133	39 0	125	35 8½	109	40 10½	117
" 6th May "	37 6	119	36 9	118	38 5	117	34 4½	99
" 3rd June "	36 6	116	35 9	114	39 7½	121	34 10½	100
" 2nd July "	34 0	108	33 3	106	...	.	35 10½	103
" 23rd " "	34 9	110	34 0	109	38 6½	118	37 1½	107
" 6th August "	34 9	110	34 0	109	...	...	38 7½	111
" 27th " "	36 0	114	35 0	112	41 4½	126	39 4½	113
" 3rd September "	36 3	115	35 3	113	42 1	128	40 10	117
" 29th " "	38 0	121	37 3	119	40 0	122	40 4½	116
" 8th October "	37 6	119	36 9	118	39 5½	120	40 10½	117
" 5th November "	37 9	120	37 3	119	40 4	123	42 4	122
" 3rd December "	36 9	117	36 6	117	39 6	121	41 10	120
" 7th January 1916	37 4½	119	37 1½	119	39 11	122	42 4	122
" 4th February "	34 9	110	34 6	110	38 9	118	37 10	109
" 3rd March "	33 9	107	33 6	107	37 5	114	38 10	112
" 7th April "	30 9	8	30 6	98	35 3	108	32 11	95
" 5th May "	28 10½	92	28 7½	92	33 8	103	32 11	95
" 12th " "	34 3	109	30 0	96	33 8	103	32 5	93
" 2nd June "	30 3	96	30 0	96	34 7	106	33 3	96
" 30th " "	29 0	92	28 9	92	33 4	102	32 8	94
" 7th July "	29 9	94	29 6	94	34 0	104	32 5	93
" 14th " "	32 0	102	31 9	102	33 8	103	33 2	95
" 28th " "	33 6	106	33 3	106	35 6	108	33 4½	96
" 4th August "	34 0	108	33 9	108	35 6	108	32 10½	94
" 31st " "	36 3	115	34 3	113	36 2	111	33 4½	96
" 8th September "	35 4½	112	34 4½	110	36 7½	112	34 1½	98
" 22nd " "	34 0	108	33 0	106	35 6	108	34 1½	98
" 13th October "	35 6	113	34 6	110	34 9½	106	34 1½	98
" 27th " "	35 6	113	34 6	110	35 2	107	34 1½	98
" 3rd November "	36 3	115	35 3	113	37 0	113	34 11	100
" 24th " "	37 9	120	36 9	118	39 2	120	37 10	109
" 1st December "	38 6	122	37 6	120	39 3	120	41 1	118
" 29th " "	39 3	125	38 3	122	37 5	114	...	...
" 5th January 1917	39 0	124	38 0	122	38 1	116	39 4	113
" 30th March "	38 0	121	37 0	118	36 9	112	36 4	104
" 13th April "	38 6	122	37 6	120	37 4	114	37 4	107
" 4th May "	37 0	117	36 0	115	36 7	112	34 2	98
" 29th June "	35 6	113	34 6	110	39 6	121	36 1	104
" 27th July "	37 3	118	36 3	116	38 5	117	37 4	107
" 31st August "	36 6	116	35 6	114	35 2	107	36 4	104
" 28th September "	37 9	120	36 9	118	37 8	115	38 2	110
" 26th October "	38 9	123	37 9	121	40 8	124	...	...
" 30th November "	43 0	137	42 0	134	40 8	124	42 10	123
" 28th December "	43 0	137	42 0	134	40 5	123	...	...
" 4th January 1918	42 3	134	41 3	132	40 5	123	45 10	132
" 11th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	41 0	125	46 4	133
" 18th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	40 3	123	44 10	129
" 25th " "	40 0	127	39 0	125	40 2	123	45 7	131
" 1st February "	39 3	125	38 3	122	39 11	122	45 7	131
" 8th " "	43 0	137	42 0	134	40 5	123	44 10	129
" 15th " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	40 10	125	46 1	132
" 22nd " "	42 6	135	41 6	133	40 10	125	48 10	140
" 1st March "	42 6	135	41 6	133	41 3	126	51 1	147
" 8th " "	42 6	135	41 6	133	41 1	125	48 4	139
" 15th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	40 6	124	40 4	116
" 22nd " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	40 6	124	39 4	113
" 29th " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	40 9	124	40 10	117
" 5th April "	41 6	132	40 6	130	41 2	126	40 10	117
" 12th " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	41 9	127	41 1	118
" 19th " "	41 0	130	40 0	128	41 10	128	42 10	123
" 26th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	41 3	126	40 4	116
" 3rd May "	42 0	133	41 0	131	42 1	128	39 4	113
" 10th " "	43 0	133	41 0	131	43 5	133	39 10	114

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.—*contd.*

IN LONDON.

[Index Numbers—Price on 30th July, 1914, in the case of Choice White Karachi and that on the first date available in the case of other grade taken as 100.]

Date.	Choice White Karachi — Price.	Choice White Karachi — Index Numbers.	Red Karachi. — Price.	Red Karachi. — Index Numbers.	Delhi. — Price.	Delhi. — Index Numbers.	Choice White Bombay. — Price.	Choice White Bombay. — Index Numbers.	Club No. 1. — Price.	Club No. 1. — Index Numbers.	Club No. 2. — Price.	Club No. 2. — Index Numbers.
	s. d.		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*	
10th July, 1914	39 6 July-Aug.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st August „	41 0	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd September, 1914	46 0	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st October „	44 9	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th November „	48 3	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd December „	50 6	128	50 0	100		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16th „ „	Nominal	...	...	...	50 9 May-June.	100	...	...	...	...	50 6 April-May, Sellers	100
30th „ „	51 6 May-June.	130	53 0 Jany.-Feb.	106	52 0	102	...	...	...	...	52 0 April-May.	103
8th January, 1915	52 3 Do.	132	...	...	53 3 May-June.	105	...	...	...	...	53 6 Do.	106
4th February „	61 0 Do.	154	Nominal	...	61 4½ Do.	121	...	...	...	...	Nominal	...
25th „ „	60 3 Do.	153	Do.	...	60 6 April-May.	119	...	...	...	...	64 6 Mar.-April.	128
4th March „	59 0 Do.	149	Do.	...	59 3 Do.	117	...	...	...	...	59 6 April-May.	11[illegible]
8th April „	58 0 Do.	147	Unoffered	...	Unoffered	...	...	...	...	...	64 3 Do.	127
6th May „	66 3 June-July.	168	64 0 June-July.	128	65 0 May-June.	128	...	...	...	...	65 0 Do.	129
12th „ „	63 9 Do.	161	63 3 Do.	126	64 3 Do.	127	68 0	100	67 0	100	...	...
4th June „	61 0 Do.	154	60 9 Do.	121	61 6 June-July.	121	62 9 June-July.	92	62 0 June-July.	93	61 0 June-July.	121
2nd July „	53 0 June	134	52 9 June	105	53 3 June	105	53 9 Do.	7	53 3 Do.	79	52 9 Do.	104
23rd „ „	56 0 July	142	55 7½ July.	111	56 3 July	111	56 9 July	83	56 3 July	84	55 9 July	110
6th August „	56 6	143	56 1½	112	56 9	112	57 3 Do.	84	56 9	85	56 1½	111
27th „ „	54 0	137	56 1½	112	56 6	111	57 3 Do.	84	56 9	85	56 1½	111
3rd September „	54 0 July. Sellers.	137	53 7½ July, Sellers.	107	...	...	Nominal	...	56 9 July, Sellers	85	...	...
24th Sept., '15 to 18th April 1916	No sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19th April, 1916	61 0	154	60 0	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28th April to 15th May, 1916	No sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19th May, 1916	63 0 May-June.	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd and 9th June, 1916	Nominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th June, 1916	57 0 June-July.	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23rd „ „	55 0 June, Sellers.	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27th „ „	55 6, Sellers.	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29th June to 7th July, 1916.	Nominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14th July, 1916	58 6 July-Aug.	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22nd „ „	59 0 Do.	149	58 6 July-Aug. Sellers	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28th „ „	61 3 Do. Sellers.	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th August „	65 0 Aug.-Sept.	165		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31st „ „	72 6 Sept., Sellers.	184	Nominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8th September 1916	73 0 Oct., Paid.	185	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22nd „ „	71 0 Do.	108	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14th October „	73 9 Oct.-Nov. Sellers.	187	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21st „ „	75 6 Do.	191	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd November „	79 0 Paid	200	Do.	...	79 6 Sellers.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
24th „ „	81 0 Paid	205	Do.	...	79 6 Noml.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st December „	82 0 Buyers	208	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
5th to 12th Jan., 1917	No sellers	...	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd February to 30th March, 1917	82 0 Feb.-Mar. & Mar.-April.	208	No sellers.	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th April, 1917	83 0 April-May	210	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
13th April to 4th May, 1917	85 0 Do.	215	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	87 6	129	...	...	...	...
5th to 11th May '17	86 9 May-June quoted.	220	No sellers	...	79 6 Nom.	157	87 6	129	...	...	...	...
18th May to 6th July „	86 9 „	220	86 3	172	86 9	171	87 6	129	86 9	129	...	...
13th to 20th July „	86 9 „	220	86 3 afloat	172	86 9 afloat	171	89 6	132	86 9	129	...	...
27th July to 10th Aug. 1917	No sellers. Nominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th to 24th Aug. '17	86 9 sellers	220	86 3 sellers	172	86 9 sellers	171	89 6 sellers	132	86 9 sellers	129	...	...
31st Aug. 1917	86 9 Nominal	220	86 3 Nom.	172	86 9 Nom.	171	89 6 Nom.	132	86 9 Nom.	129	...	...
7th September '17 to 2nd Jan. '18	78 0	197	77 6	155	77 6	153	79 0	116	...	...	78 0	154

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.—*contd.*

IN INDIAN PORTS—*contd.*

[Index Numbers—Prices for the week ending the 30th July, 1914=100.]

Date.	KARACHI				BOMBAY (DELHI No. 1 WHITE PESSY).		CALCUTTA CLUB No. 2.	
	WHITE (5% BARLEY, 3% DIRT, AND 30% RED)		RED (5% BARLEY, 3% DIRT, AND 92% RED).					
	Price	Index Numbers.	Price	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers	Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Week ending, 17th May 1918	42 0	133	41 0	131	43 9	134	40 4	116
" 24th " "	42 6	135	41 6	133	43 7	133	41 1	118
" 31st " "	42 6	135	41 6	133	43 11	134	40 4	116
" 7th June "	42 0	133	41 0	131	42 6	130	41 1	118
" 14th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	46 8	142	40 10	117
" 21st " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	42 10	131	40 10	117
" 28th " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	48 1	147	40 4	116
" 5th July "	41 6	132	40 6	130	47 8	146	41 7	120
" 12th " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	49 8	152	43 4	125
" 19th " "	42 6	135	41 6	133	49 9	152	44 10	129
" 26th " "	43 0	137	42 0	134	50 7	154	45 1	130
" 2nd August "	44 0	140	43 0	138	50 9	155	45 7	131
" 9th " "	44 0	140	43 0	138	53 9	164	46 4	133
" 16th " "	44 0	140	43 0	138	55 10	170	47 7	137
" 23rd " "	44 0	140	43 0	138	53 7	164	51 10	149
" 30th " "	44 0	140	43 0	138	55 3	169	48 1	138
" 6th September "	44 0	140	43 0	138	56 2	172	50 10	146
" 13th " "	45 0	143	44 0	141	59 6	182	50 10	146
" 20th " "	46 0	146	45 6	146	60 5	184	55 10	160
" 27th " "	52 0	165	51 6	165	61 10	189	72 3	208
" 4th October "	52 0	165	51 6	165	56 11	174	70 3	202
" 11th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	56 7	173	59 9	172
" 18th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	56 4	172	—	—
" 25th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	57 3	175	59 4	171
" 1st November "	53 0	168	52 6	168	57 3	175	65 9	189
" 8th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	68 1	208	62 9	180
" 15th " "	54 0	171	53 6	171	68 1	208	61 9	177
" 22nd " "	54 6	173	54 0	173	68 1	208	59 9½	172
" 29th " "	54 6	173	54 0	173	66 8	204	70 9	203
" 6th December "	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 2	199	69 9	200
" 13th " "	54 6	173	54 0	173	65 2	199	69 9	200
" 20th " "	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 11	201	67 9	195
" 27th " "	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 2	199	...	...
" 3rd January, 1919	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 2	199	66 9	192
" 10th " "	56 0	178	55 6	178	64 5	197	61 9	177
" 17th " "	56 0	178	55 6	178	62 3	190	63 9	183
" 24th " "	55 6	176	55 0	176	62 7	191	63 6	183
" 31st " "	55 6	176	55 0	176	62 11	192	63 6	183
" 7th February "	55 6	176	55 0	176	63 8	194	64 9	186
" 14th " "	55 6	176	55 0	176	63 8	194	65 0	187
" 21st " "	56 6	179	56 0	179	61 10	189	64 3	185
" 28th " "	59 6	189	59 0	189	60 0	183	63 9	183
" 7th March "	60 6	192	60 0	192	60 0	183	63 3	182
" 14th " "	58 6	186	58 0	186	57 1	174	60 9	175
" 21st " "	58 6	186	58 0	186	57 1	174	62 3	179
" 28th " "	56 6	179	56 0	179	51 3	156	58 10	169
" 4th April "	56 6	179	55 0	176	...	...	57 10	166
" 11th " "	55 0	175	54 6	174	...	...	55 4	159
" 18th " "	55 0	175	54 6	174	51 3	156	52 10	152
" 25th " "	55 0	175	54 6	174	51 3	156	63 9	183
" 2nd May "	54 0	171	53 6	171	55 8	170	64 3	185
" 9th " "	54 0	171	53 6	171	55 8	170	60 3	173
" 16th " "	53 6	170	53 0	170	55 8	170	61 9	177
" 23rd " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	57 1	174	61 3	176
" 30th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	58 7	179	64 3	185
" 6th June "	52 6	167	52 0	166	58 7	179	62 3	179
" 13th " "	52 0	165	51 6	165	57 10	177	62 9	180
" 20th " "	52 0	165	51 6	165	59 4	181	65 9	189
" 27th " "	51 6	163	51 0	163	60 0	183	61 9	177
" 4th July "	51 6	163	51 0	163	60 0	183	61 9	177
" 11th " "	51 6	163	51 0	163	64 5	197	63 9	183
" 18th " "	52 6	167	52 0	166	62 3	190	61 9	177
" 25th " "	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	62 3	179
" 1st August "	53 6	170	53 0	170	62 3	190	63 9	183
" 8th " "	54 0	171	53 6	171	61 6	188	63 3	182
" 15th " "	54 0	171	53 6	171	61 6	188	63 9	183
" 22nd " "	54 6	173	54 0	173	60 0	183	63 3	182
" 29th " "	54 6	173	54 0	173	58 7	179	61 9	177
" 5th September "	54 0	171	53 6	171	56 5	172	59 9	172
" 12th " "	53 6	170	53 0	170	55 8	170	60 3	173
" 19th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	52 9	161	55 10	160
" 26th " "	51 0	162	50 6	162	52 9	161	57 10	166
" 3rd October "	48 6	154	48 0	154	52 9	161	...	...
" 10th " "	49 0	156	48 6	155	54 2	165	58 10	169
" 17th " "	49 0	156	48 6	155	...	...	58 10	169
" 24th " "	49 0	156	48 6	155	55 8	170	59 9	172

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.—*contd.*

IN LONDON—*contd.*

[Index Numbers—Price on 30th July, 1914, in the case of Choice White Karachi and that on the first date available in the case of other grade taken as 100.]

Date.	Choice White Karachi.		Red Karachi.		Delhi.		Choice White Bombay.		Club No. 1.		Club No. 2.	
	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*	
3rd January to 17th October '18	80 0	203	79 6	159	79 6	157	81 0	119	...	...	80 0	158
18th October '18 to 6th January '19	80 0 afloat	203	80 0 afloat	160	80 0 afloat	158	80 0 afloat	118	...	...	80 0 afloat	158
7th January to 28th February '19	Nothing offering to London			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st March to 13th May '19 *	80 0 afloat	203	80 0 afloat	160	80 0 afloat	158	80 0 afloat	118	...	...	80 0 afloat	158

—The Indian price quotations are market, and not F. O. B., prices. The source of these quotations is the Prices Current published weekly by the Chamber of Commerce. The statistics for London are compiled from Reuter's telegrams.

* Later quotations are not available.

COTTON PRESS RETURN.

No. 24 of 1918-19.

PREFATORY NOTE.

The Cotton Season, 1918-19.

In the Final Cotton Forecast, published on the 19th February, 1919, the yield of the crop of 1918-19 was estimated at 3,671,000 bales on an area of 20,497,000 acres, as compared with 4,065,000* bales on an area of 25,298,000 acres, the final (revised) estimates of the preceding year, a decrease of 10 per cent in the outturn. There were 1,946,000 bales of cotton pressed in the pressing factories, and 464,000 bales of unpressed cotton received in the spinning mills, from 1st September, 1918, to 31st August, 1919, as against 1,661,000 bales and 552,000 bales, respectively, during the corresponding period of last year, showing an increase of 17 per cent in the case of presses, but a decrease of 16 per cent in the case of mills. Too much stress should not be laid on the accuracy of these returns as a means of checking the forecast estimates of outturn, as there is at present no system in vogue of furnishing complete returns from all the presses and mills in India. The figures for the Indian States are, as will be seen from the footnotes to the tables, generally incomplete, and have therefore been excluded for the purpose of comparison.

* The trade estimate is, however, 4,204,000 bales. (Net exports 1,410,000 bales, mill consumption 2,044,000 bales and extra-factory consumption 750,000 bales.) The estimate of mill consumption is based on returns furnished by mills to the Millowners' Association, Bombay. The previous method of calculating mill consumption from the returns of yarn produced by mills, and furnished under the Cotton Excise Duties Act, has been discarded in favour of the Millowners' returns.

I.—Cotton Press Return for India in the half-month ending 31st August, 1919.

(Season 1918-19, *i.e.*, from 1st September, 1918, to 31st August, 1919.)

Province or State	Total estimated outturn of cotton crop (bales of 400 lbs each) (a)	Percentage to total for India	Total number of presses in the Province or State	Number of presses for which returns have been received for the half-month	Quantity of cotton pressed in the half-month (bales of 400 lbs each)	TOTAL QUANTITY PRESSED FROM 1ST SEPTEMBER TO 31ST AUGUST (BALES OF 400 lbs EACH) Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bombay (including Indian States)	573,000	15·6	181	10	7,306	212,965	(f) 525,527
Central Provinces and Berar (including Indian States)	789,000	21·5	162	1	102	969,908	401,066
Madras	633,000	17·2	63	45	(b) 16,457	372,409	(f) 410,593
Punjab (including Indian States)	493,000	13·4	92	2	545	77,407	70,349
United Provinces	175,000	4·8	85	1	121	107,913	125,407
Sind	108,000	2·9	15	...	...	100,584	41,354
Burma	78,000	2·1	(g) 19	1	721	70,437	60,035
Bihar and Orissa	17,000	·5	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	32,000	·9	3	1	79	17,606	11,937
Assam	12,000	·3	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	10,000	·3	1	1	...	925	4,186
Ajmer-Merwara	14,000	·4	5	2	...	16,302	10,223
Delhi	...	...	2	...	...	...	121
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES (c)	2,934,000	79·9	628	64	25,331	1,946,456	1,660,798
Hyderabad	350,000	9·5	44	(e)	(e)	...	...
Central India	216,000	5·9	35	(e)	(e)	...	...
Baroda	85,000	2·3	18	...	...	88,843	(h) 32,519
Rajputana	55,000	1·5	10	4	(i) 997	7,084	6,818
Mysore	31,000	·9	3	2	(i) 2,944	8,608	20,060
TOTAL INDIAN STATES (d)	737,000	20·1	110	6	3,941	104,535	59,397
GRAND TOTAL	3,671,000	100	738	70	29,272	2,050,991	1,720,195

(a) The figures in column 2 are the final estimates for 1918-19.
(b) Figures for the weeks ending 23rd and 30th August, 1919.
(c) Including Indian States situated within provincial boundaries.
(d) Excluding States situated within provincial boundaries.
(e) Returns not received from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
(f) Revised figure.
(g) Of this number 1 presses worked during the half-month.
(h) As reported by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.
(i) For quarter ending 31st August.

which is attributed to insufficient rain and want of seedlings. The weather conditions have been generally very favourable, especially in the early part of the season, although transplanting operations were interrupted in parts of north Bihar by deficient rainfall in June and July. The average outturn for the province is estimated at 115 per cent of the normal.

(*iii*) An area of 38,000 acres was reported in March last to be under summer rice, which is 5 per cent below the corresponding estimate of last year. The outturn was estimated at 12,000 tons, as compared with 14,000 tons last year.

Madras (14·2 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The area sown up to the end of September is estimated at 7,337,000 acres, which is 21 per cent above the estimate on the corresponding date last year. The increase is due to good early rains which gave the crop a good start. The only exception is Guntur where the season has so far been bad.

Burma (13·4 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The area sown is estimated at 10,384,000 acres, which is 2 per cent below the corresponding estimate of last year. Heavy floods in Maubin, Thaton, Amherst and Tavoy have done considerable damage, but replanting is in progress in parts. In Lower Burma early rainfall was moderate and in several districts ploughing was somewhat late. In Upper Burma early rainfall was scanty, but middle rains were good. On the whole crop prospects are good throughout the province.

United Provinces (8·4 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—(*i*) The total area sown with autumn (early) and winter (late) rice is estimated at 7,075,000 acres, being 22 per cent above the corresponding estimate of last year. Rainfall was generally light until the arrival of the monsoon in July when good rain was received. August was a month of heavy rainfall, but the showers were comparatively light in the submontane districts, and transplantation of late rice was delayed. The deficiency in these tracts was, however, made good in the earlier part of September. In the beginning of October also there were heavy showers in the east of the provinces. On the whole most of the rice-growing districts have received sufficient rain for the crop, although more is wanted in parts of Rohilkhund. Germination has been good, and the prospects of the crop are so far favourable.

(*ii*) In addition to the above the estimates for hot weather rice are 17,000 acres and 3,000 tons, as against 25,000 acres and 12,000 tons last year.

Central Provinces and Berar (6·4 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The area under rice is estimated at 5,146,000 acres (42,000 acres being in Berar) which is about 1 per cent less than the area estimated at this date last year. The climatic conditions at sowing time were favourable, and germination was successful. No resowing was required except in parts of Drug. The crop standing on lowlying and rich land suffered from excessive rain which fell during August in Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, and Hoshangabad districts. The Berar districts, however, required more rain. Elsewhere, prospects of the crop are good. Eight of the twelve Feudatory States have for the first time reported an area of 938,000 acres, and the crop promises at least a normal outturn.

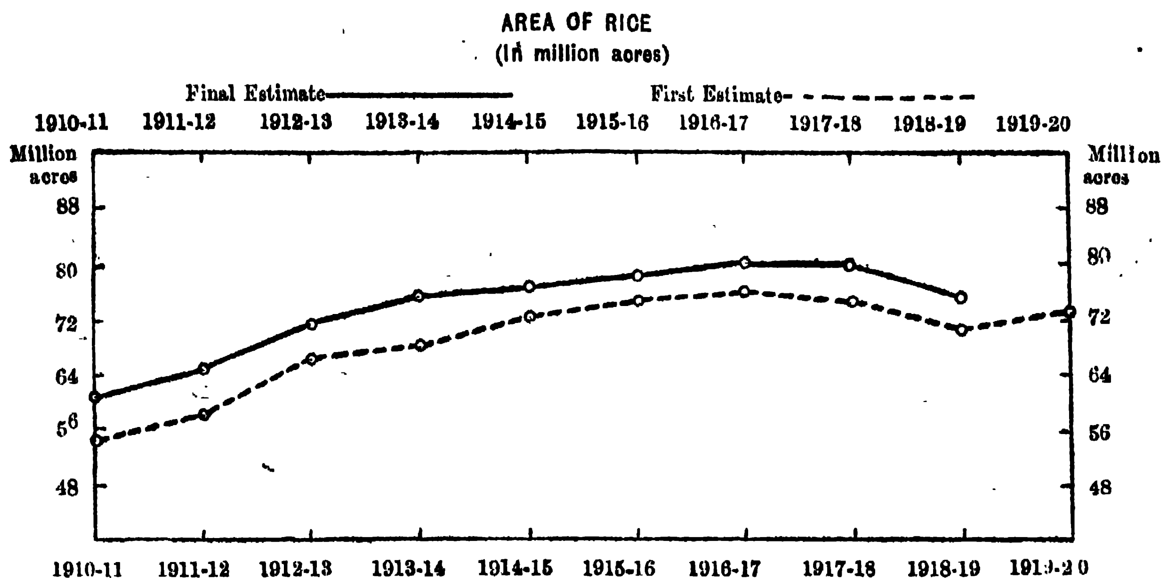
Assam (6 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—(*i*) The total area under autumn rice is estimated at 718,090 acres against 769,000 acres (revised area) of last year, or a decrease of 7 per cent attributed to scanty rainfall. The weather was unsuitably dry at the beginning of the season and the sowing of autumn rice was delayed. The rainfall in July and August fell short of the average, particularly in the latter month and retarded the growth of the crop.

(*ii*) The area under winter rice is estimated at 3,127,000 acres, against 3,290,000 acres (revised figure) of last year, or a decrease of nearly 5 per cent. The season has been unfavourable for winter rice owing to continued drought in the spring when the broadcast crop is sown and subsequent scanty rain in the transplanting season. The rain since September has, however, improved the prospects of the crop. The average outturn for the province is provisionally estimated at 72 per cent of the normal, against 80 per cent at this time last year.

(*iii*) An area of 251,000 acres was reported in March last to be under summer rice, against 250,000 acres of last year. The outturn was estimated at 79,000 tons, as against 90,000 tons last year.

Bombay and Sind (3·9 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The area sown in the British districts is estimated at 2,788,000 acres (1,088,000 acres being in Sind) which is 28 per cent above the corresponding estimate of last year. Indian States report a total area of 534,000 acres (9,000 acres being in Sind), as against 520,000 acres at this time last year. The information is, however, incomplete. Favourable early rains following a year of scarcity induced larger sowings everywhere in the Presidency. Early inundation and good water supply brought about the same result in Sind. Scanty rains after sowing in north Gujarat and Karnatak and their excess in parts of south Gujarat and Konkan delayed transplantation in places. Later on, however, the season has been quite favourable, and the crop is thriving everywhere.

Chart.—The chart below illustrates the variations in the preliminary estimates of area as compared with those in the final figures of the last ten years. It should, however, be remembered that the large increase during 1911-12 to 1913-14 was largely due to the addition of reporting tracts from year to year.



Rice Crop in Foreign Countries.—From information especially obtained from the British Consulates it appears that the yield of the rice crop in Japan in 1919 is expected to amount to 8,534,000 tons, which is 11 per cent over the average. In Indo-China the area in 1919 is estimated at 12,083,000 acres.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 21, 1919.

Second SESAMUM Forecast, 1919-20.

THIS forecast is based upon reports received from provinces, which contain on an average 76 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India. The returns in this forecast exclude the estimates for the "mixed" crop of the United Provinces, and for the late crop of Bengal and Madras. The final memorandum, which will be published in January, will include, as usual, returns for these crops.

The total area so far reported for the present season is 2,170,000 acres, as against 1,603,000 acres (revised figure) at this time last year, or an increase of 35 per cent. Details of the area by provinces are given below:—

Second forecast, October

Provinces	1919-20	1918-19	Increase + or Decrease —
United Provinces (unmixed crop)	175,000	125,000	+50,000
Madras	616,000	400,000	+216,000
Central Provinces and Berar	463,000	(a) 491,000	—28,000
Bombay (including Indian States)	455,000	190,000	+265,000
Bengal (early crop)	167,000	169,000	—2,000
Bihar and Orissa	168,000	138,000	+30,000
Punjab	82,000	67,000	+15,000
Sind (including the Khairpur State)	32,000	20,000	+12,000
Ajmer-Merwara	12,000	3,000	+9,000
TOTAL	2,170,000	(a) 1,603,000	+567,000

Weather conditions have not been quite favourable for the crop which suffered from heavy and continuous rain in the important sesamum growing tracts of the Central and the United Provinces; and the present condition of the crop, on the whole, is reported to be fair.

The provincial reports are summarised below:—

United Provinces (25·1 per cent of the total area under sesamum British India).—The area sown with the "unmixed crop" is estimated at 175,000 acres, which is 40 per cent above the area reported at this time last year. Owing to heavy and continuous rain in August sowings were restricted in Bundelkhand, the principal sesamum growing tract in the province. The crop in this tract suffered from excessive rain in August, which interfered with weeding operations, and the outturn is estimated at about 75 per cent of the normal, as against 40 per cent at this time last year. Elsewhere it is estimated at about 85 to 95 per cent.

Madras (16·4 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India).—The area sown up to the 1st October is estimated at 616,000 acres, which is 54 per cent above the corresponding estimate of last year. The increase is almost universal, but large areas still remain to be sown later in the year.

Central Provinces and Berar (15·1 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India).—The area sown is now estimated at 463,000 acres, which is 6 per cent below the revised area at the corresponding period of last year. The area decreased in the Nerbudda and Chattisgarh divisions on account of continuous rain at sowing time and want of seed grain. Elsewhere there has been an increase. Germination was everywhere good and no resowing was necessary. Continuous and excessive rains in August and September damaged the crop in places and reduced its outturn, which is estimated at 97 per cent of the normal, as against a normal outturn reported at this time last year.

Bombay (5·1 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India).—The area sown is estimated at 455,000 acres (330,000 acres being in the Indian States), which is 139 per cent over the corresponding area of last year. The extended cultivation of the crop is almost general and has been brought about by seasonable sowing rains and good prices fetched by the crop last year; but the acreage is still far short of the normal owing to the devotion of more area to food crops. In Gujarat the early crop is doing well except in Panch Mahals, where it suffered from heavy rains. The late crop has germinated well. In the Deccan the crop is doing fairly well in Khandesh and Nasik; elsewhere it suffered over a large area owing to the absence of rain in July-August, and, although the recent rains have improved the surviving crop, its yield will be poor. In the eastern parts of the Karnatak the long drought in July-August caused the crop to wither in many places; elsewhere it is in fair condition. In the Konkan the crop has generally done well.

Bengal (4·9 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India).—No report is furnished by the province in October. The figure reported in the August forecast for the early crop was 167,000 acres, as against 169,000 acres for the corresponding period of last year.

Bihar and Orissa (4·4 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India).—The area sown is estimated at 168,000 acres, which is 22 per cent above the estimate made at this time last year. The prospects of the crop are on the whole good.

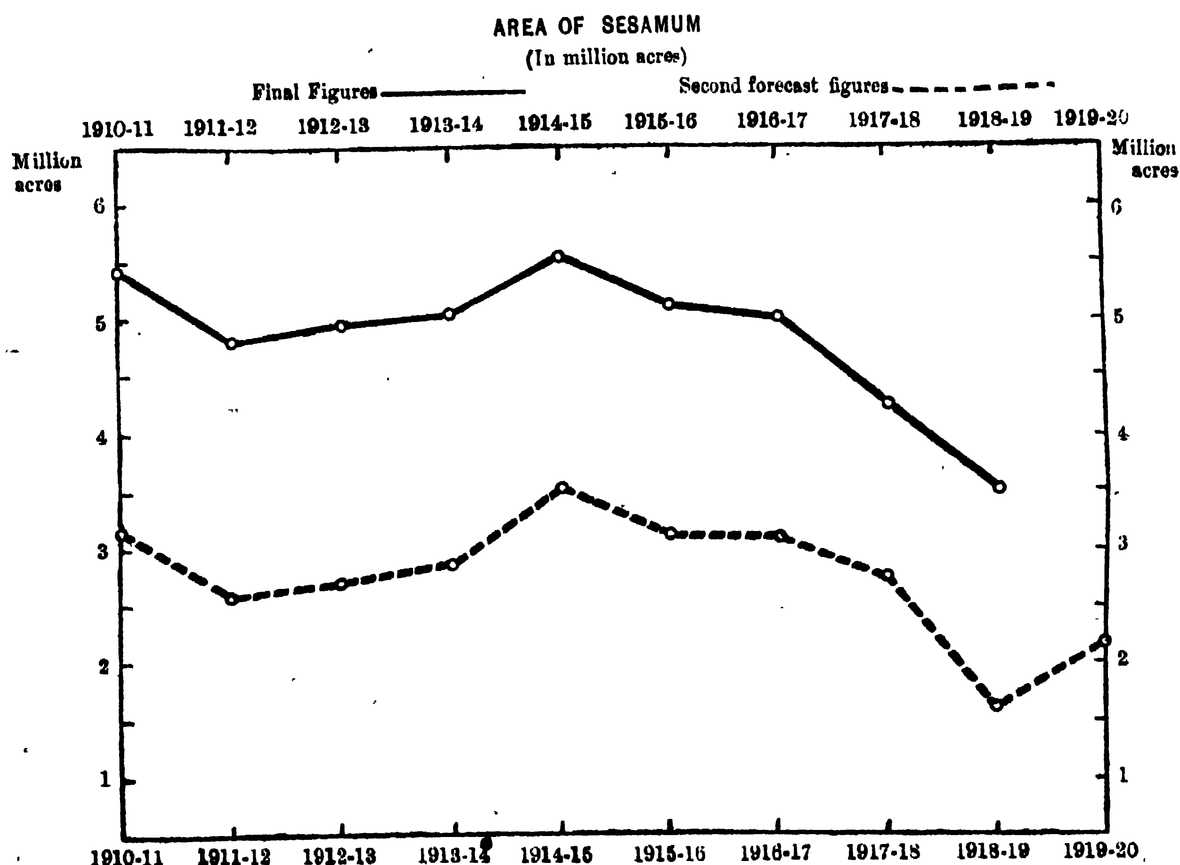
(a) Revised figure.

Punjab (3·5 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India).—The area sown up to the end of September is estimated at 82,000 acres, which is 22 per cent over the corresponding estimate of last year. The condition of the irrigated crop is generally good, and that of the unirrigated average. But for want of rain in September the yield would have been much above the average.

Sind (1 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India).—The area sown up to 1st October is estimated at 32,000 acres (1,000 acres in the Khairpur State), which is 60 per cent larger than the area reported at this time last year. The crop is reported to have been partially damaged by hill torrents in Karachi, and in the desert portion of Thar and Parkar it is suffering from want of sufficient moisture. Elsewhere it is doing well.

Ajmer-Merwara (0·4 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India).—The total area is estimated at 12,000 acres, as against 3,000 acres reported in the corresponding forecast of last year. The condition of the crop is reported to be fair.

Chart.—The chart below illustrates the variations in the second estimates of acreage in the last ten years, as compared with those in the final figures. The second estimates, it should be remembered, exclude the "mixed" crop (*i.e.*, sesamum grown in combination with other crops) of the United Provinces, and the late crop of Bengal and Madras, for which no estimate is made at this stage.



G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 27, 1919.

Second COTTON Forecast, 1919-20.

THIS forecast is based on reports furnished by Provinces and States, which comprise the entire cotton crop of India. It relates generally to sowings made up to the 1st October.

The total area so far reported this year amounts to 18,822,000 acres, which is 19 per cent above the estimate at this time last year. The increase, which is due to favourable weather conditions at sowing time, and to the high prices fetched by the crop last year, occurs in Ajmer-Merwara (63 per cent), Rajputana (48 per cent), the United Provinces (46 per cent), Hyderabad (41 per cent), Sind (26 per cent), Bombay (23 per cent), Burma (22 per cent), the Punjab (14 per cent), Central India (9 per cent), and the Central Provinces and Berar (6 per cent). On the other hand, the North-West Frontier Province shows a decrease of 10 per cent, Madras 6 per cent, and Bengal and Bihar and Orissa 3 per cent each.

Weather conditions have, on the whole, been favourable, and the present condition of the crop is reported to be good.

The detailed figures for the provinces and states are given below :—

Second forecast, October.

Provinces and States	Acres (thousands)		
	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18
Bombay (including Indian States) and Baroda	4,944	4,007	6,510
Central Provinces and Berar	4,499	4,244	4,691
Madras	753	798	1,353
Punjab (including Indian States)	1,775	1,551	1,364
United Provinces	1,150	785	1,242
Sind (including Indian States)	328	260	199
Burma	375	306	230
Bengal (including the Hill Tipperah State)	70	72	72
Bihar and Orissa	74	76	67
North-West Frontier Province	34	38	27
Assam	33	33	32
Ajmer Merwara	31	19	47
Hyderabad	2,956	2,092	3,374
Central India	1,388	1,275	1,457
Rajputana	358	241	445
Mysore	54	17	85
Total	18,822	15,814	21,195

A statement showing the estimates of area classified according to the recognised trade descriptions of cotton is given below :—

Description of Cotton	Acres (thousands)	
	1919-20	1918-19
Oomras—		
Khandesh	1,354	1,172
Central India	1,388	1,275
Barsi and Nagar (a)	3,155	2,134
Berar	3,082	2,896
Central Provinces	1,417	1,348
Total	10,396	8,825
Dholleras	1,752	1,254
Bengal-Sind—		
United Provinces	1,150	785
Rajputana	429	302
Sind-Punjab	2,137	1,849
Others	76	81
Total	3,792	3,017
Broach	1,103	1,014
Coompta-Dharwars	474	370
Westerns and Northerns	511	572
Cocanadas	103	158
Tinnevellys and Salems (including Cambodias)	174	171
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts	517	433
Grand Total	18,822	15,814

The provincial reports are summarised below :—

Bombay and Baroda (31·2 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area sown up to the 1st October with both early and late varieties of cotton is estimated at 4,944,000 acres (2,157,000 acres being in the Indian States) which is 23 per cent above the area reported at the corresponding date of last year. The increase is almost general, and is mainly due to the high prices fetched by the crop last year and favourable weather conditions at sowing time. In Gujarat the condition of the crop is satisfactory. In the Deccan prospects are on the whole good, and the Khandesh crop is maturing. In the Karnatak sowing was delayed owing to the absence of rain, but with the September rains it is being pushed on. The crop is germinating.

(a) Includes the whole of the cotton grown in the Hyderabad State.

Central Provinces and Berar (19·7 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area sown is estimated at 4,499,000 acres (3,082,000 acres being in Berar), which is 6 per cent above the corresponding estimate of last year. The increase is attributed partly to favourable conditions at sowing time, and partly to high prices obtained last year. The rainfall was heavy and continuous in the north of the Central Provinces during August, and weeding operations were slightly delayed. The districts of Berar, on the other hand, required at this time some more rain. An opportune break and bright sunshine in the northern districts, and a few timely showers in Berar in September considerably improved the situation, and in all the important cotton growing districts prospects are excellent. The average outturn for the Central Provinces is at present estimated at 112 per cent, and that for Berar at 113 per cent of the normal, as against 120 and 90 per cent. respectively, reported at this time last year.

Madras (10·1 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).— The area sown up to the end of September is estimated at 753,000 acres, which is 6 per cent less than the area reported at this time last year. The greatest decrease is in the "Cocanadas" tract, where there has been a big drop in Guntur owing to want of sowing rains.

Punjab (6·7 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).— The area sown is estimated at 1,775,000 acres (131,000 acres being in the Indian States), which is 14 per cent greater than the corresponding estimate of last year. The rainfall in July and August was beneficial, although the crop on lowlying lands suffered slightly in a few districts. The season, on the whole, has been favourable for the crop, which is in good condition; but more rain is urgently wanted. The American cotton is doing better than the country cotton.

United Provinces (5·6 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—According to the returns furnished by the village accountants of selected circles the total area under cotton is at present estimated at 1,150,000 acres, which is 46 per cent more than the area reported at this time last year. There was excessive rain in August throughout the cotton growing tract. Difficulty was experienced in weeding the crop and owing to waterlogging of the soil growth was retarded. Rainfall was again general and heavy in most districts in the first week of September, but the crop improved greatly with the fine weather which followed. The probable outturn for the provinces is at present estimated at about 85 to 90 per cent of the normal, as against 40 to 60 per cent reported at this time last year.

Sind (1·1 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The area is estimated at 328,000 acres, which is 26 per cent above the area reported at this time last year. Cultivation extended under a steady and plentiful supply of water and the incentive of good prices. The condition of the crop is generally good.

Burma (1·1 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area is estimated at 375,000 acres, which is 22 per cent greater than that reported at the corresponding date last year. In the dry zone the crop suffered for want of rain at the commencement of the monsoon, but the middle rains have been satisfactory, and the crop prospects are favourable.

Bengal (0·3 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The area sown with both early and late cotton is reported to be 70,000 acres, as against 72,000 acres, the corresponding estimate of last year. The weather at sowing time was generally unfavourable owing to insufficient rain. Subsequent rainfall, which was generally moderate up till the end of June, greatly improved the prospects. Heavy rain in July and August affected the crop in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The present prospects are reported to be on the whole fair.

Bihar and Orissa (0·3 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The area sown up to date with both early and late crop is estimated at 74,000 acres, as against 76,000 acres reported at this time last year. The weather conditions have been favourable for the early crop, and the present condition of it is reported to be generally good. Fair progress has been made with the sowings of the late variety, for which the weather conditions have so far been favourable.

North-West Frontier Province (0·2 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The area sown up to the end of September is estimated at 34,000 acres, which is 10 per cent below the area reported at this time last year. The decrease is attributed to drought at sowing time. The condition of the standing crop is on the whole good, and an average outturn may be expected.

Assam (0·2 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The estimated area under cotton is 33,000 acres, the same as reported at this time last year. The prospects of the crop continue to be fair.

Ajmer-Merwara (0·2 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The area sown is reported to be 31,000 acres, which is 63 per cent larger than the estimate at the corresponding period of last year. The condition of the crop is good.

Hyderabad (14·7 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area under both early and late cotton is estimated at 2,956,000 acres, which is 41 per cent above the area reported at this time last year. The monsoon was unsettled. The rainfall during the first two weeks of August was light and insufficient, but fairly good and general in the latter part of that month. It was again scanty during the early part of September, and this retarded the late sowings to a great extent. With the general and copious rainfall in the last two weeks of September, the sowings of the late crop commenced, and were in general progress at the date of report. On the whole, the season has not been unfavourable, and the condition of the

standing early crop is generally good. The detailed figures are as follows :—

	1919-20	1918-19
	Acres	Acres
Aurangabad	358.920	209.928
Bir	345,225	109,617
Parbhani . . .	641,318	741.013
Nander . . .	378,118	312,336
Gulbarga . . .	31.085	12,706
Raichur . . .	366,713	94,776
Usmanabad . . .	20.302	10.599
Bidar	78,461	151,060
Medak . . .	2,149	1.891
Mahboobnagar . .	7,362	4.744
Nalgunda . . .	3,829	5,220
Nizamabad . . .	18,616	10,895
Warangal . . .	46.183	20.490
Adilabad . . .	132,695	111,198
Karimnagar . .	50.862	43,261
Non-Government estates	473,876	251,988
TOTAL .	2,955.714	2,091,750

Central India (6 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area sown is estimated at 1,388,000 acrese, which is 9 per cent above the corresponding estimat of last year. The detailed figures are as follows :—

	1919-20	1918-19
	Acres	Acres
Gwalior . . .	463,400	467.686
Indore . . .	464,000	429,214
Bhopal . . .	168,300	150,744
Bundelkhand . .	19,700	15,945
Baghelkhand . .	24,600	23.831
Malwa . . .	118,500	66,291
Southern States . .	129,600	120,926
TOTAL .	1.388,100	1,274,637

Rajputana (1·7 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area sown amounts to 358,000 acres, which is 48 per cent more than the area reported at this date last year. The condition and prospects of the crop are reported to be generally good. The detailed figures are as follows :—

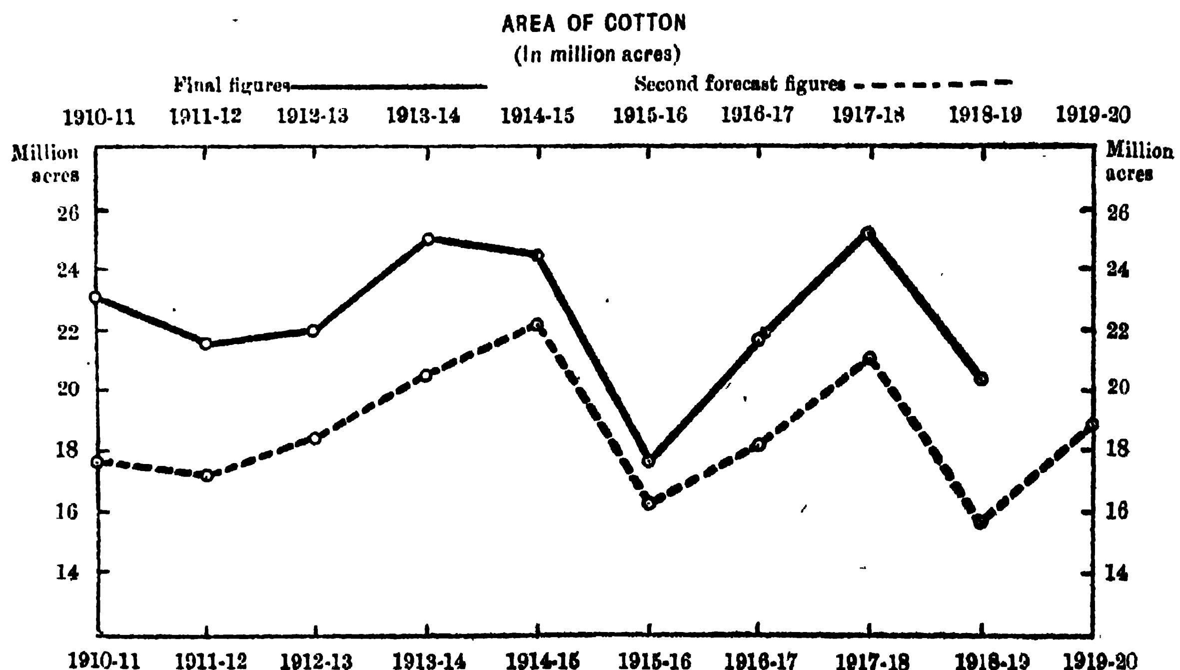
	1919-20	1918-19
	Acres	Acres
Bikaner	...	4
Marwar	37,000	28,898
Sirohi	355	260
Mewar	100,000	70,000
Dungarpur . . .	729	338
Banswara . . .	1,280	...
Partabgarh . . .	5,975	3,782
Kushalgarh . . .	268	38
Shahpura . . .	11,640	10,095
Tonk	27,068	27,778
Bundi	7,152	1,860
Kotah	29,499	17,024
Jhalawar . . .	18,532	14,831
Kishangarh . . .	7,280	3,282
Jaipur	43,410	33,082
Alwar	12,000	9.632
Karauli	4,046	2,062
Bharatpur . . .	34,366	11,914
Dholpur . . .	17,352	6,365
TOTAL .	357,952	241,245

Mysore (0·5 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area is estimated at 54,000 acres, as against 17,000 acres, reported at this time last year. The district details are as follows:—

	1919-20	1918-19
	Acres	Acres
Kolar	10	18
Tumkur	7,222	879
Mysore	2.485	2.885
Hassan	3,318	2,040
Shimoga	3,913	3.126
Kadur	3.349	1,102
Chitaldrug	33,394	6,626
TOTAL .	53,721	16,676

Chart.—The chart below illustrates the variations in the second estimates of the last ten years, as compared with those in the final figures.

AREA OF COTTON
(In million acres)



APPENDIX X.

APPEN

RECEIPTS, CHARGES AND GENERAL FINAN

Part I.—Receipts

Receipts.	Amount.	
	Rs.	Rs.
Postage realised in cash	15,22,315	..
DEDUCT—Refunds of postage	4,562	
		15,17,753
Gross sale of ordinary postage stamps	5,46,02,687	
DEDUCT—Civil Department share	19,00,800	
Net payments made by India in respect of correspondence and parcels exchanged with other countries	73,048	
	19,73,848	
Net Post Office and Telegraph Department share of sale of ordinary postage stamps ..	5,26,28,839	
Gross sale of service postage stamps	83,42,346	
Total Post Office and Telegraph Department share of sale of postage stamps	6,09,71,185	
DEDUCT—Telegraph Department share	2,57,01,763	
Net Post Office share of sale of postage stamps	..	3,52,69,422
Receipts on account of money orders and British postal orders	..	79,27,459
Fees and other receipts —		
Fees for window delivery tickets	41,038	
Contributions from private individuals and Indian States	40,254	
Supply of overprinted stamps to Indian States	21,816	
Recoveries on account of mail robberies	331	
Other receipts	4,89,759	
TOTAL	5,93,198	

DIX X.

...IAL POSITION OF THE POST OFFICE.

and Charges.

Charges.		Amount. Rs.	Rs.
(A).—Charges shown in the Post Office Accounts.			
Control	Salaries	5,98,240	
	Establishment	10,91,208	
	Other charges	11,03,168	
	Grain compensation allowance	12,750	
	Other special items	619	
	War allowance	68,117	
			28,74,102
Office of Account and Audit.	Salaries	1,18,672	
	Establishment	9,56,889	
	Other charges	72,033	
	Grain compensation allowance	10,720	
	Other special items	—217	
	War allowance	16,950	
Deduct—Cost of establishment of the Life Insurance section of the Accountant-General's Office debitable to Postal Insurance section		—51,012	
			11,24,035
Presidency and District Offices.	Salaries	9,96,869	
	Establishment	1,75,31,081	
	Other charges	38,53,946	
	Grain compensation allowance	6,83,017	
	Other special items	21,931	
	War allowance	16,15,916	
			2,47,02,760
Conveyance of Mails.	Subsidies	24,14,695	
	Road establishment and charges	21,01,535	
	Ferry and boat establishment and charges	25,098	
	Gratuities to masters of ships	11,669	
	Special train hire	1,11,658	
	Construction of vans	4,226	
	Other payments to railways	25,20,537	
	Grain compensation allowance	1,89,613	
	Other special items	..	
	War allowance	2,79,473	
			76,58,504
Stationery and Printing.	Stationery supplied by Superintendent, Government Printing	5,17,245	
	Stationery supplied from Central Stores	5,78,644	
	Stationery purchased or manufactured in the country	7,773	
	Printing at Government presses	1,59,546	
	Printing at jail and private presses	16,855	
	Printing at Departmental presses. — Establishment	50,251	
	Printing at Departmental presses. — Other charges	39,880	
	Printing at Departmental presses. — Grain compensation allowance	5,734	
	Printing at Departmental presses. — Other special items	..	
	Printing at Departmental presses. — War allowance	8,516	
			13,84,444
Stores and Workshop Establishment.	Aligarh Workshop. — Salaries	9,286	
	Aligarh Workshop. — Establishment	11,233	
	Aligarh Workshop. — Other charges	2,992	
	Aligarh Workshop. — Grain compensation allowance	563	
	Aligarh Workshop. — Other special items	..	
	Aligarh Workshop. — War allowance	1,077	
			25,151
Miscellaneous	Cost of ordinary and service stamps	11,70,592	
	Cost of manufacturing post cards	5,68,870	
	Compensation for lost or damaged insured and other articles	60,095	
	Receptacles for foreign mails and cost of repairs	67,375	
	Other miscellaneous charges	23,555	
			18,90,487
Total charges as per Post Office Accounts		..	3,96,59,483

APPENDIX

Part I.—Receipts and

Receipts.	Amount.	
	Rs.	Rs.
Deduct—Refunds of window delivery fees	1	
Refunds of other receipts	5,029	
	5,030	
Net fees and other receipts	..	5,88,168
Total Receipts as per Post Office accounts .. .. For 1918-19 ..	..	4,53,02,802
For 1917-18 ..	..	4,16,10,225

Part II.—General

—	Credit items.	
	1917-18.	1918-19.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts.		
Post Office Accounts	4,16,10,225	4,53,02,802
Finance and Revenue Accounts	3,45,000	..
Adjustments.		
(a) Share of marine subsidies strictly chargeable to other Departments	4,43,729	4,43,729
(b) Estimated cost of managing the Post Office Savings Bank	5,49,600	5,86,911
(c) Estimated value of free services rendered to Indian States	4,73,426	5,64,305
(d) Estimated cost of War Loan operations	2,18,395	1,69,606
Total	4,36,40,375	4,70,67,353
Less debit-total	—3,89,88,978	—4,32,64,888

Charges—contd.

Charges.	Amount.	
	Rs.	Rs.
(B).—Charges not shown in the Post Office Accounts but debited to the Post Office in the Finance and Revenue Accounts.		
Stores from England	..	
Payments under postal arrangements with the Lords of the Treasury	6,86,820	
Absentee allowances and contingent expenses	10,500	
		6,97,320
Grand Total .. .. For 1918-19 ..	..	4,03,56,803
For 1917-18 ..	..	3,61,23,080

Financial Position.

—	Debit items.	
	1917-18.	1918-19.
	Rs.	Rs.
Charges.		
Post Office Accounts	3,51,24,461	3,96,59,183
Finance and Revenue Accounts	6,98,619	6,97,320
Adjustments.		
(a) Estimated Railway free services	34,176	34,176
(b) Rent of Government buildings	8,98,341	9,02,412
(c) Gratuities	7,235	7,573
(d) Pensions (average of 5 years capitalised at 10·165 years' purchase)	19,02,790	19,53,691
(e) Absentee allowances not included in the Finance and Revenue Accounts ..	23,353	10,233
Total	3,89,88,978	4,32,64,888

APPENDIX XI.

Principal Steamer Services.

By the British India Steam Navigation Company.

(1) Direct communication three times a week between Calcutta and Rangoon. (2) Weekly communication between Chittagong, Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway (during fair season only) and Rangoon. (3) Weekly communication (during fair season only) between Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon. (4) Weekly direct communication between Madras and Rangoon. (5) Weekly communication between Rangoon, Tavoy and Mergui. (6) Fortnightly communication between Moulmein, Yeu, Tavoy, Mergui, Victoria Point and Penang. (7) Fortnightly communication between Rangoon, Tavoy, Palaw, Mergui, Kamaw, Bokpyin, Karathuri, Victoria Point and Maliwun. (8) Weekly direct communication between Bombay and Karachi. (9) Weekly communication between Bombay and Karachi *viâ* the Coast ports. (10) Weekly communication between Karachi and Basra *viâ* the *principal* Persian Gulf ports. (11) Fortnightly communication between Karachi and Basra *viâ* the Persian Gulf ports. (12) Fortnightly communication between Karachi and Bushire *viâ* the Persian Gulf ports. (13) Weekly communication from Negapatam to the Straits. (14) Direct weekly communication between Rangoon and Penang. (15) Fortnightly communication between Bombay, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban with calls on the outward voyage every four weeks at the Seychelles, Lamu, Mozambique and Dar-es-Salaam. (16) Additional services between any of the ports served by the above-mentioned lines and between any of the ports on the Coromandel Coast and Rangoon.	Under contract with the Post Office from 1st February 1913 on an annual subsidy of Rs. 10,12,000.

By the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company.

(17) Six-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair, with extensions to Madras and Rangoon.	Was under contract with the Post Office for five years from 1st July 1909 and thereafter was terminable at six months' notice. The consideration was not in the form of a money subsidy, but of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores. The contract was terminated in April 1916 and the mail service to and from the Andamans is since being performed under special arrangements made by Government.

APPENDIX XI.—*contd.*

Principal Steamer Services—*contd.*

By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited.

Service	Remarks
(18) Communication three times a week between Rangoon and Bassein.	Under contract with the Burma Government for a period of six years from 1st January 1914. The annual subsidy is Rs. 1,82,540 of which Rs. 57,682 is paid by the Post Office.
(19) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Bassein and Myaungmya.	
(20) Daily communication (Wednesdays excepted on the up trip and Thursdays excepted on the down trip) between Prome and Thayetmyo and Minbu.	
(21) Communication twice a week between Thayetmyo and Pakokku.	
(22) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Magwe and Sale.	
(23) Daily communication (Saturdays excepted) between Sale and Pakokku.	
(24) Daily communication (Saturdays excepted) between Myingyan and Pakokku.	
(25) Weekly communication between Pakokku and Kindat.	
(26) Weekly communication (provided the depth of the water permits) between Kindat and Homalin.	
(27) Daily communication between Katha and Bhamo.	
(28) Daily communication between Rangoon and Kyauktan.	
(29) Daily communication between Kyauktan and Thongwa.	
(30) Daily communication between Rangoon and Pyapon.	
(31) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Yandoon and Pyapon.	
(32) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Wakema and Myaungmya.	
(33) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Myaungmya and Moulmeingyun.	
(34) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Wakema and Moulmeingyun.	
(35) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Wakema and Kyonmangne.	
(36) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Yandoon and Moulmeingyun.	
(37) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Myaungmya and Eime.	
(38) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Kyaiklat and Kyawzan.	
(39) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Henzada and Yandoon, *viâ* Zalun, Apyauk and Danubyu.	
(40) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Prome and Henzada.	
(41) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Moulmein and Kaya-in.	
(42) Daily communication (Sundays excepted on the up trip and Mondays excepted on the down trip) between Moulmein and Kyondo.	
(43) Daily communication between Moulmein and Kado.	
(44) Daily communication between Moulmein and Natmaw.	
(45) Daily communication (Sundays excepted on the up trip and Mondays excepted on the down trip) between Moulmein and Shwegun.	
(46) Communication three times a week between Bassein, Ngaputaw and Pyinkayaing.	

APPENDIX XI.—*contd.*

PRINCIPAL STEAMER SERVICES—*contd.*

By the Arracan Company, Limited.

(47) Communication three times a week between Akyab and Buthidaung. (48) Communication twice a week between Akyab and Paletwa. (49) Communication twice a week between Akyab and Kyauktaw. (50) Communication once a week between Akyab and Myaungbwe. (51) Weekly communictaion between Akyab and Sakanmaw *viâ* Myebon and Kyaukpyu. (52) Weekly communication between Akyab and Kyaukpyu. (53) Weekly communication between Kyaukpyu and Cheduba *viâ* Ramree. (54) Weekly communication between Sandoway and Kyaukpyu *viâ* Ramree and Taungup. (55) Weekly communication between Kyaukpyu and Sandoway *viâ* Ramree.	Under contract with the Burma Government for five years from 1st April 1915. The subsidy which is Rs. 1,05,200 a year, is paid by the Burma Government.

By the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company.

(56) Communication at irregular intervals between Calcutta and the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong.	The consideration is not in the form of a money subsidy but of a guarantee of certain concessions.

By other Agencies.

(57) By the Bombay Steam Navigation Company—Daily communication between Bombay and Goa.	Under annual contract with the Post Office from 1st October to 31st May. The monthly subsidy paid by the Post Office is Rs. 3,000, towards which the Government of Portuguese India contributes Rs. 200.
(58) By Messrs. Cowasjee, Dinshaw and Brothers—Weekly communication between Aden, Berbera and Zeyla.	Under arrangement with the Government of the Somaliland Protectorate for 12 months from 1st April 1918 to 31st March 1919. The monthly subsidy is Rs. 1,050, of which Rs. 300 is at the sole charge of the Protectorate Government and the balance Rs. 750 is paid in equal shares by that Government and the Indian Post Office.
(59) By the Retriever Flotilla Company—Communication four times a week between Chittagong and Cox' Bazar, and also between Cox' Bazar and Maungdaw during fair season only (provided weather permits).	Under contract with the Post Office for three years from 1st January 1914 and terminable at six months' notice. Subsidy Rs. 6,000 a year.
(60) By Babu C. K. Paul—Weekly communication between Mergui, Palaw and Palauk and between Mergui and Tagu *viâ* Tenasserim.	Under contract with the Post Office for two years from 1st November 1916 on an annual subsidy of Rs. 7,200.

APPENDIX XII.

Total number of sent telegrams, total number of signalling operations entailed in their despatch from the office of origin to destination, with the necessary repetition of intermediate offices, and average number of signalling operations per sent telegram, for the last five years.

Year.	Total Number of sent telegrams paid and free.	Total number of signalling operations.	Average number of signalling operations per sent telegram.
1914-15	16,541,659	[illegible]5,976,135	5·19
1915-16	18,129,718	[illegible],983,206	4·98
1916-17	19,297,692	[illegible],316,117	4·78
1917-18	19,897,787	[illegible],811,022	4·76
1918-19	21,314,943	[illegible]9,814,395	4·49

APPENDIX XIII.

News-free and concessional message traffic during 1918-19.

Particulars.	Number.	Pro forma value.
		Rs.
Mail Steamer reports	15,496	15,496
Reuter's Government and Press	487,567	4,56,503
French Government Service	1,203	5,032
Portuguese Government Service	4,213	16,968
Kalat State	30	186
Kashmir State	11,372	24,743
British, Indian and Colonial Governments	*117,555	*7,43,567
On His Majesty's Service (Free State Messages)	349,126	11,63,418
Radio	314	1,189
Total	986,876	24,27,102
Total for 1917-18 ..	760,732	13,99,121

*Represents half the total number and value of British, Indian and Colonial Government telegrams.

APPENDIX XIV.

STATISTICS OF TELEGRAMS.

(1) *Inland Telegrams.*

Particulars.	State				Private				Press				Grand Total.	
	Express.		Ordinary.		Express.		Ordinary.		[illegible]		[illegible]			
	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1918-19	397,953	16,99,658 10 0	1,649,997	21,61,496 1 0	2,737,101	52,04,799 14 0	13,111,459	1,00,58,068 10 0	100,371	71,479 2 0	125,188	1,40,709 13 0	18,152,099	1,92,70,205 5 0*
1917-18	346,714	14,10,044 2 0	1,544,681	14,20,848 5 0	1,573,645	28,58,191 12 0	13,118,031	77,21,881 7 0	117,097	79,426 8 0	118,032	1,27,130 10 0	17,148,230	1,36,02,522 12 0†
Increase	51,239	2,89,613 14 0	105,316	6,80,647 12 0	63,456	23,46,602 2 0	..	22,36,187 3 0	..	..	7,156	9,579 3 0	1,003,869	56,13,682 12
Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,572	..	16,726	7,947 6 0	..	..	..	..
Percentage of increase ..	14·77	20·53	6·81	47·90	40·03	82·10	..	29·58	..	..	6·06	6·49	5·85	41·08
Percentage of decrease ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·04	..	14·28	10·00	..	..	..	..
Percentage on total of each class for 1918-19.	19·43	44·71	80·57	55·29	17·24	34·10	82·76	65·90	44·50	33·69	55·50	66·31	..	..
Percentage on total of each class for 1917-18.	18·33	49·81	81·67	50·19	12·47	26·91	87·53	73·09	49·80	37·54	50·20	62·46	..	..

*Inclusive of Rs. 1,64,323-12-0 on account of Abbreviated Addresses and exclusive of Rs. 4,34,568-15-3 on account of Debit Adjustments.
†Inclusive of Rs. 1,31,554-13-0 on account of Abbreviated Addresses and exclusive of Rs. 3,64,422-8-0 on account of Debit Adjustments.

(2) Inland Telegraphic Money Orders.

Particulars.	Express.		Ordinary.		Grand Total.	
	Number.	Telegraph charges.	Number.	Telegraph charges.	Number.	Telegraph charges.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1918-19	38,266	61,160 0 0	820,609	5,61,071 4 0	858,875	6,22,231 4 0
1917-18	32,376	39,680 6 0	816,941	4,36,535 3 0	849,317	4,76,215 9 0
Increase	5,890	21,479 10 0	3,668	1,24,536 1 0	9,558	1,46,015 11 0

(3) Foreign Telegrams.

Particulars.	State.			Private. Ordinary.			Private. Deferred.			Private. Week end.			Press.			Grand Total.		
	Number.	Words.	Indian share of value.	Number.	Words.	Indian share of value.	Number.	Words.	Indian share of value.	Number.	Words.	Indian share of value.	Number.	Words.	Indian share of value.	Number.	Words.	Indian share of value.
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
1918-19	139,018	5,638,735	10,10,815 3 0	1,494,327	26,814,909	39,08,974 14 0	448,657	7,411,433	9,76,604 2 0	57,761	837,451	28,122 8 0	36,176	4,605,133	41,494 10 0	2,175,969	45,307,691	59,76,011 8 0
1917-18	110,576	4,434,843	5,77,864 2 0	1,280,539	21,246,851	29,49,451 14 0	490,116	8,238,009	8,10,878 14 0	72,526	1,061,643	29,645 8 0	35,038	3,264,189	36,710 15 0	1,988,825	38,245,565	44,14,551 5 0
Increase	28,442	1,203,892	4,32,951 1 0	213,788	5,568,058	9,59,523 0 0	..	..	1,65,725 4 0	..	..	..	1,138	1,340,944	4,783 11 0	187,144	7,062,126	15,61,460 3 0
Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,459	826,576	..	14,765	224,192	1,523 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage of Increase	25·72	27·14	74·92	16·69	26·20	32·53		..	20·43	..	..	..	3·24	41·08	13·03	9·41	18·46	35·37
Percentage of decrease	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·45	10·03	..	20·35	21·11	8·84	..	..	..	..	..	..

N. B.—The number and value of "Deferred," "Week-end" and "Press" telegrams shown above relate only to telegrams from and to India. The number and value of *all Transit* telegrams are included under the head "Private Ordinary."

APPEN

Growth of Telegraph Department

Year.	Miles of — Cable.	Miles of — Wire in cable.	Miles of — Line, including cable.	Miles of — Wire, including cable.	Number of offices — Departmental.	Number of offices — Combined post and telegraph.	Number of offices — Total.	Number of paid telegrams — Foreign — State.	Foreign — Private.	Foreign — Press.	Inland — State.	Inland — Private.	Inland — Press.	Total State.	Total Private.	Total Press.	Grand Total.
354-55	..	..	3,256	3,314	46	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
359-60	..	..	10,589	10,911	131	..	131	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
364-65	..	..	11,258	11,157	174	..	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
369-70	..	..	13,703	21,378	190	..	190	..	43,201	..	33,403	371,921	..	39,403	415,215	..	454,618
374-75	..	..	16,155	33,947	216	..	216	1,505	100,338	..	77,226	658,522	..	78,531	754,654	4,206	837,391
379-80	..	..	20,520	52,914	262	..	262	3,272	231,237	..	290,522	1,037,330	..	293,804	1,261,207	7,350	1,562,511
384-85	..	..	25,587	75,115	254	267	521	6,088	359,352	877	286,966	1,351,818	12,996	293,054	1,711,170	13,873	2,018,097
389-90	..	..	35,279	106,360	248	632	880	5,917	438,313	3,224	403,432	2,166,856	24,789	409,380	2,605,169	28,013	3,132,571
394-95	..	..	41,618	138,526	253	1,109	1,362	6,804	564,202	3,094	585,571	3,205,353	26,202	592,375	3,769,555	29,296	4,391,226
399-00	..	..	52,909	171,049	239	1,612	1,851	11,669	816,300	6,524	702,055	4,655,527	45,326	713,724	5,471,827	51,750	6,237,301
904-05	..	..	61,684	227,749	272	1,917	2,189	16,942	990,477	8,022	801,170	7,241,710	40,024	818,112	8,232,187	48,046	9,098,345
1909-10	327	3,892	72,746	287,266	279	2,483	2,762	15,171	1,259,650	11,807	834,435	9,802,124	161,417	849,609	11,061,771	173,314	12,084,697
1910-11	416	4,062	74,828	292,001	279	2,577	2,856	16,986	185,363	14,745	989,459	10,541,418	142,257	1,006,445	11,926,781	157,002	13,090,228
1911-12	425	4,206	76,578	299,343	243	2,715	2,958	19,541	1,498,560	17,338	1,207,810	11,814,009	113,960	1,227,351	13,313,169	131,299	14,071,819
1912-13	432	8,102	78,862	311,031	255	2,860	3,115	13,144	1,571,722	21,283	1,130,721	12,525,782	186,149	1,143,865	14,097,504	207,702	15,449,071
913-14	450	8,940	81,593	321,801	249	3,147	3,396	13,593	1,620,102	21,601	1,276,738	13,485,126	176,537	1,290,331	15,105,228	201,138	16,596,697
1914-15	465	9,135	84,124	330,033	209	3,199	3,408	35,088	1,214,500	21,159	1,651,030	13,034,315	(a) 232,774	1,687,618	14,248,815	(a) 253,933	16,190,366
915-16	468	10,354	86,067	337,720	196	3,285	3,481	62,307	1,381,182	22,091	1,737,901	13,996,050	(b) 343,357	1,800,208	15,377,232	(b) 365,448	17,542,888
1916-17	492	11,310	87,180	343,487	194	3,332	3,526	84,088	1,603,427	27,079	17,41,891	14,980,720	(c) 273,640	1,825,979	16,593,147	(c) 300,719	18,719,836
1917-18	527	14,687	87,714	347,906	202	3,337	3,539	110,576	1,813,211	35,038	1,891,395	15,021,706	(e) 235,129	2,001,971	16,864,917	(e) 270,167	19,137,055
1918-19	546	18,110	87,814	357,472	185	3,368	3,557	130,018	2,000,775	36,176	2,047,950	15,878,590	(g) 225,559	2,186,968	17,879,365	(g) 261,735	20,328,068

(a) Inclusive of 80,560 State press telegrams, value Rs. 44,699.
(b) Inclusive of 150,368 State press telegrams value Rs. 75,652.
(c) Inclusive of 135,941 State press telegrams, value Rs. 72,936.
(d) Exclusive of 892 Inland O. H. M. S. telegrams, value Rs. 1,103 handed in at licensed telegraph offices.

and its operations from 1854-55 to 1918-19.

VALUE OF PAID TELEGRAMS.										NEWS-FREE AND CONCESSIONAL TELEGRAMS.		
FOREIGN.			INLAND.			TOTAL STATE.	TOTAL PRIVATE.	TOTAL PRESS.	GRAND TOTAL.	Number.	*Pro forma* value.	Year.
State.	Private.	Press.	State.	Private.	Press.							
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
..	..	..	24,050	40,760	..	24,050	40,760	..	64,810	..	..	1854-55.
..	..	..	1,15,980	4,10,210	..	1,15,980	4,10,210	..	5,26,190	..	..	1859-60.
..	..	..	1,13,818	7,92,558	..	1,13,818	7,92,558	..	9,06,376	..	10,048	1864-65.
..	2,55,253	..	1,36,760	7,38,967	..	1,36,760	9,94,220	..	11,30,980	3,595	35,490	1869-70.
11,053	5,74,675	..	2,57,315	10,73,835	..	2,68,368	16,30,690	17,820	19,16,878	7,365	1,38,670	1874-75.
49,232	9,79,809	..	11,86,636	15,32,853	..	12,35,868	24,61,164	51,498	37,48,530	3,856	1,13,073	1879-80.
52,493	12,73,315	3,998	6,63,648	14,55,286	49,347	7,16,141	27,28,601	53,285	34,98,027	1,683	29,849	1884-85.
45,244	17,38,047	18,175	9,46,586	21,99,087	79,213	9,91,830	39,37,134	97,388	50,26,352	2,464	45,303	1889-90.
56,993	19,97,375	18,678	11,52,852	31,13,170	1,02,804	12,09,845	51,10,545	1,21,482	64,41,872	6,546	1,14,572	1894-95.
80,922	21,14,782	32,286	16,63,062	42,59,729	1,57,502	17,43,984	63,74,511	1,89,788	83,08,283	9,262	1,36,767	1899-00.
1,18,023	22,22,835	42,003	15,87,734	47,46,565	93,449	17,05,757	69,69,400	1,35,452	88,10,608	10,060	1,18,791	1904-05.
54,599	21,21,235	39,173	7,71,556	54,72,633	1,68,363	8,26,155	75,93,868	2,07,536	86,27,550	217,096	1,51,793	1909-10.
63,529	24,02,704	35,368	8,78,675	57,19,954	1,53,565	9,42,204	81,22,658	1,88,933	92,53,795	277,484	2,81,147	1910-11.
68,939	25,59,726	45,936	11,10,630	64,35,934	1,43,586	11,79,569	89,95,660	1,89,522	1,03,64,751	263,110	2,72,082	1911-12.
76,758	25,30,649	37,777	9,86,200	69,37,499	1,83,011	10,62,958	94,68,148	2,20,788	1,07,51,894	315,194	2,30,383	1912-13.
74,961	24,87,124	34,529	11,71,152	74,50,496	1,97,949	12,46,113	99,37,620	2,32,478	1,14,16,211	267,392	2,52,753	1913-14.
2,69,515	22,81,934	29,796	23,79,660	73,59,952	(a) 2,03,210	26,49,175	96,41,886	(a) 2,33,006	1,25,24,067	351,293	4,56,578	1914-15.
4,98,560	25,24,380	30,000	23,39,430	79,25,254	(b) 2,67,612	28,37,990	1,04,49,634	(b) 2,97,612	1,35,35,236	586,860	6,15,187	1915-16.
4,56,765	29,47,899	32,130	26,10,968	91,63,220	(c) 2,17,154	30,67,733	1,21,11,128	(c) 2,49,284	1,54,28,145	(d) 577,856	(d) 8,98,992	1916-17.
5,77,864	37,99,976	36,711	28,30,893	1,06,20,073	(e) 2,11,557	34,08,757	1,44,20,049	(e) 2,48,268	1,80,77,074	(f) 760,732	(f) 13,09,121	1917-18.
10,10,815	49,23,702	41,495	38,01,154	1,52,62,862	(g) 2,12,189	48,11,969	2,01,86,564	(g) 2,53,684	2,52,52,217	(h) 986,875	(h) 24,27,103	1918-19.

(e) Inclusive of 96,975 State press telegrams, value Rs. 56,919.
(f) Exclusive of 5,445 Inland O. H. M. S. telegrams, value Rs. 23,615 handed in at licensed telegraph offices.
(g) Inclusive of 71,454 State press telegrams, value Rs. 49,698.
(h) Exclusive of 14,368 Inland O. H. M. S. telegrams, value Rs. 51,920 handed in at licensed telegraph offices.

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APPENDIX XVI.

Working expenses per telegram under signalling and line maintenance and average value of a paid telegram from 1900-01 to 1918-19.

Year.	Total number of paid telegrams in millions.	Total working expenses in lakhs of rupees. Line maintenance	Signalling.	Total.	Working expenses per telegram in rupees. Line maintenance	Signalling.	Total.	Average value of a paid telegram.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	No.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1900-01	6 449	16 30	61·83	78·13	·259	·958	1·211	1·437
1901 02	6 475	17·69	64·16	81·84	·273	·990	1·263	1·34[illegible]
1902-03	6 742	17 50	68·12	85 62	·259	1·011	1·269	1·28[illegible]
1903-04	7·367	17·60	70 50	88·10	·241	·964	1·205	1·160
1904-05	9·098	17 28	71·75	89·03	·190	·788	·978	·968
1905-06	10 461	17 13	79·67	96·98	·165	·762	927	·884
1906 07	11·385	18 40	86 91	105·31	·161	·763	·924	·836
1907 08	12·750	23·19	98·13	121·32	·182	·769	·951	·786
1908 09	13 007	22·45	102·12	124·57	·172	·785	·957	·748
1909-10	12 081	21 76	102·44	124·20	·180	·847	1·027	·713
1910-11	13 090	22·68	99·73	122·41	·173	·762	·935	·707
1911-12	14·072	21·16	103·90	125·06	·144	·708	·852	·706
1912-13	15·440	25·67	104 66	130·33	·139	·677	·816	·696
1913 14	16·506	22·63	115·67	138·30	·136	·697	·833	·688
1914-15	16·190	22·93	118·29	141·22	·142	·731	·873	·774
1915-16	17·542	28·25	126·44	154·69	·161	·721	·882	·774
1916-17	18·719	23·68	111·53	135·21	·127	·596	·723	·824
1917-18	19·137	22·46	105·05	127·51	·117	·549	·666	·945
1918-19	20·328	27.50	121.29	148·79	·135	·597	·732	1·242

N. B.—Charges not properly debitable to signalling are excluded. "Interest charges" are taken into account in calculating the working expenses connected with the handling of message traffic.

APPENDIX XVII.

APPENDIX

RECEIPTS, CHARGES AND GENERAL FINANCIAL

Part I.—Receipts

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	
	Rs.	Rs.
MESSAGE REVENUE —		
Telegraph Department share of gross sale of ordinary stamps	2,57,01,763	..
Receipts from other Telegraph Administrations	2,16,251	..
Receipts from Bearing State messages, River Service, etc.	69,36,523	..
Total	3,28,54,537	..
DEDUCT—		
Payments to the Indo-European Telegraph Department	3,85,968	..
Net payments to other Telegraph Administrations	67,75,043	..
Refund of overcharges and payments of delivery charges	4,14,410	..
TOTAL DEDUCTION ..	75,75,421	..
NET MESSAGE REVENUE ..	..	2,52,79,116
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE—		
Rent of wires and instruments leased to Railways and Canals	30,83,175	..
Rent of Telephones	11,92,985	..

Position of the Telegraph Department.

and Charges.

Charges.	Amount.	
(A)—Charges shown in the Telegraph Accounts.		
Control .. .. Salaries	4,69,506	..
Establishment	2,61,918	
Other charges	1,50,186	
Grain compensation allowance	2,606	
Other special items	39	
War allowance	18,900	
	9,03,155	
Add—Store Suspense Account	..	
Total Control ..	9,03,155	
Deduct—Share of establishment debitable to Telegraph Lines and Buildings.	1,11,254	
Share of establishment debitable to other Departments ..	..	
Net Control ..	..	7,91,901
Office of Account and Audit. Salaries	48,008	
Establishment	2,99,215	
Other charges	28,015	
Grain compensation allowance	768	
Other special items	— 12	
War allowance	1,428	
	3,77,422	
Deduct—Indo-European Telegraph Share of Account Establishment ..	13,860	
Share of Establishment debitable to Telegraph Lines and Buildings	27,814	
Share of Establishment debitable to other Departments	..	
Net Account and Audit ..	..	3,35,748
Presidency and District Offices. Salaries	80,069	
Establishment	57,73,608	
Other charges	28,24,086	
Grain compensation allowance	53,929	
Other special items	1,276	
War allowance	3,45,020	
Deduct—Amount chargeable to other Governments	..	
Net Presidency and District Offices ..	..	90,77,988
Stationery and Printing. Stationery supplied by Superintement, Government Printing.	1,29,311	
Stationery supplied from Central Stores	1,44,661	
Stationery purchased and manufactured in the country.	2,163	
Printing at Government presses	39,886	
Printing at jail and private presses	3,490	
Printing at Telegraph Gazette press	5,444	
Total Stationery and Printing ..	..	3,24,955
Store and Workshop Establishments. Salaries	28,524	
Establishment	1,52,033	
Other charges	42,576	
Grain compensation allowance	494	
Other special items	..	
War allowance	11,794	
	2,35,421	

RECEIPTS, CHARGES AND GENERAL FINANCIAL

Part I.—Receipts and

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	
OTHER RECEIPTS—		
Royalties from Telephone Companies	1,28,180	
Recoveries from Guarantors	1,00,516	
Sale of Books, Forms and Maps	8,948	
Sale of Telegraph Gazette	12,084	
Other Receipts	63,161	
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE ..	..	45,89,049
TOTAL RECEIPTS AS PER TELEGRAPH ACCOUNTS ..	..	2,98,68,165

Part II.—General

	Credit items	
	1917-18.	1918-19.
RECEIPTS.		
Telegraph Accounts	2,32,34,181	2,98,68,165
ADJUSTMENTS.		
(a) News free messages	4,17,681	5,28,918
(b) Concessions to French and Portuguese India, etc.	10,05,055	19,55,104
(c) Imperial share of the guarantee for working and maintaining the telegraph lines and offices at Kankar and Jagdalpur.	364	312
(d) Rent of Telegraph Buildings realised and paid to the Public Works Department.	27,806	12,724
Total ..	2,46,85,087	3,23,60,223
Less DEBIT TOTAL ..	1,27,30,656	1,47,12,321
NET SURPLUS ..	1,19,54,431	1,76,47,902

XVII—*contd.*

POSITION OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Charges—contd.

CHARGES.	AMOUNT.	
DEDUCT—Percentages realised on stores issued to other Departments ..	1,62,959	
Shares of store contingencies chargeable to Telegraph Lines and Buildings.	41,017	
Share of Workshop Establishment chargeable to manufacture ..	64,826	
Amount chargeable to other Departments	..	
Share of Workshop Contingencies chargeable to Machinery ..	44,899	
Share of repairs to plant and machinery	1,599	
NET STORE AND WORKSHOP ESTABLISHMENTS ..	..	—79,879
MAINTENANCE OF TELEGRAPH LINES. Salaries	2,69,805	
Establishment	12,49,021	
Other charges	3,88,688	
Annual Repairs to Lines, etc.	7,91,660	
Grain compensation allowance	27,542	
Other special items	217	
War allowances	1,00,598	
	28,27,531	
DEDUCT—Amount chargeable to other Departments	14,731	
Share of establishment debitable to Telegraph Lines and Buildings	1,39,068	
Share of establishment chargeable to Store Departments ..	..	
NET MAINTENANCE OF TELEGRAPH LINES	..	26,73,732
MISCELLANEOUS—(Cost of ordinary and service stamps)	..	9,511
TOTAL CHARGES AS PER TELEGRAPH ACCOUNTS	..	1,31,33,956
(B)—CHARGES NOT SHOWN IN THE TELEGRAPH ACCOUNTS BUT DEBITED TO TELEGRAPHS IN THE FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS.		
Absentee allowance	..	42,000
GRAND TOTAL ..	..	1,31,75,956

Financial Position.

	Debit items.	
	1917-18.	1918-19.
CHARGES.		
Telegraph Accounts	1,18,33,751	1,31,33,956
Finance and Revenue Accounts	47,196	42,000
ADJUSTMENTS.		
(a) Cost of repairs to Signal Office Buildings by Public Works Department	1,19,362	1,53,613
(b) Cost of repairs to Buildings other than Signal Offices by Public Works Department.	14,324	19,644
(c) Pensions	7,04,799	13,29,947
(d) Commutations of Pensions	7,293	29,116
(e) Gratuities	2,419	1,103
(f) Absentee allowances not included in the Finance and Revenue Accounts	1,512	2,942
TOTAL ..	1,27,30,656	1,47,12,321

APPENDIX XVII—*concld.*

RECEIPTS, CHARGES AND GENERAL FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Part III.—Capital outlay.

	Amount.	
	1917-18.	1918-19.
I.—Indian Expenditure—		
Telegraph Lines	5,79,804	4,85,978
Telegraph Buildings	..	1,047
Apparatus and Plant	50,733	46,841
Purchase of Stores in India	13,04,124	25,14,967
Share of Establishment charges, etc.	3,16,956	3,83,978
	22,51,617	34,32,811
DEDUCT—Credits for issue of stores to other Minor heads ..	7,30,897	6,17,221
Credits for sales and issues to other Departments ..	16,41,683	15,80,914
	—1,20,963	12,34,676
ADJUSTMENT.		
Capital cost of the works executed by the Public Works Department	2,67,509	2,98,077
TOTAL INDIAN EXPENDITURE	1,46,546	15,32,753
II.—Expenditure in England—		
Stores	26,09,439	20,78,922
Freight on English stores	1,83,036	99,789
Payments to Marconi and Company and Automatic Telephone Company.	..	..
TOTAL EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND	27,92,475	21,78,711
GRAND TOTAL	29,39,021	37,11,464

APPENDIX XVIII.

APPENDIX

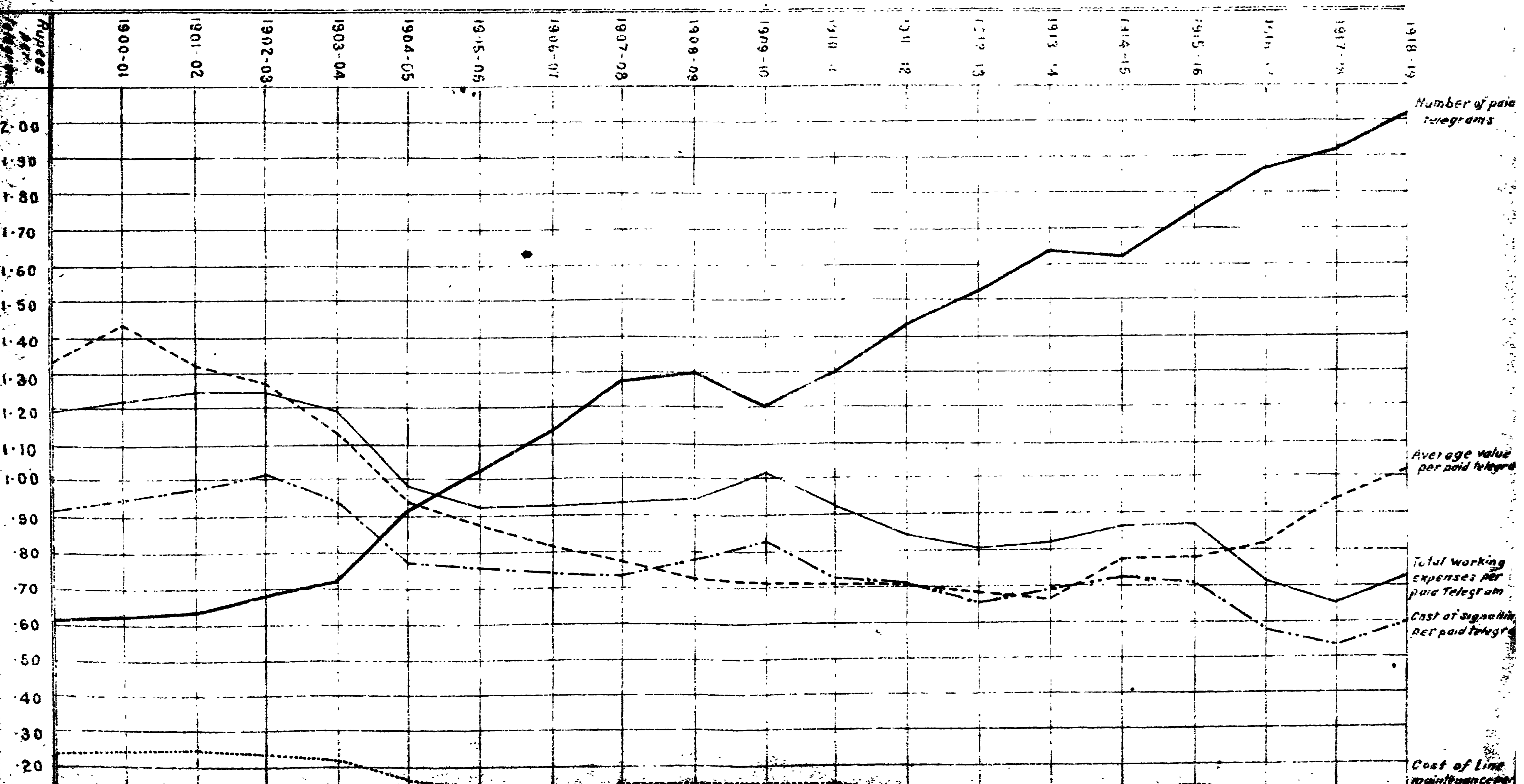
Post Office and

	Direction		Office of Accounts		Bengal and Assam		Bihar and Orissa		Bombay		Burma		Central Provinces	
	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
1. Director General of Posts and Telegraphs	1	1												..
2. Chief Engineer, Telegraphs	1	1											.	..
3. Postmasters General and Deputy Directors General of the Post Office	-	[illegible]			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4. Directors of Telegraph Engineering													.	..
5. Deputy Director General of Telegraph Traffic	1	1						.	.				..	..
6. Deputy Postmasters General (including Personal and Assistant Directors General of the Post Office)	4	4			3	[illegible]			1	1			..	
7. Deputy Postmaster General Telegraph Traffic, Superintendents, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Telegraph Offices and Assistant Director General of Telegraph Traffic	1	1					1	1	-	2	1	1	1	1
8. Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Telegraph Engineering including Superintendents of Stores, Assistant to Chief Engineer, Personal Assistant to the Director General, Chief Electrician and Assistant Electricians and officers attached to the wireless telegraphs	6	6	.										.	..
9. Superintendent of Telegraph Workshops							.						.	.
10. Superintendent of Electrical Stores and Workshops														..
11. Works Manager, Foremen and Assistant Foremen													..	.
12. Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs	.		1	1							.	.		.
13. Deputy Accountants General, Posts and Telegraphs			6	6	..	..	.		..	..	..	.	..	..
14. Assistant Accountants General, Posts and Telegraphs and Assistant Accounts Officers		..	7	7	..	..		.				.		..
15. Superintendents, Probationary Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Inspectors of Post Offices and Head Clerks to Superintendents of Post Offices	2	2	.	..	80	100	34	41	65	61	22	8	41	50
16. Assistant to the Deputy Director General, Telegraph Traffic, Assistant Postmasters General, Traffic Superintendents of Post Offices, Traffic Superintendents in charge of Agra, Rangoon, Karachi, Lahore and Delhi Telegraph Offices and Assistant Superintendents Calcutta and Bombay Telegraph Offices	1	1	.		4	6	1	1	5	[illegible]	2	3	1	1
17. Deputy Superintendents, Telegraph Engineering, Traffic and Technical including Personal Assistant to Directors, Telegraph Engineering and Deputy Superintendents employed under Superintendent of Stores	1	[illegible]			7	8	1	2	5	8	3	1	4	4
18. Postmasters including Presidency Postmasters and Deputy, Assistant, Sub, and Branch Postmasters			.		1 105	1 411	[illegible]	645	824	820	383	380	642	644
19. Extra departmental Agents (School masters, Station Masters, etc.) in charge of post offices	.				2,125	2 243	[illegible]	640	2 167	2 167	59	56	1 208	1,211
20. Signalling Establishment including Telegraph masters and Telegraphists (Technical), Telephone Supervisors and Assistant Supervisors, Inspecting Telegraph masters, Inspecting Telegraphists, Indian Inspecting Telegraphists, Military Mechanists, Military Telegraphists and Signallers (wholetime) in combined offices					617	616	70	77	841	788	334	315	220	172
21. Clerks (including Telephone operators), Accountants and all other Superior Servants of the Post Office and the Telegraph Department not referred to in the preceding items including Establishment of the Director General's Office, the Account offices, the Postal and Telegraph Workshops and the offices of the Postmasters General, Directors, Telegraph Engineering, etc.	197	207	1 893	1 931	2 928	2 830	728	729	2 614	2 795	914	929	815	842
22. Road Establishment of the Post Office including overseers, runners, boatmen, syces, coachmen, etc.					4 087	4 112	2,015	2,024	1,918	1,889	208	194	2,195	2,190
23. Postmen, village postmen, and inferior servants of the Post Office not referred to in other items	115	140	134	130	7 532	7 512	2,429	2,407	6,647	6 840	1,519	1,571	2,084	2,750
24. Telegraph Line Maintenance Establishment.	..		.					.	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Telegraph peons, messengers, in combined offices and all other inferior servants of the Telegraph Department not referred to in other items including those in administrative and combined offices.	..	..	..	.	550	533	29	27	489	603	255	263	85	86

Telegraph Staff.

Madras.		Punjab and North-West Frontier.		United Provinces.		R. M. S. Circles.		Engineering Circles.		Telegraph Stores and Workshops.		Officers on deputation.		Total.	
1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
1	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	14	17
2	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	27	1	1	11	7	42	41
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	1	2	8	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
75	92	86	87	65	65	119	117	..	..	..	..	27	30	625	705
1	5	5	6	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	25	22
9	6	5	4	8	6	..	..	48	60	6	5	12	11	112	120
1,053	1,051	948	973	913	916	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	66	6,865	6,921
2,541	2,574	2,330	2,300	1,477	1,477	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,550	12,668
552	582	500	490	306	385	..	..	130	129	1	1	215	317	3,871	3,902
2,072	2,226	1,848	1,926	1,495	1,545	3,900	4,111	166	172	126	125	368	360	20,024	20,718
3,290	3,318	2,412	2,588	2,068	2,142	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	18,168	18,467
6,698	6,733	5,081	5,160	5,880	5,854	1,777	1,764	..	..	..	..	27	20	40,521	41,083
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,575	2,645	..	..	321	314	2,886	2,959
288	290	381	384	205	211	..	..	200	204	77	73	..	1	2,559	2,725
[illegible]	16,981	13,506	13,923	12,464	12,610	5,799	5,995	3,146	3,240	219	213	1,041	1,140	108,324	110,372

DIAGRAM SHEWING FOR EACH YEAR, FROM 1900–01 TO 1918–919 THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PAID TELEGRAMS, THE WORKING EXPENSES AND THE AVERAGE VALUE OF A TELEGRAM.



Cotton crop in Foreign Countries.—From information specially obtained from the United States of America and Egypt it appears that according to the cotton forecast published on October 2, 1919, estimates for the United States of America are 32,390,000 acres and 13,370,000 bales of 400 lbs. The area and yield of the Egyptian cotton crop of 1919-20 are reported to be 1,629,000 acres and 1,434,000 bales of 400 lbs.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1919.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th November 1919.

SPECIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 3205.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following telegraphic correspondence with the Secretary of State for India :—

Dated Simla, the 26th September 1919.

From—The Viceroy,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

Following Resolution carried unanimously in Imperial Legislative Council on 10th September :—

" This Council requests the Governor-General in Council—

(*a*) to convey to the King-Emperor the humble message of the people of India assuring him of their enthusiastic and loyal devotion and allegiance to His Majesty's person and throne and tendering their warm congratulations on the conclusion of a victorious peace ;

(*b*) to convey to His Majesty's Naval, Military and Air Forces, British and Indian, including the Royal Indian Marine and the members of the Mercantile Marine, the grateful appreciation and heartfelt thanks of India's citizens for their pre-eminently valuable services and heroic deeds of daring, endurance, skill and cheerful sacrifice which have enabled the British Empire and its allies to crush Prussian Militarism and autocracy and inaugurate an era of orderly progressive Self-Government on a truly democratic basis under the guidance and protection of a League of Nations ;

(c) to convey to His Majesty's Civil Services, especially to the officers and men employed in the Munitions, Railway and Post and Telegraphs Departments, the sincere thanks of the country for their untiring energy and zeal and supreme devotion to duty during a prolonged and trying period of more than four years of active warfare."

Governor-General of India in Council strongly recommends that necessary steps may be taken for communicating Resolution to His Majesty and all concerned at Home if you see no objection. Papers will follow.

Dated London, the 24th October 1919.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Viceroy.

I have laid the message of the Legislative Council before His Majesty the King-Emperor, who desires me to request that you will convey to Members of Council an expression of the pleasure and satisfaction with which he has accepted their congratulations on the conclusion of a victorious peace, and their inspiring assurance of loyalty. By His Majesty's Command I have communicated the message to the Prime Minister, and to Parliament, to ensure that the terms of its generous appreciation reached all to whom they extend, and I am authorised to ask that you will express the deep admiration felt by this country at large for the great services rendered by India in the prosecution of the war, and for the successful heroism of her soldiers and sustained co-operation of her citizens in efforts which have brought the great struggle to a triumphant conclusion.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

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No. 45.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1919.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th November, 1919.

No. 97.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. John Hullah of his office of Additional Member of the Indian Legislative Council.

No. 98.—For the purposes of section 63 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, c. 61), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor

General, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Reginald Arthur Mant, C.S.I., being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, in the said Act, referred to as the Indian Legislative Council.

No. 99.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation of the Hon'ble Mr. J. T. Marten of his office of Additional Member of the Indian Legislative Council.

H. M. SMITH,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 4th November, 1919.

No. 1788.—In continuation of the Home Department Notification no. 1658, dated the 21st October 1919, it is hereby notified that the following further amendments has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India in Council in rule (*iv*) of the rules for the nomination of Indians to the Indian Civil Service which were published in the Home Department notification no. 1278, dated the 5th September 1919:—

After "Mayo College, Ajmer," *add* "or the Diploma of the Aitchison Chiefs' College at Lahore."

W. S. MARRIS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 4th November, 1919.

No. 4694-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions shall be made to the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 318-D., dated the 16th January 1917, as subsequently amended, applying certain enactments to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, namely:—

After entries Nos. 5, 14 and 19 respectively, the following shall be *inserted*, namely :—

(1) 5-A. The Hindu Widows' Re-marriage Act, 1856 (XV of 1856).	
(2) 14-A. The Indian Divorce Act (IV of 1869).	1. The provisions of the Act as applied shall be applicable only to persons to whom the Special Marriage Act, 1872 (III of 1872), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, applies, and to persons not being British subjects who profess the Christian religion. 2. The definition of "High Court" in section 3 (1) shall be omitted.
(3) 19-A. The Special Marriage Act, 1872 (III of 1872).	In section 17, *after* the words "The Indian Divorce Act," the words "as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore" shall be *added*.

R. E. HOLLAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 3rd November, 1919.

No. 1943-F.E.—Mr. A. A. L. Parsons, I.C.S., has been appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the 23rd October 1919.

No. 1944-F.E.—Mr. C. W. C. Carson, Accountant General, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for 1 month, with effect from the 16th October 1919.

No. 1945-F.E.—Mr. C. P. Gorwala, a Senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant-General, Bombay, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 16th October 1919, and until further orders.

No. 1946-F.E.—Khan Bahadur Mr. Muhammad Hasan Khan has been appointed Additional Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, with effect from the 1st November 1919.

No. 1948-F.E.—The services of Mr. H. K. Briscoe, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, with effect from the 1st November 1919.

The 6th November, 1919.

No. 1968-F.E.—Lala Nathu Lal, a Senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant General, Punjab, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 12th October 1919, and until further orders.

No. 1969-F.E.—Rai Bahadur Motilal Ganguli, Issue Officer, Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, has been granted privilege leave for 2 months, with effect from the 26th October 1919.

Mr. Tinkari Mukherji, a Superintendent in the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, has been appointed to officiate as Issue Officer in that office, with effect from the 26th October 1919 and during the absence on leave of Rai Bahadur Moti Lal Ganguli.

No. 1970-F.E.—Mr. Hari Das Ganguli, a Senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant General, United Provinces, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 26th October 1919, and until further orders.

No. 1971-F.E.—Rai Sahib S. C. Banerji, Senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant General, Central Revenues, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 20th October 1919 and until further orders.

The 7th November, 1919.

No. 1979-F.E.—Mr R. Waterfield, Officiating Accountant General, Central Provinces, has been granted combined leave for 6 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 5 months 12 days and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 15th October 1919.

Mr. A. C. Badenoch, I.C.S., has been appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Central Provinces, with effect from the 15th October 1919.

No. 1980-F.E.—Mr. M. K. Ghatak has been appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Central Revenues, with effect from the 21st August 1919.

Mr. R. Waterfield has been appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Central Provinces, with effect from the 21st August 1919.

E. M. COOK,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th November, 1919.

No. 30.—Mr. L. W. Lewis, Superintending Engineer, Burma, is appointed to officiate as a Chief Engineer, with effect from the 3rd November 1919 during the absence of Mr. C. H. Wollaston on combined leave, and until further orders.

F. C. ROSE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Simla, the 4th November, 1919.

No. 1766-36.—Mr. E. Sewell, M.R.C.V.S., has been appointed to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th October 1919, and is posted to the Punjab Veterinary College.

FORESTS.

The 3rd November, 1919.

No. 1112-225-6.—In this Department's Notification No. 736-225-4, dated the 8th August 1919, regarding Mr. C. J. Van Haeften, Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, *for* the words "with effect from the 21st July 1919 and until further orders" *substitute* "from the forenoon of the 20th July 1919 to the afternoon of the 19th September 1919."

No. 1115.

The 3rd November, 1919.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

As a result of their examination, in consultation with local Governments and Administrations, of the proposals of the Public Services Commission regarding the Imperial Forest Service, the Government of India recently addressed His Majesty's Secretary of State for India on the subject of the pay which, in their opinion, should be fixed for members of that service in order to maintain its efficiency. The Secretary of State has now sanctioned the following revised scales of pay for present and future members of the service:—

(*a*) *For Assistant and Deputy Conservators*—

	Rs.	
In the 1st year of service	450	per mensem.
" 2nd "	500	"
" 3rd "	550	"
" 4th "	600	"
" 5th "	650	"
" 6th "	700	"
" 7th "	750	"
" 8th "	800	"
" 9th "	850	"
" 10th "	1,000	"
" 11th "	1,050	"
" 12th "	1,100	"
" 13th "	1,150	"
" 14th "	1,200	"
" 15th "	1,250	"
" 16th "	1,300	"
" 17th "	1,350	"
" 18th "	1,400	"
" 19th "	1,450	"
" 20th "	1,500	"
" 21st "	1,500	"
" 22nd "	1,500	"
" 23rd "	1,600	"

(i) Officers drawing Rs. 650 a month, or less, will be styled "Assistant Conservators," those drawing Rs. 700 and upwards will rank as "Deputy Conservators."

(ii) Until he has passed the examinations prescribed in Article 40 of the Forest Department Code, an Assistant Conservator may not draw pay at a higher rate than Rs. 550. On passing the examinations he will resume drawing pay under the time scale at the rate to which his length of service entitles him.

(iii) A local Government or Administration is authorized to stop the incremental rise of pay of any officer whose work, in its opinion, is not of a satisfactory nature.

(iv) No officer will be permitted to draw more than Rs. 850 a month until he is declared by the local Government to be fit to hold one of the heaviest major charges in the province in which he is serving. This will apply only to officers who may draw Rs. 850 per mensem or less under the new scale.

(b) *For Conservators*—

It has been decided to abolish the system of payment by grades, and to establish in its place an incremental scale, commencing on Rs. 1,750 and rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 2,000.

Permanent service only will count for increments.

(c) *For Chief Conservators*—

The former fixed pay has been altered to an incremental scale commencing at Rs. 2,500 and rising by annual increments of Rs. 125 to Rs. 2,750.

Permanent service only will count for increments.

(d) *For the Inspector General*—

The pay of the Inspector General of Forests has been fixed at Rs. 3,250.

The orders contained in this Resolution will have effect from the 27th July 1919.

Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution, with copies of the telegrams* to and from the Secretary of State, be forwarded, for information and guidance, to the local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, the Inspector General of Forests and the Accountant General, Central Revenues.

* To His Majesty's Secretary of State, dated April 16th, 1919.
From His Majesty's Secretary of State, dated July 24th, 1919.
To His Majesty's Secretary of State, dated September 11th, 1919.
From His Majesty's Secretary of State, dated October 15th, 1919.

Madras.	Central Provinces.
Bombay.	Coorg.
Bengal.	Ajmer.
United Provinces.	Baluchistan.
Punjab.	North-West Frontier Province.
Burma.	Superintendent, Port Blair.
Bihar and Orissa.	Delhi.
Assam.	

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to the Finance Department, for information, and that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India.

The 5th November, 1919.

No. 1122-76-17.—In continuation of this Department Notification No. 958, dated 23rd September 1919, Mr. W. F. Perrée, C.I.E., Conservator of Forests, Officiating President, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, is confirmed in that post, with effect from the 1st September 1919.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Simla, the 8th November, 1919.

No. 9216.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Notification in this Department No. 7822, dated the 27th September 1919, as subsequently amended :—

(i) From the third proviso of the preamble, *delete* the words "kerosene oil."

(ii) From the Schedule *delete* the words "(A) Kerosene oil."

No. 9291.—The following extract from the Board of Trade Journal, dated the 2nd October 1919, is published for general information :—

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

EXPORT SECTION.

TRADING WITH LATE ENEMY AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

The following notes on trading conditions as affected by the raising of the blockade, the authorisation of the resumption of trade with Germany and other countries, and the removal of United Kingdom import restrictions, are published by the Board of Trade for the information of British traders. These notes supersede those published in July last as Parliamentary Return "Cmd. 274."

During the war it has been necessary to prohibit all trading with the enemy; but with the conclusion of peace with Germany the necessity for this prohibition has ceased. It may be expected that there will be a considerable demand in the late enemy countries for all kinds of goods; as this market is now open to all the world, it is no part of the policy of His Majesty's Government to discourage British traders from competing therein, and it is desirable that British traders should make every effort to secure a proper footing in Central Europe.

I.—GERMANY.

Exports.—Any goods may be sent to Germany without licence, except goods on Lists "A" and "B" of prohibited exports. Applications for export licences in respect of goods included in those lists should be addressed to the Export Licence Department, 1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1. It is understood that at present the import of all goods into unoccupied Germany is subject to import licence, for which the German consignee has to make application to the competent authority in Berlin.

Imports.—Any goods may be imported from Germany, and paid for, without licence, except goods whose importation from *all* foreign countries is prohibited. Import prohibitions now apply only to a small number of goods, a list of which will be found in the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 28th August, 1919.

Other transactions.—Other transactions of a commercial or financial nature with firms in Germany are permissible without further licence, provided they do not involve any of the following matters, namely :—

(a) the payment of money arising out of pre-war transactions;

(b) the delivery of or dealing with property held in this country for persons in Germany since before the outbreak of war;

(c) the transfer of securities by or on behalf of a person in Germany;

(d) the allotment or transfer of securities issued by a company to or for the benefit of a German subject;

(e) the transfer of any debt or other obligation due to a person in Germany.

It should, of course, be understood that, as regards the financing of transactions, traders must make the best arrangements they can, and, in case of uncertainty as to the best mode of procedure, they should consult their bankers.

II.—THE TERRITORIES PREVIOUSLY INCLUDED IN THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DOMINIONS.

The British regulations are the same as those set out above in the case of Germany, except that List "D" applies in the case of exports to Austria and Jugo-Slavia.

III.—TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Except that List "D" of prohibited exports applies to Turkey, and Lists "D" and "E" to Bulgaria, the British regulations are the same as for Germany.

IV.—NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, HOLLAND AND SWITZERLAND.

It is no longer necessary to obtain certificates from Importing Associations in these countries, or to procure other forms of guarantee, or to consign goods to such Associations. Export licences, for which application should be made to the Export Licence Department at the address given above, are required only for goods on Lists "A" and "B" of prohibited exports.

V.—POLAND, FINLAND, ESTHONIA, LETTLAND, LITHUANIA.

So far as British regulations are concerned, there are no special restrictions on trade with these countries, but as in the case of other foreign countries export licences are required for goods on Lists " A " and " B " and general prohibitions of import apply to these as to other countries.

Further information regarding the export of goods to the above and other countries will be found in the " List of Export Prohibited Goods," which is published fortnightly by the Export Licence Department of the Board of Trade, 1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1.

Consular Certificates of Origin and Interest.—These certificates are no longer required for goods imported into this country.

Declarations of Ultimate Destination and Disclosure of Names of Consignees.—These declarations will no longer be required to be made in respect of exports from the United Kingdom, and disclosure of the name of the consignee on Bills of Lading or Shipping Manifests in unnecessary, except in a limited number of cases where the Export Licence Department may continue to specify on an export licence the name of the consignee.

No. 9295.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 10th October 1919, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information :—

BOARD OF TRADE,
EXPORT LICENCE DEPARTMENT,
1, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE BUILDINGS,
WESTMINSTER, S. W. 1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c., 10TH OCTOBER 1919.

This List cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to the above date.

	PAGE.
List A. and B.	2164
List C.	2167
List D. and E.	2168
Open General Licences for Exports :	
APPENDIX No. 1	2168
General Information with regard to Export Regulations to certain countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean ...	2170
Trade with Germany and Austria-Hungary	2174
Transhipment in the United Kingdom	2175

This consolidated " List of Export Prohibited Goods " is amended and issued fortnightly Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2*s*. 6*d*. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2*d*. per copy for each month up to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Export Licence Department, Board of Trade.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Application Form A. for Licence to Export.

The Export Licence Department, having regard to the circumstances now existing, and subject to any further notification which it may hereafter become necessary to make, notifies Exporters that answers need only be given to the undermentioned questions which are set forth in the above-mentioned form of application.

(*a*) Full name and address of consignor.
(*b*) Name and address of person or company to whom the licence is to be sent.
(*c*)—1. Proposed date of despatch of goods.
2. Port of intended shipment in this country or post office of despatch.
(*d*) Prospective port and country to which the goods are to be exported.
(*e*) Route by which the goods are to be forwarded to ultimate destination.
(*f*) Full name and address of consignee abroad.
(*k*) State whether previous application has been made for all or part of the consignment, &c.
(*l*) Full description of goods—quantity, weight, value, number and description of packages and the shipping marks.
(*t*) Any special reasons in support of your request for a licence to export these goods.

Instructions Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9 and 12 on page 4 of Application Form A. are now cancelled.

P. S.—Should it be desired that in any exceptional case an answer should be given to any questions set forth in the Application Form but not appearing above, a notification will be addressed to the applicant concerned after the receipt of the relative application.

Application Form B. for General Licences.

The use of Application Form B. for making application for licence to export goods in several consignments over a certain period is no longer necessary. Form A. can now be used when making application for either specific or general licence, provided that if a general licence is required a statement to that effect is endorsed on the Application Form A.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to :—

The Controller, Export Licence Department,
1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings,
Westminster, S. W. 1.

List A. and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited by the Royal Proclamation of the 10th May, 1917, as amended by Orders of Council of the 22nd June, 1917, the 13th July, 1917, the 14th August, 1917, the 28th August, 1917, the 18th October, 1917, the 27th November, 1917, the 18th December, 1917, the 22nd January, 1918, the 8th February, 1918, the 26th February, 1918, the 8th March, 1918, the 12th April, 1918, the 25th April, 1918, the 14th May, 1918, the 11th June, 1918, the 2nd July, 1918, the 30th July, 1918, the 6th August, 1918, the 27th August, 1918, the 1st October, 1918, the 15th October, 1918, the 19th November, 1918, the 29th November, 1918, the 6th December, 1918, the 13th December, 1918, the 20th December, 1918, the 24th December, 1918, the 27th December, 1918, the 3rd January, 1919, the 7th January, 1919, the 10th January, 1919, the 17th January, 1919, the 24th January, 1919, the 31st January, 1919, the 7th February, 1919, the 14th February, 1919, the 21st February, 1919, the 28th February, 1919, the 7th March, 1919, the 14th March, 1919, the 21st March, 1919, the 28th March, 1919, the 4th April, 1919, the 11th April, 1919, the 15th April, 1919, the 25th April, 1919, the 2nd May, 1919, the 9th May, 1919, the 16th May, 1919, the 30th May, 1919, the 20th June, 1919, and the 8th July, 1919, to be exported from the United Kingdom to the following destinations, *viz.* :—

List A. and B.—Goods marked (**A**) to All Destinations.

Goods marked (**B**) to All Ports and Destinations Abroad other than Ports and Destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates.

A licence is required to export goods marked (**A**) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (**B**) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (**B**) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited ; (14-8-17).

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 2169.)

(B) Aircraft other than balloons, of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft; (20-6-19). (*See*, however, page 2169.)

Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia; (19-1-17) (22-1-18) (6-8-18) (24-1-19).

(A)*Animals, living, for food ; (12-12-16).

(A)*Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war ; (8-1-15).

Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.

(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.

B.

Bacon, *see* Meat.

Bags, *see* Nitrate.

Banknotes, *see* Notes.

(A) Barley and barley meal ; (11-2-18).

(B) Barographs, suitable for aircraft ; (6-12-18).

(A) Basic slag ; (23-10-16).

(A) Bayonets and their component parts.

(A) Beans of all kinds, including haricots ; (12-12-16) (27-11-17). (*See*, however, Appendix No. 1.)

(A) Bean flour and meal.

(A) Boats and craft ; (10-5-17) (18-12-17).

Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.

(A) Bread.

Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.

(B) Bristles, of European origin ; (26-6-16) (8-3-18) (2-7-18) (17-1-19).

(A) Buckwheat ; (12-12-16).

Bullion, *see* Gold.

(A) Butter.

C.

(A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following :—

Calf meal ;

---

*Application for licence to export live stock should be made on application form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

Coconut and poonac cake ;
Compound cakes and meal ;
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal ;
Gluten meal or gluten feed ;
Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal;
Hemp seed cake and meal ;
Husk meal ;
Linseed cake and meal ;
Locust bean meal ;
Maize germ meal ;
Maize meal and flour :
Meat meal ;
Palm nut cake and meal ;
Poppy seed cake and meal ;
Rape seed or colza seed cake and meal;
Sesame seed cake and meal ;
Soya bean cake and meal ;
Sunflower seed cake and meal ;
Whale cake.

Calf meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

(A) Calfskins.

(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.

(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.

(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (*See* however, page 2169.)

Castings, *see* Armour Plates.

Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.

Cattle foods patent and proprietary, *see* Patent.

Cattle hides, *see* Hides.

Caustic Potash, *see* Potash.

(A) Cement for building and engineering purposes ; (14-5-18). (*See*, however, Appendix No. 1.)

(A) Cheese.

(A) Chicory ; (30-3-17) (27-11-17).

(A) Chick peas ; (12-12-16).

(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal ; (27-11-17).

(A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except solvent naphtha, cresylic acid and mixtures containing cresylic acid), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives; (26-7-16) (29-11-18) (20-12-18).

(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations ; (17-11-16).

Coconut cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.

(A) Cocoa, raw, and manufactures thereof, except cocoa butter and cocoa powder ; (19-2-17) (20-12-18).

(B) Cocoa butter ; (20-12-18).

(A) Cocoa husks ; (19-2-17).

(A) Cocoa shells ; (19-2-17).

(A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil; (4-4-19).

(A) Coffee ; (19-2-17). (*See*, however, Appendix No. 1.)

Coin, *see* Gold ; Silver.

(A) Coke and manufactured fuel ; (18-12-17).

Combings, *see* Malt.

Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar ; (12-3-17) (14-3-19).

Corn offals; *see* Offals.

Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal ; *see* Cakes and Meals.

Cows, bulls, etc.; *see* Animals.

Craft; *see* Boats.

Culms; *see* Malt.

D.

(A) Dari.

Dhol; *see* Gram.

Distillers' grains; *see* Grains, &c.

(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.

(A) *Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.

E.

Earth nut cake and meal; *see* Cakes and Meals.

(A) Eggs in shells.

Engines; *see* Aeroplane.

Equipment web; *see* Web.

(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot ; (10-5-17) (12-4-18) (15-10-18).

(A) Explosives *see*, however, page 2169 (19-11-18) (15-4-19).

F.

Fats, edible; *see* Oils.

(A) Feeding stuffs containing molasses ; (21-2-19).

(A) Firearms and their component parts ; (8-2-18) (29-11-18). (*See*, however, page 2169.)

(A) Fish, except the following tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats and herrings and crayfish ; (27-12-18) (30-5-19).

(A) Salmon, tinned.

(A) Flax, raw.

Flour, *see* Bean ; Lentil ; Malt ; Maize, Pea ; Rice ; Rye ; Wheat.

Foodstuffs; *see* specific headings.

Forage and food which may be used for animals; *see* specific headings as, *e.g.*, Beans ; Cakes ; Hay ; Oats ; &c.

(A) Forage; green.

(A) Fruit and fruit preserves, except olives ; and except the following fresh fruit which may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted :—

Apricots, grape fruit, green figs, grapes, peaches, pears, pineapples, nectarines, imported plums (South African), and imported melons; (29-9-16) (15-1-17) (19-2-17) (10-1-19).

Fuel, manufactured ; *see* Coke.

G.

(A) Game.

Gluten meal, or gluten feed ; *see* Cakes and Meals.

(A) Gold, coin and bullion.

*The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted :—

Dolly dyes.	Drummer dyes.
Diamond dyes.	Dixon's home dyes.
Maypole dyes.	

(A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers'; (12-12-16).
(A) Gram or dhol; (12-12-16).
(A) Green forage; (12-12-16).
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof; (10-5-17).
Ground nut, or earth nut cake and meal; see Cakes and Meals.
(A) Guanos, except whale guano; (2-2-17) (3-1-19).
Guns; *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine.

H.

Haricots; *see* Beans.
(A) Hay.
(A) Heliographs and their component parts; (2-7-18).
Hempseed cake and meal; *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle; (28-2-19) (8-7-19).
Horses; *see* Animals.
Hosiery needles; *see* Needles.
Husk meal; *see* Cakes and Meals.

I.

(A) Indigo, synthetic; (6-8-18).
Iron (1-5-17) the following:—
Castings; *see* Armour plates.
(A) Pig.
(A) Scrap.

J.

(A) Jute, raw and carded; (12-3-17).

L.

(A) Lard of all kinds and imitation lard; (19-2-17) (10-5-17).
Latch needles; *see* Needles.
(A) Lentil flour and meal
Lime phosphate; *see* Phosphate Rock.
Linseed cake and meal; *see* Cakes and Meals.
Livestock; *see* Animals.
Locust bean meal; *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Lupin seed; (12-12-16).

M.

(A) Machine guns, mountings, for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
(A) Maize; (12-12-16).
(A) Maize germs; (12-12-16).
Maize germ meal; *see* Cakes and Meals.
Maize meal and flour; *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings; (12-12-16).
(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash; (2-1-17) (31-1-19).
(A) Margarine; (19-2-17).
Meals; *see* Barley; Bean; Cakes; Lentil; Pea; Rye; Wheat.
(A) Meat of all kinds, except turtle meat, horse flesh and except tinned or potted meat, other than tinned bacon and tinned ham; (19-2-17) (7-2-19).
Meat meal; *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Mica block, mica sheets, and mica splittings; (22-6-17) (27-11-17).
Middlings; *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Milk, condensed or preserved; (15-4-19).
Mill dust and screenings; *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Millet; (12-12-16).
(B) Mines and their component parts.

Molasses; *see* Feeding Stuffs.

N.

(A) Needles, hosiery machine, latch; (23-10-16) (18-10-17) (29-11-18).
(A) Nicotine and its compounds; (6-8-18).
(B) Nitrate bags; (17-1-19).
*Notes of the Bank of France; (27-8-18).
(A) Notes, Russian rouble; (26-2-18).
Nuts; *see* Ground Nut; Oleaginous.

O.

(A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
(A) Sharps.
(A) Oils and fats, edible, including blends of two or more edible oils or fats, except the following (which come under List C.):—
Hemp seed oil;
Kapoc seed oil;
Maize oil;
Morah seed oil;
Niger seed oil;
Olive oil;
Poppy seed oil;
Rape seed oil;
Shea butter;
Sunflower oil;
Dripping;
Premier jus;
(7-3-19) (28-3-19).
Oil, cod liver; *see* Cod Liver Oil.
(A) Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products of all kinds; (12-3-17) (27-11-17).
(A) Oleo-margarine; (19-2-17).
(A) Onions.
(A) Opium and its preparations.
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance; *see* Cannon; Carriages.

P.

Palmnut cake and meal; *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.
(A) Pea flour and meal.
(A) Peas; other than split peas; (2-2-17) (25-4-19).
(A) Periscopes and their component parts; (10-5-17).
(A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina; (2-2-17).
(A) Pigeon peas; (12-12-16).
Pistols; *see* Firearms.
Pollard; *see* Offals of Corn.
Poonac cake; *see* Cakes and Meals.
Poppy seed cake, and meal; *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances; (19-2-17) (17-1-19).

***Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.**

(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate ; (22-6-17).
(B) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Potatoes.
(A) Poultry; (4-7-16) (29-9-16) (19-2-17).
Preserves, *see* Fruit.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.

Q.

(A) Quinine sulphate ; (20-6-19).

R.

(A) Range-finders and their component parts.
Rapeseed, or colza seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes.
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Rice and rice flour ; (21-3-19).
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
(A) Rye, rye flour and meal.

S.

Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
(A) Sausages, except tinned sausages ; (2-2-17) (7-2-19).
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
Scrap metal, *see* Iron ; Steel.
(B) Searchlights, and their component parts ; (1-5-17).
Seeds, *see* Lupin ; Mustard, Beans, Peas and Cereals mentioned by name.
Seeds, oleaginous, *see* Oleaginous.
(A) Semolina.
Sesame seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
Sheep, *see* Animals.
Signalling apparatus, *see* Submarine.
(A) Silver coin, British ; (12-4-18) (29-11-18) (30-5-19).
Skins, *see* Calf ; Hides.
Soya bean cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
(A) Steel, scrap ; (1-5-17) (10-5-17).
(B) Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet ; (10-5-17) (14-3-19) ; *see also* Confectionery.
Sunflower seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Superphosphates.
(A) Swords and their component parts.

T.

(A) Tea other than green tea ; (28-6-16) (19-2-17) (2-7-18) (14-2-19) (28-2-19).
(A) Tomatoes, fresh ; (8-7-19).
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(B) Torpedo nets.
(B) Torpedo tubes.

U.

(A) Uniform clothing, naval, military and Air Force ; (15-10-18) (7-3-19).

V.

Vegetables, *see* Onions ; Potatoes ; Tomatoes.
Venison, *see* Game.
(A) Vessels ; (18-12-17).

W.

(B) Web equipment.
(A) Whalebone ; (1-5-17).
Whale cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Whale fins ; (1-5-17).
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
(A) Whisky.

Wool and Woollen Goods :—

(A) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof ; (8-9-16) (18-10-17).
(*See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
(A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof ; (18-10-17).
(A) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof ; (18-10-17).
(A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof ; (18-10-17).

Y.

Yarns, *see* Wool.
(A) Yeast ; (8-9-16) (22-6-17) (28-2-19).

LIST C.

By Order of Council dated 1st October, 1918, as amended by Order of Council of the 24th December, 1918, the 7th January, 1919, the 7th February, 1919, the 11th February, 1919, the 28th February, 1919, the 11th April, 1919, the 29th April, 1919, and the 16th May, 1919, ALL GOODS [other than (1) printed matter and (2) personal effects accompanied by their owners] are prohibited from export to All Destinations in European Russia (except Russian ports on the Black Sea) and in other Foreign Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, except France and French Possessions, Italy and Italian Possessions, Belgium, Portugal, Greece, Serbia, Roumania, Iceland and the Faroe Islands, Spain, Morocco, Palestine and Syria as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive, Czecho-Slovakia, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg and the portions of Austria-Hungary in the

occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments, Occupied Rhineland territory, and to all Ports in any such Foreign Countries.

LIST C comprises **ALL GOODS** not included in List A or B, excepting the following goods, which may be exported without licence :—

(1) Printed matter;

(2) Personal effects accompanied by their owners.

In addition to the above countries, trading is permitted with the following countries, to which List C goods may be exported without licence (*see*, however, Lists D and E, below) :—

Turkey, Bulgaria, Russian Black Sea ports, Austria-Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, and Arabia.

Goods on List C may also be exported to the following countries without licence (*see* page 2170): —

Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Esthonia, Finland, Germany, Lettland, Lithuania, and Poland.

List D.

By Order of Council dated 21st March, 1919, as amended by Order of Council of the 11th April, 1919, the 15th April, 1919, and the 9th May, 1919, the following goods on List D* are prohibited from export to Turkey, Bulgaria, ports on the Black Sea (not including Roumanian ports), Austria-Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, and Arabia.

Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

Armour plates.

Armoured motor-cars.

Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their component parts.

Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.

Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.

Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.

Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war, and their component parts.

Explosives specially prepared for use in war.

Field-glasses.

Gases for war purposes.

Guns and machine guns.

Gun mountings.

Limbers, military wagons of all descriptions.

Harness or horse equipment of a military character.

Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.

Mines, submarines and their component parts.

Projectiles, charges, cartridges and grenades of all kinds and their component parts.

Range-finders and their component parts.

Searchlights and their component parts.

Submarine sound signalling apparatus.

Materials for wireless telegraphs.

Torpedoes.

Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

LIST E.

In addition to the goods contained in List D, the following goods on List E* are prohibited from export to Bulgaria.

All articles for use in transportation on land.

Saddle or pack animals, vehicles, motor-cars, bicycles, and their component parts.

Locomotives and rolling stock.

Telegraphs and telephones and their component parts, and materials for use therewith.

APPENDIX No. 1.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on List C (*see* page 2167) are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Beans, imported, other than Soya, Locust or Chinese horse beans.

Bird seed.

Blanc-mange powder.

* Many goods on the above Lists are already on List A or B.

Cake mixture.
Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cement for building and engineering purposes.
Chillies.
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.
Coffee, the following varieties :—
Pernambuco.
West African.
Liberian.
Rio.
Bahia.
Victorian.
Custard powder.
Dates.
Gloy.
Horseflesh.
Koffio.
Lactol.
Lactogol.
Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.
Marmite.
Mincemeat and mince pies.
Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Paisley flour.
Paint, other than gold paint.
" Phosto " animal food.
Pudding powder.
Puddings.
Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bonâ-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all non-enemy destinations, and to enemy territory with which trade is now permitted (*see* page 2167). Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bonâ-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF EXPLOSIVES, DOUBLE-BARRELLED GUNS, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of cartridges, charges, &c., industrial explosives, double-barrelled guns and sporting rifles, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department :—

British Possessions and Protectorates.
French Possessions and Protectorates.
United States of America.
South America.
Africa.
Japan and Korea.
Asiatic Russia.
France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

The issue of this licence does not relieve exporters from the necessity of obtaining import permits from the country of destination in cases where local regulations render such a course necessary.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :—" Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

GENERAL INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO EXPORT REGULATIONS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND ON THE MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

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Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D except as provided in Note (iii), page 2173. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Arabia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D (except as indicated in note (iii) page 2173).

See page 2173.

Asia Minor (*see* Turkey).

Austria, Hungary.

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D (except as indicated in note (iii), page 2173).

Goods may be exported *viâ* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria. Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, *see* notes applicable to those countries.

See also page 2173.

Belgium.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Belgian import licences are required in respect of arms of all kinds, sugar, wheat (grain and flour) and coal.

Bulgaria.

Licences are required for goods on Lists A, B, D and E. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on Lists D and E except as provided in Note (v).

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czecho-Slovakia (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czecho-Slovakia*).

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *viâ* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czechoslovak Government's Trade Office, Welserhans 12, Schaarsteinwegsbrucke, Hamburg, for further transhipment to the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg Office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that Office Goods may also be exported *viâ* any other available route.

All shipments to Czechoslovakia are subject to Import Licences issued by the Import and Export Commission in Prague. Applications have to be made be consignees.

Denmark.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

No certificates from the Danish Associations need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Danish import prohibition.

Esthonia (principal port—Reval).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. The support of the Esthonian Legation is no longer required.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters should instruct their consignees to obtain any import licence that may be necessary.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France.

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that French import licences are required for many classes of goods. Full information may be obtained from the French Customs Office, Bank Buildings, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2

Germany.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

An import licence is required for the importation into unoccupied Germany of goods other than newspapers, periodicals, books, and foodstuffs. Before goods other than those mentioned are despatched, therefore, the sender should apply to the Imperial Commissary for Export and Import Licences, Lutzowufer 6-8 Berlin, W. 10, with a view to ascertaining whether the German Authorities are actually prepared to admit the goods.

For the occupied territory in the Rhineland (*see* Note (ii), page 2173)

See also page 2173.

Greece.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Consignment to the Netherlands Oversea Trust is no longer necessary.

Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that Italian import licences are required for many classes of goods, full information may be obtained from the Italian Government Commission, West Africa House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D (except as indicated in Note (iii), page 2173).

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Lettland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (*see* **Jugo-Slavia).**

Norway.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

No certificates from the Norwegian Associations, or other form of guarantee, need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Norwegian import prohibition.

Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland*).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Polish import prohibition, *see* note (*iv*), page 2173.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Roumanian import prohibition.

Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European).

(a) *Northern District—approached* viâ *Archangel* or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are required for all goods, except "free" goods (a list of which can be had on application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Dept.) except "foodstuffs" on List C. All goods imported into Northern Russia must be for consumption in the districts of Archangel and Murmansk, and they must be consigned to the British Supply Mission at Archangel or Murmansk for account of a sub-consignee. Exporters are warned that import licences must be obtained by consignees from the Archangel Government before they can take delivery of the goods.

(b) *Southern District—approached* viâ *Batoum and Novorossisk on the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D.

There is no parcel post service at present.

(c) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. No certificates from the Swedish Handels Kommission, or other forms of guarantee, need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Swedish import prohibition.

Switzerland.

Licences are only required for goods on lists A and B. Consignment to the Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique is no longer necessary.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

With regard to exports to Switzerland under the British Re-export Scheme, goods may now be exported without licence, and without consignment to H. M. Consul at St. Gall, but it will be necessary for exporters to communicate with the Department of Import Restriction, 22, Carlisle Place, S.W.1, in connection with the necessary import certificate for the re-admission of the goods into this country.

* It is understood that there are no shipping facilities for Archangel at present.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (including Asia Minor).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D except as provided in Note (iii), page 2173.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

Notes.

FOODSTUFFS.

(*i*) Foodstuffs should be regarded as including all articles intended for use as human food including articles to be manufactured into human food and including beverages and spices.

OCCUPIED RHINELAND TERRITORY.

(*ii*) The principal towns in Allied occupation are—

British Zone.—Cologne, Bedburg, Benrath, Bensberg, Bergheim, Bergisch Gladbach, Blankenheim, Bonn, Brühl (Bz. Cöln), Burscheid, Call, Deutz, Dollendorf, Düren, Elsdorf (Rheinland), Engelskirchen, Euskirchen, Gemünd, Gräfrath, Hellenthal, Hennef, Hilden, Hochkirchen, Hürtgen, Kalk, Kerpen (Bez. Cöln), Langerwehe, Lechenich, Leichlingen, Lindlar, Malmedy, Manderfeld, Meckenheim, Mehlem, Montjoie, Mülheim (Rhein), Münstereifel, Nideggen, Ohligs, Okoven, Opladen, Overath, Rheinbach, Rommerskirchen Rötgen, St. Vith, Schleiden (Eifel), Schönberg (Eifel), Siegburg, Solingen, Wermelskirchen, Wiesdorf, Zons, Zulpich.

American Zone.—Coblentz, Adenau, Ahrweiler, Altenahr, Andernach, Arenberg, Berncastel-Cues, Bitburg, Bleialf, Cochem, Conz, Daun, Dierdorf, Echternacherbrück, Ehrang, Eller, Gerolstein, Hermeskell, Hillesheim (Eifel), Jünkerath, Kelberg, Kempenich, Kyllburg, Manderscheid, Mayen, Montabaur, Morbach, Moselkern, Neuerburg, Neuwied, Niederbreisig, Polch, Prüm, Remagen, Rheinbrohl, Rhens, Saarburg (Bz. Trier), Schillingen, Siershahn, Sinzig, Stadtkyll, Treis (Mosel), Treves (Trier), Ulmen, Waxweiler, Winningen (Mosel), Wittlich.

French Zone.—(In addition to places in Alsace-Lorraine.)—Alsheim, Alzey, Annweiler, Bacharach, Bad Ems, Bad Dürkheim, Bingen (Rhein), Birkenfeld, Boppard, Bullay, Castellaun, Caub, Cronberg, Darmstadt, Diez, Eltville, Enkenbach, Flonheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Gemünden (Hunsrück), Germersheim, Groszgerau, Hahn (Taunus), Heftrich, Hofheim (Taunus), Homburg (Pfalz), Kaiserslautern, Kirchheimbolanden, Kreuznach, Landau (Pfalz), Landstuhl, Langenschwalbach, Lauterecken, Lebach, Mainz, Merzig, Nastätten, Neunkirchen, Neustadt (Haardt), Niederlahnstein, Nieder Saulheim, Nierstein, Osthofen (Rheinhessen), Otterberg, Pirmasens, Rüdesheim (Rhein), Saarbrücken, Saarlouis, St. Goar, St. Wendel, Simmern, Sobernheim, Speyer, Stromberg (Hunsrück), Türkismuhle, Waldfischbach, Wiesbaden, Winnweiler, Worms, Zell, Zweibrücken.

Belgian Zone.—Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), Aldekerk, Aldenhoven, Bochum, Cleve, Cornelimünster, Crefeld, Dahlem, Dülken, Erkelenz, Eschweiler, Eupen, Carzweiler, Geilenkirchen-Hünshoven, Geldern, Goch, Grefrath (b. Crefeld), Grevenbroich, Heinsberg (Rheinland), Hülchrath, Jülich Kaldenkirchen, Kempen (Rhein), Linn, Mörs, München-Gladbach, Neuss, Odenkirchen, Randerath, Rheydt, Steinstrasse, Stolberg (Rheinland), Viersen, Wevelinghoven, Xanten.

GOODS ON LIST D.

(*iii*) Consideration will be given to applications in respect of the following goods on List D, if there is clear evidence that the shipments are destined for commercial purposes:—

Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.
Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.
Clothing and equipment of a distinctly military character.
Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war, and their component parts.
Military wagons of all descriptions.
Harness or horse equipment of a military character.

EXPORTS TO POLAND.

(*iv*) In order to facilitate the re-establishment of commercial relations between Great Britain and Poland, the Polish Commercial and Financial Agency, 88, Kingsway, London W.C.-2, has been duly authorised to issue Import Permits. The applicant for an Import Permit must fill in the four forms with which he will be supplied, and return them with the original invoice and four copies thereof.

It must be noted that all goods intended for Poland must be addressed to :—

The Polish Government Import and Export Commission, Elektoralna 2, Warsaw (for the ultimate consignee).

The charges for this Import Permit are five shillings stamp duty, and £1 per thousand pounds sterling of the total value of the goods to be imported, which must be paid upon receipt of the Permit.

The Import Permit does not exempt the goods from any Customs dues or other taxes imposed by the Polish Government.

Due notification will be given of any alteration in these regulations.

TRADE WITH GERMANY, AUSTRIA, HUNGARY AND ARABIA.

In view of the raising of the blockade, the Board of Trade have issued General Licences under the Trading with the Enemy legislation authorising, with certain reservations, the resumption of trade with Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Araba.

The Licences do not remove the existing restrictions upon the payment of debts and the return of property due or deliverable to persons in Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Arabia in respect of pre-war transactions.

The Licences do not permit the importation from Germany, Austria, Hungary or Arabia of any goods included in the Prohibition of Import Proclamations and not covered by a General Licence issued under those Proclamations. Information with regard to imports into the United Kingdom can be obtained from the Import Restrictions Department, 22, Carlisle Place, S.W. 1. Further, Export Licences must be obtained from the Export Licence Department, 1, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W. 1, before goods included in Lists A and B of prohibited exports are shipped to those countries, but no licences are required in respect of goods included in List C.

The text of these General Licences is as follows :—

The Board of Trade, on behalf of His Majesty, and in pursuance of the powers reserved in the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations and all other powers thereunto them enabling, do hereby give and grant licence to all persons and bodies of persons resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom, to trade and have commercial and financial transactions with persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany-Austria-Hungary :

Provided always that any licence which may be necessary in respect of any transaction under any prohibition of export or prohibition of import for the time being in force in the United Kingdom or in respect of any remittance of money out of the United Kingdom covered by * Regulation 41D of the Defence of the Realm Regulations is first obtained :

Provided also that this licence shall not permit any person or body of persons to pay to or for the benefit of any person or body of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany-Austria-Hungary any sum of money which by the terms of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Acts, 1914 and 1915, or either of them, is required to be paid to the Custodian appointed under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, but such sums of money must be paid to the said Custodian :

Provided further that this licence shall not permit any person or body of persons to pay or deliver any sum of money or property which is, or but for the war, would have been due or deliverable to any person or body of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany-Austria-Hungary in respect of a transaction entered into before the outbreak of war.

A General Licence with regard to Arabia has been issued, dated the 19th August 1919.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Export Licence Department, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated ; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/3) must be prepaid.

*Regulation 41D of the Defence of the Realm Regulations is now cancelled.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Transhipment in the United Kingdom.

The provisional approval of the Export Licence Department should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment :—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.

Butter and Cheese.

Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list:—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea, coffee and cocoa).

Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Synthetic dyestuffs.

Ergot.

Quinine sulphate.

Caustic potash.

Potassium carbonate.

Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof.

Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.

Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

GENERAL.

The 8th November, 1919.

No. 9272.—In modification of the Department of Commerce and Industry Notification No. 2618, dated the 3rd May 1919, Mr. E. C. Ansorge, I.C.S., is appointed Under Secretary in this Department substantively with effect from the 1st May 1919.

No. 9274.—Mr. C. G. Freke, I.C.S., is appointed Assistant to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, with effect from the forenoon of 16th October 1919.

Mr. J. C. Nixon, I.C.S., is appointed Under Secretary in this Department, with effect from the forenoon of the same date.

PETROLEUM.

The 8th November, 1919.

No. 9166.—In pursuance of rule 11-J, of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 4588, dated the 8th June 1918, relating to the control of kerosine oil throughout the Madras Presidency.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 8th November, 1919.

No. 9266.—Mr. R. G. Walker, Superintendent in charge of the Rangoon Telegraph Office, is appointed to officiate in the 3rd grade of the First Division of the Superior Traffic Branch as Deputy Postmaster-General, Telegraph Traffic, Madras Circle, with effect from the 2nd October 1919, *vice* Mr. J. G. Berrie on leave.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 3rd November, 1919.

No. 550.—The Reverend Philip Higham has been appointed to be a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment in an existing vacancy.

The 4th November, 1919.

No. 552.—The Reverend George Frederick Johnston has been appointed to be a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment in an existing vacancy.

GENERAL.

The 5th November, 1919.

No. 981.—The services of Mr. G. Anderson, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, at present on deputation as Secretary, Calcutta University Commission, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the date on which the privilege leave granted to him by the Department of Education Notification no. 944, dated the 24th October 1919, expires.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 7th November 1919.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.

No. 3206.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Cotter, Royal Garrison Artillery, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while holding an appointment as Brigadier-General, Royal Artillery. Dated 11th October 1919.

No. 3207.—Captain J. L. Drummond, M.C., The Royal Scots Fusiliers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director of Signals (Wireless). Dated 10th August 1919.

No. 3208.—Captain R. Le Fanu, The Leicestershire Regiment, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade. Dated 8th September 1919.

No. 3209.—Lieutenant C. McK. Stirling, Royal Army Service Corps, attached Supply and Transport Corps, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director of Supply and Transport. Dated 30th August 1919.

No. 3210.—Lieutenant B. Smales, 7th Battalion, The Northumberland Fusiliers, attached No. 2 Combined British Infantry Depot, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 3rd grade. Dated 28th July 1919.

No. 3211.—Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) J. R. Brunker, Supply and Transport Corps, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Colonel while holding an appointment as Deputy Director of Supply and Transport. Dated 16th September 1919.

No. 3212.—Major R. L. C. Sweeny, D.S.O., M.C., Indian Army, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Director of Supply and Transport. Dated 12th May 1919.

No. 3213.—Major J. Bruce, Army Remount Department, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Director of Remounts. Dated 26th October 1919.

No. 3214.—Captain S. M. Cookson, Indian Army, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director of Supply and Transport. Dated 13th May 1919.

No. 3215.—Captain A. J. Lunn, 82nd Punjabis, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Administrative Commandant graded as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General. Dated 28th July 1919.

No. 3216.—Captain A. N. I. Lilly, M.C., 1st Battalion, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General. Dated 15th October 1919.

No. 3217.—Lieutenant R. J. Allan, attached 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Staff Captain. Dated 11th June 1919.

No. 3218.—Second Lieutenant A. E. Watchorn, 1st Battalion, 117th Mahrattas, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Second Lieutenant), while employed as an Assistant Recruiting Officer. Dated 20th October 1919.

No. 3219.—Lieutenant F. C. Isemonger, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding a special appointment graded as Assistant Adjutant General. Dated 11th October 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3220.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenants to be Captains.

William John Bennett Snell, attached 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 6th May 1919.

Eric Roberts Greer, attached 106th Hazara Pioneers. Dated 26th May 1919.

Graham Brunel Ingle Nokes, attached 35th Scinde Horse. Dated 5th July 1919.

Thomas Francis John Eales, attached 1st Battalion, 97th Deccan Infantry. Dated 12th July 1919.

Gervase Mignon Borlase Cocks, attached 27th Light Cavalry.
Richard Drummond Hay Bucknal, attached 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
} Dated 14th July 1919.

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Cyril Grey Snelling, attached 104th Wellesley's Rifles. Dated 23rd July 1919.

John Epworth Hubbard Gelston, attached 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse). Bruce William Seymour Stiles Baily, attached 1st Battalion, 61st King George's Own Pioneers. } Dated 24th July 1919.

Thomas Norman Baskerfield Jones, attached 1st Battalion, 75th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 4th August 1919.

Frank Moore Wardle, attached 1st Battalion, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs. Dated 7th August 1919.

Robert Henry Dundas Bolton, attached 2nd Battalion, The 101st Grenadiers. George Oswald Nightingale, attached 2nd Battalion, 9th (Delhi) Infantry. Percy Burgess Shute, attached 2nd Battalion, 128th Pioneers. } Dated 13th August 1919.

Eland Curnow, attached 1st Battalion, 67th Punjabis. Lionel Mackenzie Goodall, attached 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force). } Dated 20th August 1919.

Francis Herbert Lewis, attached 4th Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles. Dated 24th August 1919.

Thomas Llewellyn Marshall Fuge, attached 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles). Dated 27th August 1919.

Richard Booth, attached 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles. Dated 28th August 1919.

Wilfred James Crocker, attached 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs. Dated 4th September 1919.

Alan Ernest Dean, attached 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse). Dated 6th September 1919.

John Guy Simons, attached 2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment). Dated 30th September 1919.

John Moriarty, M.C., attached 1st Battalion 27th Punjabis. Dated 8th October 1919.

Arthur Percy Thorn, attached 71st Punjabis. Dated 9th October 1919.

Colin Maesmore Morris, attached 1st Battalion, 32nd Sikh Pioneers. Dated 14th October 1919.

Lancelot McCoy McCoy-Hill, attached 1st Battalion, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 27th October 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Frank Leslie Sheridan, attached 2nd Battalion, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs. Dated 29th May 1919.

Reginald Hugh Dorman-Smith, attached 1st Battalion, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
William Arthur Evans, attached 37th Dogras.
Robert Douglas Clague Taylor, attached 1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
Geoffrey Huyshe Stafford Webber, attached 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).
Clifford Seddon Sankey, attached 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).
Frederick Hedley Dixon, attached 1st Battalion, 34th Sikh Pioneers.
Andrew Forbes Davidson, attached 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).
John Ardra de Crespigny Fegan, Kenneth Cradock Cradock-Watson, } attached 3rd Skinner's Horse.
Ernest John D'Oyly Inglis, attached 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).
Dudley Herbert Ford, attached 1st Battalion, 22nd Punjabis.
} Dated 21st August 1919.

Hugh Ronald Officer, attached 2nd Battalion, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Charles Richard Allen May, attached 2nd Battalion, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

William Richmond Darnell, attached 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

Robert Karn Milden, attached 3rd Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Roy Malcolm McDougall, attached 1st Battalion, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

Shadwell Keith Murray, attached 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Norman Benjamin Burge, attached 106th Hazara Pioneers.

Cecil Maltwood Coleman, attached 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Vyvyan Hustler Dixon, attached 17th Cavalry.

Basil Meredith Moreton, attached 37th Dogras.

Miles Ransome Turner, attached 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Harold Maximilian Burton Dolphin, attached 2nd Battalion, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

Shelley Arden Platts, attached 2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

William Felix Brown, attached 1st Battalion, 10th Jats.

Wentworth Arthur Windsor-Aubrey, attached 2nd Battalion, 32nd Sikh Pioneers.

} Dated 31st August 1919.

George Forrest, attached 2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment). Dated 18th September 1919.

John Norman Kerr, attached 37th Dogras. Dated 1st October 1919.

Archibald Meredith Johnstone, attached 3rd Battalion, 34th Sikh Pioneers. Dated 5th October 1919.

Frank Harold Burgess, D.C.M., attached 2nd Battalion, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers. Dated 30th October 1919.

Temporary Second Lieutenants to be temporary Lieutenants.

Francis James Spreadbrow, attached 1st Battalion, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs. Dated 10th July 1919.

Norman White, attached 1st Battalion, 35th Sikhs. Dated 22nd July 1919.

Herbert Crabtree, attached Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 10th September 1919.

William Albert Tumber, attached 2nd Battalion, 33rd Punjabis. Dated 7th October 1919.

Harry Kirkham, attached 141st Labour Corps.

John Aloyious Fairhurst, attached 1st Battalion, 28th Punjabis.

} Dated 15th October 1919.

Francis Lionel Treasure, attached 2nd Battalion, 33rd Punjabis. Dated 19th October 1919.

Donald MacPhail, attached 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 20th October 1919.

No. 3221.—In Army Department Notification No. 2920, dated the 26th September 1919, *for* "Ronald George Williams" *read* "Roland George Williams."

No. 3222.—In Army Department Notification No. 3121, dated the 24th October 1919, against the name of Alan Trevillion Hingston, *for* "22nd June 1919" *read* "11th June 1919."

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 3223.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captain to be Major.

John Berchmans Hanafin, C.I.E., F.R.C.S.I. Dated 1st August 1919.

Temporary Lieutenants to be temporary Captains.

Alfred Maurice Victor Hosterlow. Dated 14th March 1918.
Jatindra Mohan Mukharji. Dated 6th August 1918.
Balbir Singh. Dated 22nd August 1918.
Sukumar Sanyal. Dated 25th October 1918.
Oyitti Churia Madhavan. Dated 3rd November 1918.
Gopal Narayan Khanna. Dated 16th December 1918.
Bhuthapuri Thevapperumal Krishnan. Dated 2nd January 1919.
Indra Narayan Sen Gupta. Dated 12th February 1919.
Mervanji Dinshah Printer. Dated 25th February 1919.
Shankar Ganesh Chavan. Dated 20th March 1919.
Periyatan Katinjippally Raman Nambiar. Dated 25th March 1919.
Kesheo Ganesh Mohile. Dated 13th May 1919.
Amulya Chandra Roy. Dated 25th June 1919.
Valente deSouza. Dated 3rd July 1919.
Narayana Subrahmania Aiyar. Dated 3rd July 1919.
Brij Ratan Jain. Dated 8th July 1919.
Chandrian Krishna Row.
Ganesh Dattatraya Apte. } Dated 12th July 1919.
Pandipeddi Kutumbiah. Dated 18th July 1919.
Coimbatore Sivaramkrishna Suryanarayan Sarma. Dated 20th July 1919.
Bamanji Pestanji Daruwala. Dated 22nd July 1919.
Gautam Kumar.
Chenji Krishnaswami Pillay. } Dated 23rd July 1919.
Prabodh Nath Bagchi. Dated 25th July 1919.
Kailashnath Waghray. Dated 26th July 1919.
Dhirendra Chandra Mazumdar. Dated 26th July 1919.
Jagan Nath Goil. Dated 28th July 1919.
Sahibzada Ahmed Khan.
Mangalore Subba Rao. } Dated 30th July 1919.
Kali Sahai Nigam. Dated 31st July 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 3224.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Cavalry Branch.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Ian Francis Christie. Dated 22nd November 1917.
Charles Henry Kinnaird. Dated 26th November 1918.

Infantry Branch.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

George Hamilton Ogilvie. Dated 15th January 1919.
Ralph Lilley Turner, M.C. Dated 11th June 1919.
Frederick Charles Roberts, M.C. Dated 26th July 1919.
Arthur Macdonald McLean, M.C. Dated 30th July 1919.
William Henry Butcher. Dated 23rd September 1919.
Daniel James McLaurin. Dated 11th October 1919.
Noel Robertson Boyd. Dated 29th October 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Edgar Noel Fry.
William Gordon Theodore Howe. } Dated 7th June 1919.
Ralph Frederick O'Leary. Dated 26th June 1919.
Charles Lockhart Turner. Dated 5th July 1919.
Charles Augustus Craven-Thomson. Dated 30th July 1919.
Arthur Steuart Ahluwalia Stronge Gilbert. Dated 8th August 1919.
Fred Alexander Naughton. Dated 21st August 1919.

George Ulfrid Farrow. Dated 10th September 1919.

Briam Kinnell. Dated 11th September 1919.

Harold Percy Frederick Young. Dated 23rd September 1919.

Eric James Dickson.
Henry William James Holmes. } Dated 24th September 1919.

Lewis Aldis Higham. Dated 25th September 1919.

William Sargent. Dated 26th September 1919.

William James Wallace Hamil. Dated 15th October 1919.

John Edward Lyall Cole.
Daniel O'Connell Ford. } Dated 17th October 1919.

Cyril Preston Cronan. Dated 24th October 1919.

Dennis Duncan Pritchard Rule. Dated 27th October 1919.

Joseph Soar. Dated 28th October 1919.

Morley Curtis.
Owen Donald O'Sullivan.
Ivor Charles Wattom. } Dated 29th October 1919.

Leonard Parker. Dated 30th October 1919.

Harold Frank Thrupp. Dated 31st October 1919.

No. 3225.—In Army Department Notification No. 2868, dated the 19th September 1919, against the name of Arthur Katon *for* "7th July 1919" *read* "17th March 1919".

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

9th Mussoorie Battalion.

No. 3226.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Captain to be Major.

William Bell. Dated 20th October 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

No. 3227.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Cavalry.

Army Department Notification No. 2931, dated the 26th September 1919, in so far as it relates to Lieutenant F. P. St. Maur, 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, is cancelled.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

1097th Battery, 216th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant D. T. Simpson, Royal Field Artillery, to be acting Captain while holding the appointment of second-in-command of a battery, on mobilization. Dated 21st May 1919, *vice* Captain A. L. Binney, Royal Field Artillery, vacated.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) D. T. Simpson, Royal Field Artillery, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be employed as second-in-command of a battery. Dated 11th July 1919.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

1-4th Battalion, The Border Regiment.

Captain F. S. Chance to be acting Major while holding the appointment of second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 7th August 1919, *vice* Captain (acting Major) W. D. Crowdson, vacated with effect from the 23rd July 1919.

Captain (acting Major) W. D. Crowdson relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold the appointment of second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 23rd July 1919.

Lieutenant R. Lewthwaite to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 7th August 1919, *vice* Captain F. S. Chance, vacated with effect from the 23rd July 1919.

Lieutenant G. B. Armstrong, M.C., 6th Battalion, The Northumberland Fusiliers, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 25th June 1919, *vice* Captain J. P. Errington, vacated with effect from the 10th June 1919.

No. 1 Combined British Infantry Depot.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. L. Titchmarsh, 3rd Battalion, The Suffolk Regiment, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 30th August 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3228.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

35th Scinde Horse.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. H. G. Knox, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a squadron. Dated 20th March 1919.

Lieutenant J. H. G. Knox to be acting Captain while commanding a squadron. Dated 30th May 1919, *vice* Major J. N. Simonds, vacated with effect from the 15th May 1919.

Lieutenant F. C. Foreman, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a squadron. Dated 16th July 1919, *vice* Captain G. B. Nokes, vacated with effect from the 1st July 1919.

4th Battalion, 9th Bhopal Infantry.

Lieutenant H. L. Harrison, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 19th July 1919, on mobilization.

Lieutenant K. D. Marsland, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 19th July 1919, on mobilization.

Lieutenant R. Robertson, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 19th July 1919, on mobilization.

Second Lieutenant J. C. Sheffield, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached, to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while holding the appointment of Adjutant. Dated 26th August 1919, *vice* Lieutenant F. J. H. King, vacated.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) K. D. Marsland, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 1st September 1919.

2nd Battalion, 76th Punjabis.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. H. O'Leary to be acting Major while holding the appointment of second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 9th May 1919, in an existing vacancy.

Captain (acting Major) C. H. K. Jopp, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, attached, retains his acting rank of Major, on transfer from a similar appointment, while holding the appointment of second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 10th June 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Major) H. H. O'Leary, vacated with effect from the 25th May 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Major) H. H. O'Leary relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold the appointment of second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 25th May 1919.

Lieutenant N. F. Hawley, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 9th May 1919, in an existing vacancy.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) N. F. Hawley, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 25th May 1919.

Lieutenant F. Oliffe to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 9th May 1919, in an existing vacancy.

Lieutenant N. F. Hawley, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 12th July 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. Oliffe, vacated with effect from the 27th June 1919.

1st Battalion, 107th Pioneers.

Lieutenant H. Hall, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a detachment, from 18th June 1919 to 14th September 1919.

1st Battalion, 153rd Punjabis.

Lieutenant K. W. R. Rae, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 8th September 1919, *vice* Captain C. R. de C. Peele, Indian Army Rererve of Officers, vacated with effect from the 24th August 1919.

3rd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant A. T. Hingston, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 3rd October 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. W. Young, relieved with effect from the 18th September 1919.

Lieutenant R. W. H. Grey, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 26th September 1919, *vice* Captain A. H. Seymour, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, vacated with effect from the 11th September 1919.

106th Labour Corps.

Lieutenant W. J. Breething, 1st Battalion, 81st Pioneers, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a Labour Corps. Dated 20th October 1919.

70th Mule Corps.

Temporary Lieutenant C. J. Roberts, Indian Army, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding an Animal Transport Unit. Dated 1st October 1918.

9th Government Camel Corps.

Lieutenant E. S. Lewis, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding an Animal Transport Unit. Dated 6th May 1919.

62nd Government Camel Corps.

Lieutenant J. G. Cullen, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding an Animal Transport Unit. Dated 1st October 1918.

Mechanical Transport.

Lieutenant A. H. Paice, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while holding Command of the Central Mechanical Transport Workshops. Dated 2nd July 1919.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 3229.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Foulkes, F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the acting rank of Colonel while holding the appointment of Assistant Director, Medical Services, Lines of Communication, Kohat-Kurram Force. Dated 15th May 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3230.—The undermentioned officers whose admission to the Indian Army on probation, was notified in Army Department Notifications No. 1715, dated the 2nd August 1918, No. 2191, dated the 27th September 1918, and No. 1467, dated the 5th July 1918, are admitted to the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's appproval, with effect from the dates specified :—

Theodora John Edgson. Dated 12th May 1919.

Douglas Bertram Murray Rawbone.
Gordon Archibald McGeorge Ricketts. } Dated 1st June 1919.

No. 3231.—The undermentioned officers whose admission to the Indian Army on probation, was notified in Army Department Notifications No. 2500 dated the 25th October 1918 and No. 1834, dated the 16th August 1918, are admitted to the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :—

Richard Wing. Dated 26th September 1919.

Arnold James Batchelor. Dated 14th July 1919.

No. 3232.—The following officer is admitted to the Indian Army on probation, subject to His Majesty's approval, with a view to permanent appointment, with effect from the date specified :—

To be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Edgar Ernest Aldworth, 6th Battalion, The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), attached 2nd Battalion, 25th Punjabis. Dated 5th September 1918, but to rank from the 24th October 1916.

No. 3233.—In Army Department Notification No. 2500, dated the 25th October 1918, *for* "Lieutenant Ronald George Williams," *read* "Lieutenant Roland George Williams."

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 3234.—The following officers are admitted to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Infantry Branch.

To be Lieutenant.

Heber Radcliffe, The Lancashire Fusiliers, attached The Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 25th February 1918, but to rank from the 22nd November 1917.

To be Second Lieutenant.

Steven Donaldson Reith, General List, attached 2nd Battalion, 42nd Deoli Regiment. Dated 23rd January 1918, but to rank from the 26th September 1917.

No. 3235.—The following officers are admitted to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, on probation, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Cavalry Branch.

To be Lieutenant.

Thomas George Johnson, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, attached 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse). Dated 12th October 1918, but to rank from the 11th December 1915.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Ian Francis Christie, The Scottish Horse, attached 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse). Dated 21st August 1917, but to rank from the 22nd November 1916.

Charles Henry Kinniard, General List, attached 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers. Dated 23rd January 1918, but to rank from the 26th November 1917.

Infantry Branch.

To be Lieutenants.

Edward William Moran, The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), attached 3rd Battalion, 9th Bhopal Infantry. Dated 4th September 1918, but to rank from the 11th November 1915.

Thomas Truman Wyly Armstrong, The Manchester Regiment, attached Depot 1st Dogras. Dated 23rd January 1918, but to rank from the 26th March 1916.

John Boyle, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, attached 1st Battalion, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 20th July 1917, but to rank from the 3rd July 1916.

To be Second Lieutenants.

John Trevor Williams, General List, attached 1st Battalion, 30th Punjabis. Dated 23rd January 1918, but to rank from the 26th September 1917.

Stephen Arthur Fitch, General List, attached 3rd Battalion, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry. Dated 11th September 1918, but to rank from the 15th June 1918.

Andrew Forbes, General List, attached 3rd Battalion, 9th Bhopal Infantry. Dated 6th November 1918, but to rank from the 24th June 1918.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

14th Tenasserim Battalion.

No. 3236.—The undermentioned gentleman is granted a temporary commission, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

To be Second Lieutenant.

Phillip Noel Illingworth. Dated 7th October 1919.

34th (Upper Burma) Battalion.

No. 3237.—The undermentioned gentleman is granted a temporary commission, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

To be Captain.

John Bucknall Mercer Adam. Dated 1st April 1917.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 3238.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Walter James Buchanan, K.C.I.E., M.D., supernumerary (Bengal), has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 7th June 1919.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

STAFF.

No. 3239.—Lieutenant-General Sir H. Hudson, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., assumed the duties of officiating Chief of the General Staff, with effect from the 17th October 1919.

No. 3240.—Major-General H. F. Cooke, C.B., D.S.O., assumed the duties of officiating Adjutant-General in India, with effect from the 17th October 1919.

No. 3241.—Major-General C. W. G. Richardson, C.S.I., assumed the duties of officiating Quartermaster-General in India, with effect from the 20th September 1919.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3242.—The following promotions are made:—

35th Scinde Horse

Ressaidar Faujdar Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Khan Beg Khan to be Ressaidar, Squadron Dafadar-Majors Ali Muhammad Shah and Nur Khan to be Jemadars, with effect from the 1st August 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 6th Jat Light Infantry.

Havildars Mansa, Des Ram, Bhai Ram, Jat Ram and Mahiya to be Jemadars, with effect from the 1st October 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).

Jemadar Said Muhammad (106th Hazara Pioneers) to be Subadar, with effect from the 1st August 1919; to complete the establishment.

13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment).

Subadar Dal Singh, I.D.S.M., to be Subadar-Major, with effect from the 5th August 1919; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 67th Punjabis.

Colour-Havildar Hazura Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 5th June 1919; Havildar Ali Ahmad, I.D.S.M., to be Jemadar, with effect from the 20th July 1919; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 89th Punjabis.

Jemadar Ghulam Muhammad, I.D.S.M., to be Subadar, with effect from the 5th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

18th Labour Corps.

Colour-Havildar Dadu Sambhaji Ambre (116th Mahrattas) to be Jemadar, with effect from the 2nd October 1919; to complete the establishment.

115th Labour Corps.

Havildar-Major Dalip Singh and Havildar Jagat Mal to be Jemadars, with effect from the 16th September 1919; to complete the establishment

142nd Labour Corps.

Pensioner Havildar-Major Nihal Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 21st July 1919; to complete the establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

No. 3243.—Staff-Serjeant George Herbert Polley to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 19th September 1919.

JUDICIAL.

No. 3244.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 113 of the Indian Army Act 1911 (VIII of 1911) the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the Officer Commanding the Tochi Column and the Officer Commanding the Derajat Column as the Officers who are to exercise respectively, as regards persons subject to the said Act serving under their orders, the powers, under the said Act and the Rules made thereunder, of an Officer Commanding a division.

No. 3245.—Under paragraphs 52 and 53 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, notice is hereby given:—

First.—That information has been received by me of the deaths of the officers named and described in the subjoined table.

Secondly.—That there have been received by me, as the surplus of their respective properties, the amounts set opposite their respective names in the same table.

Thirdly.—That all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased are to be lodged with the official referred to in the column of remarks within two calendar months from the date of this notice.

Rank and name.	Corps or Department.	Place of death.	Date of death.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of surplus.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	
Lieutenant E. H. Hare.	The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, attached 1st Battalion, Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment).	Dakka ...	23rd July 1919	Intestate ...	1,933 7 2	Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.
Second Lieutenant A. E. Coole.	1st Battalion, 32nd Sikh Pioneers.	England ...	14th May 1919	Intestate ...	4,674 14 2	

RECRUITING.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3246.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that to the enrolment Form No. I-A., Combatants, published in Army Department Notification No. 1122, dated the 11th December 1914, as subsequently amended the following shall be added for use in the cases of persons enrolled on that Form who, belonging to corps or portions of corps under orders for service overseas, wish to extend their period of service for a period of two years reckoned from the date of embarkation for service overseas and are approved by their Commanding Officer, namely :—

* VARIATION OF CONDITIONS AS TO DISCHARGE, No. 2.

I agree to serve for two years from the date of embarkation for service overseas, provided His Majesty shall so long require my services, before being entitled to my discharge. Provided also that should I not be required to embark for such service within six months of this date this agreement shall be null.

Signature____________________

Signed in my presence at this day of , 19 .

Signature of Commanding Officer____________________

* For use when a person belonging to a corps or a portion of a corps under orders for service overseas is willing to extend his term of service for a period of two years, reckoned from the date of embarkation for service overseas, in addition to such period of service as he shall have completed by that date.

RESIGNATIONS.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.

No. 3247.—Second Lieutenant Richard Alexander Carson resigns his commission. Dated 31st March 1917.

REWARDS.

No. 3248.—His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers :—

Captain Frederick George Quarry, 8th (N) United Provinces Horse, Indian Defence Force.

Major Charles Henry Brock, O.B.E., 20th Nilgiri Malabar Battalion, Indian Defence Force.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 3249.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Second Supplement, dated the 24th September, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 23rd September, 1919, pages 11869, 11870, 11876 and 11877.

War Office,
24th September, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

* * * * * * * *

The undermentioned appts. are made :—

* * * * * * * *

GENERAL STAFF.

G.S.O., 1st Grade.—Maj. & Bt. Lt.-Col. A. L. Longhurst, 7th Gurkha Rif., Ind. Army, and to be temp. Lt.-Col. whilst so empld. 28th Aug. 1919.

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COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

A.G.'s & Q.M.G.'s STAFF.

D.A.A.G.—Capt. P. W. Mabbett, Ind. Army Res. of Off., and relinquishes the temp rank of Maj. 30th June 1919.

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The undermentioned appts. are made :—

GENERAL STAFF.

G. S. O., 2nd Grade.—Bt. Lt.-Col. G. M. Ayscough, 116th Mahrattas, Ind. Army. 17th May 1919.

A.G.'s AND Q.M.G.'s STAFF.

A. A. & Q. M. Gs.—Lt.-Col. F. Cunliffe-Owen, C.M G., R.A., *vice* Lt.-Col. G. A. Becher, D.S.O., 8th Cav., Ind. Army. 28th May 1919.

Bt. Lt.-Col. J. H. F. Lakin, 7th Gurkha Rif., Ind. Army, from an A.Q M.G., *vice* Bt. Lt.-Col. A. H. R. Dodd, 17th Cav., Ind. Army. 15th July 1919.

D.A.A.G.—Capt. E. A. K. Crossfield, M.C., 10th Gurkha Rif., Ind. Army, from a Staff Capt. and to be temp. Maj. whilst so empld., *vice* Maj. A. H. Burn, O.B.E., 59th Rif, Ind. Army. 24th June 1919.

A.Q.M.G.—Maj. C. R. Ingram, D.S.O, O.B.E., R.W. Kent. R., from D.A.Q.M.G and to be temp. Lt.-Col. whilst so empld., *vice* Bt. Lt.-Col. J. H. F. Lakin, 7th Gurkha Rif., Ind. Army. 15th July 1919.

D.A.Q.M.G.—Bt. Maj. R. M. Bruce, M.C., 5th Gurkha Rif., Ind. Army, from a Staff Capt., *vice* Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) C. R. Ingram, D.S.O., O.B.E., R. W. Kent R. 15th July 1919.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

Cl. BB.—Maj. C. Hemsley, D.S.O., 64th Pnrs., Ind. Army. 2nd May 1919.

ATTD. TO HD. QR. UNITS.

Brig.-Maj.—Maj. A. H. Burn, O.B.E., 59th Rif., Ind. Army, from a D.A.A.G. 24th June 1919.

Staff Capt.—Capt. H. Vaughan-Jones, attd. 113th Inf., Ind. Army, *vice* Capt. (temp. Maj.) E. A. K. Crossfield, M.C., 10th Gurkha Rif., Ind. Army. 26th June 1919.

Comdts. (Cl. BB).—And to be temp. Majs. whilst so empld.:—

Lt. A. C. Ewen, attd. 9th Gurkha Rif., Ind. Army. 21st Mar. 1919.

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(Cl. FF).—And to be temp. Capts. whilst so empld. :—

Lt. A. Fraser, Ind. Army Res. of Off., from 16th Feb. to 15th Mar. 1918.

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HD.-QRS. OF ADMIN. SERVS. AND DEPTS.

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Dep. Asst. Dir. of Irrigation (Cl. BB).—Lt. J. P. Gunn, Ind. Army Res. of Off., and to be temp. Maj. whilst so empld., *vice* Lt. (temp. Maj.) J. D. Jackson, Ind. Army Res. of Off. 8th May 1919.

CAVALRY.

Remt. Serv.—

Asst. Dirs. of Remts. (Cl. X).—Maj. (now temp. Lt.-Col.) H. C. Kay, 8th Cav., Ind. Army, and to be temp. Lt.-Col. whilst so empld., from 5th Jan. to 14th Feb. 1919. (Substituted for notification in the Gazette of 11th June 1919.)

The notification regarding Lt. (temp. Capt.) A. J. Bell, Ind. Army Res. of Off., in the Gazette of 11th June 1919, is cancelled.

MEMORANDA.

Lt. L. N. Brown, Ind. Army Res. of Off., relinquishes temp. rank of Maj. on ceasing to be empld. as a Political Officer. 16th June 1919.

Capt. E. F. R. Wickham, 39th Horse, Ind. Army, to be temp. Maj. whilst empld. as Political Officer. 20th Nov. 1918.

Lt. (temp. Maj.) J. D. Jackson, Ind. Army Res. of Off., retains his temp. rank whilst empld. as District Irrigation Officer. 8th May 1919.

2nd Lt. J. Rowton, Ind. Army Res. of Off., to be temp. Capt. whilst Comdg. Skilled Labour Bureau. 20th Mar. 1919.

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Third Supplement, dated the 25th September, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 23rd September, 1919, pages 11883, 11884 and 11887.

War Office,
25th September, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

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The undermentioned temp. appts. are made at the War Office :—

G.S.Os., 2nd Grade.—Maj. J. C. More, D.S.O., Ind. Army. 15th July 1919.

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MEMORANDA.

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Maj. C. Burrard, ret. Ind. Army, to be an Education Officer, from 14th Nov. 1918 to 30th Mar. 1919.

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Supplement, dated the 26th September, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 26th September, 1919, pages 11969 and 11972.

War Office,
26th September, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

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INFANTRY.

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High. L.I.—Capt. (now Bt. Maj.) J. R. Peploe, from 6th Gurkha Rif., Ind. Army, to be Capt., 21st July 1916, and to rank for seniority from 1st Sept. 1915, with precedence next below E. E. Loch. (Substituted for the notification in the Gazette of 17th Nov. 1916.)

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Second Supplement, dated the 27th September, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 26th September, 1919, pages 11983, 11984, 11988, 11989, 11990 and 11992.

War Office,
27th September, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

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The undermentioned appts. are made :—

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ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

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Sub-Area Comdts. (Cl. FF).—23rd Dec. 1918 :—

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Hon. Brig.-Gen. G. H. Turner, ret. pay, Ind. Army, from Spec. Appt., Cl. GG.

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MEMORANDA.

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The undermentioned relinquish the temp. rank of Capt. :—

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Lt. C. E. Law, 14th Tennaserim Bn., Ind. Defence Force, on ceasing to be empld. as a Staff Capt. 15th July 1919.

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COMMANDS AND STAFF.

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The undermentioned appts. are made :—

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HD.-QRS. OF ADMIN. SERVS. & DEPTS.

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Dep. Asst. Dir. of Rly. Trans. (Cl. BB).—Lt. W. H. Elkins, Ind. Army Res. of Off., and to be temp. Maj. whilst so empld. 10th Jan. 1919.

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INFANTRY.
Labour Corps.
* * * * * * * *
The undermentioned temp. 2nd Lts. to be temp. Lts. :—
* * * * * * * *
C. Cattell (Ind. Lab.). 29 Apr. 1919.
* * * * * * * *

Fourth Supplement, dated the 29th September, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 26th September, 1919, pages 12004 and 12005.

War Office,
29th September, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.
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INFANTRY.
Labour Corps.
* * * * * * * *
The undermentioned temp. 2nd Lts. to be temp. Lts. :—
* * * * * * * *
J. B. Fuller (Ind. Lab.). 20 Apr. 1919.
* * * * * * * *
30 Apr. 1919.
H. Walker (Ind. Lab.).
* * * * * * * *
J. C. Parker (Ind. Lab.). 15 July 1919.
* * * * * * * *

London Gazette, dated the 30th September, 1919, pages 12032, 12033, 12035, 12036 and 12037.

India Office,
30th September, 1919.

The KING has approved the promotion of the following Officers of the * * Indian Medical Service. * * * * * * :—

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.
Temp. Lieut. to be Temp. Capt.
Ambadi Krishna Menon. 1st Oct. 1918.
* * * * * * * *

NOTE.—In the notification in the London Gazette dated 8th Apr. 1919, regarding the admission of certain officers to the Indian Army on probation, substitute " 5th Reserve Regt. of Cavalry " *for* " Warwickshire Yeo." against the name of 2nd Lieut. Robert Henry Smith.
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The KING has approved the grant of the temp. rank of Lieut. in the Indian Medical Service to the following gentlemen :—

11th Jan. 1919.
Hari Das, M.B., B.S., Kenneth Mullen, Daulat Manghirmal Lala.
Vijaya Shankar Rao Pandit. 4th July 1919.
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The KING has approved the relinquishment of their commissions by the following Officers, and the grant of rank as shown below :—

INDIAN ARMY.
Lieut. F. C. Collins, in consequence of ill-health, and is granted the rank of Lieutenant. 7th Aug. 1919.
Temp. Lieut. A. W. Hayes, in consequence of ill-health, and is granted the rank of Lieutenant. 10th July 1919.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.
Temp. Capt. Rustom Pestonjee. 26th Aug. 1919.
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NOTE.—In the notification in the London Gazette dated 29th Aug. 1919, regarding the relinquishment of his commission by Lieut. A. S. W. Martin, I.A.R.O., for " and is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.", against his name, substitute " and is granted the rank of Captain."

The KING has approved the retirement of the following officers :—

INDIAN ARMY.
Colonel R. E. Sullivan. 9th June 1919.
Colonel F. R. E. Lock, D.S.O. 19th Aug. 1919.
Colonel E. B. Lang. 20th Aug. 1919.
Lieut.-Colonel T. H. Henderson. 20th Aug. 1919.

Lieut.-Colonel G. A. Ward. 5th Sept. 1919.
Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Thornton, C.M.G. 14th Sept. 1919.
Lieut.-Colonel R. de L. Faunce. 17th Sept. 1919.

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INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Colonel J. Crimmin, V.C., C.B., C.I.E. 25th Feb. 1919.
Lieut.-Colonel W. Vost, M.B. 26th Aug. 1919.
Lieut.-Colonel H. E. Drake-Brockman, F.R.C.S.E., in consequence of ill-health. 8th Sept. 1919.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Commissary and Major M. J. Doyle. 12th Sept. 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut. R. Gorst, in consequence of ill-health, and is granted the rank of Lieut. 31st Aug. 1919.

* * * * * * * *

Supplement, dated the 30th September, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 30th September, 1919, pages 12087, 12090, 12091, 12093, 12094, 12095, 12096 and 12097.

War Office,
30th September, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

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ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.
R.A.M.C.—

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Temp. Capt. Martin M. Cruickshank, M.B., relinquishes his commn. on appt. to the Ind. Med. Service. 17th Mar. 1919.

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ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.

Bt. Col. (temp. Col) C H. L. F. Wilson, C.B.E., ret. Ind. Ord. Dept., relinquishes his temp. rank and grading of O.O., 1st Cl., on ceasing to be empld. 7th Aug. 1919.

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MEMORANDA.

Maj. R. E. Haseno, 4th Cav., Ind. Army, to be temp. Lt.-Col. whilst Comdt. of an Ind. Base Depot. 22nd Mar. 1919.

The undermentioned relinquish the temp. rank of Maj. :—

Capt. R. A. Graham, 31st Punjabis, Ind. Army, on ceasing to be empld. as Comdt., Ind. Base Depot. 23rd June 1919.

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INFANTRY.
Labour Corps.

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The undermentioned temp. 2nd Lts. to be temp. Lts. :—

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T. F. Morton (Ind. Lab.). 28 Jan. 1919.

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J. D. Morice (Ind. Lab.). 12 Apr. 1919.

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A. F. H. B. Toulmin (Ind. Lab.). 27 Apr. 1919.

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TERRITORIAL FORCE.

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INFANTRY.

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10th Bn., Middlesex Regt.—Capt. C. L. Elgood is seconded for service with the Indian Army on probation in the rank of Lt., with seniority as from 26th May 1916. 4th July 1918 to 23rd Sept. 1919.

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Third Supplement, dated the 1st October, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 30th September, 1919, pages 12103, 12104 and 12105.

War Office,
1st October, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

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GENERAL STAFF.

* * * * * * * *

G.S.O., 1st Grade.—Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. A. G. Thomson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Ind. Army, and relinquishes the temp. rank of Lt.-Col. 28th Mar. 919.

A. G.'S AND Q. M. G.'S STAFF.

A.Q.M.G.—Bt Lt.-Col. R. B. Graham, C.B.E., 33rd Punjabis, Ind. Army. 17th May 1919.

* * * * * * * *

CAVALRY.

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Remt. Serv.—

* * * * * * * *

The undermentioned to be Dist. Remt. Officers (temp.). 16th Sept. 1919 :—

* * * * * * * *

Lt.-Col. G. C. McD. Birdwood, C.B.E., ret., Ind. Army.

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A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 7th November 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 105.—Captain B. H. Jones, C.B.E., Royal Indian Marine, Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed officiating Director, Royal Indian Marine, *vice* Captain N. F. J. Wilson, C.M.G., C.B.E., Royal Indian Marine, on leave, with effect from the 7th June 1919.

No. 106.—Commander C. A. Scott, D.S.O., Royal Indian Marine, Superintendent, Bombay Dockyard, is appointed officiating Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 7th June 1919, *vice* Captain B. H. Jones, C.B.E., Royal Indian Marine, and from the 7th June 1919 to 2nd August 1919, performed the duties of Superintendent of the Bombay Dockyard in addition to his own.

No. 107.—Captain D. F. Vines, O.B.E., Royal Indian Marine, Captain Superintendent, Kidderpore Dockyard, was appointed acting Director, Royal Indian Marine, *vice* Captain B. H. Jones, C.B.E., Royal Indian Marine, on privilege leave, with effect from the 27th June 1919 to 2nd August 1919, inclusive.

No. 108.—Commander R. G. Strong, Royal Indian Marine, Staff Officer, Kidderpore Dockyard, was appointed acting Captain Superintendent, Kidderpore Dockyard, *vice* Captain D. F. Vines, O.B.E., Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 27th June 1919 to 2nd August 1919, inclusive.

No. 109.—Lieutenant-Commander N. Wood-Smith, Royal Indian Marine, Assistan Marine Transport Officer, Kidderpore Dockyard, was appointed to carry out the duties of Staff Officer, Kidderpore Dockyard, in addition to his own, *vice* Commander R. G. Strong, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 27th June 1919 to 2nd August 1919, inclusive.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 110.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Fourth Supplement, dated the 12th September, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 9th September, 1919, pages 11459, 11460, 11461 and 11462.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S.W. 1.
12th September, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire for meritorious services in connection with the War in India. The promotions and appointments to date from 3rd June, 1919 :—

* * * * * * * *

To be Additional Companions of the said Most Eminent Order :—

* * * * * * * *

Ernest Percival Newnham, Esq., Chief Constructor, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay.

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CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S. W. 1.

12th September, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday, to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, in recognition of distinguished services rendered in India in connection with the War. To be dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

To be Commanders of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order :—

* * * * * * * *

Jones, Capt. Benjamin Henry, R.I.M.

* * * * * * * *

Lush, Capt. John, R.I.M.

* * * * * * * *

To be Officers of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order :—

* * * * * * * *

Constable, Engr. Lt-Cmdr. William Charles, R.I.M.

* * * * * * * *

Whish, Cmdr. Eric Vipam, R.I.M.

* * * * * * * *

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th November, 1919.

No. 403-S. & T.-19.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Department, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, and in pursuance of Section 85 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Railway Board direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules for the preparation of the annual accident returns, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department (Railway Board) No. 120-T.-2-18, dated the 20th February 1919 :—

" *Delete* sub-clause (*c*) of clause 2 and renumber 2 (*d*) as clause 2 (*c*)."

No. 1006-P.-16.—The Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 6, Bombay, having inspected the Port Trust Railway and the Mahim Chord, authorised their opening for passenger traffic on 5th July 1919.

The Railway Board, after considering his report have confirmed his action.

No. 1928-E.-19—Mr. Frank Stuart Hay is appointed to the Superior Stores Establishment of State Railways as an Assistant Controller of Stores (on probation) in class III, grade 4, of that Establishment and posted to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The 5th November, 1919.

No. 421-E.-19.—*Corrigendum.*—In Railway Board's Notification No. 421-E.-1-19, dated the 17th April 1919, *for* " Station Superintendent " *read* " Station Master."

No. 1867-E.-19.—Mr. D. M. Cookson, Executive Engineer, State Railways, is, on his return from Military duty, posted as Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. II-A., Burma.

No. 2112-E.-19.—Mr. W. A. C. Sisson, Executive Engineer, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 1, Calcutta, with the officiating rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.

The 6th November, 1919.

No. 999-P.-16.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a reconnaissance survey being carried out by the North Western Railway for a line of railway on the 5'-6" gauge from Jaijon to Hoshiarpur a distance of about 19 miles.

2. The survey will be known as the Jaijon-Hoshiarpur Railway reconnaissance survey.

No. 1931-E.-19.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 1931-E.-19, dated the 16th September 1919, Mr. C. G. Baron, officiating District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways with effect from the 12th October 1919.

No. 2003-E.-18.—With the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Eric Martin Egan is appointed, on probation, to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class III, grade 3 of that Establishment, with effect from the 16th October 1919, and posted to the North Western Railway.

The 7th November, 1919.

No. 756-P.-16.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a preliminary survey being carried out by State Agency for a line of railway on the metre gauge to connect India with Burma *via* the Hukong Valley.

2. The survey will be known as the Hukong Valley Railway survey.

No. 2269-E.-19.—Mr. A. M. Freeman, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent in class II of that Establishment, with effect from the 22nd September 1919 and during the absence of Mr. V. O. Rayner, District Traffic Superintendent, on privilege leave.

No. 2302-E.-19.—Mr. A. F. Johnston, Executive Engineer, North Western Railway, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 650, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 14th November 1919.

R. McLEAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st November, 1919.

No. E.-957.—The services of Lieutenant P. J. Bryer, I.A.R.O., Inspector of Clothing, Sialkot, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 20th October 1919.

The 3rd November, 1919.

No. E.-957.—The services of Lieutenant H. G. Webb, 1st Garrison Battalion, East Yorks Regiment (New Armies), Officer-in-charge, Army Clothing Factory and Surplus Textile Stock Depôt, Karachi, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 14th October 1919.

The 5th November, 1919.

No. E.-207.—Mr. D. Isaacs, Assistant Controller (Stocks), Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 24th October 1919, under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. E.-476.—In supersession of the Indian Munitions Board's Notification No. E.-476, dated the 2nd October 1919, Mr. L. Leigh Smith, sub. *pro tem* Manager and Chemist, Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, is granted privilege leave for three months and eighteen days combined with special leave for two months and thirteen days, with effect from the 30th July 1919, under Articles 246, 260, 233 (*ii*) and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department letter No. 168-C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919.

No. E.-885.—Mr. G. V. Lewis, Assistant Director of Army Clothing Factories, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 11 days combined with extraordinary leave without allowances for 1 month and 19 days, with effect from the 28th October 1919.

The 6th November, 1919.

No. E.-573.—The appointment of Controller of Munitions, United Provinces Circle, is abolished with effect from the 10th November 1919.

The 7th November, 1919.

No. G.-379.—Major W. S. Stafford, 1-25th Battalion, The London Regiment, is appointed as Engineering Manager, Government Acetone Factory, Nasik Road, with effect from the 4th November 1919. Major Stafford was employed on special duty at the Factory from the 30th October to the 3rd November 1919, both days inclusive.

No. E.-957.—The services of Lieutenant A. R. Belcher, 1st Garrison Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, Assistant Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Jullundur, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 28th October 1919.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,

Secretary, Indian Munitions Board.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

COMMERCE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated the 8th August, 1919.

No. 3355-Com.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (7) of section 4 of the Indian Non-ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918 (XVII of 1918), the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that a license has been granted under sub-section (3) of that section to the Bengal Lead Mills Company, Limited, to carry on the business of winning, extracting, smelting, dressing, refining or dealing by way of wholesale trade in lead, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The 25th August, 1919.

No. 3548-Com.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (7) of section 4 of the Indian Non-ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918 (XVII of 1918), the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that a license has been granted under sub-section (3) of that section to Messrs. Kettlewell Bullen and Company, Calcutta, to carry on the business of winning, extracting, smelting, dressing, refining or dealing by way of wholesale trade in copper, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

No. 3566-Com.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (7) of section 4 of the Indian Non-ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918 (XVII of 1918), the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that a license has been granted under sub-section (3) of that section to Messrs. Bird and Commany, Calcutta, to carry on the business of winning, extracting, smelting, dressing, refining or dealing by way of wholesale trade in zinc, copper, tin, lead, nickel and aluminium, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The 8th September, 1919.

No. 3867-Com.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (7) of section 4 of the Indian Non-ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918 (XVII of 1918), the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that a license has been granted under sub-section (3) of that section to Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Company to carry on the business of winning, extracting, smelting, dressing, refining or dealing by way of wholesale trade in zinc, copper, tin, lead, nickel and aluminium and any other non-ferrous metals and ores to which the said Act applies, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

C. F. PAYNE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Simla, the 7th November, 1919.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 25th October 1919 is published for general information :—

Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 30,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern	Bombay City	1	1
		Thana District	1	1
	Central...	West Khandesh District	310	142
		East Khandesh District	11[illegible]	[illegible]
		Poona District	2	2
		Nasik District	1	...
		Satara District	2	13
	Southern	Belgaum District	19	7
		Bijapur District	3	4
	Political Charges.	Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	45	32
		Mangrol Port	2	2
		Kathiawar Agency	[illegible]	24
		TOTAL	470	248
Madras.	...	Bellary District	76	60
		Coimbatore District	37(a)	20 (a)
		Nilgiris District	...	2
		Madura District	[illegible]	16
		Salem District	1	...
		TOTAL	[illegible]	98
Bihar and Orissa.	Bhagalpur	Monghyr District	2	2
		TOTAL	2	2
United Provinces.	Benares	Ballia District	4	4
		TOTAL	4	4
Punjab.	Ambala ...	Rohtak District	15	12
	Lahore ...	Gujranwala District	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Rawalpindi.	Jhelum District	1	1
		Rawalpindi District	55	44
		Attock District	[illegible]	...
	Multan ...	[illegible] District	[illegible]	26
		TOTAL	109	88
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Town	[illegible]	4
		[illegible] District	1	1

[illegible]

In the returns for the weeks ending [illegible], the following corrections and addition should be made :—

[illegible] { Week ending 11th October—read 43 cases for [illegible] cases.
Week ending 18th October—read [illegible] cases, [illegible] deaths for [illegible] cases, [illegible] deaths.
[illegible] District—add [illegible] cases, [illegible] deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Irrawaddy	Henzada District	1	1
		Maubin District	1	1
	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	1	1
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	6	6
	Sagaing ...	Sagaing District	2	2
	Native States	Northern Shan States	7	7
		Southern Shan States	9	7
		TOTAL	34	30
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	73	52
		Nagpur District	90	53
		Bhandara District	18	8
		Wardha District	8(a)	8(a)
		Chanda District	1(a)	1(a)
		Balaghat District	18	11
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town	6	5
		Jubbulpore District	25	13
	Norbudda	Chhindwara District	18	4(b)
	Berar ...	Yeotmal District	1(a)	...
		TOTAL	238	150
MYSORE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	29	24
		Bangalore City	1	...
		Bangalore District	75	46
		Mysore City	22	17
		Mysore District	35	37
		Hassan District	23	15
		Kadur District	26	24
		Shimoga District	6	4
		TOTAL	217	167
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Parbhani District	38	27
		Nander District	124	115
		Raichur District	52	48
		Usmanabad District	51	36
		Bidar District	265	218
		Mahbubnagar District	103	65
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	5	5
		Atrafibaldah Sarfikhas District	8	8
		TOTAL	641*	542*
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Sehore Cantonment	5	6
		Sehore Town	14	13
		TOTAL	19	19
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.	...	Peshawar Town	1	...
		Hazara District	...	1
		TOTAL	1	1
		GRAND TOTAL	1,356	1,244

(a) Imported. (b) One imported.

*Includes previous weeks. The actual number of cases and deaths during the week ending October 25th, were 391 and 304, respectively.

In the return for the week ending 18th October 1919, the following additions should be made :—

Central India { Sehore Cantonment—*add* 6 cases, 4 deaths.
Sehore Town „ 18 „ 17 „

SIMLA :
The 6th October 1919.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 6th November 1919, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Rainfall was of daily occurrence in the south of the Peninsula, and extended into the north of it between the 2nd and 5th November. A storm formed in the Bay off Negapatam on the 31st October and, crossing the south Coromandel coast early on the morning of the 2nd November, passed out into the Arabian Sea during the course of that day. During its passage across the south of the Peninsula some heavy falls of rain were recorded. At the end of the week weather was again disturbed in the south of the Bay and some moderately heavy rain was falling on the east Madras coast south of Nellore.

2. *Burma.*—In Lower Burma a few scattered falls occurred during the week, while in Upper Burma weather was dry except for a light fall at Lashio.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—In Assam rainfall was local on the 31st October and 1st November. Over the rest of the division there was no rain.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.— } The week was rainless.
Northwest India.— }

The Peninsula.—Nearly general rain fell in southeast Madras throughout the week and in Malabar except on the 1st and 4th November. Rainfall was nearly general in the Konkan on the 3rd, in Mysore on the 3rd and 5th, and in the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast on the 2nd; it occurred locally or at a few stations on four other days on the north Madras coast, on three other days in Mysore, on two other days in the Madras Deccan, and on one other day in the Konkan. In the Bombay Deccan local rain fell on the 3rd and there were a few falls on the 4th, while in Hyderabad rain was limited to a moderate fall at Nizamabad and a light fall at Hyderabad.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows :—

October 30th.	Pamban 1·74", Negapatam 0·93", Cuddalore 1·36" and Kodaikanal 1·29".
" 31st.	Calicut 3·34", Cochin 1·01", Pamban 2·85", Madura 0·91", Negapatam 2·94", Trichinopoly 1·18" and Madras 2·22".
November 1st.	Negapatam 8·09", Trichinopoly 1·61", Salem 2·16", Cuddalore 4·68", Madras 1·88", Ootacamund 1·76", Cuddapah 0·80" and Nellore 1·12".
" 2nd.	Mysore 2·54", Mercara 3·13", Mangalore 1·52", Calicut 5·62", Pamban 1·05", Ootacamund 4·30" and Nellore 1·11".
" 3rd.	Calicut 1·06", Cochin 0·99", Ahmadnagar 1·42", Poona 0·80", Mercara 1·90", Pamban 1·23", Negapatam 2·68", Trichinopoly 1·11", Coimbatore and Salem each 1·10", Cuddalore 3·70", Madras 1·01", Ootacamund 2·13" and Nellore 0·91".
" 4th.	Diamond Island 2·93", Pamban 1·90", Cuddalore 1·35" and Nellore 1·21".
" 5th.	Mangalore 1·17", Pamban 1·02", Negapatam 1·49", Trichinopoly 1·76", Salem 0·92", Cuddalore 2·61", Madras 4·29", Cuddapah 1·55" and Nellore 3·86".

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess in Mysore, Malabar, Madras Southeast and the Madras Deccan; and was 20 per cent or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, Kashmir, Central India East, Berar, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad South. It was either equal to the normal or differed from it by less than 20 per cent in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North and the Madras Coast North. No rain usually falls at this time of year in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India West.

The rainfall from the 2nd May to date is 20 per cent or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Kashmir, Sind and Hyderabad North; and is 20 per cent or more in excess in Chota Nagpur, Baluchistan, Rajputana West, Central India and the Central Provinces West. In the remaining divisions the rainfall of the period differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 6th November 1919.			Rainfall data from 2nd May to 6th November 1919.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Percentage departure from normal. Last week.
Bay Islands	1·1	2·4	—1·3	67·5	96·5	—29·0	—30	—29
Lower Burma	0·7	1·6	—0·9	146·2	144·9	+1·3	+1	+2
Upper Burma	0·1	0·8	—0·7	40·1	46·0	—5·9	—13	—12
Assam	0·2	0·3	—0·1	72·3	77·4	—5·1	—7	—6
Bengal	0	0·7	—0·7	71·2	74·0	—2·8	—4	—3
Orissa	0	0·8	—0·8	63·7	56·8	+6·9	+12	+14
Chota Nagpur	0	0·2	—0·2	58·8	48·8	+10·0	+20	+21
Bihar	0	0·1	—0·1	48·5	49·7	—1·2	—2	—2
United Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	40·8	39·0	+1·8	+5	+5
United Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	36·7	38·0	—1·3	—3	—3
Punjab, East and North	0	0	0	21·7	21·0	+0·7	+3	+3
Punjab, South-West	0	0	0	8·1	7·8	+0·3	+4	+4
Kashmir	0	0·1	—0·1	5·0	7·9	—2·9	—37	—36
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0	0	5·4	5·5	—0·1	—2	—2
Baluchistan	0	0	0	2·7	1·7	+1·0	+59	+59
Sind	0	0	0	3·3	4·6	—1·3	—28	—28
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	13·9	10·7	+3·2	+30	+30
Rajputana, East	0	0	0	20·9	21·9	—1·0	—5	—5
Gujarat	0	0	0	25·8	23·3	+2·5	+11	+11
Central India, West	0	0	0	37·4	29·2	+8·2	+28	+28
Central India, East	0	0·1	—0·1	60·0	40·8	+19·2	+47	+47
Berar	0	0·1	—0·1	26·9	30·6	—3·7	—12	—12
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	58·0	44·1	+13·9	+32	+32
Central Provinces, East	0	0·2	—0·2	54·7	49·3	+5·4	+11	+11
Konkan	0·5	0·5	0	92·0	95·4	—3·4	—4	—4
Bombay Deccan	0·4	0·4	0	27·7	27·1	+0·6	+2	+2
Hyderabad, North	0·3	0·3	0	25·6	32·4	—6·8	—21	—21
Hyderabad, South	0·1	0·5	—0·4	25·2	29·0	—3·8	—13	—12
Mysore	2·0	0·9	+1·1	30·1	26·1	+4·0	+15	+12
Malabar	4·3	2·0	+2·3	95·9	95·1	+0·8	+1	—2
Madras, South-East	7·7	2·5	+5·2	28·2	24·8	+4·4	+18	—4
Madras Deccan	1·1	0·9	+0·2	22·0	22·3	—0·3	—1	—2
Madras Coast, North	2·1	2·4	—0·3	32·5	32·7	—0·2	—1	0

G. C. SIMPSON,
Offg. Director General of Observatories.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA ;
The 6th November 1919.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 1st November 1919.

Burma.—In Lower Burma light showers fell in a few districts and in the dry zone good rain was received in three districts. Elsewhere the rainfall was light. In Lower Burma agricultural operations for the cultivation of winter rice have been completed. Cultivation of dry crops continues in Upper Burma. Gathering of groundnuts and plucking of cotton are progressing. Standing crops are generally in good condition except in a few districts of both Lower and Upper Burma. Live stock is generally healthy. The price of unhusked rice at Rangoon remained unchanged at Rs. 150 and that of white rice (specials) at Rs. 385. These prices are the same as control prices and are much above normal.

Assam.—During the week the weather was seasonable. Ploughing for mustard, sowing of pulses, and plucking of tea are in progress. Prospects of pulses are fair. Rice, sugarcane and other crops are in fair to good condition. Cattle disease is reported from two districts. The price of common rice continues to fall.

Bengal.—The rainfall during the week was generally light excepting in northern Bengal where there was no rain. More rain is needed for winter paddy, especially in certain western districts. Ploughing for and sowing of spring crops continue. Harvesting of early winter paddy is proceeding. Prospects of standing crops are generally satisfactory. The average price of common rice has fallen by about 3·12 per cent. One thousand nine hundred and fifty persons received gratuitous relief in the Brahmanbaria Subdivision of Tippera.

Report on famine in Bankura was not received.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light rain fell in Singhbhum and in parts of Shahabad, Balasore, Angul, Hazaribagh and Ranchi. There was no rain in the rest of the Province. Sowing for spring crops is in progress. Harvesting of early winter paddy continues in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Standing crops are doing well. More rain is wanted in parts of Saran, Darbhanga, Purnea, Balasore and Singhbhum. Gratuitous relief was given to 18,782 persons in Bhagalpur, 3,912 in the Santal Parganas 8,111 in Angul, 4,575 in Cuttack, 7,917 in Puri and 567 in Hazaribagh. The number of persons attending relief works was 506 in Bhagalpur and 372 in the Santal Parganas. The price of common rice has risen in six districts, fallen in seven and remained stationary in the remaining districts as compared with that of the preceding week. The average price of local common rice at headquarters was 5·83 seers a rupee against 5·42 in the preceding week and that of maize 7·70 seers against 7·97 seers of the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from twelve districts. During the week ending the 25th October, 13,256 persons were given gratuitous relief and 4,451 attended test works in nine Feudatory States of Orissa—*viz.*:—Athgarh, Baramba, Dhenkanal, Hindol, Narsinghpur, Nayagarh, Bamra, Daspalla and Khandpara.

The weekly report on famine is as follows :—Famine tracts unchanged. In Angul including undeclared area the number of persons gratuitously relieved was 8,111. In Bhagalpur *sadar* relief workers were 277 and persons gratuitously relieved by poor houses, orphanages, village doles and kitchens 4,533, total under relief 4,810. In Banka relief workers were 229 and persons gratuitously relieved by poor houses, kitchens and village doles 14,039, total under relief 14,239. In Deoghar relief workers were 372 and persons gratuitously relieved by village doles 4,895, total under relief 4,267. Grand total under relief 29,427. The price of rice is as reported before. Relief operations are being gradually closed everywhere.

United Provinces.—No rain fell during the week. Preparation of land for spring crops and popy, sowing of spring crops, harvesting of autumn crops, irrigation of late rice and picking of cotton continue. The condition of standing crops is good. Prospects are favourable. The condition of agricultural stock is generally good. Fodder, water and market supplies are sufficient. Prices are generally stationary.

Punjab.—During the week the weather remained dry. Rain is urgently wanted everywhere for standing crops which are suffering from drought, specially on unirrigated areas, and for spring sowings. The condition of standing irrigated crops is average to good and of unirrigated crops below average to average. Picking of cotton and harvesting of other autumn crops are in progress. The yield is normal to good on irrigated and below normal to normal on unirrigated areas. Spring crops are being sown. The area sown is

below normal to normal. Cattle are healthy and fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices have risen slightly in some districts and are stationary in others. They are generally above scarcity rates. Prices of wheat :—Rawalpindi 6, Lyallpur 6½, Ambala and Ferozepore 6¾ and Lahore 7 seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was rainless. Sowing of spring and harvesting of certain autumn crops are in progress. The outturn of cotton is below average in Peshawar. Standing crops are generally average but prospects of crops on unirrigated areas in one district are reported to be poor. The price of wheat in Peshawar was $7\frac{9}{16}$ and in Dera Ismail Khan 6¼ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—No rain fell during the week. Prices are stationary. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The week was generally dry and cold. Fodder is sufficient. Cattle disease in Gurez is subsiding and cholera in Handwara has disappeared. Prices are fluctuating.

Rajputana.—The weather is clear and getting cooler. Harvesting of autumn crops is nearing completion. Sowings for spring crops continue. Standing crops are in fair to good condition and their probable outturn is fair to good. Pasturage and water are sufficient. The condition of agricultural stock is generally good. Prices are steady. Autumn grains show a tendency to fall.

Central India.—Rainfall *nil*. Harvesting of autumn crops and ploughing for and sowing of spring crops are in progress. Standing crops and their probable outturn are fair to good except in Bhilsa where they are bad. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition except for cattle disease in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Baghelkhand, Malwa and the Southern States. Prices are high.

The weekly report on famine in Bundelkhand is as follows :—Distress not acute. Numbers on relief are decreasing. People are reverting to agricultural operations. There is no wandering or emaciation. Relief measures are adequate. Suspensions of land revenue are being granted and takávi advances are sufficient. The public health is generally good. Prices 5¾ to 7½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief in thousands :—works 3·4, gratuitous relief 5·5, total 8·9.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been generally clear and cool. Reaping of autumn crops and picking of cotton are in progress. Sowings for spring crops continue under favourable conditions and germination of crops already sown is successful. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle are generally healthy. Gram in Hoshangabad, rice in Chanda and *juar* in Amraoti rose by one seer per rupee. *Juar* sells cheaper by 1¼ seers in Chanda. Elsewhere prices remained steady or varied slightly.

Feudatory States :—Harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops continue.

The weekly report on scarcity is as follows :—Numbers on works in scarcity districts were 3,148 and on gratuitous relief 3,449. Relief operations have been closed from the end of October. No further telegrams will be submitted.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in parts of the Konkan, the Deccan, the Karnatak and Kolhapur. Standing crops are in good condition except in parts of Bijapur where seedlings have been damaged slightly by insects. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowings for spring crops generally continue. Cotton picking is in progress in parts of Sind and the Deccan. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Prices of food grains are still high. Relief operations have ceased in the Poona district and in the Kathiawar Agency. The number of persons on gratuitous relief during week ending 1st November was :—Ahmednagar 1,150 and Bijapur 689, total 1,839. These operations have since ceased in Ahmednagar.

Hyderabad.—Report not received.

Mysore.—During the week the rainfall was light to fair. Standing crops are in fair condition. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available. Prices are high but are generally falling. Prospects of the season are fair. Harvesting of rice and *ragi* is proceeding with outturn fair.

Coorg.—Report not received.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was heavy in Madras, Tanjore, Ramnad, Tinnevelly, Malabar and Cochin, good in Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem,

Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Pudukottai, South Kanara, Travancore and the hills, fair in Ganjam, Guntur, Nellore and Chittoor and light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are in fair condition generally but *ragi* in parts of one taluka in Chittoor is withering. The outturn of harvested paddy and dry crops is generally fair. Fresh sowings of paddy and dry crops are progressing. The condition of cattle is generally good. Water is sufficient except in parts of twelve districts. Pasture and fodder are sufficient generally. Prices continue falling. Prospects are fair generally.

The weekly report on famine in Ganjam is as follows:—Relief works 30 in Goomsur, 4 in Udayagiri, 25 in Kallikota and Attagada, 3 in Humma, Biridi and Palur and 1 in Ronabha are in progress. Labourers and small agriculturists are mostly affected. People are resorting freely to works. Their physical condition is generally fair. Relief measures are adequate. Cloth distribution is being provided by private charity. Prices of rice in Goomsur 4·84, in Udayagiri 7·00, in Kallikota and Attagada 5·00 and in Chatrapur 4·80 seers per rupee and of *ragi* in Kallikota and Attagada 6·57 and in Chatrapur 7·60 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief works 59,100 and on gratuitous relief 85,804, total 1,44,904.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1919.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th November 1919.

On and after 15th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi, Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 8th November 1919.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

October 27.

4965. Texas Company. *Improvements in or relating to the cracking of hydro-carbon oils.*

October 28.

4966. International General Electric Co. Inc. *Improvements in or relating to high frequency alternators.*
4967. O. Englebert. *Improved means for preventing damage to pneumatic tyres when deflated.*
4968. A. E. Trimmings. *Improvements in or relating to presses for tennis and the like rackets.*
4969. A. E. Trimmings. *Improvements in or relating to tennis and the like rackets.*

October 29.

4970. P. H. Metcalfe. *Machinery gland packing extractor.*

October 31.

4971. K. M. Satin. *Tyre protectors.*
4972. K. M. Satin. *Pneumatic hub and blocks tyre wheel.*

November 1.

4973. Das & Co. *'Mercantile' letter file.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

4093. The Luckenbach Processes, Incorporated. *Improvements in or relating to contact methods of ore concentration.*
4585. Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaelstofaktieselskab. *Improvements in production of reactions of gases.*
4700. C. Roy. *Improvements relating to rendering wood impermeable and recovering liquids contained therein.*
4878. J. M. Larsen. *Improved process of storing fish.*
4891. Roneo Ld., and W. Chipperfield. *Improvements in or relating to means or devices for supporting drawers, shelves and other sliding structures.*
4892. T. Kiriaco. *Improvements in pumps or centrifugal distributors for irrigation purposes and the like.*
4893. C. R. Madgwick. *Improvements in collapsible crates and boxes.*
4898. A. R. Khan. *Undetachable double swivel hinge for axle box face plates or covers of railway vehicles and the like.*
4899. J. S. Island. *Method and apparatus for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen.*
4900. J. H. Everingham. *Improvements in or relating to portable carriages for children.*
4907. A. Somasundaram. *Compact steam cooker.*
4908. J. E. Calverley and W. E. Highfield. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for transforming electrical energy.*
4914. J. Jackson. *Improvements in windmills.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

3936. G. Smith *Improvements in furniture for troopships.*
4368. C. Ellis. *A catalyzer and process of making the same.*
4474. Electro-Agricultur Aktiebolaget. *Improvements in cables for electrical machines adapted to be coiled and uncoiled.*
4525. A. P. Morris. *Process for the use of paddy husk in the manufacture of glass.*
4733. Efficient Gas Power Co., Ld. *Improvements in and relating to suction gas generators.*
4742. British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Ld. *Improvements in fluid pressure turbines*
4755. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ld. *Improvements in receivers for wireless telegraphy.*
4775. E. S. Luard and V. P. Rawlings. *Improvements in and relating to couplings for flexible pipes.*
4776. A. E. Ford. *Improvements in and connected with collapsible or folding boats.*
4781. International de Lavaud Manufacturing Corporation, Ld *Improvements in process and apparatus for the manufacture of metal articles by rotary or centrifugal means.*
4782. F. O. Bynoe. *Improvements in and connected with superheaters for air vapour or gas.*
4786. T. H. Palmer, H. Y. Seale and R. V. Nevett. *Improvements in flotation separation of mineral substances.*
4792. British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Ld. *Improvements in or relating to steam turbines.*
4794. H. E. Geer. *Improvements in or relating to steam superheaters for marine, locomotive and like boilers.*
4796. Standard Oil Co. *Improvements in or relating to petroleum distillation for the production of low-boiling-point hydrocarbons.*
4798. J. White, and H. H. Payne. *Improvements in or relating to guns and rifles.*
4802. R. A. Mehta. *An improved preparation or paint for preserving wood against white ants.*
4807. W. Stocks. *Improvements in and relating to vehicle wheels.*
4811. S. D. Master. *Lamp chimney.*
4815. S. M. B. P. Mendis. *Method of treating hoofs and horns of animals so as to render them easily reducible to powder suitable for use as a horticultural and agricultural manure.*
4816. Benham & Sons, Ld., and C. R. Allensby. *Improvements in steam heated radiators.*
4818. E. S. P. Carrad. *Improvements in apparatus for increasing the efficiency of internal combustion engines.*
4819. C. A. Collett and L. de Dombal. *Improvements in vacuum brake gear for railway rolling stock and the like.*
4822. P. Poore. *Improvements relating to the distillation of wood, woody fibre, and similar carbonaceous substances.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7 accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

3862. Porter and Emrick.
3956. Clarke.
4268. Pudumjee.
4371. Fedden, and The Cosmos Engineering Co., Ld.
4382. Edmondson.
4590. Addis.
4588. Sulman and Ballantine.
4593. Benard.
4594. Holt Manufacturing Co.
4596. Holt Manufacturing Co.
4597. Thompson and Smith.
4598. Kimber.
4599. Handley Page.
4600. Handley Page.
4601. Desai.
4602. Martin and Remington.
4605. Rose and Saxby & Farmer, Ld.
4606. St Stephens and Climax Rock Drill and Engineering Works, Ld.
4607. Winsor.
4608. Richards.

PATENTS SEALED.

3980. Bayer and Orla-Jensen.
4529. Raha.
4546. Holt Manufacturing Co.
4548. Chantery and (Mrs.) Craig.
4551. Rapson.
4553. Henry Ford & Son, Inc.
4554. Henry Ford & Son, Inc.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

408 of 1907. Tice. (To 16 December 1920.)
479 of 1908. Wagner. (To 17 December 1920.)
523 of 1910. William Simons & Co. Ld. and ors. (To 1 December 1920.)
320 of 1911. Smith and ors. (To 28 November 1920.)
679 of 1913. Minerals Separation Ld. (To 2 January 1921.)
1367 of 1913. Trypani. (To 16 December 1920.)
1915 of 1914. Taff. (To 29 October 1920.)
1952 of 1914. Leigh and anr. (To 7 December 1920.)
2359 of 1915. Gomes. (To 30 October 1920.)
2361 of 1915. Squier. (To 2 November 1920.)
2437 of 1916. Burn & Co. Ld. and anr. (To 8 January 1921.)
2869 of 1917. Laurie. (To 2 January 1926.)

AMENDMENT ALLOWED UNDER SECTION 17.

No. 3803 of 1918. In pursuance of leave granted on 28th October 1919, the above numbered specification has been amended in the manner set forth in the *Gazette of India* dated the 19th July 1919.

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1910.

36. (Still and anr.)

1914.

1784. (Downs.) 1786. (Taylor.) 1803. (Green.)

1915.

2237. (Kharegat.)

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

From October 27th to November 1st. 1919.

Class. 1. Nos. 8939 and 8940. Nursing Sahay Mudun Gopal, of 12 Portuguese Church Street, Calcutta. September 27, 1919.

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1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) must be made in English and addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed and a full address given in all communications.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, together with current regulations and instructions. *These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.*

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4. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India application should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

5. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission for which due allowance should be made. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

6. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration. Neither does this Act deal with *pictures, photographs, etc.*, for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

7. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
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"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
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POONA	College of Engineering.
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ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.
WASHINGTON (U.S.A.)	The Patent Office.

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Mr. Mohd. Shafi Ahmad Mazhari, M.A., Address.—Kerawala Mansion, Carnac Road, Bombay.
Mr. M Abdul Salam, Moulvi Tola, Budaun.
CALCUTTA—
M. A. M. F. Wahhab, Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, 14, Zakaria Street.
M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B A., 4, Korabardar Lane, P. O Wellesley.
M. Abdul Badi, 5, Ramsanker Roy Lane.
M. Abdul Habib Khan, 12, Jamadar Khan Lane, Balligunge.
M Abdul Karim Nashtar, 8, Jamadar Khan Lane, Balligunge.
M. Abdul Wajid, 106, Harrison Road
M. Akmal Ali Akmal, 25, Nur Ali Lane, P. O., Entally.
M. Azherus Sadain, Teacher, Calcutta Madrasah, 138/1, Karaya Road
M. Azizun Nabi Khan 27, Karaya Bazar Road, Balligunge.
*M. Badruddin Ahmed, B A., 3, Elliot Lane.
M. Badru-z-Zaman, 212/1, Linton Street.
†M. Daliluddin Ahmed, 37, Karaya Bazar Road, Balligunge.
M. Husain Mirza, 4/1, Collin Lane
†M. Mirza S. M. K. Sultan, B A., M F., 11, Colootolla Street
M. Mohd. Asam, 19, Tiljala 1st Lane, P. O. Balligunge.
M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya Ibrat, 17/1, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Balligunge.
M. Mohd. Israil Khan, 5, Doctor Karam Hossain Lane, Balligunge.
M. Mohd. Muslim, 12, Damzen's Lane, Chinapara.
M. Mohd. Quasim Khan, C/o H A. Rahaman & Co., 44, Lower Chitpore Road.
M. Mohd. Qurban Ali Asri, 7, Onrait 1st Lane, Entally P. O.
M. Nyzamuddin, 12, Damzen's Lane, Chinapara.
M. Rashiduddin Ahmed Khan, 41, Gardner Lane, Entally P. O.
M. Raza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S., 2/1/2, Tiljala 1st Lane, Balligunge
M. S. E. Haque, 41, Gardner Lane, Entally P. O.
M. S. M. Yunus, Baker Hostel, Calcutta Madrasah.
M. Shahabuddin Ahmad Siddiqi, 41, Gardner Lane, Entally P O
M. Syed Abu Zafar, 36, European Asylum Lane
M. Syed Nawab Ali, 11, Colootolla Street.
CAMPBELLPORE.—*M. Din Mohammad Khan Talib, Officer Cadet Unit.
CAWNPORE—
M. S. Abdul Ghani, Regimental Munshi, Garrison Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles.
M. S. M. Aminuddin, Regimental Munshi, 1st Garrison Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles.
DELHI.—M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi), Regimental Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.
DERA GHAZI KHAN.—M. M. Waris Ali Khan, "Waris," Junior English Master, Government High School, Dera Ghazi Khan.
FEROZEPORE—
M. Suraj Narain, B.A., Kabari Bazar, Ferozepore.
M. Harnam Das, Headmaster, Malwa Khalsa School, Ferozepore City.
HAZARA.—M. Syed Mohammad, B.A. (Cal.), near Civil Dispensary, Mansehra, Dist. Hazara.
HISSAR.—M. M. I. Jan Bukhari, C/o Booking Clerk, Railway Station, Biwani District, Hissar.
HYDERABAD (DECCAN).—M. Jamaluddin, Revenue Secretariat, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad

JHANSI—
*M. Mohd. Sadiq Ali, 39, Orchha Gate, Jhansi.
M. Abdullah Khan, Officers' Munshi, Sadar Bazar, behind Kotwali.
M. Nirmal Prasad Jain, Sadar Bazar.

JHELUM—
M. Thakur Das Pahwa, Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.
M. Chandan Khan, Officers' Munshi, Phurianwala Bazar, Jhelum.

JUBBULPORE—
M. Abdul Rahim, Regimental Munshi, 1/4th Royal West Kent Regiment, Saddar Bazar, Jubbulpore.
M. Mohd. M. Haque, Officers' Munshi, C/o Nisar Ali Shah's Garden, Nerbadda Road, Jubbulpore Cantt.
Mr. Mahomed Zahid Khan, C/o Hakim Mahomed Hayat Khan, General Merchant, Sadar Bazar, Jubbulpore.

JULLUNDUR—
M. Karam Chand, C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.
M. Dharm Lal, C/o Oriental Book Depôt, Jullundur.
M. Murtaza Ahmad Khan, Akhgar Durrani, Village Bhaddam, Post Office Parjian, District Jullundur.

KARACHI.—M. Anandram Thadamal, Regimental Munshi, Norfolk Regiment, Garrikhata, Karachi.

KASAULI.—M. Anand Sarup, Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

KOHAT.—*M. Lal Muhammad Qureshi, Officers' Munshi, C/o Head Master, A. V. M. Islamia School, Kohat.

KOLHAPUR.—Pt. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni, 112, Shahupuri, Kolhapur.

LAHORE—
M. Sham Lal Bhargava, Officers' Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. Mohd. Ishaq, Regimental Munshi, Bengali Mohalla, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. M. Abdul Hamid, C/o H. Abdul Latif, Esq., Pleader, Haveli Pathranwali Mochi Gate, Lahore
M. Muhammad Din, 2999, Pir Gilanian Street, Lahore.
M. Abdur Rahman Ahmedi, C/o M. Nizamuddin Saheb, Kucha Rangrezan, Lohari Mandi, Lahore.

LUCKNOW—
M. Abdul Karim, C/o The 10th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, Lucknow.
M. Mohd. Ashfaq Husain, Regimental Munshi, 1/10th Middlesex Regiment, Lucknow.
M. Sh. Abdul Rabb, E(d) Section, No. 1 Barrack of 1/10th Middlesex Lines, Lucknow
†M. Abdul Alim, Hussainganj, Lucknow.
*M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil), near Royal Hotel.
M. Mohammad Musharraf Ali, Hewett Road, near Post Office, Lucknow.
*M. Abdul Hamid, Kook's Hospital, Ghusyari Mandi, Lucknow.
M. S. Muzaffar Hussain "Zaidi", C/o Maulana "Sofi", Molvi Ganj, Lucknow.
M. Mohd. Fazil Khan, C/o Munshi Karim Khan, Chhitwapur, near Takya Langara Shah.
*M. Aziz Mohd. Khan Afridi, 57, LaTouche Road.

LUDHIANA—
M. Kishori Lall Jethi, Khanna Khurd, District Ludhiana.
M. Amar Nath Yogi, Professor of oriental languages, Ludhiana.

MADRAS—
M. Muhiddin Hussain Sahib, 15/16, Vathiar Chinniah Pillai Street, Royapettah, Madras.
Saiyed Mahmud Padshah, General Collins' Road, Vepery.

MEERUT—
M. Ahmad Bux, Regimental Munshi, 21st (Empress of India) Lancers.
M. Mohamed Sarwar, Regimental Munshi, 12th Brigade, R. H. A., Lalkurti Bazar.

MHOW—
Mr. Thomas Shah, son of Shaikh Mahomed Shah, C/o Commandant, Machine Gun Centre, Mhow.
Mr. Syed Muhammad Umar, C/o Post Master, Mhow.

MONTGOMERY.—M. S. Karim Baksh, Regimental Munshi.

MOZUFFERPORE.—M. Mohd. Shuaib, Arabic Teacher, Zilla School, Mozufferpore.

MULTAN—
M. M. Ghulam Haider Khan (of Nowshera), Officers' Munshi.
M. Sultan Mohammad, Regimental Munshi, Multan Cantonment.
M. Sher Ali Khan Rind, House No. 634, Sudder Bazar, Multan.
M. S. M. Ramzan Masrur, Cantonment School, Multan.
M. Sahibzada Dost Mohd. Khan, Durrani, Chahwala Hata of L. Jagannath, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantt.

MURREE HILLS—
M. S. C. Bagchi, Munshi, Lawrence Government European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din, Regimental Munshi, 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment (summer only).
M. Bodh Raj, Regimental Munshi (summer only).
M. Abdul Karim Khan, Regimental Munshi, 2/4th Borderers, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.

MUSSOORIE.—*M. S. Aulad Ali Gilani, Oakgrove European School, Jharipani.

NAINI TAL.—
M. Faqir Ulla, St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.
M. Mahmud Hasan Israili, Talli Tal.

NASIK—
M. Mohd. Arif, Officers' School of Instruction.
M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat, Officers' School of Instruction.
*M. Mohamad Sharafat Ali, Officers' School of Instruction.
M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid, Officers' School of Instruction.

NASIRABAD.—M. S. Sadiq Ali, Munshi Fazil, C/o Peerjee Mohd. Ali, Sugar and Tea Merchant, Nasirabad (Rajputana).

NOWSHERA—M. Sadal Mabud, Officers' Munshi, Nowshera City.

PATNA.—†M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi, Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR—
M. Ahmed Din, Regimental Munshi, 1st Royal Sussex Regiment, opposite the Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
M. Abdur Rahim, Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
M. Ajab Shah Anand, Officers' Munshi, Daki Nama, Peshawar City.
M. Kazi Ghulam Nabi, opposite General Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
*M. Saiyid Zafar Shah Bukhari, Head clerk, office of the Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, N.-W. F. P., Peshawar.
M. S. Ali Hussain Shah, Garhi Hazrat Karim Shah Sahib Bukhari, Karimpura, Peshawar City.
M. H. S. Wajid Ali Shah, Mohalla Sayedan, Karimpura, Peshawar City.

POONA—M. S. R. Kapur, Regimental Munshi, 1st Norfolk Regiment, C/o Pandit Diwan Chand, Accountant, A. C. R. E.'s Office, Poona.

QUETTA—
M. Mohd. Rahim Shah, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
Pt. Hirday Narayan, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M. S. Abdul Aziz, The King's Regiment, Quetta.
M. Syed Inam Ali, Mission Road, Quetta.
M. Sher Mohamed, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M. Sita Ram Mehta, Babu Muhalla, near Arya Samaj, Quetta.
M. Jawala Prashad, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.
*M. S. Barkat Ali, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.

QUETTA—*contd.*
M. Dittu Ram, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Farzand Ali Khan (of Patna), Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M. Syed Hadi Hussain, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M. Syed Aulad Husain, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Abdul Hakim Khan, Nishtar—Shair Manzil (M. W. S., Military District).
M. Jiya Lall, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Ghulam Murtaza Beg, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Ram Kishan, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Haji Ahmad Fakhrley, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Mohd. Sarwar Khan, Mirza, Persian Professor, Government High School, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI—
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, Rawalpindi (winter only).
M. Ghulam Rasul, Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M K. R. Mehta, Regimental Munshi, 1st F. S. Garrison Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry
M. Bodh Raj, Regimental Munshi (winter only)
†M. Fazl Elahi, C/o Ellahi Buksh & Co., Polo Sports Works, near Massy Gate, Rawalpindi.
M. Mohd. Abdul Khaliq, C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butcher's Street, Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Amir Bakhsh Gyani, M. F., Professor of Oriental Languages, Ihata Sultan, Rawalpindi City

RISALPUR.—M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan, Regimental Munshi, Royal Flying Corps, Risalpur Cantonment.
ROORKEE CITY.—M. Fazl i-Haq, Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City.
ROHTAK – M. Mohammad Akeeluddin, Fort, Rohtak.

SIALKOT—
M. Abdul Hamid Khan, Officers' Munshi, Mori Gate, New Street, Sialkot.
M. Ghulam Rasul Syed, Raja Street, Sialkot.

SIMLA.—M. Abdul Latif, Urdu Instructor, C/o M. Mohamed Buksh Sahib, Pleader, Lower Bazar.

SUBATHU—
M. Amar Nath Varma, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Anand Swarup, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Khalil-ur-Rahman, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Miyan Khan Haidari, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
*M. Habib Ullah, Syed, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Mool Chand Saihgal, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.

WELLINGTON—
M. Syed Khurshad Ali, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Wellington.
M. Abdul Majid Sharif Quraishi, Munshi, Cadet College.
S. Aftab Ali, Munshi, Wellington Market Post Office, Victoria Villa.

Qualified Bengali Teachers.

CALCUTTA.—Babu Suresh Chandra Chatterjee, 6, Muktaram Row, Calcutta.
RUNGPUR.—Babu Mukunda Lal Das Gupta, Kakina, District Rungpur.

Qualified Canarese Teacher.

BANGALORE.—M. R. Ry. K. Hanumantha Rao, No 1, Main Road, Seshadripuram, Bangalore.

Qualified Malayalam Teacher.

ADICHANALLORE.—M. R Ry. N. Sankara Pillai, First Assistant, H. G. E. School, Adichanallore
KOTTAYAM.—M. R. Ry. A. I. Pothon, Malayalam Munshi, Basel Mission High School, Kottayam.

Qualified Marathi Teachers.

EAST KHANDESH.—Mr Laxman Narayan Phandis, B A., C/o Mr. M. N. Phandis, Editor, Kavya Ratnawali, Jalgaon.

POONA CITY—
Mr. Govind Krishna Modak, Sanskrit Teacher, New English School, Poona City
Mr. D. K. Pathak, 442, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.
Mr. V. L. Deshpande, 641, Budhwar Peth, Poona City.

RATNAGIRI.—M. Waman Vishnu Vaidya, C/o Mr. R. K. Bal, B A, LL.B., Sub-Judge, Malwan, District Ratnagiri.
SHOLAPUR.—Mr. Vishnu Anant Salgarkar, C/o Mr Harichand Amichand Shah, Sholapur.

Qualified Punjabi Teacher.

LAHORE.—M. Muhammad Zafar Ali, Student, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

Qualified Tamil Teachers.

MADRAS—
M. R. Ry. K. Raghavachari, Senior Tamil Pandit, Wesleyan Mission Girls' High School, Royapettah.
M. R. Ry. A. M. Satakoparamanuja Acharya, Senior Tamil Pandit, National High School, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.

Qualified Telugu Teachers.

GODAVARI.—M. R. Ry V. Subba Rao, Stewartpetta, Pithapuram, Godavari District.
NELLORE.—K. Subrahmanya Sarma, Telugu Pandit, A. B. M. Girls' High School, Nellore.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teachers whose names are preceded by a cross (†) are out of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th July 1919.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

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The rates for these drugs from 16th May 1919 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities 60 lbs. and above in one delivery	Rs. 24 per lb.
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. but below 60 lbs. in one delivery	,, 25 ,,
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	,, 26 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. . . . . (Only small quantities available when in stock.)	,, 12 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 5 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	,, 6 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs in one delivery . . .	Rs. 6 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	,, 7 ,,
QUINOIDINE in non Tablet form (when in stock) and **Residual** Alkaloids.	,, 4 .

QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs 6 per lb
For quantities less than 6 lbs. in one delivery (when in stock) .	,, 7 ,,

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb., 4-lb., and 6¼-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 1-lb., 5-lb. and 10-lb. boxes.
Quinoidine is available in 1-lb. box.
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. box.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Local sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

Drugs are sold for cash or by V. P. Post. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

[For ¼ lb. 4 As.; ½ lb. 5 As.; 1 lb. 8 As.; 1½ lb. 11 As.; 2 lbs. 14 As.; 2½ lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3 lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; 4 lbs. Re. 1 As. 7; 4½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 1[illegible] 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 13; 6 lbs. Rs. 2; 6½ lbs. Rs. 2 As. 3.]

	Rs.	A.	P.
Quinoidine tab: 1 lb. Weg. 8 lbs. Postage	1	1	0
Quinoidine tab: 2 lbs. Weg. 6 lbs. Postage	[illegible]	0	0
Quinoidine tab: 8 lbs. Weg. 9 lbs. Postage		0	0

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 4th November 1919

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st October 1919.

	Total amount of notes in circulation: In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Reserve — Coin and Bullion — In India: Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage	In England: Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	In His Majesty's Dominions: Gold Coin and Bullion.	In transit between India, England and H. M.'s Dominions: Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	In the U. S. A. and in transit therefrom: Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Securities (Purchase Price): Held in India.	Held in England.	Total.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13	14	15	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Calcutta	58,39,000	65 46,19,281	66 04,58,280	7,74,92 402	3,69,75,096	14,33,00,900	...	...	.	1,53,705	..		5 57,42,611	(a) 17,02,99,946	(b) (c) 83,49 95,551	1,31,09,60,301	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 of rupee paper and R7,40,00,000 Indian Treasury Bills. (b) Nominal value—R84,02,40,001. (c) Includes Treasury Bills purchased under section 3, Act XI of 1917, as amended by Act V of 1918 and Act II of 1919.
Cawnpore	...	8,15,76,460	8,15,76,460	6,58,77,953	47 73,285			..				...				7,36,51,236	
Lahore		12,41,20 042	12,41,20 042	3,09,31,181	1,80,07,544				.						.	4,89,38,725	
Bombay	13,63,255	47 35,16,5[illegible]2	47,48,79,837	13,05,65,796	12,26,90,638	79 83,412		...				...	.	.	.	26,12,44,846	
Karachi	.	5,15,55,245	5 15,55,245	1,01 47 328	21,52,598			.		...		.				1,22,99,926	
Madras	11,98,865	20,64 00,037	20 75 98,902	2 40,83,736	43,64,843	..	.	.	.	...				.	.	2,84,48,579	
Rangoon	...	15,27,16,305	15,27,16,305	1,37,78 4.2	35 83,035		.			...		.			..	1,7[illegible],61,457	
	84,01,120	1 74,45,03,952	1,75,29,05 072	35,58,76 818	19,25 47 039	15,32,89,402		.		1,53,705	...	..	5,57 42,611	17,02,99,946	83,49,95,551	1,75,29,05,072	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue . . .			.	*Deduct*—Amount due on T. Ts. drawn by one Circle on another												...	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R .			1,75,29,05,072												TOTAL RESERVE R .	1,75 29,05,072	

There was no transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 31st October 1919.
There was no gold in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st October 1919.

W ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st October 1919.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	4 PER CENT. Terminable Loan of 1915-16.	Conversion Loan of 1916-17.	INDIAN WAR LOAN. 5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922.	2ND INDIAN WAR LOAN. 5½ per cent War Bonds 1921.	5½ per cent War Bonds 1923.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1925.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928.	TOTAL.
Balance of 15th October 1919	25,59,900	86,73,200	3,79,24,600	1,54,19,700	58,02,400	15,64,700	4,100	40,04,700	7,85,850	17,700	9,80,125	8,725	500	13,900	7,51,000	7,85,11,000
Add— Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 3rd October 1919	...	...	...	3,000	.	7,000	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	10,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st October 1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	..	...	600	500	...	...	...	...	1,200
	25,59,800	86,73,200	3,79,24,600	1,54,22,700	58,02,400	15,71,700	4,200	40,04,700	7,85,850	18,300	9,80,625	8,725	500	13,900	7,51,000	7,85,22,200
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	..	1,16,200	4,78,700	1,23,200	1,46,500	14,900	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	8,81,000
Balance on 31st October 1919	25,59,800	85,57,000	3,74,45,900	1,52,99,500	56,55,900	15,56,800	4,200	40,04,700	7,85,850	16,800	9,80,625	8,725	500	13,900	7,51,000	7,76,41,200

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Aug. 1919 Enfaced from India 12,514 lakhs, re-transferred from London 13,071 lakhs.
" 1st Sept. 1919 " 15th Sept. " ditto ... ditto 9 "
" 16th " " 30th " " ditto ... ditto 3 "
" 1st Oct. " " 15th Oct. " ditto ... ditto ...
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto ... ditto 9 "

12,514 13,092

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 4th November 1919.

S. A. H. SITWELL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, who have attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount.		
				Rs.	A.	P.
Prior to 1842	Collins,——, Sergeant	......	Two children	157	14	1
„	Lee, E., Corporal	......	Two children	111	9	6
„	Smith, Henry, Sergeant	......	Elizabeth	828	0	0
„	Smith, D., Sergeant-Major	......	Margaret	78	6	5
„	Story,——, Sergeant	......	Thomas	117	5	4
„	MacConnell, Sergeant	......	John	77	15	3
„	Rutherford, Sergeant	......	Margaret	138	10	8
„	Hewetson, William, Gunner	......	John	47	5	7
„	Taylor, John, Private	......	John	214	11	11
„	Conroy, Peter, Corporal	......	Thomas	274	14	6
„	McCullum,——, Conductor	......	John	354	6	10
„	Gordon, James	59th Foot	James	589	2	2
„	Casey, Jeremiah	87th Foot	Daniel	109	12	4
„	Connolly, Thomas, Private	59th Foot	Samuel	62	12	3
„	Cassidy,——, Corporal	......	John	61	3	9
„	Hyde, Henry, Conductor		Thomas	187	1	10
„	Hodgkinson, E., Troop Sergeant Major.	11th Dragoons	William	64	8	0
„	Anderson, William, Corporal	H. C. 1st Bn. Regt.	Mary Anne Margaret	124	11	6
„	White, W., Private	3rd Buffs	George and Mary Anne.	13	13	9
„	Minogue, T., Private	3rd Buffs	Thomas	23	11	0
„	Tailor, John, Bombardier	...	Elizabeth	43	0	0
„	Neal, James, Private	59th Foot	James	43	0	0
„	Sherrock, J., Corporal	......	Joseph	160	0	0
„	Moore, Bombardier	......	Dorothy	5	9	5
„	Lawson Henry, Laboratory Sergeant.	......	George	11	8	2
„	Creighton, James, Corporal	13th L. Infy.	Mary Ann	16	12	0
„	McCoy,——, Sub-Conductor	......	John and George	958	3	2
„	Long, R., Sergeant	Allahabad Magazine Establishment.	Ann and Robert D.	137	3	9
„	Baker, H., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	James	32	1	4
„	Hills,——, Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Sophia	30	1	1
„	Burns, James, Gunner	Artillery	Hannah	10	5	9
„	McKenney, R., Bombardier	1st Co., 4th Bn. Arty.	Ann Eliza	134	6	5
„	Smith, J., Gunner	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Margaret	6	6	5
„	Byrne, F., Hospital Sergeant	2nd Bn. Arty.	Charles	123	13	4
„	Flynn, J., Gunner	3rd Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Elizabeth	6	1	4
„	Fagan, J., Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Mary and James	11	12	9
„	Johnson, C., Gunner	1st Co., 5th Bn. Arty.	William	3	0	6
„	Twoomey, M., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Michael, William and Margaret.	21	2	11
„	Ahern, William, Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	65	11	9
„	McCormick, J., Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Bernard	116	10	9
„	Gavin, J., Gunner	2nd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Thomas and James	189	3	6
„	Bryan, D., Sergeant	......	Mortimer	12	10	11
„	Reid,——, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	Eleanor and Eunice	68	6	5
„	South,——, Sergeant	......	Elizabeth Martha	310	0	0
„	Cunningham, Mathew, Private	44th Foot	Michael	37	14	6
„	Blyth, John, Conductor	......	Children (names not recorded).	12	12	3
„	Smith, T., Sergeant	......	Esther and Amelia	23	15	0
„	Pierce, Qr.-Mr. Sergeant	20th N. I.	Thomas	711	15	2
„	Driver, J., Sergeant-Major	......	Robert Charles and John.	141	7	1
„	Davis, D., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Thomas	28	15	2
„	Canty, John, Bombardier	3rd Co., 4th Bn. Arty.	John (died 11th May 1842).	272	2	8
June 29, 1853	(Not recorded)	......	Bryan, Margaret and William.	58	8	3
„ 29, 1849	(Not recorded)	......	Daly Robert	23	9	1
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlon, L., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 2nd B. H. A.	Ellen	112	9	0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrel, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. Arty.	Charlotte	4	2	8
„ 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st Eu. Lt. Infy.	David and Austel	7	13	3
Mar. 9, 1843	Sheehan, B., Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	John and Patrick	2	1	8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary Ann and Catherine.	19	14	9
Sept. 19, 1844	Andrews,——, Private	44th Foot	George	200	0	0
Oct. 30, 1887	Ward, J., Gunner	O. Batty., 3rd Bde., R.A.	Julia	277	11	11
Dec. 31, 1887	Bunn, T., Gunner	G. Batty., B. Bde., R.H.A.	William Thomas	63	9	8
			James John	63	9	8
Mar. 29, 1888	Oxford, W., Private	2nd Royal Lanc. Regt.	A., L., A. and J. T.	27	8	2

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount.		
				Rs.	A.	P.
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale,——, Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28	12	0
" 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	130	0	0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	James	156	12	5
" 15, 1845	Godfrey,——, Sergeant-Major	... ..	Harriett M. and James.	31	14	1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry,——, Bugle Major	6th Bn. of Arty.	James	12	6	0
" 8, 1842	Wilson	......	Sophia, Thomas and Elizabeth.	204	7	8
" ... 1842	McCarthy, Qr.-Mr. Sergeant	......	John	61	2	3
" 14, 1845	Hannoo, J., Drummer	58th Regt., N. Infy.	Mary	28	8	3
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergeant-Major		Thomas	101	5	4
" 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergeant-Major	2nd Bde., H. Arty.	Henry and James	292	15	8
" 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Ellen	77	4	11
" 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergeant	4th Co., 15th Bn. of Arty.	Catherine Ann	167	15	5
" 9, 1845	Daley, Owen, Gunner	3rd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Owen	7	1	7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan,——, Sergeant	.. ...	Julia B. and George J.	120	13	0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor.	... ..	Hannah	152	0	9
...	Glasscan, John, Corporal	......	Ellen Sarah	66	10	3
...	Ridley, Henry, Gunner	......	Henry	34	9	3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20	5	3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner	... ..	Martha	83	3	6
" 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier	......	Adam T. and John	79	14	0
" 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Not recorded	104	10	8
" 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergeant	1st Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Ditto	125	15	10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes,——, Corporal	......	Maria	59	0	0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergeant.	......	C. William and William H.	148	3	5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergeant-Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick and David Edwin.	99	6	1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36	5	6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah C.	9	8	4
" 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B. F.	John	7	6	1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Conductor	......	Emeline	50	0	0
Nov. 21, 1849	Mcget,——, Sergeant-Major	... ..	George	69	14	4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co., 4th Bn. of Arty.	James and another	26	3	5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergeant	1st Co., 3rd. Bn. of Arty.	John and another	29	13	0
Aug. 19, 1850	Sheehan, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23	5	6
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25	14	6
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	William	9	11	11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwards, Michael, Sergeant	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Jane and Bridget	36	5	9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97	2	6
Sept. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergeant	Arracan Bn.	John	49	10	3
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	William	206	1	2
" 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor.	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana	61	10	3
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergeant	......	Mary Harriet	283	1	11
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergeant	Calcutta Town Guard	William Edward	209	14	0
Dec. 4, 1860	MacDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25	15	6
June ... 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En. B. F.	Jane and James	86	0	0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergeant.	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152	14	2
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G. Battery, 22nd Bde., Royal Arty.	Henrietta Dalzell	39	5	10
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia M. and Elizabeth Ann.	8	0	0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Mary and Thomas	4	0	0
Oct. 9, 1871	York, R., Sergeant	Arty.	Henry J.	21	1	4
May 8, 1884	Claydon, Daniel, Color-Sergeant.	2nd Lanc. Fus.	Thomas Patrick	60	0	0
July 6, 1887 June 2, 1888 and Sept. 7, 1888	Simons, J., Lance-Corporal	2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	John Thomas	176	15	1
Apl. 11, 1880	Hyland, M., Drummer	2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	Patrick, Emily Matilda and Rosanna.	558	9	8
Aug. 31, 1889	Neil, Thomas, Color-Sergt.	2nd West York Regt.	Alfred William and Joseph Thomas.	399	3	7
Nov. 26, 1889	Foster, G., Private	2nd West York Regt.	George E. Ernest	113	13	9

Application for payment of the deposits should be made to the Controller of Military Accounts, 8th (Lucknow) Division, Lucknow.

W. J. COATES,

for Controller of Mily. Accts., 8th (Lucknow) Division, and ex-officio Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
8TH (LUCKNOW) DIVISION,
Lucknow, the 7th October 1919.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th November 1919.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	Rs. 1,94,00,000 A. 0 P. 0			
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below*	25,00,000 0 0	1,69,00,000	0	0
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments		25,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs. 4,85,40,742 A. 3 P. 5	6,02,37,067	11	2
Public Deposits at Branches	1,16,96,325 7 9			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		32,34,98,460	7	4
Bank Post Bills, etc.		31,44,128	14	8
Sundries		30,92,488	10	8
RUPEES		42,93,72,145	11	10

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		6,52,14,540	0	0
Other authorized Investments		1,39,04,144	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities		11,69,82,632	13	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities		5,15,75,792	10	11
Bills discounted and purchased		1,58,83,703	2	4
Balances with other Banks		43,61,946	5	6
Bullion		.		
Dead Stock		28,79,412	8	2
Stamps		14,516	9	10
Sundries		4,28,052	8	7
		27,12,44,740	10	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	Rs. 8,37,77,719 A. 15 P. 3	15,81,27,405	1	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	7,43,49,685 2 0			
RUPEES		42,93,72,145	11	10

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value Rs 3,80,212 8 0

† Do. do. do. 5,20,455 0 0

Rs. 9,00,667 8 0

By the order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 6th November 1919.

C. M. TALLACK,
Chief Accountant.

S. A. H. SITWELL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 40·55.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878 (VI of 1878) that on the 15th August 1919 a treasure consisting of sixteen pieces of gold approximately valued at Rs. 50 was discovered under the ground in S. No. 46 of Mukundanallur village of the Vriddhachalam Taluk, South Arcot District, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office in Cuddalore on the 27th March 1920 in order to have the matter enquired into and determined according to law.

J. K. LANCASHIRE,
Acting Collector.

SOUTH ARCOT, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated 24th October 1919.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 21st March 1917.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Sub-Surveyors.
5. Tracers.
6. Men trained in—
   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

W. G. WOOD,

Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN INDIA, DHANBAD P. O., MANBHUM.

Indian Mines Act, 1901.

NOTICE.

An examination for First Class Coal Mine Managers' Certificates of Competency under the rules applicable to coal mines will be held on the 16th, 17th and 18th February 1920. An examination for Second Class Coal Mine Managers' Certificates of Competency will be held on the 23rd, 24th and 25th February 1920. Both examinations will be held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbad.

Rules 32 and 33 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, require that a candidate for a first class certificate must be at least 23 years of age and have had at least five years' practical experience in a coal mine, and for a second class certificate be at least 21 years of age and have had at least three years' practical experience in a coal mine. The periods of practical experience may be reduced to three years and one year respectively, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining subjects after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

The fees are Rs. 15 in the case of first class certificates and Rs. 8 in the case of second class certificates. By rule 34 of Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Notification No. 2968—82, dated the 21st April 1906, "these fees shall be paid, not less than one month prior to the date of the examination, to the Chief Inspector of Mines at his office." The fees may be remitted by money order or paid in any other manner.

Applications and fees should be addressed to the Chief Inspector of Mines in India, Dhanbad P.O., E. I. Railway, and not to any Officer by name. No candidate will be permitted to sit at the examination unless his application, supported by original certificates as to experience and character, and fee, is received, in the case of a candidate for the first class certificate examination on or before the 15th January 1920, and, in the case of a candidate for the second class certificate examination on or before the 22nd January 1920. Candidates are advised to send all papers under registered cover.

G. F. ADAMS,

Chief Inspector of Mines in India,
and *ex-officio* President of the Board of Examiners.

DHANBAD,
The 18th October 1919.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 31st October 1919.

No. 49.—Mr. H. F. Lockwood, District Traffic Superintendent, is granted under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 308 (*b*), C. S. R., and Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168-C. S. R., dated 24th February 1919, combined leave for one year, *viz.*, privilege leave for 6 months and furlough for the remaining period with effect from the 1st October 1919 or the subsequent date of relief.

M. T. PORTER, MAJOR, R.E.,
for Agent.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 4th November 1919.

No. 12.—Mr. W. K. Guest-Williams, District Traffic Superintendent (Temporary), has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough on medical certificate for 8 months and 11 days under Article 308 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 20th February 1919.

H. A. CAMERON, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE.

Calcutta, the 31st October 1919.

No. 1303-*A*.—Mr. J. A. Chapman, Librarian, Imperial Library (on deputation), is granted privilege leave for 28 days under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations combined with furlough for one year, five months, and 2 days under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st November 1919.

Mr. Johan Van Manen is appointed to officiate as Librarian, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. A. Chapman.

By order of the Library Council,
JOHAN VAN MANEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Council of the Imperial Library.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 3rd November 1919.

No. 3808-*D*.—Mr. T. N. Gokal, Head Clerk, 1st grade, Central India Agency Clerical Cadre, is appointed to act as Superintendent and Magistrate, Sehore, with effect from the 3rd December 1918, and is allowed to draw from the same date the full pay of the appointment, *viz.*, Rs. 300—20—400 per mensem, under the provisions of the note to Article 756, Civil Service Regulations.

By order,
E. J. D. COLVIN, Major,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 30th October 1919.

No. 6563-*Home*.—Mr. A. A. Lane Roberts, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner and Secretary, Municipal Committee, Delhi, held collateral charge of the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, with effect from the afternoon of the 24th September 1919, to the forenoon of the 11th October 1919. Notification No. 5895-Home, dated the 26th September 1919, is cancelled.

Delhi, the 1st November 1919.

No. 6607-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned Municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 25th October 1919 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and Chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	225,471	158	148	306	86	105	191	...	..	..	100	16	41	1	33	.	30	25	55	70·57	44·05
	Notified Area	3,673	.	-1	1	1	1	2	...	.	..	2	.	...	.	..	...	...	...	..	14·15	28·31
	Total .	229,144	158	149	307	87	106	198	...	..	...	102	16	41	1	33	...	30	25	55	69·66	43·79

No. 6609-*C. & I*.—In accordance with the provisions of clause (*d*) of sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Indian Factories Act, XII of 1911, it is hereby notified that the Chief Commissioner has been pleased to declare that sub-section (1) of section 22 of the said Act, shall not be applicable to the " Delhi Printing Works ", Chaori Bazar, Delhi, during the period from 1st November 1919 to 31st March 1920.

No. 6618-*Home*.—The services of Mr. C. B. Barry, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 24th October 1919, on which date he relinquished charge of his duties as Additional District Magistrate at Delhi.

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 1st November 1919.

No. 5051.—The following candidates are declared to have passed the prescribed tests in Pushtu by the Higher Standard at the examination held at Quetta on the 27th October 1919 :—

Major H. M. Marshall, 1-107th Pioneers.

Lieutenant A. C. Doblen, 270th Company Machine Gun Corps.

By order,
H. D. G. LAW,
First Assistant.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 30th October 1919.

No. 4292-*R*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872) as in force in the Baluchistan Agency territories by virtue of Foreign Department Notification No. 1603-I.B., dated the 28th July 1911, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to appoint the Political Agent, Quetta, being a Christian and the senior Christian Extra Assistant Commissioner at Quetta, under the control of the Political Agent, Quetta, to be the Senior Marriage Registrar and Marriage Registrar respectively for the District of Quetta.

2. Entry No. (I) of this office Notification No. 4834, dated the 16th October 1903, is hereby cancelled.

Quetta, the 31st October 1919.

No. 4305-*R*.—On the termination of his special duty sanctioned in the Agent to the Governor-General's, Notification No. 3538-R., dated the 22nd August 1919, Rai Sahib Diwan Rattan Chand, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade, was posted an Extra Assistant Commissioner and City Magistrate, Quetta, with effect from the 16th October 1919 afternoon.

No. 4306-*R*.—On relief by Rai Sahib Diwan Rattan Chand, Mr. J. W. N. Cumming, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade, and City Magistrate, Quetta, was posted as Treasury Officer, Quetta, with effect from the 16th October 1919 afternoon.

By order,
H. D. G. LAW,
First Assistant.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 20th October 1919.

No. 47.—Commander P. G. Glanville, R.I.M., is granted 60 days special war leave and 90 days privilege leave, combined with 3 months and 3 days leave on Private Affairs, out of India, with effect from the 10th July 1919.

C. S. SCOTT,
for Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th October 1919.

No. 4415-*An*.—Mr. T. K. Rajagopala Iyer, Officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 9th (Secunderabad) Division, is appointed as a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade temporary, in that office, with effect from the 16th October 1919.

Simla, the 31st October 1919.

No. 4512-*An*.—Captain L. deL. Leder, R.A., attached to the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, North-West Frontier Force, Lahore, has been granted combined leave in India including privilege leave for 60 days on medical grounds, for three months, with effect from the 5th June 1919.

Mr. E. I. Robbins is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Examiner from the 1st September 1919.

No. 4513-*An*.—Mr. A. R. Lamb, Accountant, 1st grade, Indian Finance Department, attached to the office of the Chief Auditor, Non-Military Pay and Pension Accounts, is granted privilege leave for 21 days, with effect from the 11th October 1919.

No. 4514-*An*.—Captain R. W. Borissow, 2nd Garrison Battalion, The Essex Regiment, attached to the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 3rd (Lahore) Division, is granted privilege leave for 30 days, with effect from the 20th October 1919.

B. N. MITRA,
Military Accountant-General.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1/5th Buffs. Employed C. M. A. Depôt, Bolarum. Attached No. 34 Divisional Signal Company (S. & M.), dated at Trimulgherry, this 27th day of October 1919.

Number, Rank, and Name—240034, Acting Sergeant Charman, M. C.
Age—32 years.
Height—About 5 feet 7 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, sallow; hair, dark brown.
Trade—Post Office employé.
Date of Enlistment—6th March 1911.
Place of Enlistment—Possibly Canterbury.
Parish and County in which born—Surrey, England.
Date of Desertion or Absence—23rd October 1919.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Bolarum.
Marks—Receding forehead; sharp featured; clean shaven; wears false teeth.

J. McCONVILLE, Captain, for Major, R.E.,
Commanding Divisional Signal Company (S. & M.).

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1/5th Battalion the Buffs, No. 1 C. B. I. Depôt, dated at Bangalore, this 20th day of October 1919.

Number, Rank and Name—240054, Loc.-Sergt. Charman M. C.
Age—31 years 7 months.
Height—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, dark.
Trade—Postman.
Date of Enlistment—6th March 1911.
Date of Desertion or Absence—Morning, 23rd October 1919.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Bolarum, near Secunderabad.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 6th Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, dated at Bangalore, this 28th day of October 1919.

Number, Rank and Name—27542, Private, Mason, George.
Age—26 years.
Height—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; hair, slightly dark; eyes, grey.
Trade—Miner.
Date of Enlistment—31st August 1914.
Place of Enlistment—Burslem.
Parish and County in which born—Staffordshire.
Date of Desertion or Absence—26th October 1919.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Bangalore.
Over five years' service.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 6th Battalion King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, dated at Bangalore, this 28th day of October 1919.

Number, Rank, and Name—18730, Private, James, Bateson.
Age—23 years 8 months.
Height—5 feet 8 inches,
Colour of—Complexion, dark; hair, black; eyes, brown.
Trade—Farmer.
Date of Enlistment—29th May 1915.
Place of Enlistment—Lancaster.
Parish and County in which born—Lancaster.
Date of Desertion or Absence—Tattoo, 26th October 1919.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Bangalore.
Marks—Blood shot right eye.
Under five years' service.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 6th Battalion East Lancs. Regiment, dated at Bangalore, this 28th day of October 1919.

Number, Rank, and Name—5687, Private, Howarth, William.
Age—24 years.
Height—5 feet 8 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; hair, fair; eyes, blue.
Trade—Collier.
Date of Enlistment—17th June 1914.
Place of Enlistment—Burnley.
Parish and County in which born—Burnley, Lancashire.
Date of Desertion or Absence—Noon, 25th October 1919.
Place of Desertion of Absence—No. 1 C. B. I. Depot, Bangalore.
Marks—*Nil*.
Under 6 years' service.

C. F. W. DIMOND, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding No. 1 C. B. I. Depot.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the R. A. M. C. (attached No. 2 M. A. C.), dated at Rawalpindi, this 31st day of October 1919.

Number, Rank and Name—Captain G. A. Pratt, R. A. M. C. (T. C.)
Age—About 28 years.
Height—5 feet 10½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, ruddy; hair, light brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Medical.
Date of enlistment—June 4th, 1917.
Place of Enlistment—London.
Parish and County in which born—Unknown.
Date of Desertion or Absence—October 1st, 1919.
Place of Desertion or Abence—Rawalpindi.
Marks—Acne from eruption on face, red eyelids, fair moustache.
Failed to return on completion of leave.
Under three years.

J. R. BANKS, Capt., R. A. M. C.,
Officer Commanding No. 2 M. A. C. (No. 6 M. T.)

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 122 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 20th October 1919.

In the matter of Habib Hajee Jiya and Habib Abdul Gunny, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Habib Hajee Jiya and Habib Abdul Gunny, cloth dealers at Nos. 323 and 367, Suratee C. Bazaar, Rangoon, on the 20th day of October 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Habib Hajee Jiya and Habib Abdul Gunny.

CASE No. 123 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 22nd October 1919.

In the matter of Paratayan Theyvar, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Paratayan Theyvar, Fish Broker, residing at shop No. 5 Municipal Bazaar in Strand Road, Rangoon, on the 21st day of October 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Paratayan Theyvar.

CASE No. 124 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 27th October 1919.

In the matter of Pechatty Venkata Sawmy, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Pechatty Venkata Sawmy, Cooly Maistry, now a Civil Prisoner in the Central Jail at Rangoon, on the 21st day of October 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 24th day of October 1919 against the said Pechatty Venkata Sawmy.

CASE No. 125 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 27th October 1919.

In the matter of Maung Aung Gyi, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Aung Gyi, Paddy Trader, now a Civil Prisoner in the Central Jail at Rangoon, on the 21st day of October 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 24th day of October 1919 against the said Maung Aung Gyi.

CASE No. 126 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 28th October 1919.

In the matter of Civaram Veerappa Soobramanyan, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Civaram Veerappa Soobramanyan, unemployed, residing at No. 38, Bow Lane, Kandawglay, Rangoon, on the 27th day of October 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Civaram Veerappa Soobramanyan.

CASE No. 127 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 28th October 1919.

In the matter of Maung Po Toke, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Toke, Cook, residing at No. 197, Yegyaw Quarter, Rangoon, on the 28th day of October 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Toke.

S. PACKIAM,

for Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909) :—

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
525—1919	Ganpati Dhondiba Koodby and Genoo Narayen Daravde.	Hindu	De Lisle Road, Byculla and Chorewadi, Byculla respectively, Bombay.	Lately dealers in onions and potatoes in partnership under the name of Genoo Ganpat and now unemployed.	28th	October	1919	28th	October	1919
526—1919	Jugjiwan Raisi Kumbhar	„	Kumbharwada 4th Lane, Bombay.	Lately landlord and now unemployed	„	„	„	„	„	„
527—1919	Balwant Anandrao Mohile	„	Andheri	Clerk in the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Carnac Bridge Goods, Agent's office.	29th	„	„	29th	„	„
528—1919	Wilfred Immanuel Adams	Native Christian	Sankli Street, Byculla, Bombay.	Clerk in the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company Ltd.	30th	„	„	30th	„	„
529—1919	Baboo Amratia Salekar	Hindu	Lower Parel, Bombay	Workman in the Asar Virji Mills Ltd.	3rd	November	„	3rd	November	„
530—1919	Solomon Abraham Haraty	Jew	Bellasis Road, „	Lately hawker in cloth and now unemployed	„	„	„	„	„	„
531—1919	Gaman Rama Kharma	Hindu	Jacob Circle, „	Lately a dealer in cowdung cakes and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
532—1919	Dongar Bechar Kharma	„	„ „	Lately a dealer in cowdung cakes and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Bombay, this 3rd day of November 1919.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
In Insolvency.

No. 575 OF 1918.

Dated the 21st October 1919.

Re Jethabhai Raghowji & Co., a firm up to recently carried on business in Bombay as Merchants and Commisson Agents in Hessian and Gunny bags and tunices, etc., adjudged Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 12th day of December 1918 against the said Insolvents has been this day annulled so far as Velji *alias* Kanji Jetha is concerned.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 15 OF 1919.

Dated the 1st November 1919.

In the matter of Insolvency of Munshi Ram, son of Bichha Ram, caste Mahajan of Gali Bahooji, Delhi.

It is hereby notified under Section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Munshi Ram, son of Bichha Ram, has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 21st day of November 1919.

TOPAN RAM,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th November 1919.

No. 826.—In supersession of this office notification No. 809, dated the 24th May 1919, Mr. A. J. Booth, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 5 months and 2 days under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and the Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168-C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, combined with furlough for 29 days under Articles 233 and 338(*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 23rd July 1919.

C. H. D. RYDER, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th October 1919.

No. 1705s-*Ap*.—Mr. K. C. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for 1 month, with effect from the 3rd October 1919.

Mr. Hamid Khan, Probationary Superintendent of post offices, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. K. C. Rangaswamy Iyengar or until further orders.

The 30th October 1919.

No. 1717s.-*Ap*.—Mr. Siraj-udding, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster General, Punjab and North-West Frontier, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 26th September 1919.

No. 1746s.-*Ap*.—Mr. S. C. W. Rose, Deputy Postmaster-General, 2nd grade, Madras, is granted an extension of furlough for six months with effect from the 10th November 1919.

Simla, the 31st October 1919.

No. 1751s.-*Ap*.—Mr. V. W. Coombes, Postmaster, Cawnpore, pay Rs. 500—600, is granted privilege leave for 4 months and 23 days in combination with furlough for 6 months and 11 days from the 1st October 1919 to the 3rd September 1920, inclusive. He is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the forenoon of the 4th September 1920.

Mr. C. E. White, Postmaster, Agra, pay Rs. 400—500, is appointed to officiate as Postmaster, Cawnpore, pay Rs. 500—600, from the 1st October 1919 and until further orders.

No. 1758s.-*Ap*.—Mr. D. J. C. Byrne, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 2nd grade, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the forenoon of the 20th October 1919.

2. The following promotions and appointments in the grades of Superintendents of post offices are made from the 20th October 1919 :

Mr. P. D. Earle to be promoted to the 2nd grade;
Mr. N. T. Bray to be confirmed in the 3rd grade ;
Mr. C. L. Strickland to be provisional in the 3rd grade ;
Mr. Faizur Rahman to be confirmed in the 4th grade ;
Mr. N. B. Shintre on deputation to be provisional in the 4th grade ;
Mr. Bijay Krishna Mitra, Probationary Superintendent of post offices, Bengal and Assam, to be appointed Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, on probation.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.)

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st November 1919.

No. 2109s.-*E.-E*.—Mr. E. A. L. White, Deputy Superintendent, Technical, is granted privilege leave for 13 days with effect from the 6th October 1919.

Calcutta, the 7th November 1919.

No. 103-*F.A*.—The following permanent promotion in the Upper Subordinate Establishment (Engineering Branch) is sanctioned on probation for six months with effect from the date specified :—

Name	From	To	With effect from
Mr. G. A. Hunt . .	Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, 2nd class sub *pro tem*.	Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, 2nd class.	22nd September 1919.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th November 1919.

No. 6761-*T*.—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 23rd October 1919 to 5th November 1919.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Harian Camp . . .	Punjab	21st October 1919 . .	Closed.
Bisra	Bihar and Orissa . . .	16th " . .	Opened.
Ghoradhaka . . .	Punjab	18th " . .	Closed.
Khairagali . . .	Do.	21st " . .	"

M. A. THOMPSON,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

Calcutta, the 6th November 1919.

No. 6763-*T*.—Mr. P. Hierlehey, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Class, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st Class, with effect from the 16th September 1919.

No. 6766-*T*.—Mr. W. L. Webster, Deputy Superintendent, 1st Class, is appointed to officiate in the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch as Assistant Superintendent, Calcutta Telegraph Office, with effect from the 16th September 1919, in the arrangements *vice* Mr. A. Brokenshaw, on leave.

No. 6778-*T*.—Mr. E. O. D'Sanges, Telegraph Master, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Class, with effect from the 30th September 1919.

No. 6785-*T*.—Mr. P. Hierlehey, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, and officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, is appointed permanent Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, on probation with effect from the 9th October 1919.

Mr. H. A. L. Blake, Telegraph Master, and officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, is appointed permanent Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, on probation with effect from the 9th October 1919.

Calcutta, the 7th November 1919.

No. 6802-*T*.—Mr. M. C. Johnson, who was officiating as Superintendent of post offices, Traffic, Madras Circle, reverted to his substantive rank of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, with effect from the 19th October 1919.

No. 6805-*T*.—Mr. S. C. Walker, Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, is appointed permanently on probation to the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch as Superintendent in charge of the Karachi Telegraph office with effect from the 9th October 1919.

No. 6809-*T*.—Mr. T. Egan, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, and officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, is appointed permanent Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, on probation with effect from the 9th October 1919.

Mr. E. T. F. Mathews, Telegraph Master and officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, is appointed permanent Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, on probation with effect from the 9th October 1919.

Mr. S. Lawrence, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, with effect from the 9th October 1919.

No. 6813-*T*.—Mr. G. Human, Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, is appointed to officiate in the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch as Superintendent in Charge of the Lucknow Telegraph office from the 7th to 8th October 1919, and is made permanent on probation in that Division with effect from the 9th October 1919.

Mr. T. C. Lafrenais, who was officiating in the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch, *vice* Mr. E. Green, continues to officiate from the 7th October 1919 in the arrangements *vice* Mr. J. G. Berrie, on leave.

G. R. CLARKE,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

(The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

A Digest of Indian Law Cases containing High Court Reports and Privy Council Reports of appeals from India with an index of cases. By B. D. BOSE, ESQ., Bar.-at-Law. Super-royal. Cloth boards. Rs. 4 (4a.)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India, No. 1.—Dates of the Votive Inscriptions on the Stupas at Sanchi. Royal 4to. Paper cover. Re. 1-6 (2a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FOREST BRANCH.

Indian Forest Records, Volume VII, Part III.—Note on Hopea Canarensis, Hole Super-royal. Paper cover. As. 3 (1a.)

Indian Forest Records, Volume VII, Part IV.—Note on Ixora Butterwickii, Hole. As. 3 (1a.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department (25th August 1919) No. 508. Super-royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 4 (1a.)

History of Services of Officers holding gazetted appointments in the Home, Education, Revenue, Agricultural, Legislative and Commerce and Industry Departments, corrected up to July 1919. Royal 8vo. Limp. Re. 1 (1a.)

Report on the Administration of the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay for the year 1918-19 with a review. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1 (2a.)

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Imperial Service Troops Army List for July 1919. Super-royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 8 (2a.)

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bengal, corrected up to July 1919. Parts I and II. Royal 8vo. Limp. Rs. 2 (6a.) each.
History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bihar and Orissa, corrected up to July 1919. Royal 8vo. Limp. Part I, Re. 1-6 (4a.); Part II, Re. 1 (3a.)
Report on the Operations of the Paper Currency Department in the Calcutta Circle and the Resource Operations in the Presidency of Bengal for the year 1918-19. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1-8 (1a.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS.

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries for the fiscal year ending 31st March 1918, Volume II. Fifty-second issue. Foolscap. Limp. Rs. 6-8 (12a.)
Estimates of Principal Crops in India, 1918-19. Foolscap. Pies 6 (6p.)
First Indigo Forecast, 1919-20. Pies 6 (6p.)
Indian Customs Revenue.—Return showing the total gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) in the six months. April to September of 1919-20, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding nine years. Foolscap. Pies 6 (6p.)
Index numbers of Indian Prices, 1861-1918. Foolscap. Limp. As. 13 (2a.)
Joint Stock Companies, August 1919. Foolscap. Pies 6 (6p.)
Prices and Wages in India: Thirty-fourth Issue. Foolscap. Limp. Rs. 2 (5a.)
Return showing the Imports into, and Exports from, Chief Ports of Wheat, Jute, Cotton and Rice, for the weeks ending 13th, 20th and 27th September and 14th October 1919. Foolscap. Pies 6 (6p.) each.
Review of the Trade of India in 1918-19: Forty-fifth Issue. Foolscap. Limp. As. 12 (3a.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING JULY TO SEPTEMBER 1919.

(The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders (Edition 1917), List No. I, dated 30th June 1919. As. 2-9 (1a.)
Table showing Effect of Legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1918. Royal 8vo. As. 5-6 (1a.)
Unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General in Council. Super-royal 8vo., Cloth boards. Rs. 5(6a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

A Bill to make further provision with respect to the Government of India. Presented by Mr. Secretary Montagu. Super-royal. Stitched. As. 3 (1a.)
India in the years 1917-18.—A report prepared for presentation to Parliament in accordance with the requirements of the 26th Section of the Government of India Act (5 and 6 Geo. V, Cap 61). Boards. Re. 1 (3a.)
Indian Constitutional Reforms—Government of India's Despatch of March 5th. 1919. and connected papers. (First despatch on Indian Constitutional Reforms.) Royal 8vo. Boards. Re. 1 (5a.)
Indian Constitutional Reforms—Government of India's Despatch of March 5th, 1919, and connected papers. Foolscap. Paper cover. Rs. 2 (7a.)
Seventh Despatch on Indian Constitutional Reforms (Grand Committee). Foolscap. Paper cover. As. 5 (1a.)
Ninth Despatch on Indian Constitutional Reforms (Assam and Backward Tracts). Foolscap. Paper cover. Re 1-10 (2a.)
Tenth Despatch on Indian Constitutional Reforms (Champaran and Kaira Cases). Foolscap. Paper cover. As 9 (1a.)
Indian Constitutional Reforms—Reports of the Southborough Committees and Government of India's Despatches on them. Foolscap. Paper cover. Rs. 4 (8a.)
Indian Constitutional Reforms—Reports of the Franchise Committee and the Committee on Division of Functions. Fourth Despatch on Indian Constitutional Reforms (Division of Functions), Revised Lists of All-India Provincial and Transferred subjects, Fifth Despatch on Indian Constitutional Reforms (Franchises). Royal 8vo. Boards. Re. 1 (5a.)
List of Pleaders willing to execute commissions under Order XXVI, Rule 4 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908). for 1919 in the presidency of Bengal and the Province of Assam. Royal 8vo. Stitched. As. 8 (1a.)
Memorandum by the Secretary of State for India regarding the Bill to make further provision with respect to the Government of India. Foolscap. Stitched. As 2 (1a.)
Report on the Committee on the Home Administration of Indian Affairs. Foolscap. Stitched. As. 10 (2a.)
Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the province of Assam during the year 1918. Foolscap. Paper cover. As. 9 (1a.)
Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the province of Assam during the year 1918. Foolscap. Paper cover. As. 14 (2a.)
Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Presidency of Bengal during the year 1918. Foolscap. 14 (2a.)
Report on the Administratration of Criminal Justice during the year 1918. Foolscap. As. 11 (2a.)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Archæological Survey of India.—Four Reports made during the years 1862-63-64-65. by Alexander Cunningham, C.S.I., &c. (1871). Volumes I & II. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Boards. Rs. 16 (8a.) each.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY COMMISSION, 1917-19.

Report—Volume I. Part I. Analysis of Present Conditions (Chapters I—XIII). Royal 8vo. Paper. Rs. 2 (5a.)
Report—Volume II. Part I. Analysis of Present Conditions (Chapters XIV—XX). Royal 8vo. Paper. Rs. 2-4 (5a.)
Report—Volume III, Part I. Analysis of Present Conditions (Chapters XXI—XXIX). Royal 8vo. Paper Re. 1 (4a.)
Report—Volume IV, Part II. Recomendations of the Commission (Chapters XXX—XXXIX). Royal 8vo. Paper, Re. 1-12 (5a.)
Report—Volume V. Part II. Recommendations of the Commission Chapters XL—LII). Royal 8vo. Paper. Re. 1-4 (5a.)
Selected Chapters of the Report of the Calcutta University Commission. Royal 8vo. Boards. Re. 1 (3a.)
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General Conditions of Contract for Electrical Works in the Public Works Department, India. Foolscap. Stitched. Anna 1 (1a.)
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Supplement to the List of Electrical undertakings in India, 1916-17—Financial and Technical. Details of Licensed undertakings. (Revised to July 1919.) Foolscap. Stitched, As. 3 (1a.)

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Quarterly List of the Foreign and Political Department, No. 51, corrected up to the 1st July 1919. Super-royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-8 (4s.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department (25th May, 25th June and 25th July 1919), Nos. 505, 506 and 507. Super-royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 4 (3d.) each.

History of Services of Officers holding appointments in offices under the control of the Government of India. Finance Department, corrected to 1st July 1919. Re. 1 (3s.)

Question papers set in the Indian Finance Department Ex mination held in December 1918. Foolscap. Paper cover. As. 8 (1s.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

List of Coal Mines worked under the Indian Mines Act. 1901. in British India during the year 1918. Foolscap. Paper cover. Rs. 1-8 (3s.)

Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India (under the Indian Mines Act. VIII of 1901) for the year ending 31st December 1918. Foolscap. Limp. Rs. 3 (4s.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS.

Accounts relating to the Trade by Land of British India with Foreign Countries for April and May 1919 (Nos. 1 and 2 of 1919-20). Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 8 (2d.) each.

Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for June and July 1919, Nos. 3 and 4 of 1919-20. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1-4 (2s.) each.

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries for the fiscal year ending 31st March 1918, Volume I. Foolscap. Limp. Rs. 4-12 (10s.)

Cotton Press Return, Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21 of 1918-19.—Return showing the quantity of Cotton pressed in the Pressing Factories, and of Cotton received in the Spinning Mills in India, in the half-months ending 15th and 31st May, 15th and 30th June, and 15th July 1919, together with progressive totals from 1st September 1918. Foolscap. Pies 6 (6p.) each.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1919.

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Residence—Sultanpur Aima, Post Office and Zila Rai Bareli.

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Name of the Advertiser—MEWARAM HOTECHAND and
CHOITHRAM AMULDAS,
Residence—Khipro, taluka Khipro, District Thar and Parkar (Sind).

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Shopkeepers,

Residence—Mandi Dabwali, District Hissar, Punjab.

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Name of the Advertiser—CHANDU LALL,
Residence—Dehra Dun.

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Residence—Negapatam.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. 2047-P. of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920, for Rs. 2,000, originally issued in the name of E. A. Lawton, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—E. A. LAWTON,
Residence—C/o Alliance Bank of Simla, Lahore.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note War Loan Bond No. 117299 of 1920 for Rs. 500 and interest thereon, standing in the name of F. Zavier, Guard, Burma Railways, Rangoon, endorsed to I. L. Garlick, Loco. Inspector, Burma Railways, Malagon, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are warned regarding dealing with the abovementioned security.

I. L. GARLICK, Loco Inspector,
Burma Railway, Malagon, Rangoon, Burma.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 45.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1919.

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FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE DURING SEPTEMBER, 1919.

REVIEW of the SEA-BORNE TRADE of BRITISH INDIA for the month of September, 1919, and for the six months ended September, 1919.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

SEPTEMBER AND THE SIX MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER, 1919.

A new high record for exports.

Large imports of piecegoods and kerosene.

Large favourable balance of trade.

The trade returns of British India for September, 1919, as compared with those of its immediate predecessor, showed increases in the import, export, and re-export trade. The total imports of merchandise in September, 1919, were valued at R16,80 lakhs as against R16,15 lakhs in the preceding month, and the value of the exports, which surpassed all previous monthly records, was R29,80 lakhs as against R25,61 lakhs and of the re-exports R1,17 lakhs as against R1,09 lakhs. Imports increased by 4 per cent, exports by 16 per cent, and re-exports by 7 per cent. As compared with September, 1918, imports and exports showed increases of 17 per cent and 64 per cent respectively, but re-exports decreased by 7 per cent. A review of the trade of the six months ended September, 1919, will be found on page 7.

The most interesting features of the month, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year, were (1) a large decrease in the exports of rice, wheat, barley, gram, tea, castor seed, raw wool, and gunny bags, (2) a considerable increase in the shipments of raw and tanned hides and skins, lac, raw cotton, raw jute, cotton seed, groundnuts, linseed, gunny cloth, and cotton twist and yarn, (3) a large increase in the imports of wheat, kerosene oil, and cotton piecegoods (grey), and (4) a large decrease in the imports of cotton yarns and coloured piecegoods.

The quantity of wheat shipped in September, 1919, was only 770 tons as against 47,217 tons in September, 1918. The shipments were made mainly to Persia, Bahrein Islands, and Hongkong. Shipments of rice not in the husk decreased to 36,108 tons from 183,387 tons in September, 1918. The imports of kerosene oil increased to nearly 15 million gallons from only 1 million gallons in September, 1918.

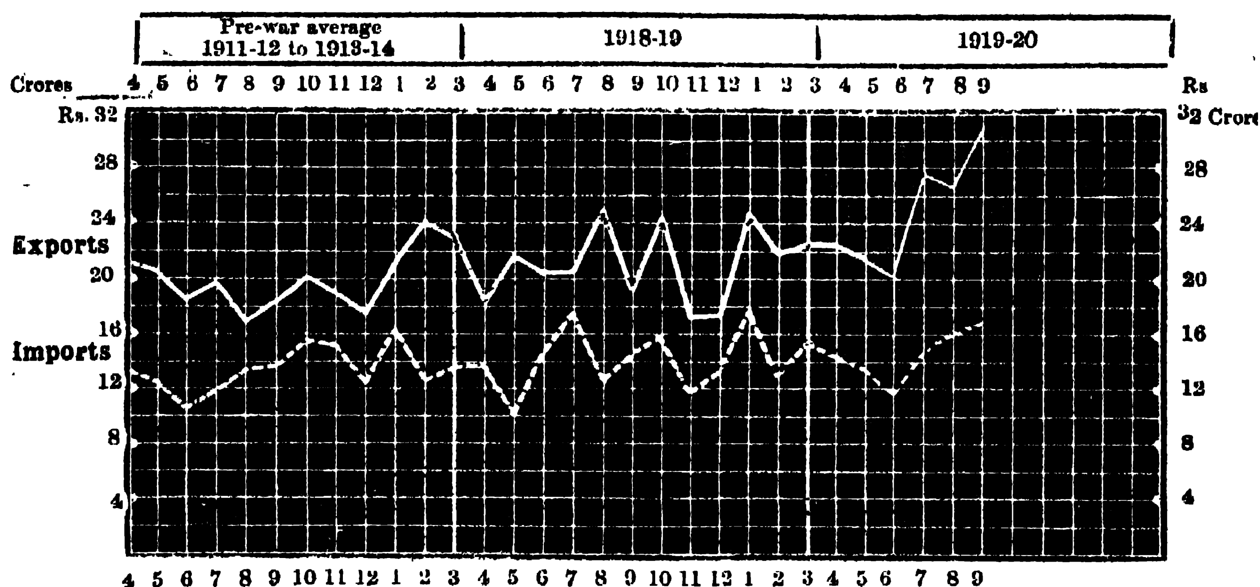
The following statement shows the monthly imports and exports of merchandise during April to September, 1919, as compared with the corresponding months of the preceding year:—

	IMPORTS				EXPORTS, INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS			
	1919	1918	Increase (+) or decrease (−) in 1919 as compared with 1918.	Per cent	1919	1918	Increase (+) or decrease (−) in 1919 as compared with 1918	Per cent
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)		R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	
April	14,38	13,72	+66	+5	22,58	18,21	+4,82	+24
May	13,80	10,02	+3,78	+38	21,52	21,78	−26	−1
June	11,83	14,45	−2,62	−18	20,43	20,34	+9	+·4
July	14,94	17,54	−2,60	−15	27,89	20,35	+7,54	+37
August	16,15	12,41	+3,74	+30	26,70	25,00	+1,70	+7
September	16,80	14,36	+2,44	+17	30,97	19,37	+11,60	+60
TOTAL (6 months)	87,90	82,50	+5,40	+7	150,04	125,05	+24,99	+20

The chart showing the course of monthly imports and exports, including re-exports, from April, 1918, to September 1919, as compared with the pre-war average, is appended below :—

MONTHLY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS) FROM APRIL, 1918, TO SEPTEMBER, 1919, AS COMPARED WITH THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE (1911-12 TO 1913-14).

(Private merchandise only.)



NOTE.—The numerical figure at the end of each vertical line represents the month beginning from January.

The actual net excess of exports, including re-exports, over imports was R14,17 lakhs in September, as against R10,55 lakhs in August, 1919. The statement below shows the figures of imports and exports, including re-exports, during August and September of the years 1917, 1918, and 1919, and the actual net excess of exports over imports during the same periods :—

	1917		1918		1919		Actual net excess of exports over imports		
	Imports	Exports, including re-exports	Imports	Exports, including re-exports	Imports	Exports, including re-exports	1917	1918	1919
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
August . . .	14,51	19,13	12,41	25,00	16,15	26,70	4,62	12,59	10,55
September . .	12,91	18,69	14,36	19,37	16,80	30,97	5,78	5,01	14,17

Comparisons with August, 1919.—As compared with August, 1919, the most noticeable changes * were :—

Under imports : *increases* under spices—cloves (+R10 lakhs), kerosene oil (+R95 lakhs), raw cotton (+R10 lakhs), cotton piecegoods, grey (+R77 lakhs), and white and coloured piecegoods (+R20 lakhs each), but *decreases* under sugar 16 D. S. and above (—R12 lakhs), other mineral oils (—R10 lakhs), raw silk (—R30 lakhs), railway carriages (—R21 lakhs), and silk piecegoods (—R11 lakhs).

Under exports : *increases* under raw hides (+R23 lakhs), lac (+R34 lakhs), raw skins (+R84 lakhs), coconut oils (+R22 lakhs), copra seed (+R12 lakhs), groundnuts (+R28 lakhs), raw jute (+R1,14 lakhs), raw cotton (+R1,79 lakhs), jute, gunny cloth (+R53 lakhs), and cotton twist and yarn (+R11 lakhs), but *decreases* under raw wool and oilcakes (—R17 lakhs each), linseed (—R1,19 lakhs), and teakwood (—R10 lakhs).

* The articles of which the fluctuations were less than R10 lakhs are not specially noticed.

Comparisons with September, 1918.—As compared with September, 1918, the most noticeable changes * were :—

Under imports: *increases* under wheat (+R20 lakhs), sugar, 16 D. S. and above (a) (+R47 lakhs), cloves (+R11 lakhs), motor cars and motor cycles (+R21 lakhs), iron or steel, sheets and plates (+R19 lakhs), kerosene oil (+R94 lakhs), railway materials for construction (+R11 lakhs), jute mill machinery (+R12 lakhs), raw cotton (+R14 lakhs), cotton piecegoods, grey (+R50 lakhs), and silk piecegoods (+R29 lakhs), but *decreases* under tea (—R11 lakhs), bars and channel (steel) (—R15 lakhs), paper (—R12 lakhs), cotton yarn (—R49 lakhs), and cotton piecegoods, coloured (—R55 lakhs).

Under exports: *increases* under lac (+R97 lakhs), raw hides (+R87 lakhs), coconut oils (+R15 lakhs), raw skins (+R1,86 lakhs), cotton seed (+R56 lakhs), groundnuts (+R62 lakhs), linseed (+R75 lakhs), rape seed (a) (+R11 lakhs), sesamum (+R19 lakhs), raw cotton (+R3,80 lakhs), raw jute (+R1,94 lakhs), hides, tanned (+R66 lakhs), skins, tanned (+R52 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (+R1,52 lakhs), hemp, raw (+R23 lakhs), cotton piecegoods (+R15 lakhs), wheat flour (+R13 lakhs), copra (+R17 lakhs), and jute gunny cloth (+R58 lakhs), but *decreases* under barley (—R27 lakhs), gram (—R41 lakhs), rice (—R1,61 lakhs), wheat (—R72 lakhs), tea, black (—R68 lakhs), castor seed (—R26 lakhs), jute, gunny bags and raw wool (—R35 lakhs each).

VARIATIONS IN CLASSES.

The variations in September, 1918 and 1919, as compared with August, 1918 and 1919, respectively, according to the four main classes of merchandise, are as follows :—

	August, 1918 R(lakhs)	September, 1918 R(lakhs)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) R(lakhs)	August, 1919 R(lakhs)	September, 1919 R(lakhs)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) R(lakhs)
IMPORTS						
1. Food, drink, and tobacco . .	1,86	2,35	+49	3,21	3,42	+21
2. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured . . .	99	90	—9	1,41	1,92	+51
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured . .	9,24	10,94	+1,70	11,31	11,30	—1
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified .	32	17	—15	22	16	—6
Total .	12,41	14,36	+1,95	16,15	16,80	+65
EXPORTS						
1. Food, drink, and tobacco . .	7,08	6,56	—52	2,86	2,76	—10
2. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured . . .	6,04	4,42	—1,62	12,55	16,26	+3,71
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured . .	10,37	6,98	—3,39	9,87	10,45	+58
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified .	23	16	—7	33	33	...
Total .	23,72	18,12	—5,60	25,61	29,80	+4,19

*The articles of which the fluctuations were less than R10 lakhs are not specially noticed
(a) Quantity decreased

COMPARISON WITH THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PRECEDING MONTH (AUGUST, 1919)*

I.—Imports.

AN INCREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF WHEAT BUT A SLIGHT DECREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF SUGAR.

The imports of Food, drink, and tobacco in September, 1919, increased by R21 lakhs, as compared with the preceding month, to R3,42 lakhs. The imports of wheat in September, 1919, increased to 10,520 tons, valued at R20 lakhs, consigned entirely from Australia. The imports of sugar, 16 D. S. and above, in September, 1919, decreased in quantity by 3 per cent to 35,393 tons and the value (R1,78 lakhs) by 6 per cent, as compared with the preceding month (August, 1919). Imports from Java decreased, while those from China and the Straits Settlements increased. In the six months ended September 1919, the imports of sugar, 16 D. S. and above, amounted to 173,630 tons, valued at R8,01 lakhs, as against 218,038 tons, valued at R6,36 lakhs, in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Wheat.

Sugar.

AN INCREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF KEROSENE OIL AND RAW COTTON AND A DECREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF RAW SILK.

The value of the imports of Raw materials in September, 1919, increased by R51 lakhs to R1,92 lakhs. The quantity of raw cotton, imported in September, 1919, increased by 8,073 cwts as compared with the preceding month, to 13,865 cwts, while that of raw silk decreased to 168,137 lbs. from 552,117 lbs. The quantity of kerosene oil imported rose to nearly 15 million gallons from only 2 million gallons in August, 1919.

Cotton raw.

Kerosene oil.

AN INCREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF COTTON YARN AND COTTON PIECEGOODS.

The value of the imports of Manufactured articles in September, 1919, decreased by only R1 lakh to R11,30 lakhs. The quantity of cotton yarn imported in September, 1919, increased by 31 per cent to 1,149,814 lbs. The imports of cotton piecegoods, including fents, in September, 1919, increased by 30 million yards to 91 million yards, and the value (R4,06 lakhs) by 41 per cent, as compared with the preceding month. Grey goods increased by 21 million yards or 60 per cent to 56 million yards, white goods by 6 million yards or 44 per cent to 21 million yards, and coloured goods by nearly 4 million yards or 40 per cent to 13 million yards. In the six months ended September, 1919, the total imports of cotton piecegoods amounted to 371 million yards, valued at R17,43 lakhs, as against 604 million yards, valued at R27,16 lakhs, in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Cotton yarn.

Cotton goods.

II.—Exports.

A SLIGHT DECREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF RICE AND WHEAT.

The exports of Food, drink, and tobacco decreased in September, 1919, by R10 lakhs, as compared with the preceding month, to R2,76 lakhs. Exports of rice, not in the husk, amounted to 36,108 tons in September, 1919, as against 36,193 tons in the preceding month, and the value decreased by 12 per cent. The marginal table shows the exports to the principal countries. Exports to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements increased, while those to the United Kingdom, Turkey, Asiatic, and Mauritius decreased. In the six months ended September, 1919, the exports of rice amounted to 228,012 tons, valued at R3,49 lakhs, as against 1,253,675 tons, valued at R13,37 lakhs, in the corresponding period of the previous year. Exports of wheat decreased by 56 tons to 770 tons, valued at R1,75,000. In the six months ended September 1919, the total exports of wheat amounted to 4,297 tons, as against 445,866 tons in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Rice.

Wheat.

Exports of Rice, not in the husk

	August, 1919 Tons	September, 1919 Tons
To United Kingdom	2,045	27
" Turkey, Asiatic	8,638	14
" Mauritius	7,763	1,487
" Ceylon	9,535	18,564
" Straits Settlements	3,544	9,214
Total (including other countries)	36,193	36,108

*Comparison is made with the previous month, and not with the corresponding month of last year, owing to the present abnormal circumstances brought about by the war.

A DECREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF TEA.

Shipments of tea in September, 1919, decreased by 7 per cent to 27 million lbs, as compared with those of the preceding month. The United Kingdom took 24 million lbs as against 28 million lbs in August, 1919. The total exports in the six months ended September, 1919, amounted to 142 million lbs, as against 167 million lbs in the corresponding period of 1918.

AN INCREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON AND RAW JUTE BUT A LARGE DECREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF RAW WOOL.

The value of the exports of Raw materials increased by R3,71 lakhs to R16,26 lakhs. The marginal table shows the exports of raw cotton and jute to the principal countries. The shipments of raw cotton increased in September, 1919, by 49 per cent to 37,319 tons, valued at R5,01 lakhs. Exports to Japan, and Italy increased, while those to the United Kingdom, France, and Spain decreased. In the six months ended September, 1919, the exports rose by 77 per cent to 162,012 tons, valued at R22,24 lakhs. The exports of raw jute in September, 1919, increased by 64 per cent, to 54,234 tons, valued at R2,47 lakhs. Exports to the United Kingdom, France, Spain, the United States, and Japan increased, while those to Italy decreased. In the six months ended September, 1919, the exports amounted to 200,651 tons, valued at R8,13 lakhs, as against 188,450 tons, valued at R4,52 lakhs, in the corresponding period of the previous year. The exports of raw wool in September, 1919, decreased to 1,594,992 lbs from 3,675,542 lbs in the preceding month.

Exports of raw cotton

	August, 1919 Tons	September, 1919 Tons
To Japan	19,014	29,945
„ United Kingdom	2,288	1,149
„ France	1,169	119
„ Spain	1,028	419
„ Italy	357	1,060
Total (including other countries)	25,014	37,319

Exports of raw jute

	August, 1919 Tons	September, 1919 Tons
To United Kingdom	17,788	28,965
„ France	3,449	4,845
„ Spain	178	3,674
„ Italy	974	...
„ Japan	296	1,453
„ United States	8,397	12,011
Total (including other countries)	32,965	54,234

AN INCREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF JUTE GUNNY CLOTH AND OF JUTE GUNNY BAGS (QUANTITY ONLY).

The value of the exports of Manufactured articles increased by R58 lakhs to R10,45 lakhs. Exports of jute gunny bags increased by 7 per cent in number, but the value decreased by 4 per cent to R1,76 lakhs. The marginal table shows the exports to the principal countries. Shipments to the Straits Settlements, the United States, West Indies and Australia increased, while those to the United Kingdom and Japan decreased. In the six months ended September, 1919, the exports fell by 18 per cent in number to 173 millions, valued at R9,18 lakhs. Exports of jute gunny cloth showed an increase and amounted to 125 million yards, valued at R3,31 lakhs. It will be seen from the marginal table that shipments to the United States, and the Argentine Republic increased, while those to the United Kingdom, Australia, and Canada decreased. In the six months ended September, 1919, the exports increased by 45 million yards, while the value thereof decreased by 18 per cent.

Exports of jute gunny bags

		August, 1919 No.	September 1919 No.
To United Kingdom		7,833,000	4,761,650
„ Straits Settlements		731,300	1,204,700
„ Japan		4,375,200	2,426,800
„ United States		2,446,850	2,716,400
„ West Indies		2,117,000	3,974,000
„ Australia		3,805,700	3,819,000
Total (including other countries)	No.	27,522,950	29,327,163
	tons	30,107	28,061

Exports of jute gunny cloth

		yards.	yards.
To United Kingdom		8,166,200	6,433,400
„ Canada		2,892,000	2,124,000
„ United States		70,270,000	87,069,500
„ Argentine Republic		19,807,000	24,742,500
„ Australia and New Zealand		1,407,900	436,750
Total (including other countries)	yards	103,982,100	125,403,650
	tons	26,868	32,602

SIX MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER, 1919.

The summary of the results for the six months ended September, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913 (pre-war six months) and of 1918 is as follows :—

	April to September 1913 (Pre-war six months).	April to September 1918.	April to September 1919.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent as compared with 1918.
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	
Merchandise (private)—				
Exports, including re-exports	1,17,05	1,25,05	1,50,04	+20
Imports	88,83	82,50	87,90	+7
Actual net excess of exports over imports	28,22	42,55	62,14	[illegible]

In the six months ended September, 1919, exports, including re-exports, were higher by R24,99 lakhs or 20 per cent than in 1918, and by R82,99 lakhs or 28 per cent than in 1913. In the same period imports were higher by R5,40 lakhs or 7 per cent than in 1918, but were less by R93 lakhs or 1 per cent than in 1913. The net excess of exports over imports in these six months was R62,14 lakhs, as compared with R42,55 lakhs in 1918 and R28,22 lakhs in 1913. The total value of merchandise increased by R30 crores, or 14 per cent, to R238 crores.

TRADE IN THE SIX MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER, 1919.

In the six months ended September, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, the quantity of imported cotton piecegoods decreased by 2,33 million yards or 38 per cent to 3,71 million yards, and the value (R17 crores) was less by 37 per cent. The value of cotton twist and yarn imported decreased by R2,74 lakhs to R1,52 lakhs, of articles imported by post by R79 lakhs, of woollen piecegoods by R48 lakhs, of salt by R47 lakhs, of raw cotton by R45 lakhs, and of chemicals by R30 lakhs. Wheat increased by R2,42 lakhs, sugar, 16 D. S. and above, by R1,66 lakhs, kerosene oil by R1,94 lakhs, lubricating oils by R34 lakhs, raw silk by R53 lakhs, motor cars and motor cycles by R1,13 lakhs, hardware by R68 lakhs, railway carriages and wagons by R86 lakhs, electrical machinery by R63 lakhs, jute mill machinery by R53 lakhs, sheets and plates (iron or steel) by R1,59 lakhs, and silk piecegoods by R90 lakhs. Under exports, the quantity of rice not in the husk decreased by 1,025,663 tons to 228,012 tons and the value by R9,88 lakhs to R3,49 lakhs, while wheat showed a decrease of 441,569 tons to 4,297 tons in quantity and of R6,12 lakhs to R10 lakhs in value. The quantity of raw cotton exported increased by 70,665 tons and the value by R6,49 lakhs. The quantity of raw jute exported showed an increase of 12,201 tons or 6 per cent. The value of coffee exported increased by R75 lakhs, of cotton twist and yarn by R5,94 lakhs and piecegoods by R1,80 lakhs, of raw hides by R3,62 lakhs, of raw skins by R6,27 lakhs, of skins, tanned, by R2,47 lakhs, of hides, tanned, by R2,40 lakhs, and of seeds by R12,70 lakhs, while the value of barley decreased by R1,99 lakhs, of gram by R2,52 lakhs, of castor seed by R1,22 lakhs, of tea, black, by R1,69 lakhs, of gunny cloth by R2,97 lakhs, and of gunny bags by R2,13 lakhs.

Comparing the values of the imports and exports during the six months ended September, 1919, with those in the corresponding period of 1918, the chief increases and decreases are as follows :—

I.—Imports.

Increases

	R (thousands)		R (thousands)
Wheat	2,42,24	Electrical machinery	62,65
Kerosene oil	1,93,93	Railway materials for construction	58,38
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	1,65,52	Silk, raw	52,58
Iron or steel, sheets and plates	1,58,81	Jute mill machinery	52,54
Motor cars and motor cycles	1,13,05	Mineral oil, other than kerosene	42,41
Silk piecegoods	89,78	Spices—cloves	33,30
Railway carriages, etc.	85,94	Wood (timber)	31,90
Hardware	67,57		

Decreases

Cotton piece goods, coloured	3,64,03	Wool piecegoods	47,71
" " grey	2,91,25	Salt	47,25
" " white	2,81,61	Cotton, raw	44,61
" yarn	2,73,68	Chemicals	29,81
Articles imported by post	78,74	Matches	27,27

I.—Exports.

Increases

	R (thousands)		R (thousands)
Linseed	7,18,43	Hides, tanned	2,39,61
Cotton, raw	6,49,36	Rape seed	2,07,20
Skins, raw	6,26,73	Cotton seed	2,06,43
Cotton, twist and yarn	5,94,25	Cotton, piecegoods	1,80,40
Hides, raw	3,61,95	Lac	1,55,05
Jute, raw	3,60,57	Groundnuts	1,39,81
Skins, tanned	2,46,83	Hemp, raw	78,58
		Coffee	75,26

Decreases

Grain, pulse, etc.—barley	1,99,16	Jute, gunny cloth	2,07,80
gram	2,51,91	" " bags	2,13,06
rice	9,80,58	Tea, black	1,68,81
wheat	6,12,43	Castor seed	1,21,87
		Wool, raw	64,96

Imports of Foreign Merchandise.

In the following table are shown the quantities and values of the principal articles of import during the six months ended September, 1919, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1918 :—

Principal Articles		Quantity		Value		Increase (+) or decrease (—) in the six months ended September, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of 1918	
		1918	1919	1918	1919	Quantity	Value
				R	R		R
		(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)
Apparel (excluding haberdashery, hosiery, and boots and shoes) . .		—	—	71,42	72,38	—	+96
Carriages and carts (including cycles and motor cars) . . .		—	—	27,24	1,48,55	—	+1,21,31
Chemicals		—	—	1,17,14	87,33	—	—29,81
Coal	tons	38	13	14,80	3,98	—25	—10,82
Drugs and medicines		—	—	65,77	87,20	—	+21,43
Dyes, aniline and alizarine . .	lbs.	1,902	2,457	70,11	57,27	+555	—12,84
Fruits and vegetables		—	—	15,39	53,65	—	+38,26
Glass and glassware		—	—	66,01	74,17	—	+8,16
Grain, etc.—wheat	cwts	...	2,785	1	2,42,25	+2,785	+2,42,24
Hardware		—	—	1,42,54	2,10,11	—	+67,57
Instruments, apparatus, etc. . . .		—	—	94,81	1,22,21	—	+27,40
Liquors	gals.	1,820	1,719	1,57,03	1,61,81	—101	+4,78
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery . . .		—	—	2,51,55	5,21,98	—	+2,70,43
Matches	gross	6,869	5,359	99,82	72,55	—1,510	—27,27
Metals—iron and steel . . .	tons	80	175	5,29,25	7,97,05	+95	+2,67,80
„ copper	cwts	34	78	40,43	64,80	+44	+24,37
Oils—mineral	gals.	35,421	64,560	2,12,60	4,48,94	+29,139	+2,36,34
Paper and pasteboard		—	—	1,32,89	1,14,35	—	—18,54
Provisions and oilman's stores . .		—	—	91,59	1,10,04	—	+18,45
Railway plant and rolling-stock . .		—	—	41,45	2,00,36	—	+1,58,91
Salt	tons	225	187	1,36,64	89,39	—38	—47,25
Spices	lbs	72,998	77,893	87,87	1,28,49	+4,895	+40,62
Stationery		—	—	32,10	37,28	—	+5,18
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above . .	cwts	4,361	3,473	6,35,87	8,01,39	—888	+1,65,52
Tea	lbs	4,301	4,405	32,79	30,06	+104	—2,73
Textiles— Cotton, raw	cwts	59	31	79,85	35,24	—28	—44,61
„ twist and yarn . .	lbs	17,875	4,793	4,25,75	1,52,07	—13,082	—2,73,68
„ grey piecegoods .	yards	265,964	200,836	11,43,25	8,52,00	—65,128	—2,91,25
„ white „ . .	„	183,898	108,607	8,13,00	5,31,39	—75,291	—2,81,61
„ coloured „ . .	„	140,604	55,439	7,08,46	3,43,83	—85,165	—3,64,63
„ other sorts of manufactures		—	—	1,61,33	1,23,96	—	—37,37
Silk, raw	lbs	949	1,586	67,66	1,20,24	+637	+52,58
„ manufactures		—	—	2,12,31	2,79,45	—	+67,14
Woollen manufactures . . .		—	—	1,09,91	56,24	—	—53,67

Exports of Indian Merchandise.

The table below shows the quantities and values of the principal articles of Indian merchandise exported during the six months ended September, 1919, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1918 :—

Principal Articles		Quantity		Value		Increase (+) or decrease (—) in the six months ended September, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of 1918	
		1918	1919	1918	1919	Quantity	Value
				R	R		R
		(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)
Chemicals—saltpetre	cwts	277	175	54,57	27,25	—102	—27,32
Coal	tons	36	219	3,67	25,51	+183	+21,84
Coffee	cwts	97	205	49,33	1,24,59	+108	+75,26
Coir	,,	66	290	9,79	38,34	+224	+28,55
Dyes— indigo	,,	23	11	86,67	44,15	—12	—42,52
myrobalans	,,	569	793	33,61	42,13	+224	+8,52
Grain, pulse, and flour—							
Rice in the husk	,,	223	390	6,03	13,08	+167	+7,05
Rice not in the husk	,,	25,073	4,560	13,36,86	3,49,05	—20,513	—9,87,81
Wheat	,,	8,917	86	6,22,86	10,43	—8,831	—6,12,43
Wheat flour	,,	280	445	31,62	68,65	+165	+37,03
Barley	,,	3,413	7	1,99,86	70	—3,406	—1,99,16
Gram and maize	,,	4,745	51	2,72,47	5,10	—4,694	—2,67,37
Jawar and bajra	,,	83	46	5,86	5,11	—37	—75
Hides and skins—							
Hides, raw	,,	241	617	1,52,04	5,13,99	+376	+3,61,95
Skins, ,,	,,	171	393	1,94,29	8,21,02	+222	+6,26,73
Hides, tanned or dressed	,,	193	309	2,80,45	5,20,06	+116	+2,39,61
Skins ,, ,,	,,	...	51	18	2,47,01	+51	+2,46,83
Lac—shell	,,	144	168	1,77,44	3,13,63	+41	+1,36,19
Manures	tons	14	40	21,56	43,65	+26	+22,09
Manganese ore	,,	182	141	36,18	25,91	—41	—10,27
Wolfram ,,	,,	2	2	50,21	34,88	...	—15,83
Mica	cwts	32	27	55,48	42,50	—5	—12,98
Oilcakes	,,	818	1,477	37,22	90,01	+659	+52,79
Opium	,,	7	5	1,45,76	96,74	—2	—49,02
Rubber, raw	lbs	4,059	3,247	67,88	46,29	—812	—21,59
Seeds—total	cwts	4,346	9,705	4,09,74	16,79,55	+5,859	+12,69,81
Castor	,,	1,091	69	1,33,20	11,33	—1,022	—1,21,87
Copra	,,	3	184	47	43,04	+181	+42,57
Cotton	,,	19	2,434	101	2,07,44	+2,415	+2,06,43
Linseed	,,	1,962	4,161	1,68,49	8,86,92	+2,199	+7,18,43
Tea	lbs	167,313	141,863	9,23,55	7,54,50	—25,450	—1,69,05
Textiles—							
Cotton, raw (including waste)	cwts	1,827	3,337	15,75,04	22,53,64	+1,510	+6,78,60
,, twist and yarn	lbs	22,741	72,530	2,40,09	8,34,34	+49,789	+5,94,25
,, piece goods	yards	68,980	106,096	2,88,29	4,68,69	+37,116	+1,80,40
Hemp, raw	cwts	122	413	34,48	1,13,06	+291	+78,58
Jute, raw	tons	188	201	4,52,23	8,13,10	+13	+3,60,87
,, gunny bags— Sacking	no.	141,060	119,959	8,10,53	7,39,99	—21,101	—70,54
,, gunny bags— Hessian	,,	192,803	52,834	3,20,92	1,78,40	—139,969	—1,42,52
,, gunny bags— Total	,,	333,863	172,793	11,31,45	9,18,39	—161,070	—2,13,06
,, gunny cloth— Sacking	yards	10,479	18,741	25,32	56,26	+8,262	+30,94
,, gunny cloth— Hessian	,,	558,186	594,644	16,60,92	13,32,68	+36,458	—3,28,24
,, gunny cloth— Total	,,	568,665	613,385	16,86,24	13,88,94	+44,720	—2,97,30
Wool, raw	lbs	24,026	18,476	2,73,44	2,08,48	—5,550	—64,96
Wood, teak	cubic tons	11	20	20,88	50,18	+9	+29,30
Other timber ,,	,,	1	2	95	1,47	+1	+52

TRADE BY PROVINCES.

The total imports and exports, including re-exports, of private merchandise into and from the several maritime provinces during the month of September, 1919, as compared with those of August, 1919, are stated below :—

	Imports		Exports, including re-exports	
	August, 1919	September, 1919	August, 1919	September, 1919
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Bengal	6,85	7,28	12,46	13,98
Bombay	6 00	6,23	9,42	10,77
Sind	1,32	1 08	83	1,58
Madras	87	1,07	2,64	3,72
Burma	1,11	1,14	1,35	1,02
Total	16,15	16,80	26,70	30,97

Under imports, Bengal showed an increase of 6 per cent, Bombay of 4 per cent, Madras of 23 per cent and Burma of 3 per cent ; while Sind showed a decrease of 18 per cent. Under exports, Bengal showed an increase of 12 per cent, Bombay of 14 per cent, Sind of 84 per cent, and Madras of 41 per cent, while Burma showed a decrease of 24 per cent. These comparisons are with the preceding month (August, 1919).

BALANCE OF TRADE.

India's balance of trade during the six months ended September, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of 1918, is shown in the appended table. The table takes into account the imports and exports of merchandise, and the net imports of treasure, on private account only :—

	Six months, April to September, 1918	Six months, April to September, 1919
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Exports of Merchandise, including Re-exports *	1 25,05	1,50 04
Imports " *	82,50	87 90
Excess of Exports over Imports	42,55	62,14
Net imports of Gold (private)†	3	1,25
" " " Silver (private)†	2	—6
Net Imports of Treasure (private)†	5	1,19
Net (private) Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	42,50	60,95
Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers paid in India	28,18	19,96
Sterling Bills on London sold in India	..	*20*
Enfaced Rupee paper (net imports)	4	82
Interest on Enfaced Rupee paper	13	14
Net Balance of Trade in favour of India	14,15	40,73
	September, 1918	September, 1919
	d.	d.
Average rate of exchange	17 91	22·99(a)

In the six months ended September, 1919, the excess of exports over imports of private merchandise was R62,14 lakhs, as against R42,55 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1918, and the net imports of treasure on private account (excluding transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade) were R1,19 lakhs, as against R5 lakhs last year. The net exports (merchandise and treasure) were thus R60,95 lakhs, as against R42,50 lakhs in 1918. The balance of trade, so far as shown by the statistics of merchandise, treasure, Council Bills, and Enfaced Rupee paper, was R40,73 lakhs in favour of India in the six months, April to September, 1919, as compared with R14,15 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1918.

The amount of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers paid in India in the six months ended September, 1919, was R19,96 lakhs, all of which were paid through the Treasuries, except R9,000 which were paid through the Paper Currency Reserve, but Reverse Council Bills were sold to the extent of R20 lakhs during the period, the net imports of funds by Council Bills thus amounting to R19,76 lakhs. In the six months ended September, 1918, the amount was R28,18 lakhs, of which R21,51 lakhs were paid through the Paper Currency Reserve and R6,67 lakhs through the Treasuries. In the six months ended September, 1917, the amount of Council Bills paid was R31,27 lakhs. As regards Enfaced Rupee paper, over R2 lakhs represented the amount of paper enfaced to London and about R35 lakhs the amount re-transferred from London in the six months April to September, 1919, while in the corresponding period of 1918, about R10 lakhs represented the amount of paper enfaced to London and over R13 lakhs the amount re-transferred from London.

* Exclusive of Government transactions.

† Exclude transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade.

(a) Subject to correction.

MOVEMENTS OF GOLD AND SILVER (PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT).

In the month of September, 1919, the imports of gold were valued at nearly R42 lakhs and the exports at R7¼ lakhs, as against over R5 lakhs and *nil* respectively in the preceding month. Of the imports in September, 1919, R30 lakhs were in the form of bullion and nearly R12 lakhs in sovereigns, while the exports were in the form of sovereigns only.

The imports of silver during the month of report were valued at R9¼ lakhs, of which over R8 lakhs were on Government account, as against over R1,43 lakhs on both private and Government account in August, 1919. The exports of silver in September, 1919, were valued at over R4 lakhs, of which nearly R1 lakh was on Government account, as against R19½ lakhs, both on private and Government account, in the preceding month.

DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF SELECTED ARTICLES.

The declared values per unit of certain selected articles imported and exported during September, 1913, 1918, and 1919, are noted below :—

Imports		September 1913	September 1918	September 1919
		R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Coal	ton	19 10 6	23 15 11	19 3 7
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	cwt	8 8 8	14 7 0	25 2 9
Cotton, twist and yarn	lb	0 15 0	2 5 5	2 15 9
,, grey, piecegoods	yard	0 2 9	0 7 10	0 6 6
,, white ,,	,,	0 2 11	0 9 3	0 7 5
,, coloured ,,	,,	0 3 7	0 9 2	0 9 7

Exports		September 1913	September 1918	September 1919
		R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Coal	ton	9 9 9	10 11 0	11 15 7
Coffee	cwt	56 6 2	56 14 8	78 8 10
Indigo	,,	187 5 10	374 3 10	393 8 10
Rice, not in the husk	,,	5 14 2	5 13 8	7 7 1
Wheat	,,	5 7 3	7 13 1	11 5 6
Manganese ore	ton	16 8 8	19 10 11	17 9 4
Tea	lb	0 8 2	0 8 10	0 9 4
Cotton, raw	cwt	37 9 2	97 15 1	67 2 10
Jute, raw	bale	71 2 0	50 1 6	81 3 11
,, gunny bags	no.	0 5 6	0 5 1	0 9 7
,, gunny cloth	yard	0 2 4	0 5 6	0 4 3

As compared with the corresponding month of the previous year (September, 1918), under imports, the declared unit value of cotton piecegoods, coloured, rose in September, 1919, by 5 per cent, of cotton twist and yarn by 28 per cent, of sugar by 73 per cent, while that of coal decreased by 20 per cent and grey piecegoods by 17 per cent, and white by 20 per cent. Under exports, raw jute showed an increase of 62 per cent, coffee of 38 per cent, rice of 27 per cent, coal of 12 per cent, tea of 6 per cent, indigo of 5 per cent, and wheat of 45 per cent, while manganese ore showed a decrease of 11 per cent, jute, gunny cloth of 23 per cent and cotton, raw of 31 per cent.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.*

The following table shows the gross Indian sea customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) collected on principal articles in September, 1919, as compared with August, 1919, and September, 1918 and 1913 :—

	September, 1913 (pre-war month)	September, 1918	August, 1919	September, 1919	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in September, 1919, as compared with August, 1919	September, 1918	September, 1913
IMPORT DUTY	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)
Special duties							
Arms	56	62(*a*)	88(*a*)	86(*a*)	—2	+24	+30
Liquors	10,37	9,29	9,40	10,88	+1,48	+1,59	+51
Petroleum	3,83	1,17(*b*)	2,64(*b*)	9,72(*b*)	+7,08	+8,55	+5,89
Silver bullion and coin	10,26	...	1	...	—1	...	—10,26
,, manufactures	—	20	9	14	+5	—6	—
Sugar	11,67	16,92(*c*)	10,88(*c*)	9,73(*c*)	—1,15	—7,19	—1,94
Tobacco	2,51	6,56	5,61	6,88	+1,27	+32	+4,37
Duty at 2½ per cent							
Machinery	—	87	2,09	1,47	—62	+60	—
Metals—Iron and steel	99	2,68	4,34	3,93	—41	+1,25	+2,94
Railway plant and rolling stock	—	55	1,88	1,13	—75	+58	—
Duty at 7½ per cent							
Articles of food and drink, excluding sugar and vinegar	2,54	4,98	4,53	6,46	+1,93	+1,43	+3,92
Raw materials, etc.	1,46	3,24	6,02	3,31	—2,71	+7	+1,85
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—							
Cotton manufactures	20,10	35,40	23,24	33,41	+10,17	—1,99	+13,31
Others	20,53	29,55	35,30	33,19	—2,11	+3,64	+12,66
Total Import duty (including other articles)	85,61	1,14,80	1,10,60	1,25,90	+15,30	+11,10	+40,29
EXPORT DUTY							
Hides and skins, raw†	—	—	—	11,93(*d*)	—	—	—
Jute	—	14,90	25,75	23,20	—2,55	+8,30	—
Rice	6,48	11,68	2,11	2,29	+18	—9,34	—4,19
Tea	—	6,49	3,99	3,26	—73	—3,23	—
Total Export duty	6,48	33,02	31,85	40,68	+8,83	+7,66	+34,20

* The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, IV of 1916, took effect from 1st March, 1916.
† Subject to duty from 11th September, 1919.
(*a*) Excludes the 7½ per cent duty on explosives.
(*b*) ,, ,, ,, petroleum.
(*c*) ,, ,, ,, confectionery.
(*d*) Duty collected during the period from the 11th to 30th September, 1919.

The customs duty figures are an index to the volume of the import trade only, since under exports hides and skins (raw), jute, rice, and tea only are now subject to duty. In the six months ended September, 1919, the import duties increased to about R6,25 lakhs from nearly R6,24 lakhs in the same period of 1918, while the export duties fell to R1,68 lakhs from nearly R1,90 lakhs. The grand total of gross Indian sea and land customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) in the six months, April to September, 1919, amounted to about R8,86½ lakhs, as compared with nearly R9,06½ lakhs in the corresponding period of last year.

SHIPPING.

The following table shows the number and tonnage (net register tonnage) of vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes at ports in British India during September, 1919, as compared with August, 1919, and September, 1918 and 1913 :—

Entered with cargoes.

	STEAMERS.		SAILING VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
September, 1919	170	423,566	47	4,451	217	428,017
August, 1919	165	394,141	37	3,397	202	397,538
September, 1918	188	331,071	67	6,523	255	337,594
September, 1913 (pre-war month)	193	534,152	41	3,136	234	537,288

Cleared with cargoes.

	STEAMERS.		SAILING VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
September, 1919	216	527,707	97	12,635	313	540,342
August, 1919	189	456,725	34	2,754	223	459,479
September, 1918	225	395,580	156	17,355	381	412,935
September, 1913 (pre-war month)	212	601,602	74	5,571	286	607,173

The total tonnage entered and cleared with cargoes in September, 1919, as compared with that in the preceding month (August, 1919) and in the corresponding month of 1913 and 1918, is shown in the last column of the table above. In the month of September, 1919, there were 217 arrivals* and 313 sailings† with cargoes in and from India. As regards tonnage, if a comparison be made with September, 1913, the corresponding pre-war month, it will be seen that there was a decrease in the tonnage of vessels cleared with cargoes of 66,831 tons or 11 per cent. The decrease in the entries (with cargoes) amounted to 109,271 tons or 20 per cent.

The shipping clearances with cargoes in the foreign trade from the ports of British India in the six months, April to September, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913, *i.e.*, before the war broke out, were as follows :—

	TONNAGE (NET REGISTER TONNAGE) CLEARANCES IN THE SIX MONTHS, APRIL TO SEPTEMBER	
	1913 (Pre-war period)	1919
British ships (including British Indian)	3,227,915	2,214,769
Foreign ships	890,443	429,184
TOTAL	4,118,358	2,643,953

In 1919, as against 1913, the total tonnage clearances with cargoes declined 36 per cent. In 1913 the British (including British Indian) tonnage was 78 per cent and foreign tonnage 22 per cent of the total, while in 1919 the British (including British Indian) tonnage was 84 per cent and foreign tonnage 16 per cent.

* The details were as follows :—Bengal 38, Bombay 58, Sind 21, Madras 83, and Burma 17.
† The details were as follows :— Bengal 55, Bombay 72, Sind 32, Madras 83, and Burma 21.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

Railway statistics, like the import and export statistics above, are a valuable index to the general movement of trade throughout the country, and show that the earnings from 1st April to 30th September, 1919, were R42,71 lakhs, as against R43,43 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1918, or a decrease of R72 lakhs.

TRADE OF ADEN IN SEPTEMBER, 1919.

The grand total value of the imports and exports of merchandise, by sea, into and from the port of Aden amounted to R1,29 lakhs in the month of September and R8,92 lakhs in the six months ended September, 1919. The value of the principal articles of import and export was as follows:—

	September, 1919		Six Months, April to September, 1919	
	Imports into Aden	Exports from Aden	Imports into Aden	Exports from Aden
	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)
Cotton manufactures	11,85	13,43	1,47,90	1,54,66
Hides and skins, raw	23,89	21,63	91,59	1,43,96
Grain and pulse	5,66	3,48	33,13	17,61
Coffee	4,01	5,27	28,23	41,15
Coal	8,81	—	40,93	—
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,74	1,54	12,66	14,74
Provisions	41	21	4,05	84
Sugar	1,91	—	9,08	—
Spices	1,77	—	6,90	—
Salt	—	2,06	—	6,90
Kerosene oil	3,53	—	8,33	—
Other articles	8,96	8,77	68,16	61,67
TOTAL VALUE	72,54	56,39	4,50,96	4,41,53

SHIPPING AT THE PORT OF ADEN IN SEPTEMBER, 1919.

In September, 1919, 90 steamers with an aggregate tonnage of 218,477 entered at the port of Aden, while 85 steamers with 207,841 tons cleared from the port, and 41 sailing vessels (country craft) with 1,631 tons entered and 37 vessels with 1,266 tons cleared. These figures exclude Government vessels and vessels in ballast.

SUMMARY.

The paralysis of War is disappearing. A new high record for exports in any one month was reached. Imports of two important necessaries—piece-goods and kerosene—increased by Rs. 1,18 lakhs and Rs. 95 lakhs respectively. There was too a large favourable balance of trade.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
November 4, 1919

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

INDIAN CUSTOM REVENUE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the seven months, April to October, of									
	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
SEA CUSTOMS—IMPORTS										
Special duties										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	2,81	2,62	3,34	3,77	3,34	3,07	4,60*	3,10*	2,87*	5,74*
Coal, coke, and patent fuel (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	22	8
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	4,40	4,39	4,96	4,64	4,05	3,05	4,59	2,51	3,21	3,16
Spirits and liqueurs	60,05	60,32	59,54	64,25	63,73	56,66	61,70	55,98	56,72	61,73
Wines	2,99	3,00	2,91	2,99	2,43	2,55	3,33	2,43	2,49	3,33
Opium	4	3	4	4	2	3	5	2	1	2
Petroleum	30,98	43,09	38,56	35,07	44,17	37,92	21,00†	23,33†	11,13†	39,49†
Silver—										
Silver bullion and coin	1,03,75	64,71	70,95	48,37	83,42	66,90	11,89	16,45	...	2
,, manufactures (b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,12	2,18	1,18	78
Sugar, all sorts (c)	35,66	34,54	39,74	52,63	26,73	30,76	68,91‡	63,84‡	88,71‡	61,20‡
Tobacco	16,75	14,84	15,42	16,74	15,31	14,60	27,85	35,35	42,47	47,96
Duty at 2½ per cent										
Machinery (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,82	5,15	5,15	11,30
Metals—Iron and Steel	5,43	5,73	5,99	8,68	7,13	5,44	11,39	9,81	13,79	26,53
Railway plant and rolling stock (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,72	87	2,30	7,47
Other articles	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,54	1,86	1,82	1,85
Duty at 7½ per cent										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar and vinegar) (d)	13,26	13,50	15,20	16,24	14,24	16,14	28,78	26,96	28,56	37,28
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured (e)	9,30	9,07	11,55	9,07	9,56	8,73	21,04	24,14	22,28	34,83
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—										
Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	14,18	15,18	16,78	21,12	16,99	13,53	25,66	20,35	25,71	33,49
Metals, other than Iron and Steel	12,94	12,23	9,52	15,91	15,81	6,27	6,11	7,91	14,03	28,06
Cotton manufactures—										
Piecegoods, grey	32,58	37,71	49,70	51,44	46,32	39,03	34,80	71,01	1,15,01	82,52
,, white	17,83	21,44	25,28	28,91	24,73	20,94	26,60	67,08	61,25	46,65
,, coloured	23,28	25,36	27,94	39,44	25,37	15,44	28,80	79,69	66,65	36,06
Other goods	4,96	5,15	5,45	8,15	4,32	2,49	5,21	8,83	6,50	8,99
Yarn and textile fabrics (other than cotton manufactures) (f)	21,47	23,95	26,62	29,54	18,96	16,75	35,26	31,27	37,26	40,23
All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured (g)	44,72	46,76	50,19	61,29	48,08	49,28	1,04,00	97,18	1,08,65	1,18,45
Miscellaneous (h)	3,52	5,21	6,77	5,33	5,01	3,97	13,89	9,11	15,89	18,75
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,65,96	4,48,83	4,86,45	5,23,63	4,80,02	4,13,56	5,59,78	6,66,49	7,33,81	7,56,03
SEA CUSTOMS—EXPORTS										
Hides and skins, raw (i)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,02
Jute (a)—										
Raw	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,25	19,01	36,06	71,22
Manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,56	65,59	84,35	96,13
Rice	59,81	65,02	73,50	62,70	44,13	35,78	44,75	48,25	80,72	16,55
Tea (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,58	16,77	27,53	24,05
TOTAL EXPORTS	59,81	65,02	73,50	62,70	44,13	35,78	1,16,14	1,49,62	2,28,66	2,25,97
SEA CUSTOMS—MISCELLANEOUS (j)	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,37	5,52	5,64§	5,41§
LAND CUSTOMS (k)	5,67	6,53	7,47	7,79	8,45	7,76	2,96	4,27	3,25	3,52
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON MANUFACTURES	18,74	22,09	25,10	24,42	22,46	20,61	21,97	31,27	66,45	72,68
,, ,, ON MOTOR SPIRIT	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,79	23,84	25,16
WAREHOUSE AND WHARF RENTS (j)	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	14	22	22
MISCELLANEOUS (j)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,89	1,92	3,13	4,22
GRAND TOTAL	5,50,18	5,42,47	5,92,52	6,18,54	5,55,56	4,77,71	7,07,26	8,74,02	10,65,00	10,93,21
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal — Imports	1,44,73	1,57,09	1,65,88	1,91,63	1,70,48	1,47,53	2,07,99	2,52,21	2,80,83	3,05,38
Bengal — Exports	10,12	11,80	15,40	10,18	6,11	1,98	70,36	1,01,06	1,50,28	2,06,25
Bihar and Orissa — Imports	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa — Exports	—	—	56	69	13	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay — Imports	2,10,65	1,71,08	1,91,47	1,87,01	1,86,77	1,60,46	2,02,89	2,48,21	2,66,84	2,68,35
Bombay — Exports	1,11	76	95	1,19	1,26	1,45	3,43	4,34	6,28	4,75
Sind — Imports	40,46	44,06	47,40	50,40	40,42	37,91	48,35	63,51	70,70	62,92
Sind — Exports	1,05	1,02	97	1,82	1,39	1,54	2,61	2,86	2,03	2,85
Madras — Imports	33,13	36,87	37,63	42,03	42,49	32,05	50,28	56,84	58,12	54,73
Madras — Exports	3,45	4,81	3,67	4,89	5,01	7,62	8,30	6,32	5,55	1,26
Burma — Imports	36,99	39,73	44,07	52,56	39,86	35,61	50,27	50,72	57,32	64,65
Burma — Exports	44,08	46,63	51,95	43,93	30,23	23,19	31,44	35,04	64,59	10,86

(a) Not subject to duty prior to March, 1916
(b) Figures prior to March, 1916, are included with "All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured"
(c) Figures prior to March, 1916, were shown under "General Import Duties" of the old tariff
(d) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 include vinegar
(e) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 are exclusive of raw silk, raw hemp, and raw flax, which are included with "Yarn and textile fabrics"
(f) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 include raw silk, raw hemp, and raw flax, but exclude haberdashery and millinery
(g) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 include haberdashery and millinery and coral
(h) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 represent articles imported by post only
(i) Subject to duty from 11th September, 1919; the figure against this item in the last column represents duty collected during the period from 11th September to 31st October, 1919
(j) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 are included under "Land Customs"
(k) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 represent the old combined head "Land Customs and miscellaneous"
* Exclude the duty collected on explosives, namely, blasting gun powder, etc., at 7½ per cent *ad valorem*
† Exclude the duty collected on petroleum which has its flashing point at or above 150°F. or 200°F. at 7½ per cent *ad valorem*
‡ Exclude the duty collected on confectionery at 7½ per cent *ad valorem*
§ Include indigo cess

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

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DELHI, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1919.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 10th November 1919.

No. 1841.—The Honourable Sir James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I., has resigned his office as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, with effect from the 1st November 1919.

No. 1842.—A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of the Honourable Sir James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I., the Governor General in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of section 92(1) of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, ch. 61), to appoint the Honourable Mr. William Malcolm Hailey, C.S.I., C.I.E., to be a temporary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

The Honourable Mr. Hailey has, on this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

W. S. MARRIS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 15th November 1919.

No. 6111-M.— His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India will leave Delhi by special train on the night of Sunday, the 16th instant. His Excellency's departure will be private.

The Viceroy will visit Lucknow and return to Delhi on Thursday morning, the 20th, leave again at noon on the 21st instant and after visiting Madras, Bangalore and Mysore will arrive at Calcutta on the afternoon of Sunday, the 14th December. The arrival at Delhi on the 20th and the departure on the 21st instant will be private

The party accompanying the Viceroy will be :—

Her Excellency the Lady Chelmsford, G.B.E., C.I.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Holland, C.I.E., I.C.S., Officiating Political Secretary. (Madras, Bangalore and Mysore.)

J. L. Maffey, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Verney, Military Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Austen Smith, C.I.E., I.M.S., Surgeon.

Major R. D. Alexander, A.-D.-C. (Lucknow only.)

Captain J. A. Denny, A.-D.-C.

Captain C. M. G. Gordon Ives, A.-D.-C.

Captain the Hon'ble A. G. Agar-Robartes, A.-D.-C.

Captain E. R. Hoare, A.-D.-C.

All communications of an urgent nature intended to reach His Excellency and party during the tour should be addressed "Viceroy's Camp" without the addition of any post town, *all others* to the headquarters of the several offices in Delhi.

By Command,

R. VERNEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 15th November, 1919.

No. 100.—In modification of Legislative Department Notification No. 34, dated the 19th March, 1919, the Hon'ble Mr. H. Moncrieff Smith, I.C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is appointed Secretary sub. *pro tem.* in that Department, with effect from the 27th February, 1919, until further orders.

W. T. M. WRIGHT,
Offg. Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

The 15th November, 1919.

No. 101.—In continuation of Legislative Department Notification No. 5, dated the 3rd January, 1919, Mr. W. T. M. Wright, I.C.S., Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is appointed Deputy Secretary sub. *pro tem.* in that Department, with effect from the 27th February, 1919, until further orders.

H. M. SMITH,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 6th November 1919.

No. 1833.—The services of Mr. J. Coldstream, District and Sessions Judge, Multan, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his present duties.

The 10th November 1919.

No. 1845.—The services of Mr. H. A. Smith, I.C.S., Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, with effect from the 11th October 1919, for employment as Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.

The 12th November 1919.

No. 1855.—The services of Mr. C. B. Barry, Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the afternoon of the 24th October 1919.

W. S. MARRIS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

JUDICIAL.

The 5th November 1919.

No. 1569-A.—The Governor General in Council has accepted the resignation of Mr. C. E. Odgers, Barrister-at-Law, of his office of Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, with effect from the 5th November 1919.

No. 1569-B.—In pursuance of sub-section 2 (*i*) of section 101 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Diwan Bahadur C. Krishnan, Barrister-at-Law, to act as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties to the 30th November 1919, inclusive.

The 13th November 1919.

No. 1632.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 527, sub-section (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the criminal case, Emperor *versus* Lallu Pande, accused under sections 193 and 209, Indian Penal Code, from the court of the third Additional Magistrate at Pegu to the court of the District Magistrate of Gorakhpore in the United Provinces.

No. 1633.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 527, sub-section (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the criminal case, Emperor *versus* Gaya Din, accused under sections 193 and 209, Indian Penal Code, from the court of the third Additional Magistrate at Pegu to the court of the District Magistrate of Sultanpur in the United Provinces.

MEDICAL.

The 11th November 1919.

No. 587.—The services of Major O. A. R. Berkeley-Hill, M.D., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

POLICE.

The 13th November 1919.

No. 1388.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Kaye, C.S.I., C.I.E., Officiating Director, Central Intelligence, is appointed substantively *pro tempore* to that post, with effect from the 13th October 1919 and until further orders.

PUBLIC.

The 11th November 1919.

No. 2348.—It is notified for general information that the Deputy Controller of Currency at Bombay will take rank in Article 46 of the Warrant of Precedence for India published with the Home Department notification no. 328, dated the 10th February 1899.

H. D. CRAIK,
Offg. Addl. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 13th November 1919.

No. 564.—The Reverend Harold James Kerridge is appointed to be a temporary chaplain on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties. His services are placed at the disposal of the Army Department.

SANITARY.

The 14th November 1919.

No. 717.—The services of Major A. D. Stewart, M.B., I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, for appointment as Health Officer, Imperial City, Delhi.

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 10th November 1919.

No. 3756-Est. A.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Gregson, C.M.G., C.I.E., Indian Army Reserve of Officers, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the 30th April 1919.

The 12th November 1919.

No. 2767-G.—With reference to Notification No. 2241-G., dated the 30th August 1919, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Cavaliere Gino Cecchi as Consul for Italy at Calcutta has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The 13th November 1919.

No. 3806-Est. A.—Khan Bahadur Saiyid Mubarak Ali Shah, Indian Attaché to His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General and Agent to the Government of India in Khorasan, is granted privilege leave for five months and twenty-two days, with effect from the 1st March 1919.

Notification No. 904-Est. A., dated the 14th March 1919, is hereby cancelled.

No. 3815-Est. A.—The services of Lieutenant D. G. Bles, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India with effect from the 16th August 1919.

H. R. C. DOBBS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 11th November 1919.

No. 2759-G.—Whereas jurisdiction to make an order for the detention of any of their subjects who are, or who may hereafter become, lunatics has been transferred to the Governor-General in Council by the Durbars of the States named in the accompanying schedule.

Now, therefore, the Governor-General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, is pleased to prescribe the following procedure for observance by Political Officers in connection with the making of orders and warrants for the detention of lunatics from the said States in asylums in British India.

1. In the case of a criminal lunatic, in respect of whom an order or warrant for detention in an asylum has been made or issued by a court established under the authority of the Durbar of any of the said States, the Political Officer may, on application by such Durbar, endorse such order of warrant of execution in an asylum in British India.

2. In the case of any other lunatic, in respect of whom an application to that effect has been made by any such Durbar, the Political Officer may make an order for the detention of such lunatic in an asylum in British India.

The notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1524-I.A., dated the 28th April 1905, is hereby cancelled.

SCHEDULE.

Name of State.	Designation of Political Officer.
RAJPUTANA.	
Banswara	Political Agent, Southern States of Rajputana.
Bharatpur	Political Agent, Eastern States of Rajputana.
Bikaner	Resident, Western States of Rajputana.
Bundi	Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk.
Dungarpur	Political Agent, Southern States of Rajputana.
Karauli	Political Agent, Eastern States of Rajputana.
Kishangarh	Resident, Jaipur.
Kotah	Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar.
Kushalgarh (Chiefship)	Political Agent, Southern States of Rajputana.
Marwar	Resident, Western States of Rajputana.
Mewar	Resident, Mewar.
Partabgarh	Political Agent, Southern States of Rajputana.
Shahpura (Chiefship)	Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk.
Sirohi	Resident, Western States of Rajputana.
Tonk	Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk.

No. 2760-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 99 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, regulating the procedure for the reception and detention in asylums in British India of lunatics whose reception and detention are provided for by section 98 of the said Act.

1. All costs involved by the detention of any lunatic, who is a subject of a State in India shall be chargeable to the State concerned.

2. In the event of non-payment of sums due under the preceding rule on account of the detention of any lunatic, such lunatic shall be liable to discharge from the asylum, if three of the visitors of the asylum by order in writing so direct.

3. Lunatics detained under these rules, who are subjects of any of the States mentioned in the first column of the following table, may be detained in the asylum, or one of the asylums, mentioned opposite thereto in the second column.

TABLE.

Name of State.	Name of Asylum.
RAJPUTANA.	
Banswara	Lunatic Asylum, Agra.
Bharatpur	Lunatic Asylums, Agra and Lahore.
Bikaner	Lunatic Asylums, Agra and Lahore.
Bundi	Lunatic Asylums, Agra and Lahore.
Dungarpur	Lunatic Asylum, Agra.
Karauli	Lunatic Asylums, Agra and Lahore.
Kishangarh	Lunatic Asylums, Agra and Lahore.
Kotah	Lunatic Asylum, Agra.
Kushalgarh (Chiefship)	Lunatic Asylum, Agra.
Marwar	Lunatic Asylum, Lahore.
Mewar	Lunatic Asylum, Agra.
Partabgarh	Lunatic Asylum, Agra.
Shahpura (Chiefship)	Lunatic Asylum, Agra.
Sirohi	Lunatic Asylum, Agra.
Tonk	Lunatic Asylums, Agra and Lahore.

No. 3774-Est. A.—Mr. J. V. S. Wilkinson, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Mardan, with effect from the 8th October 1919.

No. 3775-Est. A.—Captain G. L. Betham, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar, with effect from the 9th October 1919.

No. 3776-Est. A.—Major R. E. H. Griffith, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, with effect from the 12th October 1919.

No. 3777-Est. A.—Major F. H. Humphrys, of the Political Department, is posted as Political Agent, Khyber, with effect from the 17th October 1919.

No. 3778-Est. A.—Major J. A. Brett, of the Political Department, is posted as Political Agent, Dir, Swat and Chitral, with effect from the 16th October 1919.

The 13th November 1919.

No. 3800-Est. A.—The privilege leave granted to Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Keen, C.I.E., of the Political Department, in Notification No. 3179-Est. A., dated the 18th September 1919, is hereby extended by one month and 20 days.

No. 3801-Est. A.—Mr. J. R. Makeig-Jones, of the Political Department of the Government of India, is posted as Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 1st November 1919.

No. 3802-Est. A.—Major W. A. Garstin, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for six months combined with furlough for three months under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st November 1919.

No. 3813-Est. A.—Mr. F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E., a Resident of the 2nd class, is posted as Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, Baluchistan, with effect from the 14th October 1919.

No. 3817-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. G. Ramsay, C.I.E., O.B.E., of the Political Department, is posted as Political Agent, Kalat, and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass, with effect from the 15th October 1919.

No. 3818-Est. A.—Mr. J. G. Acheson, temporarily officiating in the Political Department of the Government of India, is posted as Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, with effect from the 15th October 1919.

No. 3820-Est. A.—The services of Captain P. M. Neighbour, Royal Army Medical Corps (Special Reserve), are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 10th October 1919.

No. 3821-Est. A.—Major W. J. Simpson, Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate temporarily as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class, and is posted as Agency Surgeon, Gilgit, with effect from the 10th October 1919.

No. 3810-Est. B.—Captain A. F. Logan, M.C., 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force), on return from leave, resumed charge of the duties of Officiating Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad and Mysore Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, on the 1st November 1919.

No. 4773-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Nos. 516-I. B. and 517-I. B., dated the 17th March 1913, namely :—

(1) for the words "Chief Court of the Punjab", wherever they occur, the words "High Court of Judicature at Lahore" shall be substituted; and

(2) for the words "Chief Court", wherever they occur in notification No. 516-I. B., dated the 17th March 1913, the words "High Court" shall be substituted.

No. 4775-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the Hyderabad Residency Legal Practitioners Rules, 1904, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 534-I. B., dated the 4th February 1904, namely :—

(1) in the proviso to rule 3 of the said rules, after the words "Indian High Courts Act, 1861," the words "or the Government of India Act, 1915" shall be inserted, and the words "of the Chief Court of the Punjab or" shall be omitted; and

(2) in clause (*b*) in rule 9 of the said rules, the words "or of the Chief Court of the Punjab" shall be omitted.

R. E. HOLLAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

Delhi, the 13th November 1919.

No. 2918-F.—In pursuance of sub-section 2 of section 3 of the Gold (Import) Act, 1917, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rates at which payment shall be made for gold taken possession of under the provisions of the said Act :—

Class of gold.	Rate.
(1) Gold coins coined at His Majesty's Royal Mint in England or at any mint established in pursuance of a Proclamation of His Majesty as a branch of His Majesty's Royal Mint. Provided that such coins have not been called in by any Proclamation made in pursuance of the Coinage Act, 1870, or have not lost weight so as to be of less weight than that for the time being prescribed for like coins by or under the said statute as the least current weight.	Rs. 11-13-0 per sovereign.
(2) All other gold not included in entry No. 1	Re. 1 for every 9·57 grains troy of fine gold.

2. The notification by the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 2728-F., dated the 18th October 1919, is hereby cancelled.

(*Note 1.*—Gold shipped to India on a through bill of lading before the 14th November 1919 will be paid for at the rates hitherto in force.

Note 2.—When firms or institutions have arranged to import gold into India and wish to avoid risks from possible variations in the acquisition rate before it is delivered to the Government of India, the Controller of Currency or, in the case of gold delivered at Bombay, the Accountant General, Bombay, will be prepared to contract on behalf of the Government of India to pay for the gold on delivery at the acquisition rate prevailing at the time the gold was purchased for shipment. Firms or institutions wishing to take advantage of this arrangement must declare the fact and date of purchase to the above officers without delay and as soon as they have received intimation thereof. The officer making the contract will take such undertaking as he thinks fit from the firm or institution to ship and deliver gold with all possible expedition for payment at the rate stated.

The India Office is prepared to make a similar arrangement with firms and institutions who find it more convenient to submit in London evidence of their having engaged gold for shipment to India.)

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 12th November 1919.

No. 1989-F. E.—Mr. G. W. V. de Rhe Philipe, Chief Auditor, North Western Railway, has been granted combined leave for one year, *viz.*, privilege leave for 5 months and 19 days and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 20th October 1919.

No. 1999-F. E.—Mr. S. R. Ewing, an officer in class II of the Public Works Branch of the Indian Finance Department, has been posted as Assistant Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with effect from the 29th October 1919.

No. 2000-F. E.—Mr. A. W. Wood, an officer in class II of the Public Works List, has been posted as Field Examiner of Military Works Accounts, with effect from 4th August 1919.

In supersession of notification No. 1479-F. E., dated 9th September 1919, on page 1848 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated 13th September 1919, Mr. B. A. Harris, an officer in class II of the Public Works List, has been deputed to the office of the Field Examiner of Military Works Accounts, with effect from 23rd August 1919.

Mr. P. R. Kirkpatrick, an Accountant, II grade, in the office of the Examiner of Military Works Services, has been posted to the office of Field Examiner of Military Works Accounts as an Assistant Accounts Officer, class II (temporary), with effect from 4th August 1919.

Simla, the 14th November 1919.

No. 30-(Gl.)-F. E.—Mr. E. N. Blandy, I.C.S., has been confirmed as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, with effect from the 18th April 1919.

H. F. HOWARD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Delhi, the 14th November 1919.

No. 35-(Gl.)-F. E.—The Honourable Mr. H. F. Howard, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., has resumed charge of the office of Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, with effect from the 10th November 1919.

The Honourable Mr. E. M. Cook, C.I.E., I.C.S., has been placed on special duty in the Finance Department Secretariat, with effect from the 10th November 1919.

E. N. BLANDY,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Delhi, the 15th November 1919.

No. 86-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the schedule to this Department Notification No. 7822, dated the 27th September 1919, as subsequently amended:—

Delete the entry—

(A) Paper-making materials including waste paper, waste materials (linen, cotton or jute) and rags.

GENERAL.

The 15th November 1919.

No. 9360.—The privilege leave for three months granted in this Department's Notification No. 5979, dated the 9th August 1919, to Mr. H. G. W Meikle, F F.A., Actuary to the Government of India, has been extended by 3 days.

INDUSTRIES.

The 14th November 1919.

No. 88-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased on the recommendation of the Assam Branch, Indian Tea Association, to appoint Mr. Robert Johnstone, Manager, Nahor Rani Division of the Anglo-American Direct Tea and Trading Company, Ltd., to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. E. H. Hannay.

POST OFFICE.

The 15th November 1919.

No. 9343.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 46 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely:—

For rule 137-E. of the said rules the following rules shall be substituted, namely:—

"137-E. A United Kingdom telegraphic money order shall be redirected to the payee by post, free of charge, on his written request, or when there is sufficient trustworthy information upon which to redirect the order.

137-F. If the payee of a United Kingdom telegraphic money order cannot be found or should the payee refuse to take payment, a reference shall be made to the office of issue, and if so desired by the remitter, the telegraphic money order shall be re-issued by post, free of any further charge, for repayment to him.

137-G. The remitter of a telegraphic money order for the United Kingdom may, on receipt of information from the office of issue that the order has not been paid, require that the name or address of the payee or both shall be altered or that the amount shall be repaid to him. Any such instructions shall be communicated by telegraph to the office of destination in the United Kingdom on the remitter's paying the cost, at the ordinary rate, of twelve words for a private message to that country."

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 14th November 1919.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.

No. 3250.—Colonel G. P. Campbell, Royal Engineers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while holding an appointment as Chief Engineer. Dated 1st October 1919.

No. 3251.—Major J. A. Graeme, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Director of Works. Dated 27th July 1919.

No. 3252.—Lieutenant W. A. Jones, 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers (Special Reserve), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 3rd grade. Dated 29th May 1919.

No. 3253.—Lieutenant B. F. Chester, 2-4th Battalion, The Border Regiment, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, from 7th March 1919 to 6th April 1919.

No. 3254.—Lieutenant J. McNaughton, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Assistant Provost Marshal. Dated 4th June 1919.

No. 3255.—Second Lieutenant D. G. Perry, 2-4th Battalion, The Border Regiment, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Station Staff Officer, 1st class. Dated 22nd August 1919.

No. 3256.—Lieutenant M. K. Pedlar, Royal Engineers (Temporary Commission), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Staff Captain. Dated 6th October 1919.

No. 3257.—Lieutenant W. Grant, 23rd Battalion, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Railway Transport Officer. Dated 9th October 1919.

No. 3258.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Bradshaw, 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while holding an appointment as Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster General. Dated 1st October 1919.

No. 3259.—Major W. F. C. Gilchrist, C.I.E., 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General. Dated 29th October 1919.

No. 3260.—Lieutenant J. W. Wilson, M.C., attached 1st Battalion, 28th Punjabis, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Staff Captain. Dated 10th September 1919.

No. 3261.—Lieutenant R. E. Bromley, 32nd Lancers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Staff Captain, from 2nd June 1919 to 17th September 1919.

No. 3262.—Lieutenant (temporary Captain) L. H. Cockram, attached 1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles, is permitted to retain, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Staff Captain. Dated 18th September 1919.

No. 3263.—The undermentioned are granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding appointments as Assistant Embarkation Staff Officers, and with effect from the dates specified :—

Lieutenant W. H. G. Beard, 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment). Dated 17th October 1919.

Lieutenant R. C. Abraham, 1st Battalion, 109th Infantry. Dated 1st November 1919.

Lieutenant J. McI. Christie, 2nd Battalion, 75th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 1st November 1919.

No. 3264.—Lieutenant Arthur Henry Greening, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while employed as Assistant Commandant, Prisoners of War Camp, Sumerpur. Dated 26th February 1919.

No. 3265.—Lieutenant Reginald Roy Plumpton, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while employed as Officer Commanding, Base Postal Depôt, Lahore. Dated 15th May 1919

No. 3266.—Lieutenant J. S. C. Beaton, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Supply and Transport Corps, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Embarkation Supply Officer. Dated 31st August 1919.

No. 3267.—Lieutenant C. W. O'Neill Ready, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment graded as General Staff Officer, 3rd grade. Dated 2nd September 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3268.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval—

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Harold Keith Salvesen, attached 1st Battalion, 42nd Deoli Regiment. Dated 12th May 1919.

John Harold Swan, attached 1st Battalion, 42nd Deoli Regiment. Dated 21st July 1919.

Guy Tayleur, attached 2nd Battalion, 33rd Punjabis. Dated 22nd July 1919.

Wallace Raymond Selby, attached 1st Battalion, 98th Infantry. Dated 18th August 1919.

Roy Clive Abraham, attached 1st Battalion, 109th Infantry. Dated 20th August 1919.

Harry Russell Vaughan, attached 1st Battalion, 41st Dogras. Dated 27th August 1919.

Thomas Augustus Arthur Addinsell, attached 4th Battalion, 9th Bhopal Infantry. Dated 1st September 1919.

Simon Kenny Furney, M.C., attached 2nd Battalion, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 3rd September 1919.

John Reginald Howard Tweed, attached 1st Battalion, 94th Russell's Infantry. Dated 9th September 1919.

Roderick Lewis O'Connor, attached 1st Battalion, 6th Jat Light Infantry. Dated 11th September 1919.

George Leslie Mallam, attached 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse). Dated 13th September 1919.

Harold Leslie Assig, M.C., attached Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 16th September 1919.

Robert Norman Dymoke Broad, attached 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 18th September 1919.

Douglas Erskine Dempster, attached 2nd Battalion, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 22nd September 1919.

Wilfrid Francis Webb, attached 104th Wellesley's Rifles. Dated 29th September 1919.

Alec Gaudie Russell, attached 2nd Battalion, 89th Punjabis. Dated 16th October 1919.

Ingoldsby Philip Massy, attached 1st Battalion, 81st Pioneers.
Frank Clifford Sykes, attached 29th Punjabis.
} Dated 20th October 1919.

Eric Chilver Wilson, attached 2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment). Dated 3rd November 1919.

Donald Stanley Gillespie, attached 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Rupert Leslie Duchesne, attached 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).
} Dated 4th November 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Reginald William Wallers, attached 2nd Battalion, 34th Sikh Pioneers. Dated 31st July 1919.

George Standerwick Jarman, attached 38th King George's Own Central India Horse.

Eric Charles Marten, attached 38th King George's Own Central India Horse.

Leonard Graeme Harper, attached 17th Cavalry.

Dated 21st August 1919.

John Wynford Phillipps Beveridge, attached 38th Dogras. Dated 28th August 1919.

Victor Walter Jones, attached 2nd Battalion, 48th Pioneers.

Charles Fraser Raper, attached 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).

Edwin Graham Straton Henderson, attached 2nd Battalion, 125th Napier's Rifles.

Francis Edward Story, attached 20th Deccan Horse.

John Leck Wardle, attached 20th Deccan Horse.

Walter Henry Clulee Jones, attached 2nd Battalion, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

Robert William Mather, attached 114th Mahrattas.

John Lea Mason, attached 1st Battalion, The 101st Grenadiers.

William James Collier, attached 122nd Rajputana Infantry.

Augustus Gordon Stewart Alexander, attached 38th King George's Own Central India Horse.

Arthur Vernon Dawson, attached 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).

Philip Scarborough West, 1st Battalion, 33rd Punjabis.

Dated 31st August 1919.

Sydney Andrew Mitchell, attached 40th Pathans.

Arthur Hedley Butler, attached 1st Battalion, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

Dated 1st October 1919.

Temporary Second Lieutenants to be temporary Lieutenants.

Hamat Sinjhi, attached 1st Battalion, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Own Rajputs. Dated 26th March 1919.

William Wyllie Meates, attached 1st Battalion, 90th Punjabis.

William Andrews, attached 144th Labour Corps.

Charles William Bentley, attached 2nd Battalion, 33rd Punjabis.

Dated 15th October 1919.

Herbert Rainford, attached 2nd Battalion, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

William Charles Hurley, attached 3rd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Dated 19th October 1919.

William Leighton, attached 1st Battalion, 5th Light Infantry. Dated 5th November 1919.

No. 3269.—The promotion of Captain (now Major) James Lloyd Murphy, 79th Carnatic Infantry, to the rank of Major notified in Army Department Notification No. 499, dated the 6th April 1917, is antedated to the 1st September 1915 (without pay and allowances prior to the 1st September 1916), with seniority next below Major Hugh Greenaway, 1st Battalion, 69th Punjabis, and next above Major Arthur Napier De Vere Scott, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), his previous forfeited service having been restored for good service in the field.

No. 3270.—The promotion of Major Humphrey Gilbert Grace, M.C., 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force), notified in Army Department Notification No. 788, dated the 18th April 1919, is antedated to the 27th January 1919, his previous forfeited service having been restored for good service in the field.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—NORTHERN ARMY.

No. 3271.—Supernumerary Deputy Commissary and Captain Frederick Handley to be Supernumerary Commissary with the rank of Major, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Deputy Commissary and Captain Walter Henry Burton Rix to be Commissary with the rank of Major, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant Williams Wallingford, *seconded,* to be Deputy Commissary with the rank of Captain and to remain *seconded,* subject to His Majesty's approval;

Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant William Hicks to be Deputy Commissary with the rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant Albert Norbury, *seconded,* to be absorbed and to remain *seconded;*

Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant Robert Smith, *seconded,* to be absorbed and to remain *seconded;*

Conductor John James Francis Shortridge to be Assistant Commissary with the rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

vice Commissary and Major Arthur Theodore Petri, Supernumerary, on attaining the age of 55 years, with effect from the 18th October 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 3272.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Infantry Branch.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Fremlin Stedman. Dated 8th January 1919.

Norman Stuart Crawford. Dated 7th August 1919.

Edward Kenneth Macgregor Godfrey. Dated 29th October 1919.

George Hanney Hall. Dated 1st November 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Abbey Tyrrell.
Frederick Reginald Ralph Crawford. } Dated 7th June 1919.

Norman Crapper. Dated 24th July 1919.

Herbert Arthur Willis. Dated 4th August 1919.

William Acaster. Dated 11th September 1919.

Charles Beaumont Slatter. Dated 10th October 1919.

Henry Darling Renton. Dated 15th October 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

No. 3273.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Cavalry.

21st (Empress of India's) Lancers.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) Sir B. Pigott, Bart., relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a squadron. Dated 1st September 1919.

Lieutenant H. A. Fraser to be acting Captain while commanding a squadron. Dated 16th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant Sir B. Pigott, Bart., vacated.

Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant R. H. Parkin to be acting Captain while performing the duties of a Captain of a battery of Royal Field Artillery. Dated 6th September 1919.

Lieutenant T. G. Dupe to be acting Captain while performing the duties of a Captain of a battery of Royal Field Artillery, from 12th May 1919 to 21st June 1919, both dates inclusive.

Lieutenant T. G. Dupe to be acting Captain while performing the duties of a Captain of a battery of Royal Field Artillery, from 7th July 1919 to 5th September 1919, both dates inclusive.

Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant P. C. Woolner to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 22nd September 1919.

Lieutenant R. S. Maloney to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 25th August 1919.

Lieutenant C. S. Widdowfield to be acting Captain while holding an appointment as Works Officer. Dated 18th May 1919.

Lieutenant E. Nixon to be acting Captain while holding an appointment as Works Officer. Dated 7th May 1919.

Lieutenant R. H. Newey (Temporary Commission) to be acting Captain while holding an appointment as Works Officer. Dated 22nd May 1919.

Lieutenant C. C. Bone to be acting Captain while commanding an Engineer Field Park. Dated 26th May 1919.

Second Lieutenant P. J. Fitzpatrick, A.M., D.C.M., to be acting Captain while performing the duties of a Field Engineer, 46th Brigade. Dated 26th May 1919.

Infantry.

The Durham Light Infantry.

Captain J. O. C. Hasted, D.S.O., to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 18th September 1919, *vice* Major H. Richardson, vacated with effect from the 3rd September 1919.

Lieutenant F. D. Charles to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 18th September 1919, *vice* Captain J. O. C. Hasted, D.S.O., vacated with effect from the 3rd September 1919.

MACHINE GUN CORPS.

1st Armoured Motor Brigade.

Lieutenant J. Mahony to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 15th September 1919.

Lieutenant R. A. S. Adair to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 12th August 1919.

Lieutenant J. Mahony to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while holding an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 27th August 1919, *vice* Second Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. A. S. Adair, vacated with effect from the 12th August 1919.

Second Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. A. S. Adair relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 12th August 1919.

Lieutenant A. E. Gaskin to be acting Captain while commanding a battery. Dated 2nd August 1919, *vice* Captain J. D. Canning, vacated with effect from the 18th July 1919.

Lieutenant A. Lambert to be acting Captain while commanding a battery. Dated 20th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. E. Gaskin, vacated with effect from the 5th September 1919.

No. 2 Armoured Motor Battery.

Lieutenant S. V. J. Scott to be acting Captain while commanding a battery. Dated 6th October 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. F. Charlesworth, vacated with effect from the 21st September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. F. Charlesworth relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a battery. Dated 21st September 1919.

Lieutenant E. F. Charlesworth to be acting Captain while commanding a battery. Dated 6th May 1919.

No. 3 Armoured Motor Battery.

Lieutenant S. V. J. Scott to be acting Captain while commanding a battery. Dated 28th August 1919, *vice* Major the Honourable N. F. Somerset, D.S.O., M.C., vacated with effect from the 13th August 1919.

Lieutenant F. E. North to be acting Captain while commanding a battery. Dated 29th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) S. V. J. Scott, vacated with effect from the 14th September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) S. V. J. Scott relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a battery. Dated 14th September 1919.

No. 3 Battery, Motor Machine Gun Service.

Lieutenant K. A. Knight to be acting Captain while commanding a battery. Dated 6th October 1919, *vice* Captain F. B. Farnell, vacated with effect from the 21st September 1919.

TERRITORIAL FORCES.

1-4th Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment).

Lieutenant L. G. Skey to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 12th August 1919.

Lieutenant E. G. Millar to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 12th August 1919.

The Border Regiment.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. W. Anderson relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 30th August 1919

Lieutenant P. A. Aitchison to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 14th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. W. Anderson, vacated with effect from the 30th August 1919.

Mechanical Transport (Royal Army Service Corps).

Lieutenant M. J. Cahill to be acting Major while commanding a Mechanical Transport Company. Dated 9th September 1919, *vice* Major E. C Abbott-Young, vacated with effect from the 25th August 1919.

Lieutenant W. C. McCall, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while employed as Workshop Officer in a Mechanical Transport Company. Dated 29th August 1919, *vice* Captain P. S. Bapty, vacated with effect from the 14th August 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3274.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified subject to His Majesty's approval .—

1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).

Captain (acting Major) M. M. Stevenson relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of a regiment. Dated 1st September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. F. Gruar relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a squadron. Dated 1st September 1919.

Major D. I M. Macaulay to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a regiment. Dated 16th September 1919, *vice* Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) A. J. M. Binny, vacated with effect from the 1st September 1919.

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) A. J. M. Binny relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a regiment. Dated 1st September 1919.

21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).

Lieutenant B. H. Bevan-Petman, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a squadron. Dated 7th July 1919, *vice* Major J. H. McCudden, vacated with effect from the 22nd June 1919.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Gunning, D.S.O., to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a regiment. Dated 6th August 1919, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel R. St. C. Battine, D.S.O., vacated with effect from the 22nd July 1919.

Captain J. P. Dening to be acting Major while second-in-command of a regiment, from 6th August 1919 to 12th August 1919, both dates inclusive; *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Gunning, D.S.O., vacated with effect from the 22nd July 1919.

Captain R. F. Lewis to be acting Major while second-in-command of a regiment. Dated 28th August 1919, *vice* Captain J. P. Dening, vacated with effect from the 13th August 1919.

37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).

Lieutenant C. M. Boileau, M.C., to be acting Captain while commanding a squadron. Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant F. J. Bosworth to be acting Captain while commanding a squadron. Dated 19th July 1919, *vice* Lieutenant W. E. Merrill, vacated with effect from the 4th July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. E. Merrill relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a squadron. Dated 5th July 1919.

41st Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant (acting Major) E. B. Aylward relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command the cadre. Dated 21st September 1919.

1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant (acting Major) A. J. R. Wishart, M.C., Royal Engineers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a Field Company. Dated 5th August 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. B. Hawkes, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command an Engineer Field Park. Dated 1st July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. S. Lethbridge to be acting Major while commanding a company. Dated 26th May 1919.

2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. A. McClelland to be acting Major while commanding a company. Dated 8th May 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain), W. H. Knox, Royal Engineers, to be acting Major while commanding a field company of Sappers and Miners. Dated 4th June 1919.

3rd Sappers and Miners.

Captain M. J. Dolan to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 8th May 1919.

Captain L. S. Kidd, Royal Engineers (Temporary Commission), to be acting Major while commanding a mobilised field company. Dated 9th June 1919.

Maler Kotla Imperial Service Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. M. Wardle, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Major while employed as a Senior Special Service Officer with a company of Sappers and Miners. Dated 14th May 1919.

Lieutenant G. N. Frattini, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while employed as a Special Service Officer with a company of Sappers and Miners. Dated 23rd July 1919.

Lieutenant C. H. Warr, Indian Army (Temporary Commission), to be acting Captain while employed as a Special Service Officer with a company of Sappers and Miners. Dated 23rd July 1919.

Tehri Garhwal Imperial Service Sappers and Miners.

Captain A. G. Grant, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Major while employed as a Senior Special Service Officer with a company of Sappers and Miners. Dated 14th May 1919.

Captain A. G. Grant, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Major while employed as a Senior Special Service Officer with a company of Imperial Service Sappers and Miners. Dated 18th May 1919.

Lieutenant F. H. Batterbury, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while employed as Second Special Service Officer with a company of Sappers and Miners. Dated 19th June 1919.

Sirmoor Imperial Service Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant G. L. Brown, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while employed as a Special Service Officer with a company of Sappers and Miners. Dated 14th May 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. L. Brown, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Major while employed as a Senior Special Service Officer with a company of Sappers and Miners. Dated 10th June 1919, *vice* Major H. N. C. Geary, Royal Engineers, vacated with effect from the 26th May 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Major) G. L. Brown, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank of Major, but retains the acting rank of Captain on reverting from Senior Special Service Officer to Special Service Officer. Dated 21st June 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. L. Brown, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Major while employed as a Senior Special Service Officer with a company of Sappers and Miners. Dated 25th August 1919, *vice* Major W. H. Chaldecott, Royal Engineers, vacated with effect from the 10th August 1919.

2nd Battalion, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.

Captain (acting Major) R. J. N. Norris, 1st Battalion, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs, attached, retains his acting rank while second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 3rd January 1919.

Lieutenant W. H. Bayley, Indian Army (Temporary Commission), to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 24th June 1919, *vice* Captain F. T. Folkard, vacated with effect from the 9th June 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. H. Bayley, Indian Army (Temporary Commission), relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 25th July 1919.

Second Lieutenant J. W. Waterfall, Indian Army (probation) to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 5th May 1919.

1st Battalion, 5th Light Infantry.

Army Department Notification No. 2932, dated the 26th September 1919, where it relates to the relinquishment of acting rank of Captain (acting Major) W. G. Strover, is cancelled.

1st Battalion, 6th Jat Light Infantry.

Lieutenant R. A. A. Wimberley to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant A. Hancock to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant W. H. Saunders to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while holding an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. H. Saunders relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 20th June 1919.

1st Battalion, 11th Rajputs.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. L. Nicholls, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 11th August 1919.

Lieutenant R. L. Nicholls, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 18th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. F. Gillmore, vacated with effect from the 3rd September 1919.

Lieutenant A. E. Bramfitt, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 30th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) T. P. Roper, vacated with effect from the 15th September 1919.

1st Battalion, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).

Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. L. Gordon relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 23rd September 1919.

Captain (acting Major) W. C. Mathew, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 23rd September 1919.

2nd Battalion, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).

Lieutenant G. W. Webster to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant C. E. Bowditch to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant W. H. S. Philp to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant G. S. Thomas, Indian Army (Temporary Commission) to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 6th May 1919.

Second Lieutenant M. Johnstone, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant) while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Major) F. H. Skinner relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 15th May 1919.

Lieutenant F. H. Skinner, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 30th May 1919, *vice* Second Lieutenant (acting Captain) M. Johnstone, vacated with effect from the 15th May 1919.

Second Lieutenant (acting Captain) M. Johnstone, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to perform the duties of Adjutant. Dated 15th May 1919.

Lieutenant J. P. Wilkins, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 30th May 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. S. Thomas, vacated with effect from the 15th May 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. S. Thomas, Indian Army (Temporary Commission), relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 15th May 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. H. S. Philp, Indian Army (Temporary Commission), relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 25th May 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. E. Bowditch, Indian Army (Temporary Commission), relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 30th May 1919.

Lieutenant C. E. Bowditch, Indian Army (Temporary Commission), to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 1st July 1919, *vice* Captain E. R. H. Atkins, vacated with effect from the 16th June 1919.

Lieutenant W. H. S. Philp, Indian Army (Temporary Commission), to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 13th July 1919, *vice* Captain J. B. Girling, vacated with effect from the 28th June 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. R. H. Atkins, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 16th June 1919.

1st Battalion, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) S. Topham, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 22nd May 1919.

Second Lieutenant R. de la C. Ozanne, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 24th July 1919.

Second Lieutenant D. L. Clark, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 24th July 1919, *vice* Lieutenant A. P. Figgins, M.C., vacated with effect from the 9th July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) D. W. Morell to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 19th August 1919, *vice* Captain (acting Major) R. H. Nicholas, vacated with effect from the 4th August 1919.

Second Lieutenant T. P. C. S. Keenan, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 19th August 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) D. W. Morell, vacated with effect from the 4th August 1919.

2nd Battalion, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment).

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. F. B. Pearce, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 20th June 1919.

2nd Battalion, 19th Punjabis.

Lieutenant R. A. Driver to be acting Major while holding an appointment as second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 4th September 1919.

Lieutenant P. W. Suys to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 4th September 1919.

Lieutenant L. A. Cuthbert to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 4th September 1919.

Lieutenant J. A. Spark to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 4th September 1919.

Lieutenant E. W. H. Hamilton to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 4th September 1919.

Lieutenant J. Peffers to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant) while holding an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 4th September 1919.

2nd Battalion, 25th Punjabis.

Lieutenant E. T. Desmond to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 30th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) P. H. Harrold, vacated with effect from the 15th September 1919.

1st Battalion, 30th Punjabis.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. A. Newsam, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 22nd May 1919.

Lieutenant W. Cornock, Indian Army, to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant) while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 22nd June 1919.

4th Battalion, 30th Punjabis.

Second Lieutenant J. W. Mackey to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 28th January 1919, *vice* Second Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. W. Sykes, vacated with effect from the 13th January 1919.

1st Battalion, 33rd Punjabis.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. G. Rains-Bath, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 22nd August 1919.

Lieutenant J. G. Rains-Bath, Indian Army, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 30th September 1919, *vice* Captain H. G. Watkin, vacated with effect from the 15th September 1919.

2nd Battalion, 33rd Punjabis.

Lieutenant N. L. Thompson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant) while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 5th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. R. Roberts, vacated with effect from the 21st August 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. R. Roberts, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to perform the duties of Adjutant. Dated 21st August 1919.

Captain S. P. Williams, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force), attached, to be acting Major while second-in-command. Dated 7th August 1919, *vice* Captain C. V. Fitton, M.C., vacated with effect from the 23rd July 1919.

Lieutenant C. E. Penny, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 30th September 1919, *vice* Captain C. V. Fitton, M.C., vacated with effect from the 15th September 1919.

Second Lieutenant W. A. Tumber to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 21st October 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) T. T. Rodger, vacated with effect from the 6th October 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) T. T. Rodger relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 6th October 1919.

1st Battalion, 35th Sikhs.

Captain T. F. S. Burridge, Indian Army, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant F. S. Parsons, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant R. L. P. Adams to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant R. L. Haine, V.C., M.C., to be acting Captain while holding the appointment of Adjutant. Dated 6th May 1919.

Captain (acting Major) T. F S. Burridge, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 17th May 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. S. Parsons, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 17th May 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. L. Haine, V.C., M.C., Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold the appointment of Adjutant. Dated 17th May 1919.

Lieutenant J. A. C. O'Hara, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 1st June 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. L. P. Adams, vacated with effect from the 17th May 1919.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Freeland, Indian Army, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding the battalion. Dated 4th June 1919, *vice* Captain J. J. Purves, vacated with effect from the 20th May 1919.

Lieutenant E. F. Bugler, M. C., Indian Army (Temporary Commission), to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 24th June 1919, *vice* Major G. Channer, D.S.O., vacated with effect from the 9th June 1919.

Captain J. J. Purves, Indian Army, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 30th June 1919, *vice* Major F. G. Swayne, vacated with effect from the 15th June 1919.

Lieutenant C. Ross, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 9th July 1919, *vice* Second Lieutenant F. W. Barkley, vacated with effect from the 24th June 1919.

Lieutenant S. F. W. Matthews, Indian Army (Temporary Commission), to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 24th June 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. F. Bugler, M.C., vacated with effect from the 9th June 1919.

Captain (acting Major) J. J. Purves, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 21st July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) S. F. W. Matthews, Indian Army (Temporary Commission), relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to perform the duties of Adjutant. Dated 21st July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. Ross, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 21st July 1919.

2nd Battalion, 35th Sikhs.

Lieutenant A. H. Adderley, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 12th May 1919.

Lieutenant R. Pickersgill, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 13th May 1919.

Lieutenant A. A. Hope, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 14th May 1919.

Lieutenant N. J. Rodd, M.M., Indian Army (Temporary Commission), to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 22nd May 1919.

Lieutenant E. R. Magenty, Indian Army, to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances of rank) while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 14th May 1919.

Lieutenant A R. Wallis, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 20th June 1919, *vice* Lieutenant I. J. Burrough, vacated with effect from the 5th June 1919.

Lieutenant I. J. Burrough, Indian Army (Temporary Commission), to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant) while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 9th July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) I. J. Burrough, Indian Army (Temporary Commission), relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to perform the duties of Adjutant. Dated 20th July 1919.

Major H. A. Murray, Indian Army, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a battalion. Dated 7th August 1919, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. K. Bourne, vacated with effect from the 23rd July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. Pickersgill, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 29th May 1919.

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) H. A. Murray, 30th Punjabis, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a battalion. Dated 11th September 1919.

Captain (acting Major) R. O. Chamier, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 11th September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) N. J. Rodd, M.M., Indian Army (Temporary Commission), relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 11th September 1919.

Lieutenant A. A. Hope to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant) while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 14th September 1919.

37th Dogras.

Lieutenant R. E. Powell, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 22nd August 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) D. W. Evans, M.C., vacated with effect from the 7th August 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) D. W. Evans, M.C., Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 6th August 1919.

3rd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Captain H. D. H. Y. Nepean, D.S.O., Indian Army, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 12th June 1919, *vice* Captain (acting Major) R. B. Dent, vacated with effect from the 28th May 1919.

Lieutenant A. C. Cooper, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant E. L. P. Foster, Indian Army, to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant) while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 13th June 1919.

Captain R. B. Dent, Indian Army, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 10th July 1919, *vice* Captain H. D. H. Y. Nepean, vacated with effect from the 25th June 1919.

Captain (acting Major) H. D. H. Y. Nepean, D.S.O., Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 26th June 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. L. P. Foster relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to perform the duties of Adjutant. Dated 25th June 1919.

Captain (acting Major) R. B. Dent, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 28th May 1919.

Lieutenant E. A. C. Neale, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 12th July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A C. Cooper, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 27th June 1919.

1st Battalion, 98th Infantry.

Lieutenant C. W. T. Harman, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 11th August 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. B. R. Leech, relieved with effect from the 27th July 1919.

Lieutenant W. A. L. Young, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company to complete establishment. Dated 11th August 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) (now Captain) G. G. C. Bull, attached, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 24th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Pye, C.I.E., vacated with effect from the 9th September 1919.

Kapurthala Imperial Service Infantry.

Major W. C. E. T. Fox-Male, M.C., Indian Army, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while Senior Special Service Officer. Dated 17th June 1919.

Lieutenant E. S. Hicks, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Major while Second Special Service Officer. Dated 15th June 1919.

Lieutenant N. E. Davis, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while Special Service Officer. Dated 15th June 1919.

Second Lieutenant S. F. Craig, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while Special Service Officer. Dated 15th June 1919.

Indian Military Base Depot, Rawalpindi.

Lieutenant F. C. Sykes, M.C., attached, to be acting Captain (with pay) while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 24th May 1919.

Lieutenant D. O. White, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 30th May 1919.

Lieutenant G. J. McC. Nicoll, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 27th May 1919.

Lieutenant C. G. Rose, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 1st June 1919.

Lieutenant A. P. Wreford, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 9th June 1919.

Lieutenant A. H. Hughes, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 8th June 1919.

Lieutenant H. Sage, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 26th May 1919.

Lieutenant H. A. Herbert, attached, to be acting Captain to complete establishment. Dated 29th May 1919.

Lieutenant G. G. Howe, attached, to be acting Captain to complete establishment. Dated 30th May 1919.

Lieutenant F. L. Evans, attached, to be acting Captain to complete establishment. Dated 29th May 1919.

Lieutenant R. G. Stokes, attached, to be acting Captain to complete establishment. Dated 28th May 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) T. E. Carling, attached, retains his acting rank while commanding a company. Dated 28th May 1919.

Indian Military Base Depôt, Quetta.

Lieutenant J. R. Weston, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 1st June 1919.

Lieutenant R. Ginns, attached, to be acting Captain (with pay) while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 1st June 1919.

Lieutenant R. G. Cooper, attached, to be acting Captain to complete establishment. Dated 6th June 1919.

Lieutenant R. I. V. Rippon, attached, to be acting Captain to complete establishment. Dated 6th June 1919.

Captain E. Masters, attached, to be acting Major while commanding the depôt. Dated 2nd September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Woolridge, vacated with effect from the 18th August 1919.

Lieutenant W. B. K. Glass, attached, to be acting Captain while performing the duties of Draft Conducting Officer. Dated 2nd September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. Ginns, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to perform the duties of Adjutant. Dated 11th September 1919.

55th Pack Pony Corps.

Lieutenant M. Aird, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding an Animal Transport Unit. Dated 18th June 1919.

9th Bullock Corps.

Lieutenant F. E. Simkin, Royal Army Service Corps, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding an Animal Transport Unit. Dated 1st October 1918.

17th Bullock Corps.

Lieutenant W. K. Meares, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding an Animal Transport Unit. Dated 31st May 1919.

18th Bullock Corps.

Lieutenant J. C. Devoy, Indian Army, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding an Animal Transport Unit. Dated 12th June 1919.

No. 1 Ekka Corps.

Lieutenant (now Captain) D. A. R. Humphrey, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding an Animal Transport Unit. From 1st October 1918 to 19th November 1918 inclusive.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

1-24th North-Western Railway Battalion.

No. 3275.—The undermentioned gentleman is granted a temporary commission, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

To be Major.

Thomas William Wrench. Dated 1st April 1917.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 3276.—Captain Arthur William Peel is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to relinquish his temporary commission, with effect from the 4th June 1919.

No. 3277.—The undermentioned officers are permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to relinquish their temporary commissions with effect from the dates stated, on ceasing to be employed with the Burma Military Police:—

Lieutenant Guy Joseph Harvey. Dated 15th July 1919.
Lieutenant Henry Donald Grantham. Dated 2nd June 1919.
Second Lieutenant Roy King Anderson. Dated 24th May 1919.
Second Lieutenant William Ernest Jones. Dated 1st August 1919.
Second Lieutenant Edmund George Robertson. Dated 26th April 1919.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3278.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on No. 4501 Colour-Havildar Hayat Muhammad, Head Clerk, 1st Battalion, 26th Punjabis. Dated 10th August 1919.

No. 3279.—The following promotions are made:—

9th Hodson's Horse.

Ressaidar Fateh Muhammad Beg to be Risaldar, with effect from the 4th August 1918; to complete the establishment.

Bushire Artillery Section.

Subadar (temporary Subadar Major) Khem Singh, *Bahadur*, 31st Mountain Battery, is promoted Subadar Major with effect from the 5th June 1919, *vice* Subadar Major Gurditt Singh, 24th Hazara Mountain Battery (Frontier Force), transferred to the Pension Establishment.

1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

Jemadars Nur Muhammad, Narayan Singh and Faqir Muhammad to be Subadars, Havildars Abdul Rahim, Santokh Singh, Kishen Singh and Gajjan Singh to be Jemadars, with effect from the 1st July 1919; to complete the establishment. The promotion of Gajjan Singh to be ante-dated, without pay and allowances, to the 5th September 1918

3rd Sappers and Miners.

Havildar Uttam Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 20th April 1915; Colour-Havildar Shankram Pille to be Jemadar, with effect from the 6th November 1915; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.

Havildar Mahadeo Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 8th July 1919; to complete the establishment.

20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).

Jemadar Sharif to be Subadar, with effect from the 16th November 1918; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 42nd Deoli Regiment.

Havildars Bakhtawara and Mool Singh to be Jemadars, with effect from the 12th July 1919; to complete the establishment.

58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Company Havildar-Major Ghasita Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 5th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 61st King George's Own Pioneers.

Jemadars Michael, Muhammad Abdul Haq and Karam Elahi to be Subadars; Havildars Jaleel Khan, Krishnaswamy, Rathnam, Narayanaswamy and Abdul Majid to be Jemadars, with effect from the 5th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 81st Pioneers.

Havildar-Major Govindasami to be Jemadar, with effect from the 5th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 90th Punjabis.

Jemadar Gulbadan Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Ram Bali Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 4th September 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 94th Russell's Infantry.

Havildar Ganga Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st September 1917; to complete the establishment.

Havildar Musafir Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 5th September 1918; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Jemadar Mala Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 5th June 1919; Jemadar Kurban Hussain Shah to be Subadar, with effect from the 19th June 1919; Company Havildar-Major Bahadur Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 5th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 125th Napier's Rifles.

Jemadars Muhk Ram, Maula Dad, Baksha Ram and Karera Singh to be Subadars, Havildar-Major Gopal Ram and Havildars Abbas Khan, Lakhi Singh, Sattar Muhammad, Kerori Singh and Ramsarup Singh to be Jemadars, with effect from the 9th May 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Jemadars Jitjung Thapa, Mandhoj Rana, I.D.S.M., Dharmraj Gurung to be Subadars, with effect from the 15th October 1919; Quartermaster-Havildar Sukbal Limbu to be Jemadar, with effect from the 18th September 1919; Havildars Chanderbir Burathoki and Sirilal Giri and Battalion Havildar-Major Ranbahadur Gurung to be Jemadars, with effect from the 15th October 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 11th Gurkha Rifles.

Havildar Champa Sing Ale to be Jemadar, with effect from the 8th May 1919; to complete the establishment.

3rd Punjab Works Battalion.

Jemadar Qasam Khan (2nd Battalion, 19th Punjabis) to be Subadar, with effect from the 1st November 1919; to complete the establishment.

3rd Skinner's Horse.

No. 3280.—The promotion of Ressaidar Raj Sing, Jemadars Harbhaj Singh, Bhagwan Singh, Imam Ali Khan and Kot-Dafadar Chanda Singh, as published in Army Department Notification No. 2688, dated the 22nd August 1919, has effect from the 6th May 1919, and not as therein stated.

17th Cavalry.

No. 3281.—The promotion of Ressaidar Bahadur Sher to Risaldar, as published in Army Department Notification No. 548, dated the 13th April 1917, is ante-dated, without pay and allowances, to the 11th April 1916.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 3282.—The undermentioned General Officer, who was promoted to his present rank supernumerary to establishment, is absorbed into the establishment of Major-Generals for the Indian Army in an existing vacancy, under the provisions of paragraph 819-D., Army Regulations, India, Volume II :—

Major-General C. E. Hendley, C.B. Dated 18th June 1918.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 3283.—Lieutenant George Vincent, 1st Garrison Battalion, The Manchester Regiment, is granted the temporary rank of Captain while holding the appointment of Adjutant. Dated 14th March 1917.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 3284.—The undermentioned 3rd class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class, to be 2nd class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, ranking as Jemadar, with effect from the dates noted against their names :—

No. 1413 Shiam Singh.
No. 1414 Sewa Singh.
} Dated 1st October 1919.

No. 1415 Ganda Ram.
No. 1417 Ujagar Singh.
No. 1418 Buta Mal.
No. 1419 Ahmad Husain
} Dated 30th October 1919.

Madras Establishment.

No. 3285.—No. 1452 3rd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon P. P. Kuppa, having completed five years' service in that class, to be 2nd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar, with effect from the 5th October 1919.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 3286.—No. 257 2nd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Hassan Khan Hayat Khan Pathan, having completed five years' service in that class, to be 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar, with effect from the 19th October 1919.

JUDICIAL.

No. 3287.—Under paragraphs 52 and 53 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, notice is hereby given :—

First.—That information has been received by me of the death of the officer named and described in the subjoined table.

Secondly.—That there has been received by me, as the surplus of his property, the amount set opposite his name in the same table.

Thirdly.—That all claims by creditors against the property of the deceased are to be lodged with the official referred to in the column of remarks within two calendar months from the date of this notice.

Rank and name.	Corps or Department.	Place of death.	Date of death.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of surplus.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	
Second Lieutenant H. A. King.	Supply and Transport Corps.	Robat, East Persia.	4th November 1918.	Testate .	3,418 8 0	Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.

RETENTIONS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Army.

No. 3288.—Commissary and Major Arthur Theodore Petri is retained in the service after the age of 55 years, with effect from the 18th October 1919, until further orders, and will be borne as supernumerary in his rank and grade.

(Army Department Notification No. 3136, dated the 24th October 1919, is cancelled.)

REWARDS.

No. 3289.—His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers :—

Major Ernest Vivian Bowman, 2nd Battalion, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps (now 2-36th Bengal-Nagpur Railway Battalion, Indian Defence Force).

Major George Gerald Pearse, 37th Calcutta Presidency Battalion, Indian Defence Force.

No. 3290.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of the following rewards for gallantry or devotion to duty in the field while serving with the Bushire Force :—

Promotion to the 1st Class of the Order of British India with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

Subadar Khem Singh, *Bahadur,* 31st Mountain Battery, attached Bushire Camel Section.

Admission to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Narainsami, 1st Battalion, 81st Pioneers.

Subadar Ali Juma, I.D.S.M., 106th Hazara Pioneers.

Subadar-Major Gulab Shah, 1st Battalion, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

The above appointments are supernumerary to the authorised establishment.

Awarded the Indian Order of Merit (2nd Class).

No. 4354 Sepoy Imam Din, 1st Battalion, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

For conspicuous gallantry on the 20th December 1918. During an attack he was the first man to reach the top of a precipitous cliff and, being fired on at close quarters by three of the enemy, he most gallantly charged forward without hesitation, being killed in doing so.

His widow, if any, is admitted to the pension of the order with effect from the date of his death.

Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

Ressaidar Malik Mihr Khan, I.O.M., 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).

No. 66 Dafadar Muhammad Khan, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), attached 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).

No 1248 Havildar Pahalwan, Bushire Camel Section, Royal Field Artillery.

Subadar Abbas Khan, 35th (Reserve) Mountain Battery.

Subadar Saidan Shah, No. 54 Company, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

Subadar Isa Khan, 1st Battalion, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Mota Singh, 1st Battalion, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 1990 Company Quartermaster Havildar Gulab Khan, 1st Battalion, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 1921 Havildar Jahan Khan, 1st Battalion, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 2526 Sepoy Ishar Singh, 1st Battalion, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Subadar Bal Mukand Singh, 2nd Battalion, 94th Russell's Infantry.

Subadar Chatra Ram, 2nd Battalion, 113th Infantry.

No. 1412 Havildar Sawant Budhaji, 1st Battalion, 117th Mahrattas.

No. 2475 Naik Patayane Ragho, 1st Battalion, 117th Mahrattas.

No. 1334 Naik Chauhan Bhau, 1st Battalion, 117th Mahrattas.

No. 1205 Sepoy Tukaram Utekar, 1st Battalion, 117th Mahrattas.

No. 4921 Havildar Khan Zada, 1st Battalion, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

Honorary Jemadar Khur Hussain, Intelligence Department, Persian Gulf.

Awarded the Meritorious Service Medal (without annuity).

No. 34 Quartermaster Havildar Ali Bahadur, Bushire Camel Section, Royal Field Artillery.

No. 564 Havildar Jagat Singh, No. 54 Company, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

No. 1959 Sepoy Bhagwati Parshad, 1st Battalion, 1st Brahmans.

No. 760 Havildar Hayat Muhammad, 22nd Punjabis.

No. 686 Havildar Musahib Khan, 22nd Punjabis.

No. 1033 Pack Store Havildar Isher Singh, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force), attached 51st Indian Casualty Clearing Station.

Havildar Gujjar Singh, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force), attached 176th Indian Field Ambulance.

No. 2182 Acting Havildar Tunian, 1st Battalion, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 3473 Quartermaster Havildar John Sandon, 1st Battalion, 81st Pioneers.

No. 3874 Havildar Abdul Rahman, 1st Battalion, 81st Pioneers.

No. 2993 Havildar Antioch Hayes, 1st Battalion, 81st Pioneers.

No. 1916 Company Havildar-Major Ramji Lal, 2nd Battalion, 94th Russell's Infantry.

No. 680 Kot-Dafadar Ghulam Muhammad, 17th Mule Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 1475 Kot-Dafadar Nizam Din Shah, 17th Mule Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 406 Kot-Dafadar Ellahi Bux, 49th Mule Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 413 Naik Ghulam Muhammad, 49th Mule Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 030650 Kot-Dafadar Atta Singh, 51st Mule Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 1070 Kot-Dafadar Wilayat Shah, 9th Camel Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 93 Kot-Dafadar Jahan Khan, 9th Camel Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 1027 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Naranjan Das, Indian Medical Department.

No. 980 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ghulam Haidar, I.D.S.M., Indian Medical Department.

No. 965 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Muhammad Hussain, Indian Medical Department.

No. 1088 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Sewa Singh, Indian Medical Department.

No. 297 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Shaikh Ahmad, Indian Medical Department.

No. 462 3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Hanamant Dattatraya Bedekar, Indian Medical Department.

No. 3291.—The following rewards have been granted to the undermentioned for acts of gallantry or devotion to duty in the field while serving with the Waziristan Force :—

Awarded the Indian Order of Merit (2nd Class).

Ressaidar Bharat Singh, 27th Light Cavalry.

For conspicuous gallantry on the 19th September 1919. When a British officer's horse was shot and fell, pinning the officer down, Ressaidar Bharat Singh dismounted, and with great difficulty extricated the officer. His own horse was hit three times and broke away. Later, when the same British officer was hit, this Indian officer remained with him until he died, although they were under heavy fire from the enemy at 150 yards' range.

Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

No. 1746 Lance Dafadar Chhotu Singh, 27th Light Cavalry.

No. 1120 Acting Lance Dafadar Idan Singh, 27th Light Cavalry.

No. 3292.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of the Meritorious Service Medal (without annuity) to the undermentioned non-commissioned officer for gallant conduct otherwise than in action :—

No. 1727 Havildar Arjan Singh, 2nd Battalion, 34th Sikh Pioneers.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 3293.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Supplement, dated the 3rd October, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 3rd October, 1919, pages 12201, 12204 and 12205.

War Office,
3rd October, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

* * * * *

ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.

Maj. C. S. de B. Martindale, ret. pay, Ind. Army, relinquishes the actg. rank of Lt.-Col. on ceasing to be empld., 1st Oct. 1919, and is granted the rank of Lt.-Col.

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MEMORANDA.

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The undermentioned to be temp. Capts.:—

Lt. J. M. Ashcroft, Ind. Army Res. of Off., whilst empld. as an Education Officer. 23rd Dec. 1918.

* * * * *

Second Supplement, dated the 4th October, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 3rd October, 1919, pages 12213, 12214, 12215, 12216, 12219, 12221, 12225, 12228, 12230, 12236, 12241, 12244, 12245, 12255, 12265, 12266, 12272, 12274, 12275, 12276, 12283, 12291, 12293, 12295, 12296, 12301, 12204, 12305, 12306, 12308, 12309, 12310, 12311, 12313, 12315, 12316, 12317, 12318, 12322, 12323, 12331, 12332, 12335, 12338, 12339, 12341, 12343 and 12344.

War Office,
4th October, 1919.

With reference to the Awards conferred as announced in the London Gazette, dated 8th March, 1919, the following are the statements of services for which the decorations were conferred :—

* * * * *

AWARDED A SECOND BAR TO THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

* * * * *

Maj. Walter John Lambert, D.S.O., 29th Lrs., I. A., attd. Mysore Imp. Serv. Lrs. (Egypt.)

On the 23rd Sept., 1918, during the attack on Haifa, Major Lambert commanded the advanced guard of the 15th Imperial Service Cavalry Brigade. He pushed forward and occupied all tactical points close to the enemy's position and led the Mysore Lancers in the attack with great gallantry.

(D.S.O. gazetted 1st January, 1917.)

(1st Bar gazetted 2nd December, 1918.)

Maj. Arthur Mordaunt Mills, D.S.O., 18th Lrs., I. A. (Egypt.)

On the night of the 21st-22nd September, 1918, during the attack on Nazareth, he organised and led a counter-attack, which he carried through with twenty-nine Indian other ranks in the face of rifle and machine gun fire against 300 of the enemy. This counter-attack was completely successful, several of the enemy being killed and 100 prisoners captured. He did fine work.

(D.S.O. gazetted 1st January, 1917.)

(1st Bar gazetted 4th February, 1918.)

* * * * *

AWARDED A FIRST BAR TO THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

* * * * *

Lt.-Col. Hyla Napier Holden, D.S.O., 5th Cav., I. A., Sen. Spec. Serv. Officer, empld. Jodhpur Imp. Serv. Lrs. (Egypt.)

For conspicuous gallantry and brilliant leadership at Haifa on the 23rd September, 1918. He personally led the Jodhpur Lancers in a mounted attack by which the town was captured. He galloped his regiment through a narrow defile under heavy fire at close range, directing two squadrons upon certain enemy positions and leading the remainder of the regiment straight through the town. He maintained complete control of his men throughout, and proved himself a most dashing and capable cavalry leader.

(D.S.O. gazetted 1st January, 1919.)

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AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

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Capt. Mansel Halket Jackson, M.C., 29th Lrs., I. A. (Egypt.)

On the 23rd September, 1918, while his brigade was advancing down the right bank of the Jordan from Baisan towards Jisr ed Damie, the advanced guard was held up by a large enemy detachment. After a personal reconnaissance of the enemy formation, Capt. Jackson made a wide outflanking movement round the enemy's left, then charging home, under heavy rifle and machine gun fire, he succeeded in capturing the position held by about 1,000 infantry, eighteen machine guns and twelve automatic rifles. Capt. Jackson led the charge and behaved with most conspicuous personal gallantry, and handled his detachment throughout with great skill and coolness. The captures included a Divisional General.

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Lt.-Col. Donald Hugh McNeile, 19th Lrs., I. A. (Egypt.)

On the 19th-20th September, 1918, he, with his regiment, covered a distance of some 90 miles from Selmeh to Jisr Mujamia, within 18 hours, during which he seized and prepared for the demolition of the bridge at Jisr Mujamia by daylight. This performance included two consecutive all-night marches over difficult country, and during the whole period there was practically no rest for man or horse. He did fine work.

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Maj. Francis Lionel Tayler, Deoli R., I. A. (Egypt.)

For conspicuous gallantry on the 20th September, 1918, while in command of the leading three companies in the attack on Ras Aish, when, unsupported by artillery fire, he gained his objective after heavy casualties under very heavy shell and machine gun fire. He personally conducted the attack, being cut off for some time from all communication with battalion headquarters. His splendid devotion to duty inspired all ranks with that fortitude and endurance which eventually enabled them to reach their objective.

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Maj. Mervyn Doyne Vigors, M.C., 9th Hodson's Horse, I. A. (Egypt.)

On the 30th September, 1918, at Kiswe, when vanguard commander, with only one squadron and two machine guns, he attacked a column of 1,500 of the enemy, capturing 650 prisoners and four guns. It was greatly due to his resolution, quick decision, dash and gallantry that the advance of the whole Corps was so rapid and successful.

* * * * *

Capt. (T.-Maj.) Hubert Winthrop Young, 116th Mahratta L. I., I. A. (Egypt.)

For gallantry and coolness under fire in the attack by the Arab forces on Mezerib on 17th September, 1918. Having gained the station buildings he organised and personally directed the destruction of the enemy's railway and telegraph communications at that place. He also rendered consistent good service during subsequent engagements in which he acted as adviser to the Arab regular army.

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AWARDED A FIRST BAR TO THE MILITARY CROSS.

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Capt. Lancelot Ernest Dennys, M.C., 54th Sikhs, I. A. (Egypt.)

At Shejarbar Ridge, on the 20th September, 1918, he led his company through an intense cross machine gun barrage and took his objective with the utmost determination and dash. His personal gallantry and disregard of danger greatly inspired all ranks. Although severely wounded, he endeavoured to crawl and continue commanding, but finally had to be carried back by his orderly.

(M.C. gazetted 1st January, 1919.)

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Capt. Charles Offley Harvey, M.C., 38th C. Ind. Horse (Bde. Maj., 15th Imp. Serv. Cav. Bde.). (Egypt.)

During the action of the 26th October, 1918, four miles north of Aleppo, he displayed great coolness and courage under intense fire, and set a magnificent example to those around him. On three occasions he carried despatches across a fire-swept zone. On the third occasion, during which he was wounded, he had volunteered to relieve another officer.

(M. C. gazetted 3rd June, 1918.)

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Lt. Henry Horsman, M.C, I.A.R.O., attd. Mysore Imp. Serv. Lrs. (Egypt.)

On 26th October, 1918, four miles north of Aleppo, he led his squadron in a charge against a strongly held enemy position. He showed the greatest gallantry under intense artillery, machine gun and rifle fire, and still carried on after being wounded and having had two horses shot under him. He set a very fine example of courage and devotion to duty to his men.

(M.C. gazetted in this Gazette.)

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Capt. Francis Benton Newpot Tinley, M.C., 20th Deccan Horse, I.A. (Egypt.)

For personal gallantry and skilful leading of his squadron, which, in spite of considerable machine gun and rifle fire, captured El Afoule Station on the 20th September, 1918, thus enabling two squadrons of the 4th Cavalry Division to pass through it unopposed. The squadron captured 296 prisoners, one loaded train, four motor-cars, and much valuable material.

(M.C. gazetted 23rd June, 1915.)

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AWARDED THE MILITARY CROSS.

Lt. John Robertson Abercrombie, I.A.R.O., attd. 18th Lrs. (Egypt.)

For conspicuous gallantry and initiative. On the afternoon of the 20th September, 1918, he was holding El Mejeidal with a fighting personnel which had been reduced to three Hotchkiss guns and twelve Indian other ranks. On the approach of four lorries with tenders containing 100 of the enemy and three machine guns from Haifa he promptly attacked and dispersed the enemy force, thereby saving many wounded and 1,200 prisoners, who were being evacuated, from falling into the enemy's hand.

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2nd Lt. Noel Stanley Alington, 38th C. I. Horse, I.A. (Egypt.)

On 27th September, 1918, at El Remte, his regiment was ordered to attack and cut off the enemy rearguard. With great dash and fine leadership he led his squadron under heavy machine-gun and rifle fire, and captured three machine guns and over 100 prisoners. He approached to within a mile of Deraa, and inflicted heavy casualties on the retiring enemy with his Hotchkiss gun.

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Subadar Bhagat Singh, I.O.M., 27th Punjabis, I.A. (Egypt.)

For marked courage and initiative throughout the attack of the 19th Sept., 1918, near Sabieh. When advancing on an enemy post his company was heavily fired at by machine guns from another post on the right flank. He took his platoon and captured the enemy garrison of sixty men and two machine guns. Later, when four enemy guns were located, he took up his Lewis guns and, under cover of their fire, pushed forward and captured the battery, killing part of the gun team and capturing the remainder.

Subadar Bhikham Singh, I.D.S.M., 54th Sikhs, I.A. (Egypt.)

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Shejarah Ridge on the 20th Sept. 1918. Without hesitating, he led his platoon through an intense cross machine-gun barrage and captured an enemy post strongly held by machine guns. Though wounded three times he continued to command and inspire his men for four hours, until the position was everywhere secure.

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T.-Lt. Frank Lugard Brayne, 18th Lrs., I.A. (Egypt.)

For conspicuous gallantry and initiative. On the morning of the 20th Sept., 1918, when ordered to take the hill south-east of Nazareth, commanding the Afuleh-Nazareth road, he captured the position under heavy machine-gun fire, and by his quick appreciation of the situation he captured, in addition, 350 prisoners, and a convoy of lorries, out of which he salved £20,000 in Turkish gold.

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Capt. Augustine Henry Brooke, 18th Lrs, I.A. (Egypt.

For conspicuous gallantry. On the morning of the 23rd September, 1918, when in command of the vanguard near Acre, he was ordered to pursue the enemy who were retiring to the north. With two weak troops he promptly attacked 180 of the enemy who had taken up position in gardens and groves, killing a few and capturing the remainder.

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Capt. Bertie Arthur Stephen Brunskill, 79th Infy., I. A., attd. 3rd Bn, 152nd Infy. (Egypt.

For gallantry at Kh. Abu Malul on the 19th September, 1918. Although wounded in several places, and unable to walk, he refused to be evacuated, and continued to command his company until the final withdrawal from the position. He displayed great determination and devotion to duty.

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Lt. (A.-Capt.) George Byron, I.A.R.O., attd. 27th Punjabis, I.A. (Egypt.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in the attack near Sabieh on the 19th September, 1918. In command of his company he carried his two objectives in spite of heavy casualties. During the further advance he handled his company with marked ability, engaging artillery with Lewis guns, his company capturing six guns.

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Capt. William Bruce Cunningham, Dogras, I.A. (Egypt.

On the 21st September 1918, near Huwarah, whilst in command of the advanced guard he showed great gallantry and personal disregard of danger. He led his men through very heavy and continuous machine-gun and other fire, and, though wounded himself, continued at his post. He exhibited the greatest devotion to duty, and leading his company forward with calmness and skill.

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Temp. Capt. Codanda Madieh Ganapathy, M.B., I.M.S., attd. Gren., I.A. (Egypt.

On the 20th September, 1918, north-east of Selfit, he showed great gallantry in attending to the wounded under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire throughout the day, showing complete disregard of personal danger. To his untiring efforts many men owe their lives.

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Lt. (A./Capt.) Norman Ingerfield Graham, 91st Punjabi, I.A. (Egypt.)

For marked gallantry and coolness in the attack on Tel Mansif, on the evening of the 19th September, 1918, in leading his company. He was on the right flank, and it was largely due to his skill and courage in constantly outflanking the enemy that the battalion was able to drive the enemy off the hill by dark.

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Capt. Eustace Hammick, 17th Infy., I.A. (Egypt.)

For most conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty He commanded the advanced guard of the covering force on the night of the 18th/19th September, 1918, across the Wadi Samieh, and led his company in a successful charge against the enemy's position. On the 20th September he led his company to the attack on Kh. Jibeit, and although severely wounded he remained with his company until he was too weak to carry on. He did fine work.

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Subadar Harnam Singh, 93rd Burma Inf., I.A. (Egypt.)

For marked gallantry in action on the 19th September, 1918, near Sabieh. The rapid advance of his battalion was largely due to his fearless leading. He captured several enemy machine-gun posts, and greatly assisted the troops on the left of his battalion by charging fifty Turks in position on his flank.

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Capt. Henry Fyshe-Palmer Hornsby, 6th Cav., I.A., attd. Mysore Imp. Serv. Lrs. (Egypt.)

During the action of the 26th October, 1918, north of Aleppo, when his commanding officer was wounded, he went to his assistance. Finding him dead he attempted to recover his horse, but was shot through the neck and rendered unconscious. On recovering consciousness he found himself alone a few yards in rear of the enemy line. He remained concealed until dark and then made his way back through the enemy outposts to our camp, bringing in most valuable information.

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Lt. Henry Horsman, I.A.R.O., attd. Mysore I.S. Lrs. (Egypt.)

In front of Haifa, on the 23rd September, 1918, he led his squadron under great difficulties over the top of Mount Carmel, placed his automatic guns in position, and delivered a mounted attack from the flank over very rocky and difficult country, capturing two guns, two machine guns and seventy-six prisoners. With the utmost gallantry he personally led the charge, and by his skilful leadership contributed largely to the capture of Haifa.

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Jemadar Jai Lall, 29th Lrs., I.A. (Egypt.)

On the 23rd September, 1918, between the Jordan River and Kh. es Samariyeh Village he accompanied Ressaidar Badlu Singh and helped to capture a position from which seven machine guns and about 200 infantry were harassing the outflanking movement of the 29th Lancers. He charged right up to the machine guns under very heavy fire and assisted in their capture. During the charge he was badly wounded in the arm and leg. He showed marked courage and determination.

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Subadar Jangia Rana, I.D.S.M., Gurkha Rif. (Egypt.)

For conspicuous gallantry on the 19th September, 1918, near Sabieh. Seeing his company enfiladed by a machinegun and an automatic rifle, he at once on his own initiative diverted his platoon and, working round the flank, surprised and captured the crews. Later in the day he again worked round an enemy machine-gun detachment, which was holding up his company.

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Subadar Jiwan Khan, Grenadiers, I.A. (Egypt.)

For conspicuous gallantry and the magnificent example he set to all ranks during the attack on Sh. Othman and Kefr Haris on the 20th September, 1918. He was continually under very heavy and accurate rifle and machine-gun fire for nearly nine hours, and never stopped a moment to rest. He was not content with the capture of Sh. Othman, the objective allotted to his company, but by pressing on materially aided in the capture of Kefr Haris. His coolness and clearheadedness were as remarkable as his courage.

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Subadar Kahar Sing Ale, 1st Gurkha Rif. (Egypt)

For conspicuous gallantry in action on the 19th September, 1918, near Sabieh. A party of the enemy were in position so as to hold up his battalion. However, he moved out to the flank, and, after working round them, captured the whole party, thus allowing the battalion to continue the advance and saving many casualties.

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Lt. Austen Bertram Knight, 4th Cav., I.A., empld. Spec. Serv. Officer, Jodhpur I. S. Lrs. (Egypt.)

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On the 23rd September, 1918, during the attack on Haifa, he went out twice under heavy fire on reconnaissance duty to discover if the Wadis in front were passable. He gained valuable information about the ground and the enemy's dispositions, locating accurately the position of four guns and several machine guns.

2nd Lieut. Kunwar Sagat Singh, Jodhpur I. S. Lrs, I.A. (Egypt.)

For gallantry and devotion to duty. On the 23rd September, 1918, during the advance on Haifa, he twice went back under heavy fire to give orders to squadrons in the rear, afterwards rejoining the head of the regiment. Throughout the action he gave an example of complete disregard of danger and showed great coolness.

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Lt. (A./Capt.) Roger Eustace Le Fleming, Grenadiers, I.A. (Egypt.)

On the 20th September, 1918, near Selfit, he displayed great gallantry in maintaining his position, with a handful of men, on the crest of a hill, the loss of which would have endangered the whole of the position of his battalion. During the whole day, he was under heavy artillery, machine-gun and rifle fire, and his cool behaviour and fearlessness had a splendid effect on his men.

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Lt. (A./Capt.) Arthur Garland Lester-Garland, I.A., attd. 1st Bn., 153rd Infy. (Egypt.)

For conspicuous gallantry on the night of 18th/19th September, 1918, on Bidston Hill, near Kh. Abu Felah. Although severely wounded he carried on, twice rallying his company under heavy machine-gun fire, and captured the enemy position before he fainted from loss of blood. He behaved splendidly.

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Lt. William Herbert Horatio Lindquist, Unattd. List, attd. 10th Gurkha Rif., I.A. (Egypt.)

For great gallantry on the 19th September, 1918, at Sabieh. Finding that he had lost touch with the battalion on his right and that the enemy were about to counter-attack, he collected the nearest men and charged the enemy, thus breaking up the counter-attack.

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Subadar Mahomed Khan, 3rd Bn., 152nd Infy., I.A. (Egypt.)

For conspicuous gallantry on the 19th September, 1918, when at Khan Abu Malul he took command of a company, his company commander having become a casualty. He showed great coolness, moving up and down the line under heavy fire, encouraging the men after they had been checked in the first assault. He organised a second attack, but was wounded at the outset.

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Lt. (A./Capt.) Gerald Beverley Matthewman, Unattd. List, I.A., attd. 3rd Bn., 154th Infy. (Egypt.)

For conspicuous gallantry in action in the attack on Akrabeh and Kh. el Kerum on the 21st September, 1918. He guided the battalion in the attack, and under heavy fire showed great courage. It was largely due to his dash and resource in collecting men and capturing ridge after ridge that the position was so speedily taken.

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Lt. Percy John Warren McClenaghan, 129th Baluchis, I.A. (Egypt.)

On the 19th September, 1918, near Sabieh, he led his company with the greatest dash and gallantry, capturing about 200 prisoners, a battery of artillery, and many machine guns. Through his great personal gallantry he set a very fine example to his men.

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Lt. Dudley Gerald Mein, 31st Lrs., I.A. (attd. Mysore, I. S. Lrs.). (Egypt.)

For gallantry and skilful leadership before Haifa on 23rd September, 1918. He worked his squadron round to the coast about two miles east of Haifa, and charged the enemy simultaneously with the Jodhpur Lancers, capturing two guns, two machine guns, and 110 prisoners. He showed himself to be an officer of exceptional gallantry and coolness under fire.

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Lt. Maurice Neville Meredith, I.A.R.O., attd. Mysore I. S. Lrs. (Egypt.)

For conspicuous gallantry in front of Haifa, on the 23rd September, 1918. As Special Service officer with the advanced squadron he showed skill and determination under heavy fire, and gained much valuable information. Under his leadership his men—who had to remain in the open for four hours under shell fire—captured two guns.

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Lt. Alexander Albert Nicholas, 27th Punjabis, I.A. (Egypt.)

For conspicuously gallant leading in the attack on the Sabieh position on the 19th September, 1918. When going through the enemy barrage he was knocked senseless by a shell splinter. On coming to, he immediately rejoined his company and continued to lead it, capturing all objectives allotted to him. He handled his company with skill and judgment in the subsequent advance, capturing four guns. Later in the day he was blown up by a shell, but continued to command his company, and by his fine example gave all ranks an excellent lead.

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Risaldar Nur Ahmed Khan, I.O.M., 9th Hodson's Horse, Ind. Army. (Egypt.)

On the 19th September, 1918, he was in charge of the advance troop and acted with the greatest dash and gallantry. He made several personal reconnaissances and sent back clear information. When checked by fire from the orchard just north of Wadi Falik he collected his troop and cleared the place, securing 2 guns, 1 machine-gun, some transport, 3 officers and about 40 other ranks. He did splendid work.

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Lt. (A./Capt.) Alfred John Hume Ross, 7th Gurkha Rif., I.A. (Egypt.)

Early in the attack on Sabieh on the 19th September, 1918, the commanding officer was wounded. Lieut. Ross took over command and led the battalion with much gallantry, determination and initiative, carrying all objectives.

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Lt. (A./Capt.) Dudley Russell, 2nd Bn., 97th Deccan Inf., I.A. (Egypt.)

In the attack on the Tabsor system of trenches on the 19th September, 1918, he displayed conspicuous gallantry and leadership. His personal example of coolness, the marked skill with which he led his company under very heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, and his initiative in locating the objective, enabled the two attacking companies to capture the position with promptness and very few casualties.

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Lt. Sohan Lall Bhatia, I.M.S., attd. Inf., I. A. (Egypt.)

Near Sabieh, on the 19th September, 1918, for conspicuous gallantry under intense fire. The enemy put down a heavy barrage where he had established his aid post. In the midst of this he carried out his work with an absolute disregard of his personal safety. The skilful way the wounded were dressed by him, in spite of the adverse conditions, afterwards elicited the admiration of the medical officers in the dressing stations.

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2nd Lt. Arthur Stevens Sullivan, I.A.R.O., attd. 71st Punjabis, I. A. (Egypt.)

For marked gallantry and initiative during the advance from Kalkilieh to Azzun on the 19th and 20th Sept., 1918. During the attack on Azzun he led his company under close rifle and machine-gun fire from three sides. Although the company on his right was held up, and that on the left was not then up in strength, he led his platoon on and captured Azzun, immediately pushing on and seizing the hills commanding it, thereby enabling the advance of the battalion to be resumed.

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Lt. (A./Capt.) Oliver Dudley Sutcliffe, U. L., attd. 1st Bn., 153rd Infy., I. A. (Egypt.)

For conspicuous gallantry on the night of 18th/19th September, 1918, on Bidston Hill, near Kh. Abu Falah. Immediately he heard that all the four company commanders had been wounded he went forward and rallied disorganised groups of men and led them most gallantly, capturing the enemy's position.

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Captain Thakur Anop Singh, Bahadur, I.O.M., Jodhpur Imp. Serv. Lrs., I. A. (Egypt.)

On the 23rd September, 1918, during the attack on Haifa, he led his squadron with the greatest dash and ability, when he successfully charged the enemy's position behind a wadi, capturing three guns, four machine guns, and many of the enemy He then led his squadron through the north portion of the town, capturing many more prisoners, and rejoined the regiment at the final objective. He showed throughout the utmost contempt for danger.

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Capt. Reginald Magnus Trail, Dogras, I. A. (Egypt.)

During the action of the 21st September, 1918, near Huwarah, Capt. Trail brought his company up under heavy machine-gun and other fire to support the advanced guard. He led his men with determination and gallantry, turning the enemy off a rocky knoll, and showed high qualities as a leader.

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Risaldar B. P. Krishne Urs, I.D.S.M., Mysore Imp. Serv. Lrs. (Egypt.)

During the action of the 26th October, 1918, four miles north of Aleppo this Indian officer showed great gallantry while leading his squadron in a charge against a strongly-held enemy position under very heavy fire. He was severely wounded in the hand and chest, but continued to lead his squadron until exhaustion compelled him to fall out. His splendid example inspired all ranks.

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A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 14th November 1919.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 111.—The following officers have been permitted to relinquish their temporary commissions in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 25th July 1919, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Temporary Lieutenants.

W. O. Parry, Royal Indian Marine.
R. V. Gard, Royal Indian Marine.
W. Reid, Royal Indian Marine.
J. Walker, Royal Indian Marine.
A. Murray, Royal Indian Marine.
H. Bird, Royal Indian Marine.

Temporary Engineer-Lieutenants.

A. W. Swan, Royal Indian Marine.
T. C. Heatley, Royal Indian Marine.
F. W. Platts, Royal Indian Marine.
F. W. J. West, Royal Indian Marine.
B. Rogers, Royal Indian Marine.
A. E. A. Jenner, Royal Indian Marine.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th November 1919.

No. 798-P.—16.—The Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 4, Lahore, having inspected the Ahmadwal-Dalbandin Section of the Nushki Extension Railway authorised its opening for passenger traffic on 1st October 1919.

The Railway Board, after considering his report, have confirmed his action.

The 12th November 1919.

No. 884-E.-19.—On return from military duty, Mr. F. S. Bond, Executive Engineer, State Railways, was employed on special duty under the Railway Board from the 3rd to the 6th October 1919.

No. 884-E.-19.—Mr. F. S. Bond, Executive Engineer, State Railways, is granted combined leave for 1 year and 5 months, *viz.*, privilege leave due and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 7th October 1919, under Articles 246, 233 and 300 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, and Finance Department letter No. 168-C. S. R., dated 24th February 1919.

No. 2062-E.-19.—Mr. F. W. Allum, C.B.E., Engineer-in-Chief, Nushki Extension Railway, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief, Hukong Valley Railway Survey.

No. 2062-E.-19—1.—Mr. W. H. Gorton, Executive Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, is posted to the Hukong Valley Railway Survey.

The 13th November 1919.

No. 1776-E.-19.—Mr. C. A. H. Edwards, Officiating Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 6, Bombay, is appointed Executive Engineer, Neemuch-Pachpahar-Goona Railway Survey and Kotah feeder railways.

No. 2002-E.-19.—The services of Mr E. A. Scott, O.B.E., Signal Engineer, North Western Railway, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government for a period of three years with effect from the 16th October 1919.

No. 2002-1-E.-19.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 2002-E.-19, dated the 13th November 1919, Mr. E. A. Lawton, Senior Assistant Signal Engineer, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Signal Engineer of that Railway until further orders.

No. 2188-E.-19.—With reference to Railway Board's notification No. 507-E.-19, dated the 23rd April 1919, and No. 2188-E.-19, dated the 24th October 1919, Mr. A. T. Stowell will hold temporary rank as Traffic Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with effect from the 29th October 1919 and until further orders.

From the 11th to the 28th October Mr. Stowell held that rank as a supernumerary.

No. 2188-E.-2-18.—With reference to Railway Board's notification No. 1176-E.-19, dated the 6th June 1919, Mr. A. Watson held temporary rank as Traffic Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, from the 11th to 28th October 1919.

No. 2188-E.-3-18.—With reference to Railway Board's notification No. 1176-E.-2-19, dated the 6th June 1919, Mr. R. J. Collett-White held temporary rank as a Deputy Traffic Manager in class I of the Superior Revenue Establishment from the 11th to the 28th October 1919.

No. 2291-E.-19.—Mr. H. M. Jameson, Assistant Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, is permitted to resign the service of Government with effect from the 1st August 1919.

R. McLEAN,

Secretary, Railway Board.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th November 1919.

No. G.-379. —Major W. S. Stafford, 1-25th Battalion, The London Regiment, is appointed as Engineering Manager, Government Acetone Factory, Nasik Road, with effect from the 30th October 1919.

This cancels the Indian Munitions Board's Notification No. G.-379, dated the 7th November 1919.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,
Secretary, Indian Munitions Board.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 46.] DELHI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1919.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight rupees if sent by post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or rupees nine if sent by post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

No. 81-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Delhi, the 15th November 1919.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION REGARDING THE CREATION OF A CHEMICAL SERVICE AND OF AN INDIAN STORE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

(INDUSTRIES).

THE Government of India received the report of the Indian Industrial Commission on the 29th October 1918. Local Governments were addressed on 7th December 1918, when their views on certain questions of principle were asked for. On receipt of these, the Government of India placed their opinions and proposals before the Secretary of State in their despatch No. 15 (Industries), dated the 4th June 1919. The Secretary of State's reply, in his despatch No. 86 (Revenue), dated the 25th September 1919, has since been received; and the above correspondence is herewith published for general

information. The report itself has been in the hands of the public since November 1918, and has formed the subject of numerous comments and discussions, both in India and in England.

2. The Government of India are arranging to constitute committees to deal with the proposals of the Industrial Commission for the creation of a Chemical Service and of an Indian Stores Department. The terms of reference and personnel of each of these committees will shortly be announced. With the Secretary of State's sanction the Government of India have ordered the reconstitution of the Indian Munitions Board, as a Board of Industries and Munitions, to perform the duties described in paragraph 6 of the Secretary of State's despatch. The Government of India have expressed in paragraph 35 of their despatch their high appreciation of the services of the Indian Industrial Commission, with which they are glad to find that the Secretary of State associates himself. The thanks of the Government of India are hereby conveyed to the Commission and to its President, Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.S.I., K.C.I E., F.R.S., for their labours and for the comprehensive and well-considered scheme set forth in their report. The Government of India are confident that the Members of the Commission will be able to look back to their work, in years to come, as the starting point of a new era of co-operation between Government and the industrial public for the economic advancement of India, and that their zealous endeavour to this end will find its best reward in the results which the Government of India confidently anticipate from it.

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, to all Departments of the Government of India and the Indian Munitions Board, to all heads of departments subordinate to this Department, to the President and Members of the Indian Industrial Commission, and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 15 of 1919.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INDUSTRIES.

To

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EDWIN MONTAGU,

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Simla, the 4th June 1919.

SIR,

IN our despatch No. 51 (Industries), dated 26th November 1915, we set forth the reasons which led us to propose the appointment of the Indian Industrial Commission. The Commission submitted their report on the 29th October last. Their recommendations were unanimous, except for the dissenting note of one member. The few definite suggestions that emerge from his note are, however, not of a nature that we can accept, and have therefore not been dealt with by us in this despatch, though his arguments against some of the Commission's proposals which we support are generally covered, we believe, by our statement of the case.

After the issue of Mr. Ley's letter No. 589-D., dated 7th December 1918, to Local Governments (annexure I), inviting their views on the main principles laid down in the report, we deputed Mr. Low, Secretary in the Department of Commerce and Industry, who had been a member of the Commission, to visit Local Governments, in order that their attention might be focussed, by free and informal discussion of the somewhat complex questions involved, on the main points at issue, and their replies might be expedited.

2. There are four cardinal points which require to be settled before definite progress can be made in giving effect to the Commission's recommendations :—*viz.*, the proposals :—

(1) to constitute provincial departments of industries;

(2) to constitute a central department of industries;

(3) to create all-India scientific and technical services;

(4) to create an agency for the purchase and inspection of stores in India.

We shall place before you in this despatch our views on each of the above points, and ask for your general approval of our proposals in each case. The replies of the Local Governments whom we consulted on the above points, are annexed to this despatch.

PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENTS OF INDUSTRIES.

3. In paragraphs 303 to 306 of their report the Commission recite their reasons for proposing the creation of provincial departments of industries, and we need not repeat them here. The duties of the provincial departments as

suggested by the Commission in paragraph 306 of their report are as follows :—

"(*a*) The direct encouragement of industries, including a large share in industrial research work, the provision of technical advice and assistance to industrialists, the examination of applications for special concessions, and the grant of loans to small and cottage industries.

"(*b*) The collection and distribution of commercial and industrial intelligence; the work of passing Government indents and of purchasing and inspecting certain classes of Government stores; the organisation of markets for local products; the conduct of special enquiries and industrial surveys; the holding of industrial exhibitions and the management of commercial and industrial museums.

"(*c*) The control of technical and industrial education. This would necessitate the training of staff for, and the inspection of, industrial schools; the organisation and inspection of apprentice classes attached to large works, and the provision of the staff for the necessary theoretical teaching. The Director would also have to take his share in the control of the higher institutions for technical training. Funds for technical and industrial education would be provided from his budget.

"(*d*) The control of the staff employed for the local administration of the Electricity, Factories and Boiler Acts; and the furnishing of advice to Government on the industrial and commercial aspects of the Mines Act and of the rules for mining leases and prospecting licenses."

The Commission also drew attention to the necessity for some means of exchanging information regarding the experience gained in different provinces. Even in respect of cottage industries they considered this to be necessary.

The provincial departments would thus be the mechanism through which the motive force contained in the technical, scientific, educational and financial proposals of the Commission would be applied in the way in which they can be most effective; *viz.*, through an agency under the complete control of Local Governments. Promising results, though necessarily on a most inadequate scale, have already been obtained from the operations of such local departments of industries as already exist in the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and especially in Madras, in spite of their lack of technical equipment and of the absence of a correlating central agency. The organisation proposed by the Commission follows the existing lines of these provincial departments, but strengthened in such directions as experience has been able to suggest. It is with confidence that we invite your approval of the proposal to institute provincial departments of industries on the general lines laid down by the Commission, subject to such further applications for detailed financial sanction as the powers which may be exercised by the Government of India or the Local Governments, respectively, may necessitate, and to such further consideration in points of detail as may be found requisite. The principle has been supported by all Local Governments, although certain of the Commission's detailed proposals are not unanimously accepted, and the Burma Government make certain suggestions for the control of the department of industries and its co-ordination with the departments of agriculture and co-operative credit, that are dependent on a scheme of provincial reforms which they are about to put forward. These proposals will however receive further consideration on receipt of your reply.

AN IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

4. The necessity for a central agency to co-ordinate and supplement the efforts of the local departments is obvious. Industry follows economic, not provincial, boundaries; individual undertakings compete for their raw materials, and for the sale of their products, within areas limited only by the cost of transport; information regarding the nature of raw materials and of industrial

processes is of far more than provincial application; some of the raw materials required for the completion of industrial operations in one province are often derived from another; industrial labour now moves more and more freely from one province to another. If the Government organisations for the development of industries work in water-tight compartments, or depend for the exchange of information solely on spontaneous and undirected co-operation, progress will be limited by the comparatively small power of the local agency; and much even of that small power will be wasted.

A central co-ordinating agency is thus clearly needed. It will fulfil its responsibility by keeping closely in touch with the work being done by provincial departments; by offering from time to time its advice, based on the opinions of appropriate specialists, regarding the conduct of that work; and by ensuring that the experience of the more progressive provinces is placed freely at the disposal of the more backward ones. Personal discussion between Local Governments and the higher officers of the central department of industries, men who have built up business and administrative experience in handling technical subjects, on a basis of technical knowledge, will be invaluable in supplementing the inevitable deficiencies in experience, qualifications and equipment that will characterise most, if not all, of the provincial departments of industries for a long time to come. Several of the Local Governments, it will be noticed, specifically mention the advantages which they hope to derive from the creation of a central organisation capable of creating such relations with Local Governments. A central agency is also needed to supplement certain inevitable deficiencies in provincial departments, in respect of special research problems that have a bearing on the development of industries, in the laboratory or experimental factory.

5. It is true that we propose to leave entire freedom to Local Governments, subject to a few restrictions of very limited scope, in respect of the above functions. But various considerations will in practice prevent Local Governments from making complete use of this liberty. Research is expensive, and it is slow in producing results that will appeal to the public whose support the Local Governments must secure. The tendency will thus be for Local Governments to concentrate on exploiting the results of research, while much of the actual work of research will be left to the central Government. That Government, dealing in one or other of its departments with matters like the manufacture of munitions, the Geological Survey, the proposed purchase and inspection of stores in India, at any rate on behalf of the large central consuming agencies, and the production of salt in Northern India, will be compelled in any case to maintain a far larger staff of technical experts and scientists than any Local Government. In addition to this, it must have a large share in the administration of central institutes for research and for professional and technical training. It is of paramount importance to recollect that specialisation is the key-note of all modern science and technology, and, without a far higher degree of specialisation than has hitherto been attempted in India, research work will be infructuous and attempts at development wasteful and dangerous. We must proceed in future on an entirely different principle, and the qualifications, numbers and organisation of the staff must be adjusted with reference to the work to be done. It is obvious that no Local Government can afford more than a fraction of the equipment required; and, though the Commission contemplate the services of scientific specialists being placed freely at the disposal of Local Governments, the technical side of their work must even in such cases be assisted by an expert central agency.

6. There will be many industries of which the possibilities will have to be investigated on a minimum commercial scale before private enterprise is willing to come forward and undertake their further development. Such investigations sometimes involve considerable expenditure for longer or shorter periods. Local Governments have to carry on a number of minor industrial activities, such as the encouragement of cottage and small local industries, as well as industrial and technical education, matters which in the aggregate involve large amounts of recurring expenditure, and render local resources relatively less elastic than those of the Government of India. Financial limitations, therefore, will often render it impossible for Local Governments to undertake the more expensive and ambitious lines of development. Reference to Appendix E

of the report, for instance, shows the variety of specialists necessary in glass manufacture and explains the consistent series of failures that in their absence have followed the attempts to manufacture glass in India. On the other hand, no individual undertaking could be worked on a scale which would recoup a private concern for the initial expenditure of so general an investigation. Moreover, it is necessary, when factors of national safety are involved, and very desirable, when the question is merely one of high economic importance, to secure the development, on a suitable scale and at the right time, of each link in a chain of inter-dependent industries, instead of, as in the past, relying on imports to fill the gaps. The links of such a chain will often have to be located in different provinces; and in any case the necessity of any particular link is not always clearly visible or specially urgent from any one provincial point of view. There should be a central agency, in a position to create or encourage, failing adequate action by Local Governments, industries needed to fill such gaps. This principle is generally accepted by the Local Governments. As the Bombay Government remark, research experiment and demonstration undertaken within their Presidency will have to be supplemented by further research and experiments either within or without that Presidency, in the general interests of India.

7. One of the most potent instruments for the encouragement of new undertakings is the guarantee by the Government of the purchase of manufactured products for a term of years. It is obvious that in hardly any instance would a single Local Government be in a position to give a purchasing order large enough to be of the slightest assistance to a big undertaking. Not only are the individual requirements of Local Governments small, but the large purchasing departments which use manufactured articles, such as the Army, the Railways, the Posts and Telegraphs, are all under the Government of India.

8. There is a further reason why a central agency is needed. The Commission enumerate in paragraph 324 of their report certain subjects, in addition to their two headings 9 and 10, which relate directly to the encouragement of industries by Government, as suitable for inclusion under a central department of industries. These are at present all dealt with by departments of the Government of India.

1. Geology and Minerals (including the Geological Survey of India and the administration of the Indian Mines Act).
2. Salt.
3. Indian Explosives Act and the Indian Petroleum Act.
4. Stationery and Printing.
5. Inventions and Designs.
6. The collection and distribution of commercial and industrial intelligence.
7. The supply of stores.
8. The Indian Factories Act.
11. The administration of the various Acts relating to steam boilers.
12. Electricity.

In addition to these the inclusion of two additional subjects is suggested, if it be decided to place them under the control of a civil department.

13. Ordnance Factories.
14. The inspection of Ordnance manufactures.

Though the Committee for the Division of Functions recommend that one or two of those heads should be definitely placed under the control of provincial Governments, subject to all-India legislation, this proposal will affect the existing practice but little. Subject to the above qualification, all these heads have been recognised by the Committee for the Division of Functions as falling within the proper sphere of the Central Government, and they can be controlled more appropriately by a central agency which is concerned with industrial matters, than by the unspecialised departments to which they at present belong.

9. Finally, the Imperial Government cannot divest itself of responsibility for the Industrial progress of the country, and for its economic and military safety, so far as the latter can be secured by the supply of munitions and stores. It will in any case maintain almost exclusive control of the tariff policy, shipping, foreign trade relations, ports, waterways and railways, matters of which industry throughout the country can never be independent, and it will retain certain important responsibilities in respect of minerals the property of the State. Moreover, the fact that Government are embarking on a new and very important line of policy postulates the necessity of a sufficient degree of central co-ordination to ensure that the whole resources of the country are, as far as may be, utilised in the pursuit of that policy. It is in the first few years that the success of the policy will be determined; and it is in those years that the task of the central agency will be the heaviest, and the necessity for its existence strongest.

10. We will now explain our reasons for holding that, during at any rate the initial stages of our new industrial policy, the proposed central agency must be a special department of the Government of India in charge of a separate Member of Council. On this point we are in general agreement, though some of us hold that the development of industries will always require to be a separate charge. We may point out, in the first place, that the Commerce and Industry Department is at present, and for some years to come, at any rate, will be so heavily overburdened with work, as to render it incapable of undertaking such important additional responsibilities; while the nature of these responsibilities and the character of the personnel required for their performance is, in most cases, in no way akin to the personnel employed under the Department of Commerce and Industry, or to the functions that it exercises. The relief afforded to the present Department of Commerce and Industry by the transfer of heads 1-11 mentioned in paragraph 8 above will reduce the number of receipts dealt with by it by less than one-seventh; and we do not consider that, even with the very small amount of devolution in respect of the remaining subjects dealt with in that department which has been proposed by the Committee on the Division of Functions, the remaining work will be less than that department as at present constituted, or the Member-in-charge of it, can properly undertake.

11. We may exemplify our reasons for not entrusting the carrying out of the new policy to the Department of Commerce and Industry by a reference to the position in the United Kingdom. There the newly established State agencies for research are not placed under the Board of Trade, but under a special Committee of the Privy Council. This work, in India, in the utter absence of private or commercial agencies for research, will fall for a long time almost entirely upon the State.

In addition to this, two still more important classes of activity have to be undertaken by the Indian Government, for which in England the necessity and even the occasion are almost entirely absent, namely, the stimulation of private enterprise and the exploitation of the great State properties. The present unsatisfactory position in India is almost entirely due to the lack of private enterprise; this has to be built up and encouraged by the provision of technical information, the training of consultants, technologists and artisans, the offer of Government orders, concessions and guarantees, and by the creation of a system of finance which will afford to industries the facilities which have hitherto been concentrated on trade. In England most of these advantages have long existed; they have been created by private enterprise and in turn they have reacted on it, and extended its scope. In the next place, the Indian Government possesses and is responsible for the economic utilisation of a very potent instrument of aid to industries, which in England is lacking; *viz.*, the State ownership of extensive forest areas, mineral and water rights. But to make this instrument effective, it will have to be wielded with far greater skill and purpose than heretofore, and must therefore be directed by an agency which is designed to stimulate and assist industries, rather than by one which is well adapted, indeed, to assist commerce, but whose relations with industries have hitherto been mainly restrictive.

The Department of Commerce and Industry was, it is true, intended to benefit industry as well as commerce. But the absence of a definite industrial policy has left that department without the expert staff which could alone affect the latter object. Even if that deficiency were supplemented, the additional load of responsibility would entail the risk of paralysing an already overburdened department.

12. It is indeed possible to bring forward a further reason for separating the function of Government in relation to trade from those which concern industry. The future economic policy of India will be affected by two forces, which will often be in opposition; the wish to protect home industries by fiscal measures, and the necessity of maintaining the free movement of trade and of securing to the consumer goods at a reasonable price. It would be, we think, a serious mistake to confuse the issue by placing the interests of industry and commerce, which respectively represent these two conflicting forces, under a single representative. Each interest should have its own line of action clearly before it; in any case where these lines diverge, the course must be settled after a full and clear consideration of all the factors in that case, and should not depend on whether the member who may be at the time in charge of both interests happens to favour protection or free trade.

13. In forming a decision on the necessity of a separate department, popular sentiment and expectation cannot be ignored. As the Industrial Commission have said in paragraph 320 of their report, the duties of a central industrial agency "are sufficiently important and sufficiently correlated, both in themselves, and in the public mind, to justify special treatment, and they involve interests which deserve separate representation in the Viceroy's Executive Council." This view was anticipated in paragraph 340 of the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms. The importance to India of definite policy for the improvement of her industries is based on the strongest economic, political and military reasons; for years past it has been prominently in the public mind and is now urged still more forcibly by all classes of Indian opinion as an indispensable condition of the future political progress of the country. Anything short of the creation of a central department of industries will be generally considered an inadequate expression of that policy. Popular opinion will look to the central department of industries for the fulfilment of India's hopes for a great industrial future; and will regard it, in fact, as the pre-eminently *swadeshi* department.

For these reasons we agree that a central department of industries is, at any rate, during the initial stages of the new policy, the necessary and appropriate agency for stimulating, guiding and co-ordinating all forms of Government effort for the development of industries, and to this view we ask you to give your approval in principle.

14. The proposal of the Commission is that the Member-in-charge should be assisted by a board. We do not wish to be understood as endorsing this particular proposal as the ultimate constitution of the new Department. It is probable that the initial organisation of the Department will have to be on somewhat informal lines, depending for its success as it must do more on men than on mere system. The Member-in-charge will require the help and advice of officers with various qualifications and experience. Whether these officers can be most helpful as heads of subordinate departments, as secretaries, or as members of a board, can be most fittingly determined by actual experience.

15. If you approve in principle of the necessity of a separate department of industries, we propose to begin with a short-time *interim* scheme.

It will in any case be impossible to create, without amendment of the Government of India Act, 1915, a new post of a Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council. Legislation has recently been undertaken in connection with the scheme of Constitutional Reforms, which is designed to delegate to the Government of India power to modify the number of members of that Council. It would be impossible to submit before that date detailed proposals for a department exercising such entirely novel functions, but we think that a few months' *interim* experience with the temporary organisation

which we explain below, should enable us to form a much more accurate idea than is at present possible of the establishment required; and we hope to be in a position, if our present proposals are approved in principle, to submit a detailed scheme for sanction in a few months time.

We propose on receipt of your sanction to hand over to the Indian Munitions Board, which may be appropriately renamed "The Board of Industries and Munitions," the subjects and subordinate departments enumerated in paragraph 324 of the Commission's report, except Nos. 6 and 14, regarding which we reserve our opinion.

Some of this work has hitherto been undertaken under war conditions and for purposes connected with the war, by the Munitions Board. This organisation has throughout been in more intimate touch with the industries of the country than any department of Government has ever been before; and with a little re-adjustment can do what is needed for the present, while winding up the remains of its war work. The department so constituted should retain the powers at present possessed by the Munitions Board, but answerable through its President direct to His Excellency the Viceroy.

To do this in addition to its existing task of closing its war commitments, will necessitate the employment of certain establishment, and the incurring of certain expenditure to initiate work on various schemes which have been considered by the Munitions Board for some time past, for which we shall, when necessary, request your sanction.

16. To recapitulate, we ask you—

(1) to approve in principle of the creation of a Department of Industries, to be placed under the charge of a Member when a vacancy occurs or can be created, in order to deal, generally speaking, with the subjects recommended by the Commission;

(2) to agree that the Indian Munitions Board should, for the present, carry on the initial work of organisation, and, in particular, should frame proposals in detail for the new Department.

RELATIONS BETWEEN PROVINCIAL AND IMPERIAL DEPARTMENTS OF INDUSTRIES.

17. We shall now explain what in our opinion should be the relations between the central and the provincial departments of industries. In paragraphs 3 and 5-9 of this despatch we have generally indicated what we think should be their respective duties. But we desire to leave the fullest liberty to the Local Governments in respect of the functions and responsibilities to be exercised by their departments of industries. They should, we think, be free to conduct any form of research or experiment, to initiate any industries on experimental lines, or to encourage the starting of any industrial undertaking, by any means that lies within the general financial and other powers that may be conferred on them from time to time. The various possible methods of encouragement are more particularly indicated in Chapters XIV and XX of the Commission's report; and though some of the proposals set forth in the latter chapter will need further consideration and perhaps further reference to yourself, we wish to state here that, whatever conclusion may be reached regarding their adoption, we do not propose to restrict the employment by the Local Governments of any particular form of authorised assistance or to reserve any such form for the exclusive use of the Government of India.

It is therefore necessary, as we explained in paragraph 118 of our despatch on the Report of the Committee on the Division of Functions, that the duties and activities of Local Governments and of the Government of India, must in some respects be concurrent, but we do not think that this should give rise to difficulties which, indeed, are not anticipated by Local Governments, who fully concur in the above general proposals. We assume that there will be a free exchange of information regarding the activities of the respective agencies. In considering the steps to be taken for the development of any important industry, the advice and aid of the central department's experts are certain to be invited, while they will be, it must also be assumed, fully aware of any important industrial inquiries that Local Governments may be carrying on.

The relative advantages of imperial and provincial action will be thoroughly discussed from a technical point of view before definite proposals are presented to the Governments concerned; the abilities of Local Governments will be limited in respect of financial resources and staff; and it should seldom be difficult to come to a conclusion as to which authority should undertake the work.

As an alternative, such operations might be undertaken jointly on the lines indicated in paragraph 23 of Annexure V to the Functions Committee's Report, "as a business arrangement with a Local Government by which it will take a subsidy from central funds for carrying on some work in which the central and provincial authorities are interested."

The few cases of overlapping that will actually occur in practice will not necessarily mean a waste of money, and are in any case not too high a price to pay for the only satisfactory solution of a very real difficulty, a solution which, as we have said, is generally accepted by Local Governments.

18. The above proposals are, however, necessarily subject to certain reservations. In the first place cases may occur in which the action of a Local Government, in initiating or assisting any industry, is likely to come into conflict with other important interests in the rest of India. In these cases, which, though important in principle, are not likely to occur often in practice, we desire to reserve to the Government of India, a power of veto. We have in mind the danger to Indian interests which would arise if a Local Government proposed to encourage a form of industry which entailed the disposal of a raw material limited in quantity, in such a way as to deprive the rest of India of the advantage arising from its manufacture in the country. Supposing, for instance, the Government of Burma thought fit to encourage the exports of its zinc sulphide ores, the only adequate Indian source of sulphuric acid, or their reduction by a process which would involve the waste of the whole of their sulphur contents, then we think the resulting injury to the rest of India from the loss of an indigenous supply of this vitally important chemical would be so serious as to require the interference of the Government of India. We have given as an instance the possible misuse by a Local Government of the monopoly of a raw material; but we consider that the same considerations should apply to the misuse of monopolies of sites which could produce large quantities of water power at exceptionally low cost; such sites would necessarily be very few and the application of the resulting power must be a matter of national policy.

The necessity of the Government of India retaining a power of interference in cases like these is specifically recognised by those Local Governments which have dealt with this point, and is accepted by the Government of Burma, for so long as that province forms a part of the Indian Empire.

19. Apart from cases where actual interference by the Government of India may be necessary in the general interest, cases will doubtless occur where the interests of two or more Local Governments in the establishment of rival industrial undertakings are at variance, and our intervention would be required, in order to avoid needless competition and loss.

20. We do not consider it necessary for Local Governments to submit their schemes for the approval of the Government of India, merely that the latter may assure themselves that the schemes do not contravene any of the above criteria. Such submission, as the Governments of Bombay and the United Provinces point out, would cause undesirable delay; and the Government of India can place themselves in a position to interfere in the rare cases where interference will be necessary, by regularly receiving information from Local Governments regarding the schemes they have in hand, an arrangement which will indeed be necessary to enable the country generally to pool its knowledge and to secure the necessary co-operation between the central and local organizations.

21. The above restrictions on the liberty of action otherwise possessed by Local Governments are particular applications of the general principles laid down in paragraphs 5 and 6 of our despatch on the report of the Committee on the Division of Functions.

THE SCIENTIFIC SERVICES.

22. The third of the main proposals refers to the constitution of scientific services and of an industrial service. The Commission draw attention to the extreme importance of research under modern industrial conditions, and to the especial needs of India, in view of her vast unexploited resources in raw material and of the paucity of her scientific workers. They criticise the complete lack of organisation among scientists employed by Government and describe the difficulties, both administrative and technical, to which this gives rise. The Commission recommend as a remedy the creation of a similar mechanism to that through which the Central and Local Governments have hitherto carried out almost all their most important activities, especially those requiring technical knowledge, *viz.*, all-India services; and they discuss the basis on which these services should be constituted. The Commission propose the creation, not of scientific departments, but of scientific services, an essential distinction which has been clearly brought out in the replies of Local Governments, though it has not been so clearly apprehended by critics of the proposal. The Commission contemplate the recruitment of officers into separate scientific services, such as a chemical, botanical or zoological service, for employment under imperial and provincial departments, such as Forests and Agriculture, which deal with the application of a number of separate sciences. They propose that scientific officers in the employ of Government, instead of being recruited in small numbers or single units into the different services which happen to require them, should be recruited as experts in their several sciences, into scientific services, each with its appropriate conditions of qualification, pay, pension and promotion. Although the services will be distinct entities for the above purposes, yet the only members of those services that will not be actually employed under the various departments that require their services, will consist of a central staff, engaged under such officers, for instance, as Deputy Chief Chemists, at research centres, in scientific work. This central agency will also serve as a reservoir to meet the demands that may be put forward by other departments or by Local Governments for men to undertake temporary special investigations, to fill new posts or leave vacancies, or for the replacement of existing officers.

The head of each scientific service would thus exercise an influence over the members of his service in matters scientific, by the check of scientific results and by the provision of advice and criticism on scientific work, whether for Local Governments or for research workers. It is not, we understand, proposed by the Commission, nor do we ourselves contemplate, that he should actually control research work in the sense of ordering definite problems to be taken up by officers serving under Local Governments, or should turn his department into a gang of hack researchers. We rely on constant correspondence between scientific officers of the same cast and periodical conferences as sufficient to correlate research programmes.

23. With the Commission's view of the very unsatisfactory nature of the present position as set forth in paragraphs 116 and 117 of their report, we are in complete accord.

Local Governments and Heads of Departments find the greatest difficulty in forming an opinion of the work done by scientists employed under them; or of the probable value of lines of research proposed by their officers. Should the administrative authority consider the results obtained by a scientist unsatisfactory, it is almost impossible to obtain an authoritative opinion on his work and qualifications; or to say whether he might not do better in another post; or to find such a post for him. The difficulties arising from the existence of isolated specialists in a department are in fact notorious. Local Governments constantly find themselves saddled with unsatisfactory men for long periods. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for instance, specifically alludes to his own experience of these difficulties.

The impossibility of applying any common measure in determining the respective claims to promotion of a botanist, a chemist, an engineer and a political economist has been recognised in the existing services by the creation of separate posts on a time-scale. But this does not get over the difficulties already indi-

cated, nor supply the proper incentive to the research worker, nor afford scope or prospects for men of more than average ability. The absence of such prospects is bound to militate against our chances of obtaining good recruits, to render our staff discontented, and to prevent our securing the best work from the best men.

Moreover, so long as students of a particular science are recruited sporadically on behalf of different departments as vacancies occur, Government will have to accept the men that happen to be left over, whatever their qualifications, after other and more regular demands have been supplied. The prospect of regular annual recruitment will enable the Government of India to fill its future demands for scientists, as it has hitherto done for engineers, forest officers and medical men.

24. The present system, under which the only chemists employed by the State are scattered through numerous departments without any organisation that can marshal the chemical forces of the country to attack problems of national importance, can give no help towards an active industrial policy.

We might quote as illustrating the inspiring value of a central co-ordinating authority, the work undertaken by the Munitions Board through its chemical adviser. The report of the conference of chemists at Lahore, which we append to this despatch, shows that even our isolated and scattered chemists can be moulded into one team for the purpose of suggesting new lines of research and means for turning the results to practical account, without overlapping and consequent waste of effort.

This experience, in the light of the magnificent results obtained in England by the Research Committee of the Privy Council, shows clearly how much may be expected from a system which provides a permanent organic connection between all chemists in Government employ.

25. The importance of a common system of recruitment and of a common service has recently been recognised by the Council of the Institute of Chemistry in the United Kingdom, (*vide* proceedings of the Institute of Chemistry, 1918, part IV, page 14), in a representation submitted by them to all Government departments in which chemists are employed; they state their opinion that "the time is opportune for taking steps to secure for the provision of chemistry a position corresponding to that occupied by the learned professions, and they feel that much would be accomplished towards the attainment of that end if, in the first place, adequate and uniform conditions of appointment were accorded to chemists directly engaged in the service of the State. The necessity for a definitely organised chemical service (both in peace and war) for all purposes of the State on which the science of chemistry has a bearing, has long been recognised in the chemical profession."

Conditions in India render the services of chemists employed under Government of even greater relative importance than in England. India is far more deficient than England in the knowledge of its raw materials and of the appropriate industrial processes; consulting chemists and chemists in private employ are almost entirely absent here, and this deficiency is not likely soon to be remedied. Research institutes with special reference to a particular industry in England, it would seem, will usually be financed and controlled by the industry itself, with a Government grant-in-aid, whereas in India the position will be precisely the opposite, and the industry will rely primarily on State chemists. We therefore agree with the Commission that the advancement of industries in India must depend for scientific assistance almost entirely on State-employed men, and these men will be far more concerned with the initiation of important new lines of development and research and far less with merely routine work, than is the case in England. The need of organisation is the greater, in that the functions of Indian State chemists are more important to the country; while their greater isolation and the consequent absence of a scientific atmosphere furnish an additional argument. The case for a State chemical service is thus even stronger in India than in England.

26. We are much influenced by the prospects which the proposed system affords of increasing the number of Indians in the scientific services. An

Indian appointed to an isolated post, or as an assistant to an isolated professor in a country where the scientific atmosphere is non-existent, or at the best exceedingly attenuated, lacks guidance and the stimulus of his fellows in the pursuit of scientific knowledge. His ambitions tend to become limited to the improvement of his pay and prospects, rather than of his professional attainments. His membership of an all-India service, based on the pursuit of a common science will increase the prestige of that science in his eyes and in those of the Indian public; the existence of the proposed imperial nucleus of scientists under a distinguished chief will provide him with an incitement to excel with assistance in his studies and with opportunity for training if he desires it.

27. The Commission propose that, if the principle of scientific services is approved, committees should be appointed to formulate proposals for the permanent organisation and the terms of employment of each such service, and for the location and equipment of research laboratories. We support this recommendation, subject to the condition that the terms of reference to each committee should include a direction to report as to the advisability of constituting all-India services for each well-defined science.

28. Without anticipating the conclusions of the proposed committee, we think it desirable, in view of criticisms which have been expressed in some of the annexures to this despatch, to indicate certain principles in the general administration of these services which should govern the relations between the members of the scientific services and the heads of departments and Provincial Governments, under whom many of them will be employed.

We do not think that members of scientific services should be seconded by the method which the Commission propose, *viz.*, by deputation for periods of 5 years at a time; but we consider that, as in the case of other services, an officer when once placed permanently under the orders of a Local Government, should remain with the Government for the rest of his service, unless the Government under which he is serving itself desires his transfer; or unless his services are required in a higher post or in a post requiring special qualifications outside the province, in which case the Local Government will recognise that the Imperial Government have a claim on them. This is the system which exists at present in respect of all similar services.

Local Governments would have complete liberty to appoint, after consulting the head of the service, to any post in their industrial or scientific cadre, any available member of the respective services; they would also be at liberty, in the special circumstances arising during the initial stages, to appoint to such posts men outside the service; but the subsequent admission to the all-India service of men so appointed would be entirely controlled by the Secretary of State. The Local Governments universally support the proposed scheme of scientific services, and though the Governments of the Punjab, the United Provinces and Bombay and the officers and public bodies consulted by them put forward certain criticisms of the scheme, especially with reference to the position of scientists in the Education Department, these criticisms are, we think, fully met by the foregoing explanation of the lines on which we think the proposed services should be administered.

29. We desire, however, to add a few remarks with special reference to the case of science teachers. We fully recognise that much is required of a scientific professor in a college, outside his scientific work. He must look on himself as a member of the body responsible for the tone of the college and for its general success. It will, therefore, we agree, be most undesirable that such a man should continuously have in mind the possibility of promotion outside his own department. We think, however, that this difficulty will be obviated by the general principle laid down by us above, *viz.*, that members of scientific services serving under the Department of Education should not be removed from that department, unless at the request of the educational authorities, or for posts requiring high administrative capacity, or special scientific qualifications.

The advantage to the Education Department of a system of scientific services will still be very considerable. In the first place, we consider that, though University and college science workers should be by no means entirely

divorced from technical research, their main sphere of activity should lie among problems of pure science. The proposed central scientific organisation should afford a means whereby such problems arising in the course of technical research can be referred to University and college laboratories.

Such co-ordination, both in respect of pure science problems and technical problems, can be most readily effected in cases where the educational researchers are themselves members of a scientific service. This policy will doubtless stimulate the interest in research work taken by students and professors. Officers who have entered the educational service as teachers may be in some cases expected to develop as research workers. The existence of all-India scientific services will afford a ready means for accommodating men whose aims in life have thus been diverted from one form of work to another. In the next place, the present system of recruitment of scientists into the Educational Service is capable of improvement, and far better results could be obtained with the aid and advice of watchful central agencies in India. The absence of a scientific atmosphere again has been particularly injurious to scientific officers in the Educational Service, and has led to great stagnation in respect of research work. This atmosphere will in future reach individual officers by the numerous channels of communication which will be created between them and the central agency on technical subjects, whether by way of correspondence, conferences and scientific publications, by the central staff's tours of inspection, or by officers spending some portion of their vacations at research institutes. The case of scientists at present employed under the Department of Education will obviously require careful treatment; such men should not be allowed to join the scientific services as a matter of course, but each case will have to be considered on its merits and there may still be classes of appointments for which men will have to be recruited independently. Further, the whole question, so far as it affects the employment of officers with scientific qualifications in colleges and universities, will have to be reviewed in connection with the proposals of the Calcutta University Commission regarding recruitment.

30. In addition to the opinions expressed in the letters received from Local Governments, two important conferences of chemists have recently put forward their views on the Commission's proposals. A record of their discussions is appended. A full meeting of the Sectional Conference of Agricultural Chemists at Pusa in February passed the following resolution:—

"That this Conference considers that in view of the intense local knowledge required for effective work for agricultural improvement by chemical methods, it is not desirable that the chemists in the Agricultural Departments should be formed into a service apart from the ordinary agricultural service in which the bond of union would be the science rather than its application. On the other hand, in addition to agricultural chemists attached to the Provincial Departments, this Conference is definitely of opinion that a strong central body of chemists should be maintained by the Imperial Department of Agriculture from whom Provincial Departments could draw for the investigation of special problems."

The main objection taken was, it will be observed, based on the idea that men would usually be transferred after 5 years periods. We have explained already that such idea forms no part of the system which we contemplate. It is also significant that the same resolution declared the necessity of a strong central body of chemists for the department of agriculture; and it may be added, the same meeting pointed out the disirability of equipping the agricultural research organisation to deal with certain industrial problems arising out of agricultural research. The sum of these conclusions seems to point to the desirability of supplying some agency which can correlate chemical research with agricultural and industrial problems, and of avoiding the needless expense of creating separate research *nuclei* for dealing with each separate class of chemical problems.

A conference of chemists was convened in Lahore in January 1918 by the Indian Munitions Board. It included not only Government officers, but also chemists attached to missionary colleges and employed under private firms. The

Conference passed no formal resolution, but strongly supported the proposed system of scientific services.

THE INDUSTRIAL SERVICE.

31. The position in respect of the proposed industrial service is somewhat different. In the first place, there are few, if any, existing officers, who correspond to the class of man whom it is proposed to recruit into the industrial service. In the second place, the question is here not of a science, but of a group of professions, among which that of mechanical engineering and its various specialised forms greatly predominates. The advantages to be derived from an expert central agency do not exist in the case of an industrial service to the same extent as in that of a scientific one; though the proposed central institutes of technical research will no doubt be of help to industrial officers of all classes. The advantages claimed for the proposal are mainly administrative, and will be best perceived by an examination of the disadvantages of any alternative system. The officers filling the higher posts must possess administrative capacity and business qualifications built up on a basis of technical knowledge. These necessary qualifications can only be obtained by training and experience in the lower ranks of the service, where the work will be mainly technical, but where there will be ample opportunities for the acquisition of business and administrative experience.

The alternatives to a service are, the engagement of men on short-time contracts, or the creation of a number of separate appointments, unconnected, unless possibly in small provincial departments of, at the most, half a dozen officers. In the case of the first system, though it is appropriate enough to engage highly qualified men on short-time contracts for specific enquiries, or other isolated pieces of work, it is clearly unwise to offer such terms to men who are to be engaged on duties which involve the application of a progressive and consistent policy over a long period, and the existence of close acquaintance and personal confidence between the public and Government officials. The first two or three years of an officer's career are spent in making himself familiar with local conditions; if he departs at the end of a five-year agreement, Government loses a trained man and has to relpace him by an untrained successor. With regard to the second course, we can state definitely from our experience of applications for employment already received, that the best candidates greatly prefer an all-India service to a system of isolated posts. Such a system will labour under most of the administrative disadvantages which, we have already pointed out, attend the employment of isolated scientific officers. It will, in fact, practically mean a perpetuation of the admittedly unsatisfactory *ad interim* scheme proposed by the Commission, under which men will have to be sought wherever they may be found, with many probable failures; and it will be very much more expensive than a service, since, in the absence of settled prospects, members of the industrial department, unless retained by very high salaries, will be continually tempted to take up private employment. The institution of an industrial service seems to us also the best, if not the only means of training Indians of the right type to fill the higher industrial posts, whereas the alternative system of employing temporary experts must necessarily perpetuate the employment of Europeans.

The Government of the United Provinces dissent from the Commission's proposals, which are, however, accepted by all other Local Governments, notably by that of Madras, whose comparatively advanced experience in the actual working of a department of industries renders their opinion of special value, and by that of Burma, subject to the proviso, which they apply also to the case of the chemical service, that Indian members of such services should not be posted to Burma.

32. The arguments given by the Commission for the constitution of an all-India industrial service will be found in paragraphs 330-334 of their report; and those arguments have our concurrence, except that, though we agree that a training in some form of mechanical engineering will be in most cases the best basis of recruitment, we should not make this the

absolute rule. We think it may prove convenient to include in some cases men with other technical qualifications, who cannot appropriately be engaged on short-term contracts, but may possess or acquire business or administrative aptitude that may fit them for higher promotion. We also contemplate the necessity of engaging consulting experts on short-term agreements for definite pieces of special work. The position of members of the industrial service employed under Local Governments should be, in our opinion, as nearly as possible analogous with that already suggested by us for members of the chemical service.

We do not desire to formulate the conditions of the industrial service, until we have discussed the matter with Local Governments and received their proposals for their provincial establishments. By that time we hope to be in possession of the recommendations of the committee on the chemical service, which will doubtless afford a useful analogy. We wish, however, meanwhile to be in a position to offer and to allow Local Governments to offer the prospect of suitable posts in the future industrial service to recruits, most of whom will have, as recognised by the Commission, to be brought in at first on special terms; the engagement of such men will, it is presumed, be as a rule subject to some probationary period, by the expiry of which we hope to be in a position to include in the industrial service those of them who prove satisfactory.

AGENCY FOR THE PURCHASE AND INSPECTION OF STORES IN INDIA.

33. The remaining point, *viz.*, the purchase of stores in India, may be more briefly dealt with.

The present system under which the only specific organisation for the purchase of stores required for the use of Government is situated in London, has long been the subject of serious criticism both by politicians and by business men in this country. It is alleged, and not without reason, that this system discourages the purchase of Government stores manufactured in India and thus tends to perpetuate itself by withdrawing an important form of stimulus from nascent industries. We agree that this is not the spirit or intention of the rules, which give considerable scope for the purchase of Indian made articles. But in actual practice the absence of an expert buying and inspecting agency in India makes indenting officers unwilling to take the responsibility for the purchase of locally made articles, and inevitably leads to their placing their orders with the only Government agency properly equipped for purchase and inspection, *viz.*, the Stores Department of the India Office. A departure from this system is urgently and universally demanded; and its continuance would be looked on as an instance of the alleged economic selfishness of the British nation who, it will be said, are prepared to give away political concessions, but to part with nothing that touches their pockets.

The history of the past three years has shown some unexpected capabilities of India for local manufacture, even in face of the lack of expert workers and of essential plant arising out of war conditions; it has also shown the beneficial effect of Government purchase and inspection in encouraging Indian industries and inducing them to improve their methods and strike out fresh lines. A rough and ready system of purchase and inspection by expert officers, so far as these were available, was created, and will serve as a useful guide in working out the details of the future system which the Commission propose. Several provincial Governments, in particular those of Burma and the United Provinces, have pressed for a considerable degree of independence in respect of the purchase of stores. The former Government, indeed, ask for complete freedom from any control by the central Stores Department in India in respect of their power of purchase of Government stores for provincial use, and liberty to deal direct with the purchasing agency of any other Local Government. We doubt whether Local Governments, in the absence of actual experience in these matters, fully realise the waste of money that is bound to result from a system of isolated purchases by separate, and therefore competing, Government agencies without expert market knowledge; and the absolute

necessity of an expert and specialised inspecting agency, not only for finished articles, but, in many important cases, for raw material and processes of manufacture. At the same time, we fully appreciate the desire of Local Governments to encourage, as far as possible, their own local industries, and the necessity for the greatest degree of decentralisation that is practicable and economically safe. In this as in other matters, some system of compromise is necessary; but the ultimate decision must depend largely on the relative extent of imperial and provincial demands for the different classes of articles and of their production in the different provinces. We trust we may receive your approval of the general principle of a purchasing and inspecting agency in India for goods manufactured in India, when we propose at once to appoint a committee to work out a detailed scheme.

You will doubtless, when the probable effect of the new system has become apparent, consider the desirability of a reduction of the staff of the Stores Department of the India Office; and we shall probably also address you at a later stage regarding the desirability of including members of the technical personnel of some of our consuming departments in that staff.

COLLECTION OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTELLIGENCE.

34. In our letter No. 589-D. to Local Governments, dated 7th December 1918, we consulted them regarding the Commission's scheme for the collation and dissemination of commercial and industrial intelligence, which had a certain bearing on the important question of the relation of the central and provincial departments. No Local Government raises any objection to the scheme; but we do not put it forward for your approval at this stage, since it is not of the same importance or urgency as the four matters already dealt with; and we have not yet decided finally on the structure of the proposed agency, nor as to the department which should control it.

CONCLUSION.

35. We cannot conclude without placing on record our appreciation of the very thorough treatment accorded by the Commission to the difficult and highly technical subjects dealt with in their report. Many of them fall entirely outside the range of ordinary official work, and could not have been discussed save by persons with special qualifications and experience, who had made a prolonged and careful study of the subject. We esteem ourselves fortunate in having been able to secure the services of gentlemen with an extensive range of Indian business experience, who were ready to devote much valuable time to the work, and have brought into the enquiry a wholly fresh atmosphere. We think that the labours of the Commission have resulted in well considered and practical proposals for an active industrial policy, for which the report abundantly proves the necessity.

36. Our proposals for the present are, shortly:—

(1) that your approval in principle be accorded to the proposed provincial departments of industries, on the general lines set forth by the Industrial Commission, but subject to further consideration in respect of details and to any sanction in respect of particular proposals, whether by yourself or by the Government of India, that may be required;

(2) that your approval in principle be accorded to the proposed Imperial Department of Industries on the general lines set forth in this despatch, subject to the submission of detailed proposals later on. The relations of the Imperial and Provincial Departments of Industries should be on the lines indicated in this despatch;

(3) that for the present, and until a vacancy occurs or is created in our Council, the development of the scheme be made over to the Indian Munitions Board, modified as may appear necessary, and placed under the direct control of His Excellency the Viceroy;

(4) that your approval in principle be accorded to the creation of all-India scientific services, and of an all-India industrial service; of an organisation for the purchase and inspections of stores in India; of the appointment of a committee to consider the lines on which an all-India chemical service should be constituted; and of a committee to work out the detailed organisation for an Indian Stores Department.

37. Nearly all the most important recommendations of the Commission depend on the main principles to which we request your approval in this despatch. There are, however, certain proposals which can be taken up independently, and with these we are proceeding as rapidly as possible. The statement appended (Annexure 5) will show the extent to which action has already been taken, either while the Commission were sitting or since their report has been received.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient, humble Servants,

CHELMSFORD.

C. C. MONRO.

C. SANKARAN NAIR.

G. R. LOWNDES.

W. H. VINCENT.

T. H. HOLLAND.

R. A. MANT.

H. F. HOWARD.

LIST OF ANNEXURES.

1. Letter No. 589-D. of 7th December 1918, from the Government of India to Local Governments inviting their opinions on the report of the Indian Industrial Commission.

2. Replies from the—

(a) Officiating Chief Commissioner, Delhi, No. 757-C. and I., dated the 6th February 1919.

(b) Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 880-R., dated the 18th March 1919.

(c) Government of Bihar and Orissa, No. 136-F. T., dated the 19th March 1919.

(d) Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1415-A.-XIII, dated the 19th March 1919.

(e) Government of the Punjab, No. 8976 (C. and I.), dated the 1st April 1919, and enclosures, namely :—

(i) Memorandum on the proposed Imperial Chemical Service by Mr. H. J. Maynard, Financial Commissioner, dated the 24th January 1919.

(ii) Memorandum on the proposed Imperial Chemical Service by Messrs. Wilsdon (Agricultural Chemist), Carter Speers (Professor of Chemistry, Forman Christian College) and Rai Sahib Ruchi Ram Sahni (*ex*-Professor of Chemistry, Government College).

(f) Government of the United Provinces, No. 704, dated the 4th April 1919, and enclosures, namely :—

(i) Local Government's Resolution No. 994-XVIII, dated the 14th May 1918.

(ii) Letter from the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, dated the 26th February 1919.

(iii) Letter from the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, No. 6806, dated the 3rd March 1919.

(iv) Extract from the Proceedings of the Provincial Legislative Council, dated the 24th January 1919.

(g) Government of Bombay, No. 3726, dated the 10th April 1919.

(h) Government of Madras, No. 792, dated the 28th April 1919, and enclosure, namely :—

Letter from the Director of Industries, Madras, No. G. C.-295, dated the 20th January 1919.

(i) Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, No. 1621-Ag. (Revenue), dated the 1st May 1919.

(*j*) Government of Bengal, No. 2050-Com., dated the 3rd May 1919, with enclosure, namely :—

Statement showing the expenditure involved in connection with the proposed Department of Industries, Bengal.

(*k*) Government of Burma, No. 739-M., dated the 19th May 1919.

(*l*) Précis of foregoing replies.

3. Proceedings of a conference for the consideration of the organisation of Chemical Research in India, held at Lahore, January 8th, 1918.

4. Proceedings of a Sectional Meeting of Agricultural Chemists held at Pusa in February 1919.

5. Statement showing action taken on Commission's recommendations.

No. 589-D., dated Delhi, the 7th December 1918.

From—A. H. Ley, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry,

To—All Local Governments and the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi.

I am directed to address you on the proposals made in the Report of the Indian Industrial Commission for the establishment of an Imperial and Provincial Departments of Industries. The report covers a wide range of subjects and includes a number of incidental recommendations which, though important in themselves, can be reserved for separate consideration in due course. The basis of the main proposals, however, may be summed up in the following three general propositions:—

(1) That the improvement of Indian Industries is of vital importance to the future of the country; that it will throw on Government many new and serious responsibilities, and requires a consistent and co-ordinated effort for its achievement. These considerations appear to necessitate the creation of a special department of the Government of India to formulate and direct the new policy:

(2) That for obvious reasons the actual execution of the policy must mainly be effected by authorities under the control of Local Governments:

(3) That, in view of the past history of Indian Industrial development and of the present conditions of industrial success in other countries, no real progress can be expected without an expert study of industrial possibilities and expert advice and assistance in undertaking the solution of industrial problems, and that the necessary staff can be best obtained and most advantageously employed by the creation of organised services.

2. With these three basic propositions the Government of India are in general agreement; but the principles on which the functions of the imperial and the provincial departments should be correlated require some further discussion in the light of considerations arising out of the report on Indian Constitutional Reforms. The Government of India do not wish at the moment to commit themselves to any definite view as to the exact division of functions between the Imperial and Provincial Governments. It appears to them obvious, however, that in certain directions the Government of India will not be able to divest themselves of responsibility. Industries, for instance, the development of which is necessary in order to secure national safety; industries, again, which though not perhaps essential from the point of view of national safety, yet affect materially such wide economic interests that their development in any particular direction is a matter of more than provincial importance; possibly industries for which no form of assistance will be of real value which does not involve serious financial responsibility, or industries which can only be developed by the employment of a wide range of technical staff; these suggest themselves as matters which may have to be regarded as of imperial concern.

3. While, however, the Government of India feel that they cannot divest themselves of the grave responsibility which is entailed by the decision to accept the policy of attempting the improvement of the industries of the country on the widest possible scale, they fully recognise that the actual development of industries must in the main be carried out by local authorities. It is particularly, therefore, with regard to the proposals contained in Chapter XXI of the Report, on provincial department of Industries, that I am now to address you. It will be realised that a volume of work, which will be extensive, will, in any case, even from the beginning, have to be entrusted to Local Governments, to many of whom the problems to be dealt with will be entirely new, and the work will entail on them responsibilities which cannot be performed without the assistance of a wide range of technical advice and experience.

4. In some provinces the nucleus of a provincial department of industries already exists; in others this still remains to be created; in all alike, as it seems to the Government of India, there is great scope for fresh activities and an urgent necessity for the employment of a considerably extended staff. Without at the moment discussing the precise proposals for the organisation of a provincial department which have been made by the Commission, I am directed to draw your special attention to the recommendation that the staff employed should form part of an Indian Industrial service, which will in the main be composed of men whose training has qualified them as mechanical engineers. There appear to the Government of India to be three possible methods of recruiting the men required for the work of industrial development in the provinces:

(a) they may be casually recruited on terms special to themselves;

(b) they may form part of an organised provincial service; or

(c) they may form part of an organised all-India service.

Casual recruitment will, in the view of the Government of India, unquestionably entail unnecessary expenditure, while at the same time it will fail to afford sufficient incentive to the training of Indians in the higher forms of scientific and technical education. It is likely, moreover, to give rise to discontent on the part of officers in regular services who would in general be employed on a lower rate of pay than men recruited on terms special to themselves. These objections would be partially, but not wholly, removed, if there could be in each province a separate organised industrial service. On the other hand, it seems clear that even the most advanced province could not provide for more than a small expert cadre, which would afford inadequate scope and insufficient prospects to ensure the recruitment of the right type of men at a reasonable cost; while in any event there would have to be a nucleus of experts employed under the Central Government. The Government of India are provisionally of opinion, therefore, that the most promising line of advance will be found in the direction of creating in the beginning a well-equipped central organisation and decentralising its functions as rapidly as the progress made and the experience gained will permit.

5. The Commission's scheme for an industrial service contemplates the recruitment of its members into an all-India service, and their employment mainly under Local Governments. There would, however, be some experts, who would either be lent for particular pieces of work to Local Governments, or retained directly under the Government of India for researches in which more than one province may be simultaneously interested. The men employed under the Local Governments would ordinarily be retained by them, as is usual in the case of the Agricultural, Forests and other Imperial Services; but Local Governments would be entitled to ask the Government of India to replace men who were not found suitable for the work required of them, and the Government of India might equally find it necessary to ask occasionally for the surrender of men to meet the needs of other provinces or to fill higher posts under the Central Government. It must be remembered that in the interests of the staff no less than in that of the work itself scope must be provided for the promotion of men whose experience and qualifications render them suitable for higher responsibilities than the continued performance of mere laboratory work;—a purely provincial service may not be able to provide such opportunities without unjustifiable expense, while to withhold them will lead to discontent and waste of power. Some such system appears *primâ facie* to the Government of India to afford the form of organisation most suitable to the growing industrial requirements of the country as a whole.

6. Much the same remarks apply to the Commission's proposal to create an Imperial Chemical Service. The Government of India do not contemplate interference with the activities of Local Governments in research work, but they consider it important to provide an agency by which Local Governments can be assured that the officers engaged in research are keeping up to the required standard. They believe that a properly equipped central research organisation will be of great value in the advice and assistance which it will be able to afford to Local Governments, and that the waste which the

duplication of equipment and the overlapping of research work on some questions involve, when carried to an extent which results in the neglect of others, affords substantial reasons for the creation of an effective agency for securing a full and free exchange of information and the correlation of results.

7. An important part of the Commission's recommendations relates to an alteration in the existing system for the purchase of Government stores. The suggestion for a central purchasing department has been made before, even in the period prior to the war, while, since the war broke out, the functions of such a department have in fact been exercised in a large measure by the Indian Munitions Board. It may be urged that the existence of a central purchasing department in this country may lead to increased delays in obtaining stores from England. On the other hand, it may reasonably be anticipated that with the encouragement and development of industries in this country there will be a great reduction in purchases from England, while the advantages of central control in securing economy by amalgamating indents and purchasing in bulk—advantages which have been proved beyond question under war conditions—seem to outweigh any of the reasons which may be urged in favour of a continuance of the system existing prior to the war, by which individual officers indent on the Stores Department of the India Office for stores required from England. The Government of India believe the Commission's recommendation to establish a central organisation in India for the purchase of Government stores (a recommendation which was also made in the Report of the Public Works Department Reorganisation Committee) to be one of the most valuable of their proposals for the development of Indian industries. The Commission at the same time contemplate considerable decentralisation from the Central Stores Department to Provincial agencies, which will be a necessary part of the provincial departments of industries, and propose that the degree of decentralization should be examined by a small expert committee.

8. It will be observed that among the subsidiary activities of the Provincial Departments of Industries the Commission include the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence. In this respect their proposals seem to be generally consonant with the views of Local Governments expressed in reply to Mr. Enthoven's letter No. 5256-5264—10, dated the 29th of June 1914, on the subject of the re-organization of the Commercial Intelligence Department.

9. I am now to ask for an early expression of the views of His Excellency the Governor in Council / His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor (in Council) / of your views, on these general proposals, *viz.*:—

(*a*) whether Provincial Departments of Industries should be created, or developed, on the lines suggested by the Commission ;

(*b*) whether the responsibilities of these Departments should include—

(1) the local purchase of Government stores, subject to such degree of centralization as may be decided upon after consideration of the report of a special committee, and

(2) the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence;

(*c*) what arrangements are most suitable for utilizing the officers of the proposed Indian services, industrial and chemical, in order to combine the advantages of a common system of recruitment, and central criticism in wider questions of research, with the control which Local Governments must necessarily exercise in executive and administrative matters and to secure the fullest utilisation by the Local Governments of their own staff on local problems; and

(*d*) what generally should be the relations between the Imperial and Provincial Departments.

The Government of India trust that the views of the Local Government may be forwarded to them not later than March next.

10. If the principle of Indian industrial and chemical services is accepted questions will arise with regard to the manner in which specialists, already employed under the Government of India or under Local Governments, are to be brought into the services, as well as with regard to the staff to be recruited in the near future, the method of recruitment and the status and emoluments of individual officers. For the immediate purpose of an answer to this letter these matters need not be discussed, though, no doubt, the Local Government / you will begin without delay to take them into consideration. The immediate intention of this reference is merely to obtain the general views of the Local Government on the main principles involved. Meanwhile the Government of India intend to work out a scheme for giving such effect to the principle of an Imperial Department of Industries as can be given without an immediate alteration of the law governing their constitution. It will be the duty of this Central Department, as soon as it is formed, to consult the Local Governments on the numerous incidental proposals made by the Commission, which, however important in themselves, it is unnecessary to discuss for the immediate purpose of coming to a decision on the proposal to establish Provincial Departments of Industries. Such are the proposals in Chapter X on technical and industrial education, those in Chapter XX on industrial finance, the suggested increase of the Forest Department by the addition of forest engineers, the proposals regarding the inspection of Government mining concessions by the Geological Survey Department and the simplification of the mining rules, suggestions with regard to the acquisition of land on behalf of industrial concerns, the welfare of labour, the transfer of the preventive work of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department to the Local Governments concerned, and sundry other matters.

No. 590-D.

COPY forwarded to all Departments of the Government of India.

By order, etc.,

G. S. HARDY,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 757-C. & I., dated Delhi, the 6th February 1919.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. BARRON, C.I.E., I.C.S., Officiating Chief Commissioner, Delhi,

To—The Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

I HAVE the honour to refer to your letter No. 589-D., dated the 7th December 1918, regarding the proposals made in the report of the Indian Industrial Commission for the establishment of an Imperial and Provincial Department of Industries.

As there is no scope for the creation of a Provincial Department of Industries in Delhi which will presumably be the home of the Imperial Department, I regret that I am not in a position to offer any useful suggestions on the proposals enumerated in paragraph 9 of the letter under reply.

No. 880-R., dated Shillong, the 18th March 1919.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. A. W. BOTHAM, C.I.E., I.C.S., Second Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, Revenue Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

I AM directed to refer to the Government of India's letter No. 589-D., dated the 7th December 1918, on the subject of the proposals made in the report of the Indian Industrial Commission for the establishment of an Imperial and Provincial Department of Industries.

2. The Chief Commissioner agrees that Provincial Departments of Industries should be created on the lines suggested by the Commission. He accepts the view that the provincial Director of Industries should ultimately be an expert officer of the department, and he approves of the Commission's proposals in connection with a provincial Board.

3. As regards the purchase of Government stores, Sir Nicholas Beatson Bell is strongly in favour of purchase in India. It is already, he believes, the declared policy of the Government of India, that all stores should be purchased in India provided that they can be obtained of the requisite quality at a price not materially higher than the price at which they can be obtained from Home. He hopes that this policy will be steadily and strenuously maintained in spite of all opposition. At present, however, he is not prepared to express a definite opinion on the specific proposals of the Commission for a central purchasing organisation in India. He is inclined to advocate a more elastic system, but he reserves his final recommendation.

4. The Chief Commissioner agrees that the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence should be included amongst the responsibilities of the provincial departments. It is probable that in Assam the Director would at the outset have to depend on the existing machinery for the collection of such information, but the department would, as its activities extend, gradually acquire its own channels of information.

5. The arrangements under which officers of the proposed Indian services should be utilised by Local Governments should, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, be much the same as those now in force in the case of officers of the Imperial Agricultural and Forest services. A Local Government should borrow such officers as it requires from the Imperial service, and during their service on the provincial staff, they should be entirely under the administrative control of the Local Government.

6. The Chief Commissioner considers that the officers of the Imperial department should be advisory in their relations with the provincial departments. The provincial department should look to the Local Government for orders, though its officers might suitably correspond direct with the Imperial department on professional matters.

No. 1367-F. T., dated Patna, the 19th March 1919.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. J. D. SIFTON, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Financial Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

I AM directed to refer to your letter No. 589-D., dated the 7th December 1918, in which the Government of India intimate their intention to organize an Imperial Department of Industries as recommended by the Indian Industrial Commission and ask for an expression of the views of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council regarding the creation of a Provincial Department of Industries, its functions and relations with the Imperial Department and other connected matters.

2. Early in the history of this province the need was felt for an officer to study and develop its industries; and in Mr. McPherson's letter No. 1269-E, dated the 30th June 1915, it was proposed that such an officer should be appointed. The shortage of officers during the war and the appointment of the Industrial Commission led to the postponement of the scheme, but the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is strongly of opinion that a department of industries of the kind contemplated by the Commission is likely to be of great advantage not only to Bihar and Orissa but also to other provinces which draw from it the material of their industries. But while giving a theoretical approval to the creation of such a department, His Honour in Council wishes to make it clear that the revenues at present available for provincial expenditure are altogether inadequate for giving effect in Bihar and Orissa to the proposals of the Industrial Commission. In the present temporary financial settlement no allowance was made for such a department and the small normal expansion under that settlement is not sufficient to provide for the development of other indispensable

branches of administration. It has been calculated that the recurring cost of the superior staff alone required at the outset for a department of industries without any provision for office establishment, contingencies and travelling allowance will be between Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 1,25,000 while the detailed statement of expenditure given on page 227 of the Commission's report contemplates, for technical education alone, recurring charges of over ten lakhs in this province, exclusive of a capital outlay of nearly 36 lakhs. The statement includes the present cost of technical and industrial education, which is approximately Rs. 1,10,000. It is presumed that the School of Mines and the Metallurgical Research Institute will be established and maintained by the Imperial Government in the same way as the Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa. But it is clear that even without these institutions the Commission's proposals involve heavy and continuous additional expenditure which cannot be met from provincial revenues on their present basis. And it is also to be remarked that from the point of view of provincial finance the outlay would be unremunerative. The prosperity, which would ensue from industrial development, would not be reflected to any great extent in the revenues which it is proposed to assign to the provincial Governments, such as registration, excise and court-fees, though it would lead to large increases in the customs, income-tax and railway receipts, all of which will go to swell imperial and not provincial resources. The only direct profit, which the Bihar and Orissa finances will reap from industrial advance will take the form of small local taxes which must be spent on the specific objects for which they are collected. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council, therefore, does not see any practical scope for a progressive Industrial Department unless liberal allowance for such expenditure is made in the coming financial settlement for the province.

Paragraph	359	Jamalpur School of Engineering	2,75*
"	361	School of Mines	5,56
"	361	Evening Mining Classes	1,51
"	371	Technological Institute, Patna	6,00
"	372	Training of Mechanical Engineers	4,00
"	371	Metallurgical Institute at Sakchi	16,00
		Total	35,82

* Partly defrayed by East Indian Railway.

3. Apart from the question of finance on which the whole scheme depends, the Local Government agree generally to the proposals in your letter. For the time being it may be necessary to appoint a Director of Industries from the Indian Civil Service, as suggested in paragraph 311 of the report, but this officer and other officers of the superior staff would eventually be replaced by members of an Imperial Industrial Service or be absorbed in it. The balance of advantage seems also to be in favour of an Imperial Chemical Service. Appointments such as circle officers should be made by the Local Government and the posts so created formed in time into a provincial service.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council does not approve of the proposal that the Director should also be a Secretary to Government. The Director will be a touring officer and head of a department and it is necessary that he should be free to move about the province; and, although like other heads of departments he should have free access to Government, it is desirable that his administrative proposals should be subjected to independent criticism in the Secretariat, nor is it apparent why the proposals of the Director of Industries should require such examination less than those of other heads of Departments such as the Inspector-Generals of Police, Prisons, or Hospitals. When the Director of Industries ceases to be a Civilian officer and is chosen, as he presumably will be, from the ranks of outside business men such examination will become particularly desirable.

5. Imperial Service officers should be lent to the provinces on conditions similar to those obtaining in the Agricultural and Forest Departments; that is, the Local Government through the Director should have complete control over them but the Director and, with his cognizance, his subordinates should be encouraged to maintain relations with the heads of their services and the research institutes with a view only to obtaining technical assistance and advice.

6. The collection of commercial and industrial intelligence will necessarily be undertaken by the Director and on all questions of fact, as opposed to those

of policy and administration, he should be allowed to communicate with the officers of the Imperial departments direct. This will not only enable the Imperial department to keep in touch with what is going on in the provinces but be of great assistance to the provincial Director himself.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council approves in principle the creation of a central purchasing agency, provided that the Local Government has power to purchase direct all articles that may be obtained in India. In practice the provincial Director would usually avail himself of the advice of the Imperial expert and, where economy could be effected, would readily place his orders in the hands of the Controller of Stores, especially when articles had to be procured from distant parts of India. But complete freedom for the provinces to buy direct is essential, partly in order that local manufacturers may be encouraged, where desirable, partly that time may be saved in cases of urgency and partly that the Imperial department may itself reap the benefit of constant competition from without. On the other hand, there seems to be no objection to all ordinary, as opposed to emergent, indents on the Director General of Stores at the India Office passing through the hands of the Controller in this country. The Local Government have, however, not yet been able to collect full information on the purchase of stores by its departments and would prefer that these views should be regarded as provisional, pending the appointment of the committee suggested by the Commission.

No. 1415-A—XIII of 1918, dated Nagpur, the 19th March 1919.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. J. F. DYER, I.C.S., Third Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, Commerce and Industry Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department.

I AM directed to reply to the Government of India's letter No. 589-D., dated the 7th December 1918, in the Department of Commerce and Industry, in which the opinion of this Administration is invited on certain general proposals arising from the report of the Indian Industrial Commission. These proposals are specified in paragraph 9 of the letter, and in paragraph 10 it is stated that the Government of India merely wish the Chief Commissioner to submit his general views upon the main principles involved.

2. The first proposal is that a Provincial Department of Industries should be created or developed on the lines suggested by the Commission. To this proposal Sir Benjamin Robertson gives his full support based, as it is, upon practical experience gained since the appointment of a Director of Industries for the Central Provinces in 1911, from the working of a small nucleus organisation which now consists of a Director advised by a Board of Industries and assisted by a small staff of experts. The functions of this Department have included the control of factory and boiler inspection, the improvement of cottage industries, industrial education in schools of handicrafts, and the furnishing of advice to Government on commercial and industrial matters. These functions had been extended by the temporary necessities of war time, and a whole-time officer had for some time been employed as Director of Industries and Controller of Munitions. The Chief Commissioner, subject to what is said in the next paragraph as to filling the appointment in the immediate future, will ask that this whole-time post should be made permanent; and he will also propose the creation of a post of Deputy Director of Industries. This initial machinery is, in his opinion, necessary to work out the future detailed organisation of the department after an examination of the economic possibilities of the Province.

3. Sir Benjamin Robertson considers that to begin with it will be preferable to appoint as Director of Industries an officer of the Commission, who would carry through the work of organisation and give the necessary training in mastering administrative procedure and in acquiring local knowledge to the technically qualified officer whom it is hoped to secure as Deputy Director. This latter officer should be a man of the educational and other qualifications which will, in due time, fit him for the post of Director. At the present time, on account of the number of officers to whom leave must be given, it will not be possible to

get an officer of the Commission as whole-time Director, and the Chief Commissioner therefore has appointed Mr. Crosthwaite, Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, to be Director in addition to his other duties. For the next two months, however, Mr. Crosthwaite will be on special duty to make himself acquainted with the problems that are likely to arise.

4. When the changes now contemplated in the constitutional structure of the Imperial and Provincial Governments have been introduced, the Chief Commissioner will consider how best to co-ordinate the activities of the Department of Industries with those of the Departments of Forests, Irrigation, Agriculture and Co-operative Societies.

5. The Government of India enquire whether the responsibilities of the Imperial and Provincial Departments should include:—

(1) the local purchase of Government stores, subject to such degree of centralisation as may be decided upon after consideration of the report of a special committee, and

(2) the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence.

Subject to such conclusions as he may arrive at after considering the report of the proposed special committee, Sir Benjamin Robertson is disposed to favour the proposals made by the Commission with regard to the purchase of stores. He considers, however, that every opportunity should be taken to encourage the local production of manufactured articles by means of local purchase. It would, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, be an advantage to place the Director of Industries, by virtue of his responsibility for the purchase of stores, in a position which would carry weight with local manufacturers. He thinks also that the proposals of the Commission will, if properly worked, reduce the long delays which occur under the present system of supply.

6. As regards the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence, Sir Benjamin Robertson approves of a system which assigns to the Director of Industries the responsibility for collection and commenting on statistics of rail-borne traffic, and which leaves him free to receive and utilise statistics collected and commented on by the heads of the other administrative departments. The Chief Commissioner would emphasise the desirability of retaining a close connection between commerce and industry and he accepts, generally, the proposals made by the Commission.

7. Next, as regards the questions raised in paragraph 9 (*c*) of the letter under reply, I am to say that, with the example of the Geological Survey in view, there can be no doubt of the advantages of a common system of recruitment, while the prestige of an Indian Service is a very valuable factor in building up a scientific and expert staff. Sir Benjamin Robertson is convinced that without such a staff the new policy formulated by the Commission cannot be successful; he has himself experienced some of the difficulties to which the Commission allude in paragraph 120 of their report as inseparable from the existing arrangements. At the same time he favours the adoption of a system by which the experts allotted to Local Governments should ordinarily and normally remain so attached during their service, in the same way as the officers of the Agricultural Service are at present attached. The Chief Commissioner considers, moreover, that the appointment of officers belonging to the Imperial Services to posts within the Provincial Industrial Department, as well as the promotion of such officers while thus employed, should be matters entirely within the Local Government's own control. Nor would he allow any position to arise under which the seniority of an officer in one Province might be supposed to give him some sort of claim to appointment to a higher administrative post in another province; otherwise he generally accepts the suggestions contained in paragraph 5 of the letter under reply. It is also in the Chief Commissioner's opinion desirable (*i*) that a Local Government should be allowed to recruit men on special conditions, not necessarily with a view to their ultimate absorption in the Imperial Services but on the understanding that they might, subject to the agreement of the Government of India, be so absorbed; and (*ii*) that it should be open to a Local Government to initiate any fresh lines of research that it may consider necessary, though in this connection Sir Benjamin Robertson quite agrees that the

advice of the chief scientific officers of the Imperial Government should be obtained on such proposals. He is convinced of the general soundness of the idea of scientific services on the lines proposed by the Commission, and he has not thought it desirable to consult the local officers who would be affected by the proposals, as the opinions of two or three isolated officers are not likely to be representative. He understands, moreover, that the question has been discussed by scientists at Lahore, Bombay and Pusa during the last fourteen months, and that the Government of India are in possession of the results of those discussions.

8. As regards the relations between the Imperial and Provincial Departments, I am to say that the Chief Commissioner recognises that a general responsibility attaches to the Government of India in respect of the new policy. He thinks, however, that this responsibility should be fulfilled by the provision of advice, and that it should not extend to interference in matters of executive detail within a province, save in exceptional circumstances where it is necessary to safeguard extra-provincial interests from serious loss. Sir Benjamin Robertson would welcome the fullest assistance from the Imperial Department and its officers by way of advice and personal discussion; indeed, without such assistance and advice he is unable to see how the Provincial Department of Industries can properly exercise its functions. But, on the other hand, if schemes framed by Local Governments, within their general competence, have to be submitted in all cases to the Government of India to ensure that they do not offend against certain principles, he fears that delay and friction will result and will impede work very seriously.

No. 8976 (C. & I.), dated Lahore, the 1st April 1919.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. O. F. LUMSDEN, I.C.S., Financial Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Department of Commerce and Industry,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

I AM directed to invite a reference to Mr. Ley's letter No. 589-D., dated the 7th December 1918, asking for the views of this Government on certain general proposals made in the report of the Indian Industries Commission. In order that the subject might receive the most careful attention a representative committee consisting both of officials and non-officials was assembled to discuss the proposals; while the Lieutenant-Governor has also enjoyed the advantage of an informal discussion with Mr. Low who was deputed by the Government of India to explain to Local Governments the Commission's recommendations.

2. In connection with the first general proposition laid down by the Government of India in paragraph 9 (a) of their letter the primary suggestion that there should be a provincial department of industries is one which has already been referred to the Government of India by this Government and its utility is so apparent that further comment is unnecessary. The place which this department will take in the general scheme of Government cannot of course be properly determined until any constitutional changes consequent on the joint report of the Secretary of State and His Excellency the Viceroy have been finally settled, but His Honour is confident that there are few measures so likely to receive the support of all classes as one which aims at the general improvement of industry in India.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to accept generally the Industries Commission's definition of the functions of the new provincial department as laid down in paragraph 306 of the Report and would also offer one or two suggestions. The Indian members of the committee referred to above were impressed by the fact that the catalogue of the department's duties did not comprise any which would bring the department directly into touch with banking and joint stock company organization. They urged that the recent history of such institutions in the Punjab pointed to the desirability of close contact and sympathetic and helpful control. It is understood that the Commission hope to establish contact between the department and the various business organizations through the Board of Industries which would include a

number of non-officials, merchants and manufacturers. It is open to question, however, whether by this method the Department of Industry could have access to the detailed information regarding banks and joint stock companies which would be necessary if real assistance is to be afforded. In the Punjab the duties of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies do not occupy the whole time of one officer and they are at present performed by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies. Owing to the steady growth of co-operation the Registrar has but little time to devote to company work though this may yearly be expected to become more important. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the suggestion made on a previous occasion in Punjab Government letter No. 1272-S. (C. & I.), dated the 28th August 1916, that in the Punjab at any rate the definition of the duties of the Industries Department should include those now performed by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies is deserving of serious consideration.

4. In connection with paragraph 306-C., the Lieutenant-Governor would enter a *caveat* on behalf of general education which would be in danger of complete exclusion under any system of technical and industrial education superintended solely by the Industries Department. There is no doubt that the Commission realised the supreme importance of general education as for instance in paragraph 142 of the Report. But while maintaining the ultimate responsibility of the Industries Department for administration His Honour would give more specific effect to the recommendation of the Commission made in paragraph 173 of the Report and would safeguard the interests of general education both by prescribing some definite procedure whereby the Education Department could make itself heard in the management of technical and industrial schools and by enjoining a dual responsibility for inspection. In the Punjab the case could be met by the continuance as a governing authority for Technical and Industrial Schools of the body of officials and non-officials which at present exists in the form of an Advisory Committee for Industrial and Technical Education.

5. With regard to the organization and the interior economy of the new department His Honour finds himself in substantial agreement with the recommendations of the Industries Commission except in one or two particulars which will be subsequently discussed. Sir Michael O'Dwyer after appointing a Director and a Board constituted as recommended by the Commission on the model of the United Provinces would entertain the establishment discussed in paragraphs 310—319 of the Report as circumstances from time to time render additions necessary.

6. Certain differences of opinion have been found to exist both in regard to the relations of the Director with the Local Government and the composition of the Board of Industries. With these questions has been discussed another proposal originally mooted by the Public Services Commission (paragraph 4 of annexure I) for the appointment of a special officer—whether an additional member of the Board of Revenue or an additional Financial Commissioner or a Divisional Commissioner—to undertake control of the various development departments. Many objections have been urged against the recommendation that the Director of Industries should be a Secretary to the Local Government. The benefits of independent criticism which follow from the introduction of a third mind must be set against any disadvantages which may arise from diminished expedition in the disposal of work; and under the new constitutional scheme where possibly a minister or councillor without commercial knowledge will be placed in charge of Industries the direct submission of schemes by a Director of perhaps limited general administrative experience might lead to serious consequences. Again the proposals for the composition of the Board of Industries make somewhat inadequate provision for the co-ordination of other departments, *e.g.*, veterinary, agriculture, fisheries, co-operation and forests, though such co-ordination would appear to be essential. The Lieutenant-Governor feels that there is a strong *primâ facie* case for the appointment of a Development Commissioner who would act as Secretary to Government and who would be able to bring together, in a way not open to a minister or a member, the various departments specified above. The nomination of this officer as Chairman of the Board of Industries would obviate the

necessity of appointing heads of departments as permanent members of the Board or of co-opting them for special purposes.

7. In this connection His Honour would bring to the notice of the Government of India the fact that the non-official members of the committee consulted did not view with suspicion the appointment of officials as permanent members of the Board but on the contrary considered that where the coordination of working was not secured by the appointment of a Development Commissioner the selection of heads of departments for this purpose was absolutely necessary. His Honour would demur to the suggestion that the Board of Industries should control or even advise on the appointment and promotion of the staff as he fears that such an arrangement would introduce an undesirable element into its deliberations. He approves, however, of the delegation of considerable financial powers to the Board so as to give reality to its working and would cite the case of the Sanitary Board which *mutatis mutandis* might suitably be taken as a model for the new creation so far as functions and powers are concerned.

8. It has been accepted without question that the appointment of a Director with the qualifications recommended in paragraph 311 of the Report is an ideal policy, but it is felt that it is very unlikely that any of the existing services could supply an official with these requirements. His Honour believes that it will be a matter of great difficulty to find first class or even second class business men or industrialists willing to accept the appointment on the pay proposed so that it will probably be necessary, at first at any rate, to have recourse to one of the existing services for a Director.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the proposals in paragraph 9 (*b*) of the letter under reply are quite unexceptionable and indeed would question whether the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence can be successfully carried out except by the newly constituted Department of Industries.

10. The proposals to form Indian Services Industrial and Chemical have been subjected to severe criticism. In the case of the former it has been urged that while the higher service will be useful it will not command engineers of sufficient talent to make recourse to independent consulting engineers unnecessary. His Honour cannot, however, accept this as a serious argument against the constitution of such a service since it is obvious that the personnel which the Commission desire to recruit will be possessed of general qualifications enabling them to dispose of the great majority of the problems placed before them, which will ordinarily not require any specialised knowledge. Somewhat more weighty is the argument that the foundation of a service of experts will tend to discourage the activities of the private consulting expert. But although this reason may have weight 20 years hence it has little force to-day. The opposition to the formation of an Imperial Chemical Service is much more serious and to secure a complete presentation of the case copies of two notes, one by Mr. Maynard, Financial Commissioner, and the other by Messrs. Wilsdon (Agricultural Chemist), Carter Speers (Professor of Chemistry, Forman Christian College) and Rai Sahib Ruchi Ram Sahni (ex-Professor of Chemistry, Government College) are forwarded for the information of the Government of India. His Honour is not inclined wholly to accept the position taken up by these gentlemen as he considers that there is a distinct tendency to view the subject too much from the purely educationalist standpoint. He understands that the periods of deputation to the various Provinces will not be so short as is apparently imagined while too much stress has been laid on the argument that members of the Imperial Service will look for promotion outside the Province to which they are attached. He is not aware that these disadvantages have been experienced in the case of other "India" Services and he finds it difficult to believe that the fact that the research worker will not have a personal share in the fruits of his work will operate to bring about inefficiency in the case of the Chemical Service to a greater extent than it does in the case of other Services. It seems to him that in their opposition to the bureaucratisation of research the chemists claim for their peculiar qualifications a somewhat anomalous position similar to one which might be put forward on behalf of poets or artists, and that this is rather a

commentary on the paucity of qualified chemists than a serious argument against the Chemical Service. His Honour would agree, however, that there will be a grave danger of failure if selection for this new service is confined to the young and inexperienced chemist, from whose equipment industrial experience and business instinct is likely to be lacking. Further he believes that while research into larger industrial questions will be better conducted at a large institute such as the Tata Science Institute at Bangalore all the smaller problems involving less elaborate machinery may more advantageously be investigated in the province concerned, and to this extent he would support Mr. Maynard's proposal to institute a really strong school of Chemistry both for research and for teaching in connection with the local University. On the whole, however, it would appear that the system contemplated by the Industries Commission and favoured by the Government of India whereby the Local Government obtains for its Industries Department the services of experts recruited for Imperial Services is sound. Experts for special purposes might occasionally have to be casually recruited as circumstances dictated.

11. As has been already mentioned His Honour finds it difficult at this stage to reach a conclusion regarding the relations between Imperial and Provincial Departments. *Primâ facie* it would appear that while in matters of general administration the control of the Local Government should be paramount the Imperial Department of Industries should exercise a very close supervision in all technical matters where expert knowledge is necessary.

Proposed Imperial Chemical Service.

1. The objects which the Industries Commission has in view are these—

(1) The creation of a central reservoir of specialists which no Local Government could afford to entertain or fully employ.

(2) An authority which will advise on the organisation of research, so that it may cover the whole field and prevent overlapping and omissions.

(3) An authority which can criticise and check the work done by the researcher in Chemistry. Incidental to this object is the establishment of a journal to which all papers on such work must be submitted, and in which they will be published if the authority thinks desirable.

(4) An atmosphere of science for the Chemist, with a complete library of research.

(5) Means of applying a commercial test to the results of research (page 80).

(6) To make the teaching and research staffs interchangeable, so that teachers may direct their teaching to the forwarding of practical needs.

(7) Better pay and prospects for the Chemist.

2. The fourth of these objects could only be attained completely if the majority of the Chemical Service were located together for long periods at some central institute, an arrangement hardly to be reconciled with the needs of Local Governments. It can be attained partially by measures falling a long way short of the creation of an Imperial Chemical Service including all chemists in Government service, and lending chemists for 5-year periods to Local Governments.

3. The fifth of the objects does not appear to be connected in any way with the organisation of the Chemical Service as an Imperial Service or otherwise. It seems to postulate something other than purely scientific knowledge: the sort of business aptitude which a chemist might or might not have and would be as likely to have under one form of organisation as another. In practice I should have supposed that it would be supplied by the prospector who is engaged in investigating the prospect of a business, getting his scientific facts from the chemist, and supplying the business facts (*e.g.*, as to the availability in commercial quantities of the material concerned) from statistics, or from inspections of his own, or from his business sense.

4. The first, second, and third of the objects would be met by creating an office somewhat similar to that of the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, at some particularly favourable centre, with a body of very special experts about him, a Reference Library and suitable laboratories, and an editing staff for an Indian Chemical Journal. This would be the gathering place for regular Chemists Conferences and (if it were at a fairly cool place such as Dehra Dun) a place at which teaching Chemists might be encouraged to spend vacations. It is not necessary for these purposes that the chemists should form a single service from which short term loans of particular officers would be made to Local Governments and Departments. The Adviser will point out gaps and overlapping in local research work.

5. The sixth object is a most desirable one: but, in so far as it is unattainable with a service under other than central control, it can be met by the Adviser in chemistry detaching from time to time members of his own special expert staff for teaching work with the assent of the Local Government concerned.

6. In regard to the seventh object, prospects are doubtless at their best when interchangeability is at its maximum. But it seems plain that a very great improvement in pay and prospects, and an opening up of the blind alley of which the Commission complains are possible without the complete imperialisations of the Chemical Service. For instance a liberal time-scale would do much.

7. A dominating factor of the situation is this: that under the impending decentralisation of the reformed Provinces we shall have different Provinces, proceeding with different objects, at different rates of speed and with different scales of expenditure, and demanding a maximum of freedom to determine their own lines of development. This appears incompatible with the supply for short terms of superior scientific officers on loan from a central reservoir: though certain very special experts must be obtained from such a reservoir if they are not obtained direct from abroad. Under a constitution reformed as the Indian constitution seems likely to be reformed, a central Adviser or Chief Chemist cannot hold a position more authoritative than that which is sketched for him in paragraph 4 of this note.

8. Whatever other measures may be taken, the chemical staffs and chemical equipments of the Universities must be very greatly strengthened, in order to provide the teaching required under a system which contemplates recruiting the Chemical Services from young Indian graduates. I give a brief indication of the steps which have been under consideration in the Punjab University, before the question received additional prominence from the Report of the Industries Commission. It was proposed to establish a School of Chemistry, and—if the Colleges would agree to the measure—to pool resources, the assigning one particular branch of chemistry to one particular College and one particular Laboratory. The idea was that the Medical College would undertake Physiological Chemistry, its natural sphere: that the Government College would undertake Organic Chemistry: that the Forman Christian College (which has just established an Industrial Chemistry side in its new laboratory) would deal with Inorganic and Technical Chemistry: while Physical Chemistry would be undertaken by a new University Professor to be engaged for the purpose and to work in a new University Laboratory to be built when funds could be arranged. This is not a matured scheme: but shows the lines on which plans were likely to be worked out, and the sort of help (*viz.*, the cost of a University Professor and a very substantial contribution towards a University Laboratory) for which Government was likely to be asked.

9. In order to combine effectively research with teaching and to use staff and equipment in the manner most economical and most advantageous for both, a very considerable proportion of the Chemical staff ought to have its headquarters at the places where the Universities have theirs. This is clearer in the instance of the Punjab University than elsewhere: because, here, the location of a number of Colleges and a substantial proportion of the Science students within the limits of what is virtually a University quarter, make it easy to concentrate the laboratories and the teaching of Chemistry at Lahore. But the same object could be attained, though less easily, in other Universities also, by establishing the University Department of Chemistry in a particular centre,

and leaving it to attract by its superior advantages the students of Chemistry to that centre from outlying Colleges. By means of underground chambers kept at a suitable temperature (such as that now contemplated at Lyallpur) some climatic difficulties can, it is understood, be neutralised.

10. A School of Chemistry, forming part of the University, and combining research with teaching, would enjoy some of that liberty of research which Messrs. Wilsdon and Speers postulate: at the same time that Government, the supplier of the major portion of the funds, would have a powerful voice in determining the direction of the work. With a staff substantially strengthened, we might even attain to something of that atmosphere of scientific interest which the Commission postulates, at the same time that we should escape from that isolation from other interests which is the bane of such an institution as Pusa.

11. What I would urge therefore is that Government should begin by helping the Punjab University to establish a really strong School of Chemistry both for research and for teaching with a special, but not an exclusive, attention to Technical and Industrial Chemistry: and that the formations of direction contemplated in the Commission's report be discharged by Chemists to be employed in that School subject to reservation of the Local Government's power to enforce certain conditions of its grants and to the exercise of advisory powers on the lines of paragraph 4 of this note by a central Adviser. From the students of this School will come the young Indians who are postulated for a Chemical Service, but it should be one for employment in the Punjab not for all India.

12. There is nothing unprecedented in the proposal that problems of research, and particularly of industrial research, should be handed over to the Chemical Staffs of Universities for investigation. It is a common practice of business firms in the United States of America. The only danger that suggests itself to me is that the School of Chemistry might find itself snowed under, by reason of the absence of any authority competent to determine when it had as much as it could reasonably undertake. This is one of the matters on which the central Adviser would have a part to play.

13. Under these proposals there will be no Chemical Service (though there will be a Central Chemical Adviser with the Government of India, and a strong School of Chemistry in the University) until the output of competent young graduates from the University School of Chemistry is sufficient to supply personnel for one: and continued control and guidance of the new recruits by the Chemists of the School of Chemistry for a considerable time is evidently postulated. It is even unnecessary to determine at this stage whether there should at any time be such a service. The course of development might show that it would be better to leave a profession of consulting chemists to grow up while providing for immediate needs by extending the School of Chemistry and establishing scholarships in it for post-graduates. One of the advantages of the plan suggested is that it is an extension and improvement of something already existing and already growing: it commits Government to nothing more serious than an increased liberality for a particular purpose towards an existing Institution, and enables us to wait and see.

H. J. MAYNARD,

The 24th January 1919. *Financial Commissioner.*

Memorandum on the recommendations of the Indian Industrial Commission for the institution of an Imperial Chemical Service.

The proposals of the Commission may be summarised as follows :—

All officers to be recruited to fill chemical posts, and presumably, all officers employed in such capacities at present, are to be placed in one service. Similar procedure is adumbrated for other scientific occupations. The Director of the Service will second officers for employment in Technical or Educational posts under Local Governments for terms of about five years. Recommendations 1, 2 and

Paragraph 121 of Commission's Report.

3 of paragraph 126, page 86, describe the relationship which would exist between an officer seconded for service under a Local Government and the head of his scientific service. Direction and inspection of research work would be continued by the head of the service and through him it would be compulsory to publish all results in the organ of the service. The rest of the scheme in so far as it is concerned with the organisation of Imperial Science Institutes, does not concern us directly, the great majority of officers will necessarily be working in technical or educational capacities under the Local Governments, and it is with respect to them that the scheme must be judged. The provision of Central Science Institutes may be effected without the imposition of an Imperial Service on the whole of India, from which the staff required will be drawn.

Arguments in favour of the scheme are advanced on the scores of administrative efficiency, the co-ordination of scientific effort, and, curiously enough, of educational advantage. In criticising the scheme, we have to bear in mind the requirements of the country—(1) for immediate development, and (2) ultimate progress. On the score of administrative efficiency (paragraph 120, *a, b, c*) it is emphasized that it has so far been impossible for Local Governments to maintain a sufficient staff and equipment in order to provide a specialist for the solution of every occurring problem; rather, the tendency has been to exalt one or two unfortunate and overworked individuals to the position of Scientific oracles with consequent unsatisfactory results. It is admitted that it will frequently prove convenient, if Local Governments can requisition the services of the very special specialist whose usual habitat may be some central or special research institute; but this is very far from being a sufficient argument for making Local Governments dependent for *all* their scientific officers on an Imperial organisation. Moreover, the argument on the score of the financial inability of Local Governments to support the requisite scientific organisation, is largely discounted in view of the recommendations for provincial financial autonomy contained in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. The awakening of local interest in the potentialities of the application of scientific endeavour, together with the sense of responsibility going with the power of the purse, may be expected to effect more in the cause of local progress than the less partisan considerations of an Imperial Department.

The argument contained in (*f*), page 82, is undoubtedly pertinent if the scientific requirements of Local Governments are to be satisfied by the recruitment of the "young and inexperienced"; and would equally be necessary with recruits obtained "at as early an age as possible, preferably not exceeding 25 years" as recommended for the Imperial Chemical Service. If, however, as the Commission admits, recruitment for some time after the war will have to be of a special and therefore necessarily *ad hoc* nature, the likelihood of failures due to unsatisfactory development of a youthful officer is more remote. Moreover, the argument has reference mainly to the recruitment of the European Officer, since, with recruitment in India, it will be possible to institute such a system of apprenticeship or probation, that there will be ample information available as to the suitability of a candidate for recruitment. The Imperial sink proposed, is, moreover, only a remedy for unsatisfactory scientific development; the difficulty of dispensing with the services of an officer whose development is unsatisfactory for other reasons, is common to all Government service.

The disadvantages which, in our opinion, are likely to result from the Imperial nature of the organisation proposed for the chemists of India, are the following :—

(1) The tendency will be for Imperial officers whose average period of deputation will be only five years, to have their interests not sufficiently identified with local needs. The man, for instance, who regards the subject of leather tanning dispassionately as an all-India problem, is not likely to do much for a province as a man who knows that his success or failure is bound up in his efforts in the locality in which he is stationed.

(2) The man with his eyes on chances of promotion through the length and breadth of India, will not be likely to give the most patient research on problem of local interests.

(3) The *esprit de corps* which it is claimed* will arise in the proposed Chemical Service is likely to be an evil rather than a blessing. There is likely to be less harmonious co-operation among seconded members of various scientific services deputed, for instance, to an Agricultural Station, each with his own *esprit de corps* and his eye on promotion in his own service, than among officers recruited more directly for the institution in which they work. What is wanted, and what is unfortunately more difficult to encourage, is the *esprit de corps* of the local research or teaching community, all of which should work with a common ideal.

Our conclusions are, therefore, that as regards the administrative aspects of the proposed Chemical Service, immediate needs cannot be secured under service conditions, and that special recruiting should be resorted to: as regards future needs, when the supply of suitable Indians will be more ample, the springing up of a class of professional consultants and the expansion of the research activities of the Universities and other teaching institutions may altogether obviate the necessity of a Chemical Service.

We may consider the effect of the proposals on the science in its applied and pure aspects. The *rôle* of a chemist in relation to industry may take the form of a routine control of the processes involved, in which case it is an obvious necessity that the chemist should be on the staff of the factory: it may merely concern the provision of pre-existing knowledge to the industrialist: or it may involve a research proper into new processes. In our opinion it is only in the second, purely consultative capacity, that a Government official could be successfully employed. It is obviously beyond the scope of Government to provide works for chemists. As regards research in any applied science where processes are patentable, a scheme by which a discovery by a Government official is regarded as the property of Government, and this, as the Commission points out, is the only workable arrangement, cannot but be unsatisfactory, firstly on account of lack of trust on the part of the employer, and secondly since the research worker would have no personal share in the fruits of his work. As far as our knowledge goes, an agreement for mutual partnership in the results of a patentable or secret process always exists between a research worker and the firm which employes him. In any case a regulation deterring a discoverer from patenting or withholding essential information regarding a process he may discover, is easily evaded.

As regards pure science the recommendations of the Commission appear to us to tend in a dangerous manner to restrict the latitude which should be allowed to the worker. The result of the war in opening the eyes of the administrator to the benefits to be derived from the encouragement of scientific work may lead to disaster unless some percentage of the workers are spared from the efforts of the co-ordinator. We are of opinion that all scientific work, other than applied, where co-ordination of effort is obviously desirable, and in fact, as in the case of Agriculture, at present exercised, should be completely free. The worker should be free to publish in whatever journal he prefers, since he is frequently the best judge of the most suitable place for attracting the greatest attention and consequent criticism to his results. Even the danger of overlapping may be very greatly exaggerated. Experience has shown that the antagonism of two workers or two schools of thought has been of the utmost benefit to the progress of the science in the fields where both were researching.

The proposals, in so far as they tend to the bureaucratization of research, and a possible over-emphasis of the industrial aspects of Science, will emasculate all individual effort.

The organization of science should be on an essentially democratic basis. An organ of publication should be controlled by elected representatives of an All-India Society, together with officials, and subsidized by Government. Adequate scrutinization of papers submitted for publication would be secured by the selection by the Editorial Committee of suitable referees. It is obviously impossible for one Chief Chemist, no matter how distinguished, to be able to direct, or report in an illuminating manner on all the varied work which would be submitted through him, if the Commission's proposals are carried into effect.

By far the most serious results may be anticipated on the scientific education of the country. It is gravely suggested that education would benefit from the seconding, for a rest cure of five years' duration, of jaded industrialists, who would thus be enabled to renew "in a well proportioned way their general knowledge of their special professional subjects". The aim of the educationalist should be to provide in all our Universities healthy schools of instruction and a real atmosphere of research. This will not be secured by a succession of seconded officers. A permanent policy must be maintained at each University: frequent changes in the instructional staff of a teaching institution all tend to lack of efficiency. The conditions of employment of Professors at the Universities, or lecturers in the Provincial Colleges should be such that a man might look forward with satisfaction to the prospect of finishing the greater part of his life's work in the same surroundings.

The educational policy which will be pursued by Government, as is recognised by the Commission, will have greater effect in determining the future of the industries of the country than any other factor. The educational officer is regarded rather as a by-product of the Chemical Service, of which, however, if the employment of Indians is to become a reality, he must be the father and mother. By immediately strengthening and supplementing the educational institutions of the country, material will be provided at a rate adequate to keep pace with the industrial expansion of the country; the pioneer staff cannot be recruited under ordinary service conditions: for the material turned out a special service will not be necessary.

B. H. WILSDON,
Agricultural Chemist.

P. CARTER SPEERS,
Professor of Chemistry, Forman Christian College.

RUCHI RAM, SAHNI,
ex-Professor of Chemistry, Government College.

(*P.S.*—In my opinion a few distinguished graduates in Chemistry should be selected in India and sent to England or elsewhere for further study and research in particular lines of work. Recruitment for the Provincial Chemical Service should be made mainly from among these men.)

(Sd.) RUCHI RAM, SAHNI,
ex-Professor of Chemistry, Government College.

No. 704, dated Allahabad, the 4th April 1919.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. A. C. CHATTERJEE, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Industries Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

I AM directed to reply to your letter No. 589-D., dated the 7th December 1918, asking for the opinion of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the general proposals made in the report of the Indian Industrial Commission. I am to embody below the conclusions that Sir Harcourt Butler has arrived at on the specific questions set forth in paragraph 9 of your letter.

2. With regard to the question whether provincial departments of Industries should be created or developed on the lines suggested by the Commission, I am to state that a department of Industries has now existed in this province for nearly ten years. The Industrial Commission has given in paragraph 306, page 189 of their Report, a sketch of the duties which a provincial department of Industries should perform. Of the various heads therein indicated practically all are already included within the duties of

the provincial department of Industries in this province with the exception of:—

(1) the collection and distribution of commercial and industrial intelligence which is at present largely performed by the Government of India's own agency;

(2) the work of passing Government indents and of purchasing and inspecting certain classes of Government stores.

This has to a certain extent been done by the Director of Industries during the period of the war as a part of his functions as Controller of Clothing and Controller of Munitions.

(3) the control of staff employed for the local administration of the Electricity Act.

This duty is at present performed by the Chief Engineer to Government in the Buildings and Roads Branch.

(4) the furnishing of advice to Government with regard to the Mines Act.

The Director of Industries has not so far been concerned very much with the administration of the Mines Act, inasmuch as owing to the absence of any large mineral deposits in this province the work has not been sufficiently important or specialised and the Act is at present administered through the Revenue authorities.

I am further to state that a Board of Industries was also constituted in this province about five years ago and was reorganised a year ago. A copy of the resolution, dated 14th May 1918, giving the constitution and duties of the Board, is enclosed herewith for the information of the Government of India. It will be found that the composition and strength of the Board as well as its powers are to a large extent identical with the recommendations made by the Industrial Commission.

But Sir Harcourt Butler is impressed with the necessity for progress and development and he thinks that the recommendations of the Commission on this point are generally helpful and sound. He is already considering how to expand the department.

3. In this connection, I am to state that His Honour is not disposed to agree at present with the suggestion made by the Commission that the provincial department of Industries should have control of the work that is now performed by the Agricultural Engineer. The agricultural engineering branch is the most popular and at present one of the most useful of the various activities of the Agricultural department. Sir Harcourt Butler would perfer to leave things as they are until further experience has been accumulated. It is largely a question of men. If there was a Mr. Chatterton in this province, His Honour would gladly follow the policy adopted by the Madras Government.

4. His Honour is of the opinion that it is not desirable to give the Director of Industries the position of a Secretary to the Local Government for commercial and industrial subjects. He is convinced that he should have direct access to Government. But the duties of a Secretary must interfere with the tours of the Director of Industries and it is important that the Director should be a touring officer with a first-hand knowledge of the industrial and commercial needs and conditions of the province. The whole question has been discussed many times in connection with the position of the Director of Public Instruction. Sir Harcourt Butler's experience leads him to think that the head of the department's first duty should be to press the claims of his department and that the Secretary to Government should be the mouthpiece of Government in Council.

5. The Government of India ask whether the responsibilities of the provincial department of Industries include the local purchase of Government stores subject to such degree of centralization as may be decided upon after consideration of the report of a special committee. Sir Harcourt Butler is in complete sympathy with the object aimed at, *viz.*, a reduction in purchases from England and the encouragement of Indian industries. So far as purchases from England are concerned His Honour is willing to accept the suggestions

made in the Industrial Commission's Report, *viz.*, that all indents on the Stores Department of the India Office should be checked first of all by the provincial department of Industries and again by the Imperial department. His Honour hopes that, if adequate and intelligent staff is appointed, this procedure will not cause any great delay and he agrees with the Government of India that it will secure considerable advantages by amalgamating indents and purchase in bulk. With regard however to the definite proposals made by the Commission for purchase in India in cases where the provincial Director of Industries is not able to arrange for purchase and inspection in his own province, I am to say that His Honour apprehends that the Commission's proposals if adopted may lead to delays and friction and will be against the policy of decentralization which is to be the keynote of administration in the future. It is understood, however, that the Commission did not wish to put forward any definite scheme for the allotment of functions between Imperial and provincial agencies. It seems best that the provinces should be left to determine the organization most suitable for themselves with regard to purchase in India. A central organization is needed to check all indents for the purchase of stores outside India. So far as purchase in India is concerned His Honour's view is that the functions of the central organization should be purely advisory. Subject to these comments His Honour agrees that the provincial department of Industries should have charge and control of the purchase in India of Government stores. He agrees also that a special committee of experts should be called to advise with regard to the degree of centralization that is necessary.

6. The Government of India further enquire whether the provincial department of Industries should be entrusted with the duty of the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence. I am to say that His Honour is in agreement with these suggestions. A special staff will of course be necessary for the purpose.

7. With regard to question (*c*), *viz.*, the methods of recruitment and employment of the officers of the proposed scientific and industrial services, I am to state that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has perused with some misgiving the actual recommendations made by the Industrial Commission. In paragraph 121, page 82 of the Report, it is stated that "the whole of the chemists would be under the control, for scientific purposes, of a senior officer, who might appropriately be called Chief Chemist to the Government of India. Under him directly will be the staff of the headquarters laboratory, including the physical chemist and the specialists not assigned to provincial branches. The other three groups (agricultural, organic and mineral chemists) would be under the supervision of three Deputy Chief Chemists. Junior members of any of the three groups would be lent to Local Governments and the principal Government departments for terms normally limited to five years. They would carry on the routine duties required, in some cases including teaching, and would undertake certain forms of research with the approval of the head of their service". In paragraph 126 it is further laid down that "the local authority should not sanction a programme of research work without consulting the head of the appropriate scientific service. This will prevent unnecessary overlapping or waste of time in taking up problems that are known to the central authority from wider experience to be infructuous".

8. This raises a very large question on which it is difficult to give an opinion until it is known how far the decentralisation proposals of the Reforms Scheme will go. It all depends in His Honour's experience on individuals and attitude. Sir Harcourt Butler has considerable experience of the Government of India, and does not wish to appear to be in any way in opposition to it. The great difficulty in practice is the congestion and delay which occur in the Government of India. The area which they have to supervise is too vast for any centralised machine. The local differences are also very marked between provinces. For many years His Honour has heard decentralisation preached and has seen centralization grow stronger. It seems to His Honour that the best results will be attained by close and constant contact between imperial and local departments. Both in Burma and in the United Provinces His Honour has received great assistance from the Government of India experts as advisory authorities. They frequently have a wider experience and outlook on which to base advice. But they cannot appreciate local

conditions as local men, who have lived their lives among the people of a province, can do. It seems to be a case for compromise. As regards the Chemical services His Honour recognises that if the men are recruited as part of an organised provincial service or if they are casually recruited on terms special to themselves the prospects will not be sufficiently attractive to ensure the recruitment of the right type of men at a reasonable cost, Sir Harcourt Butler therefore concurs with the suggestion made in paragraph 5 of your letter that the scientific services may be recruited on an all-India basis, but the men should be attached to provincial Governments and should ordinarily be retained by them for the whole of their service as in the case of the Agricultural, Forests and other Imperial services. It is only in exceptional cases that there should be a transfer from one provincial Government to another or to the central Government. Moreover all men belonging to the scientific departments should be under the complete control of the provincial department and of the provincial Government. The functions of the central head of the service who will be attached to the Government of India, in relation to the officers serving under Local Governments, should be purely advisory. The Local Government should be at liberty to ask for advice with regard to the programmes of administration, demonstration or research but should not be compelled to accept the advice. And in all cases the principle of personal conferences between the imperial and provincial heads of departments should be encouraged.

9. The Commission recommend in paragraph 125 of their Report that suitable officers from the scientific services should be seconded to act as professors for say five years in the colleges under Government or University control. It is true that a research officer is all the better for a certain amount of educational experience and that if a scientific man is appointed to an educational post and displays special administrative ability, he ought to have the prospect of rising to high administrative appointment. His Honour is, however, opposed to the system advocated by the Commission. He considers that the qualifications needed in a professor are usually very different from those needed for research and applied science. A teacher should have a vocation. Moreover constant transfers would be injurious. There are high administrative appointments in the Education Department itself. Special cases may arise where transfers between scientific services and the educational service may be desirable but they should be the exception rather than the rule.

10. With regard to an Imperial Industrial service, Sir Harcourt Butler feels very doubtful whether one Imperial service can properly be organised in view of the great variety of duties that would be demanded of its members. The Commission state that the candidates shall be men possessing the qualifications of mechanical engineers. His Honour hardly thinks that the qualifications of a mechanical engineer will be a sufficient grounding for say the duties connected with the collection and dissemination of commercial and industrial intelligence. After all the number of such appointments will not be very large, at least at the beginning, and it is open to question whether the object aimed at, *viz.*, attracting young men to this type of career, cannot best be attained by a time-scale of pay according to the nature of the duties. In this connection, I am to quote the opinion of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, *viz.*, there should be a provincial staff of industrial and scientific officers and that such staff should be supplemented by the employment of technical experts or industrial advisers to report and advise on matters of special interest and importance. "Such appointments will be of a temporary character and on such terms as would attract the best advice available. The committee of the Chamber attach the very highest value to the employment of expert advisers and they see no reason to apprehend that the recruitment of specialists would give rise to feelings of discontent among members of the permanent staff. They also believe that it will prove more economical to employ experts with the highest qualifications for particular work than to create a large number of appointments to a regular service. The needs of industrialists can only be met by specialists and specialists cannot be obtained by the recruitment into an organised Government service of partly educated students on low salaries with the prospect of eventual promotion to higher appointments". His Honour endorses these views. He would therefore deprecate the organisation of an Imperial Industrial service.

11. The Government of India finally ask what generally should be the relations between the Imperial and Provincial departments of Industries. The recommendations made by the Industrial Commission with regard to the functions of an Imperial department of Industries are set forth in paragraph 322 of their Report. In paragraph 356 the Commission have given instances of experimental factories which could be more appropriately started by Imperial agency and they have stated that in cases where the raw products dealt with are the property of a department like the Forest department it would be necessary to retain it under Imperial control. His Honour understands that the Government of India are ready to accept the view that provincial Governments should have the power to undertake industrial research and enterprise or to encourage the same without previous reference to the Government of India; also that provincial Governments should have an entirely free hand in the matter except in cases where other provinces are likely to be seriously and adversely affected. Where for instance all the raw material for a particular kind of industry is to be found in one province and is limited in quantity the Government of India would have a voice in the inception of any industrial undertaking which will take up all or practically all the raw material available. There is no doubt that in actual practice such cases will be very rare. It is also understood that the Local Government will in all such matters take such action as commends itself to it without being compelled to approach the Government of India for previous sanction. The Government of India will in due course be kept informed of the schemes the Local Government takes up while the constant consultation which will take place between Imperial and provincial experts will remove the risk of a sudden interference by the Government of India. It is further understood that the Government of India will reserve to themselves the right to undertake and assist research and enterprise of their own accord, specially in cases concerning the safety of India and where the Government of India apprehend that the Local Government will not be able to devote sufficient funds for the purpose. As an instance may be mentioned the manufacture of lethal munitions On the other hand the Government of India may also develop an industry like wood distillation although a Local Government will not be debarred from starting an enterprise in wood distillation on a small scale if it chooses to do so. I am to state that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is willing to accept the foregoing definition of the relation between the Imperial and provincial departments of Industries. In short he agrees to the establishment of an Imperial department of Industries if its functions in relation to provincial Governments are advisory and if it is likely to prove helpful. The Local Government will be always glad to have technical and expert advice from officers at the headquarters of the Government of India, but if the creation of an Imperial department means only lengthy correspondence instead of frequent personal discussion His Honour would not welcome the creation of such a department.

12. I am to say that as the Government of India have not asked for the opinion of the Local Government with regard to the constitution of an Indian Industries Board as outlined in paragraphs 322 *et seq.* of the Report His Honour is not expressing any views with regard to this particular matter.

13. I am to enclose for the information of the Government of India copies of letters received from the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce and also a copy of the proceedings of the United Provinces Legislative Council relating to a resolution that was moved there on the subject matter of this letter.

14. In conclusion I am to say that the root of the matter is the creation of a spirit of adjustment and personal consultation. It is impossible to have life in India unless the provinces are left to develop, subject to general control, on their own lines which are understood by the people and which create a feeling of provincial patriotism. On a question of administrative system every doubtful point should be given in favour of the principle of decentralization because India is far too vast for any one Government really to dictate or to exercise more than a general control. His Honour anticipates little practical difficulty if every Local Government is left to settle its practical problems with the Government of India instead of trying to lay down something that may apply to India as a whole.

No. 994-XVIII, dated Naini Tal, the 14th May 1918.

Resolution—By the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Industries Department.

Read—Resolution No. 1354-XVIII—415, dated the 29th August 1914, on the subject of technical education in the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS.—The constitution of the Board of Industries, which was established by Sir James Meston in 1914 with a view to co-ordinating industrial work and education in the province, has been for some time under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Board has performed a very useful function and has furnished the Government with valuable help and advice, and His Honour wishes to take this opportunity of expressing his appreciation of its work. The experience gained during the last four years has, however, indicated that the constitution of the Board admits of improvement. Owing to the large number of members it is difficult to arrange as frequent meetings of the Board as are necessary in these days for the urgent disposal of matters connected with the organization of all the industrial resources of the province. Also the same Board deals with both industries proper and industrial and technical education. It is evident that members who are interested in industrial education are not always competent to give advice or to take action in matters connected with the organization of industries. It is also desirable that the Board should have a greater power of initiative and more control over detailed administrative work than is now possible with its large membership.

2. His Honour has therefore decided to reconstitute the Board by reducing its membership to fourteen and limiting the tenure of office of each member to two years. The Board will be divided into two sections, one of which will deal with industries and the other with technical and industrial education. Each of these sections will have a chairman and meet separately, but meetings of the full Board should be convened whenever it is found necessary to do so. The Director of Industries will be Secretary to both sections and executive agent to the Board, and he will arrange to hold meetings as frequently as possible.

3. As regards the education section, the practice hitherto has been to place before the advisory committees of the technical and industrial schools all matters relating to those schools, and then to forward their recommendations to Government through the Director of Industries and the Director of Public Instruction. This procedure has not worked satisfactorily and has often resulted in delays. In future, proposals and recommendations of the advisory committees should be sent to the education section of the Board, of which the Director of Public Instruction will be chairman and it will, after due consideration, forward them with the Board's views direct to Government.

4. The Committee of Management of the Thomason College, Rurki, the reconstitution of which is also at present under the consideration of Government, will no longer be a sub-committee of the Board of Industries.

5. Sir Harcourt Butler trusts that the revised constitution of the Board of Industries will enhance its utility and efficiency and will at the same time ensure a more expeditious disposal of business. The following gentlemen have been appointed members of the new Board :—

President.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. C. Hailey, C.I.E., I.C.S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

Industries section.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. C. Hailey, C.I.E., I.C.S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture (*Chairman*).
2. Mr. P. H. Clutterbuck, C.I.E., Chief Conservator of Forests.
3. Mr. T. Gavin Jones, of the Empire Engineering Company, Cawnpore.
4. Mr. E. L. Watson, of Messrs. Waldie and Company, Cawnpore.
5. The Hon'ble Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, of Allahabad.
6. Rai Krishnaji, Honorary Magistrate, Benares.

7. Hafiz Muhammad Halim, Merchant and Honorary Magistrate, Cawnpore..
8. Director of Civil Supplies (*ex-officio* member).

Education section.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. de la Fosse, Director of Public Instruction (*Chairman*).
2. Mr. J. Waker, Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway.
3. Mr. B. R. Briscoe, of the Cawnpore Cotton Mills.
4. Dr. Zia-ud-din Ahmad, Professor, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
5. The Hon'ble Lala Madhusudan Dayal, Honorary Magistrate of Hapur, Meerut District.
6. Munshi Kunji Lal Sadh, of Farrukhabad.

Mr. C. R. O'Malley, Director of Industries (*Secretary*).

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of this resolution be forwarded to all Heads of Departments, including the Director of Industries, and Principal, Thomason College, Rurki, Commissioners of Divisions, District Officers, Secretaries to this Government in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches, and the Members of the Board of Industries for information.

Ordered also that this resolution be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette* for general information.

By order,

A. C. CHATTERJEE,
Officer on special duty.

Copy of a letter dated the 26th February 1919, from the Secretary, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, to the Secretary to Government, United Provinces, Industries Department, Allahabad.

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 174-XVIII-624 of the 23rd January and to the copy, forwarded thereunder, of letter No. 589-D. of the 7th December 1918, from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, on the subject of the proposals made in the Report of the Indian Industrial Commission for the establishment of an Imperial and Provincial Department of Industries.

My Committee desire in the present communication to express their views on the points dealt with in the Government of India's letter. Their general views on the report of the Industrial Commission will be the subject of a subsequent letter.

As a preliminary to the present expression of the views on the points under reference my committee desire to quote in detail the recommendations bearing on these points made by the Chamber before the Industrial Commission.

Referring to "Technical Aid to Industries" my Committee said :—

"In considering the broad question of Government technical aid to industries the Committee note a reference to Government experts and in this connection they feel that any scheme of assistance based on the importation by Government of an expert must, to be successful, be based on the obtaining by Government of thoroughly practical exponents of the industry on which they are supposed to advise. Mere theoretical knowledge obtained in a laboratory is worse than useless. What is wanted is thorough practical experience under varying conditions, and adaptability to circumstances; failing this the expert can merely serve to experiment and theorise at the expense of the business to which he is attached to assist.

At the present time a feeling prevails that some of the so-called Government experts who have been employed in the past do not seem to have inspired confidence or obtained credence among industrialists".

On the subjects of General Official Administration and of Organisation my Committee advised as follows :—

" The functions of the Board of Industries, in whatever province established, should be purely advisory.

A Board of Industries should be constituted mainly of business men and of the heads of technical departments of Government, and it is in the Committee's opinion, absolutely essential that the President should be a senior business man.

In these Provinces we already have a Director of Industries who is a business man and the work which he has done during his tenure of office absolutely justifies the appointment of a business man as Director of Industries.

The Director of Industries should be a member of and the Executive Agent to the Board of Industries. The Board of Industries should be regarded as the supreme provincial authority on industrial matters and should, through its Executive Agent, have direct access to the head of the Local Government. This would necessitate the opinion of the Director of Industries being equivalent to that of a Secretary to Government.

There should be established an Imperial Department of Industries, separate and entirely distinct from the Department of Commerce. The functions of such a Department of Industries should be, in the main, to correlate the work of the provincial Boards of Industries and to deal with matters of Imperial, as distinct from provincial, importance, *e.g.*, transport.

The Committee advocate the establishment of provincial laboratories to deal with local provincial questions, and of a Central Research Institution to co-ordinate the working of the provincial laboratories and to check their work."

The views which my Committee now desire to submit are, save in one particular, namely the functions of provincial Boards of Industries, consistent with the recommendations previously made.

Of the three basic propositions stated in paragraph 1 of the Government of India's letter my Committee agree in their approval of the first and second. They approve also of the first portion of the third proposition but they are unable to agree that the staff necessary for the provincial and Imperial departments of Industries can be best obtained and most advantageously employed by the creation of organised services.

They endorse the opinion that whatever functions may be deputed to provincial Governments the Government of India will, in certain directions, not be able to divest themselves of responsibility and that certain industries, as indicated in paragraph 2 of the Government of India's letter, will always be matters of Imperial concern.

They desire, however, to emphasise the importance of the principle which has been recognised by Government that the actual development of industries must in the main be carried out by the local authorities and generally they approve of the recommendations made in respect of provincial departments. In place of the suggested Imperial Industrial service a modified staff maintained at the Central Research Institution would provide the equipment necessary for the purpose of correlating the work of the provincial departments, and my Committee consider that greater efficiency will be obtained by concentrating on the establishment of these provincial departments and that by leaving them to exploit their individual provinces a spirit of healthy rivalry will be engendered.

Provincial Department of Industries.—The determination of both administrative and technical staffs should rest entirely with the Local Governments, under the advice of the local Boards of Industries. The retention of scientific or industrial educational staffs for Technical Colleges and Schools must depend on whether such educational institutions are to remain under the Department of Public Instruction or to pass over to the Department of Industries.

It will be necessary, in the opinion of my Committee, to establish provincial staffs of Industrial and Scientific officers such as Industrial Engineers, Inspectors of Factories, Electric Inspectors, Boiler Inspectors and Technological Chemists for provincial laboratories. My Committee would, however, urge that the number of permanent appointments should be restricted to the actual needs of each province and they would emphasise the importance of interchange by provinces of members of their industrial staffs, both administrative and technical, preferably by deputation.

Permanent provincial staffs would be supplemented by the employment of technical experts or Industrial advisers to report and advise on matters of special interest and importance. Such appointments would be of a temporary character and on such terms as would attract the best advice available. My Committee attach the very highest value to the employment of expert advisers and they see no reason to apprehend that the recruitment of specialists would give rise to feelings of discontent among members of the permanent staff. They also believe that it would prove more economical to employ experts with the highest qualifications for particular work than to create a large number of appointments to a regular service. The needs of industrialists can only be met by specialists, and specialists cannot be obtained by the recruitment into an organised Government service of partly educated students on low salaries with the prospect of eventual promotion to higher appointments. The formation of Technological Institutes, Polytechnics and Research laboratories will give the earnest student the full opportunity of qualifying himself as a specialist and until he is so equipped, trained experts must be obtained on terms which will be sufficiently attractive.

My Committee do not approve of the proposal to transfer Agricultural Engineering to the control of the Director of Industries as they feel that the majority of small power plants to be transferred would be needed in agricultural areas for agricultural purposes and that technical advice on the erection and running of such plants would best be afforded by the Agricultural Department.

As regards the creation of an Imperial Chemical Service my Committee see even less justification for this than for an Imperial Industrial Service. Their recommendations on this point have already been quoted. They would like to see the establishment of provincial laboratories to deal with local provincial questions and of a Central Research Institution to co-ordinate the working of provincial laboratories and to check their work.

My Committee are fully agreed as to the necessity for the creation of an agency for securing a full and free exchange of information and a correlation of results between the various provincial departments of Industries and provincial laboratories. This agency can be provided without an Imperial service whether of Industry or of Chemistry.

The recommendation made in paragraph 7 of the Government of India's letter to establish a central organisation in India for the purchase of Government stores is warmly endorsed and my Committee desire to say that they attach great weight to this proposal as an extremely valuable means of developing the industries of the country. They also approve entirely of the proposal made for decentralisation by the establishment of provincial agencies for the purchase of stores and they emphasise the necessity for the appointment of an expert committee to examine the details of this proposal.

The establishment of provincial agencies for commercial and industrial intelligence is essential to the prompt dissemination to the public of reliable information collected by experts.

An Imperial Industrial Service.—In making the recommendation in their evidence before the Industrial Commission that there should be an Imperial department of Industries my Committee did not contemplate the erection of the huge and complicated structure which is described in Chapter XXII of the Industrial Commission's report. They approve of the creation of an Imperial department of Industries in charge of a Member with a seat on the Viceroy's Executive Council but they cannot agree that it is necessary to establish a Board of three additional members each with separate charges and each equipped with a complete secretarial and clerical staff. What my Committee

did contemplate was a department to correlate the work of the provincial departments of Industries and to deal with matters of Imperial, as distinct from provincial, importance.

In conclusion, the views of my Committee on the proposals as summarised in paragraph 9 of the Government of India's letter, are :—

(a) that provincial departments of Industries should be created or developed on the lines suggested by the Commission, subject to the proviso that the provincial Board of Industries, or provincial Governments shall determine the staff;

(b) that the responsibilities of provincial departments of Industries should include—

(1) the local purchase of Government stores subject to such degree of centralisation as may be decided on after consideration of the report of a special committee, and

(2) the collection and prompt publication of local commercial and industrial intelligence;

(c) that there is no justification for the establishment of all-India services, Industrial or Chemical, or for a common system of recruitment;

Provincial departments of Industries should have absolute discretion to recruit their staffs, administrative and technical, on special terms and to engage temporarily experts for the peculiar industrial necessities of the province;

(d) that there should be machinery for the full exchange of information and the correlation of results by provincial departments of Industries to prevent overlapping of research or waste of effort or information; and

(e) that generally the relation between the Imperial and provincial departments should be as set forth in the Committee's statement submitted to the Industrial Commission, *i.e.*, that the functions of the Imperial department of Industries should be, in the main, to correlate the work of the provincial Boards of Industries and to deal with matters of Imperial, as distinct from provincial, importance.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary, United Provinces Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, to the Secretary to Government, United Provinces, Industries Department, Allahabad, No. 6806, dated the 3rd March 1919.

With reference to your letter No. 174-XVIII-624, dated the 23rd January 1919, forwarding copy of the Government of India's letter No. 589-D., dated the 7th December 1918, on the subject of the proposed establishment of an Imperial and Provincial Departments of Industries for the views of this Chamber I am directed to say as under :—

My Committee are in hearty accord with the Industrial Commission on the principle that in future Government must play an active part in the industrial development of the country, but are strongly opposed to the creation of an Imperial Department of Industries in which is proposed to be centralised the control and direction of the advocated policy. In this vast country every province has industrial problems which are peculiar to itself and to handle and solve which the Local Governments are naturally in a better position than the Central Government. In their letter the Government of India express themselves in agreement with the proposition that "for obvious reasons the actual execution of the policy must mainly be affected by authorities under the control of the Local Governments." That being so, it stands to reason that these Local Governments on whom will devolve the bulk of the work of industrial development must be left reasonable freedom of action and initiative and not be hampered by the necessity of constant reference to, and direction from, the Central authority. It is somewhat surprising that the Commission contemplating all the

time the "utmost possible decentralisation"—*vide* paragraph 214, page 140 of their report—should make recommendations which run in a quite contrary direction. It is unnecessary here to descant on the evils of over-centralisation in the Government of this country which has so often been described as top-heavy. The Secretary of State and the Viceroy in their report on Constitutional Reforms fully recognise these evils and base their proposals on a policy of decentralisation. The recommendations of the Industrial Commission have, as already pointed out, quite the opposite tendency.

One of the reasons why the Commission would leave the control and direction in the hands of the Central authority is their anxiety to "secure the maintenance of a uniform industrial policy." Now the policy enunciated by the Commission is that of active participation of the State in the country's industrial development. The Government of India accept this basic principle. The actual work of development is in any case to rest with the Local Governments. The particular directions this development would take would vary with the varying needs and possibilities of the different provinces. What then is exactly meant by the "uniformity of policy" is not clearly understood; unless, of course, it be apprehended that without the strict supervision and tutelage of the Central authority the Local Governments would lapse into inactivity or be otherwise incapable of carrying on a vigorous industrial campaign. There appear to be no grounds for that apprehension. Past experience at any rate tells quite a different story. It was only a few years back that the useful activities of the Madras Department of Industries were summarily put an end to by the higher authorities. In these provinces the Local Government's proposals for a technological institute met with a similar fate. Now with the changed policy of the supreme Government matters will, no doubt, be different, but there are no reasons to suppose that the Local Governments will in any way be less anxious than the Government of India to make up for past indifference and inaction. Nor is there any justification for doubting the former's capacity to do so.

As regards the financial resources of the Provincial Governments these will be vastly improved under the new system of finance, which it may safely be assumed, will shortly be introduced. It is the Government of India who will then look to the provinces for the making up of its own revenue deficit. That leaves no force in the argument that the Provincial Governments will lack the requisite financial resources.

Now remains the question of inter-provincial problems, and military and other requirements of an Imperial nature. These, my Committee agree, can rest only with an Imperial agency, but they submit that the existing Department of Commerce and Industry should be quite sufficient to deal with these questions.

My Committee are, therefore, strongly of opinion that the idea of a new Imperial Department of Industries should be altogether abandoned and that industrial development should be entirely a provincial concern, for which the Local Governments, in their respective Departments of Industries, should be wholly responsible and in respect of which they should enjoy the greatest possible freedom of action and initiative. It is impossible to anticipate in what shape the Reform Scheme will emerge from the British Parliament, but it seems abundantly clear that under the new regimé the Local Governments would be more popular than the Central Government. That is another reason why my Committee would have industrial development as wholly a provincial subject because of all matters in the administration of which the people of the land should be given the greatest voice, that of Industries stands foremost.

My Committee are also strongly opposed to the creation of the various Imperial India services recommended. They fully associate themselves with the view that importation being necessary only recognised experts and specialists should be engaged on special terms and short contracts and on the express condition that the training of our own young men would form an important part of their work here. My Committee repeat that the matter should be left entirely in the hands of the Provincial Governments. If the latter find the establishment of regular Industrial or Scientific services indispensable at any later stage let them organise the same. There will then be provincial and not imperial

services and under the control of the Government under which they will be serving. We have had enough of the anomaly of these Imperial services. Besides the proposed services will be prohibitively expensive. My Committee are, therefore, opposed to their creation on both administrative and financial grounds.

Extract from Proceedings of the Legislative Council for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915, dated Allahabad, the 24th January 1919.

RESOLUTION.

The Hon'ble Mr. CHINTAMANI moved the following resolution :—

"That this Council requests His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to represent to the Governor-General in Council and, through him to the Secretary of State for India in Council, its opinion that the development of industries should be a provincial subject with full liberty of action to Local Governments; that Government of India officers should only stand in the relation of advisers to Local Governments, which may freely consult them; and that the recommendations of the Indian Industrial Commission that an additional member for Industries should be appointed in the Governor-General's Executive Council, that an Indian Industries Board should be constituted, and that Imperial Indian Chemical, Industrial and other services should be organized, should not be accepted"

He said :—

"I take it that it is unnecessary for me to detain the Council with any statement of the supreme importance of the Industrial problem to India. The latest pronouncement upon the subject, leaving aside the report of the Indian Industries Commission itself, is to be found in several eloquent passages in the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms that was recently published over the signatures of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy. There Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford dwelt at length upon the political aspects of the economic question, and in one passage they remarked :—'But on all grounds a forward policy in industrial development is urgently called for, not merely to give India economic stability; but in order to satisfy the aspirations of her people, who desire to see her stand before the world as a well-poised, up-to-date country; in order to provide an outlet for the energies of her young men who are otherwise drawn exclusively to Government service or a few overstocked professions; in order that money now lying unproductive may be applied to the benefit of the whole community; and in order that the too speculative and literary tendencies of Indian thought may be bent to more practical ends and the people may be better qualified to shoulder the new responsibilities which the new constitution will lay upon them.' They then referred to the Industrial Commission and did not wish to anticipate discussion of the Commission's proposals, but they said :—'We may say that our own inquiry leads us to believe that there are many questions of importance waiting to be taken up by a new agency and sufficiently related to each other to form the matter for a new administrative unit.' The recommendations of the Industrial Commission themselves are highly important and far-reaching in character. The Commission definitely abandoned the idea that there could be any development of Indian industries worth the name except with a very active industrial policy by Government to back up private efforts. There are various circumstances that have combined to produce a situation in which the people unassisted by the Government do not find themselves able to go forward very quickly. Even in the materially advanced West, the theory that at one time found favour with a certain school of thinkers that the less the State did for industrial development the better, has been cast to the winds even by the best orthodox doctrinaires. It may be taken to be common ground that State activity for industrial development is essential, not merely unobjectionable and desirable, but very necessary; secondly, that there are circumstances in this country which render it doubly necessary that the State

should pursue an active industrial policy. If this be so, the question arises: what is the administrative machinery? What is the system that will be best adapted to this new policy that has been followed? The Industrial Commission bestowed a great deal of attention upon this question. So much indeed, that one of the members, who wrote a dissenting minute, the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, rather complained in that minute that too much importance was given to the question of administrative machinery. I desire, here, to pay my humble tribute to the Commission for the large number of recommendations of a substantive character which prove in various respects the necessity for the development of the existing policy or the inauguration of a new policy. But when I come to recommendations, which deal with this question of administrative machinery, I must take leave to part company with them. The Commission seemed to be obsessed with the idea that if any movement forward is to be at all possible, direction should be centered in the Government of India. The Commission proposed various important duties to be performed by provincial Governments and provincial departments of industries acting under provincial Governments; but ultimately, as they said of old, 'that all roads lead to Rome,' they seemed to think that nothing effective and nothing useful could be done unless the activity of every province led by some means to Delhi and Simla. I may be accused, Sir, perhaps, of irreverence, but such little knowledge of the methods and the results of the activities of Simla and Delhi, as I can gather as a mere non-official looking at the temple from the outside, does not encourage me to believe that if this series of recommendations of the Commission are to be given effect to, the result will be such as we can congratulate ourselves upon. Confining ourselves for the present to these provinces, and to the proposals made by the Local Government from time to time with regard to industrial development, is it not a fact that our experience is altogether discouraging to the idea that any good can come from this constant reference to Simla and Delhi? Over eleven years ago one of Your Honour's predecessors held a Conference at Naini Tal which arrived at very important conclusions, the foremost of which was the establishment of a Technological Institute at Cawnpore. Your Honour and the present Secretary to Government in the Industries department were both intimately associated with the Conference in 1907, and it is therefore superfluous for me to say anything by way of commendation of that particular recommendation of the Conference. But now that Your Honour has come back to these provinces after this distance of time in an exalted capacity, I think you have found that, so far as the most material of the recommendations of the Conference is concerned, you are where you were, and that the policy of the Government may best be illustrated by the couplet—'To promise, pause, propose, postpone, and end by letting things alone.' If the Local Government had had more financial resources placed at its disposal and also a reasonable amount of discretion and liberty of action given to it, I feel certain that the record of industrial activity of this Government in these eleven years would have been much more beneficial to the people of this province than it actually happens to be. Some time ago, Your Honour made a speech in Allahabad in the Mayo Hall in which you gave your own view of the Government of India, but possibly now that you happen to be at the head of the provincial Government, although you speak from a knowledge derived from the interior of the Government of India itself, there may be a disposition at Simla and Delhi to discount that opinion. But when an uncomplimentary opinion is expressed of the administrative system and the administrative machinery there by the Viceroy himself and the Secretary of State, that opinion cannot be disposed of in the same manner. Now what do we find in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report with regard to the Government of India as it is at present? They say in paragraph 266:—

'We think we have reason for saying that in some respects the machinery is no longer equal to the needs of the time. The normal work of the departments is heavy. The collective responsibility of the Government is weighty, especially in time of war. There is little time or energy left for those activities of a political nature which the new situation in the country demands. A legislative session of the Government of India imposes a serious strain upon the departments, and especially on the members in charge of them. They have not merely to carry on their heavy task of administration and to share in the

discussion and decision of grave matters of policy, but they have to prepare themselves to meet a growing volume of criticism at meetings of the Legislative Council; and when, as has now happened, they are called upon in addition to deal with urgent and complex questions of constitutional reform, the burden becomes one that it is unreasonable to impose on so small and highly-worked a body of men.'

Later on they said :—' We find the necessity for reforms admitted, principles agreed upon, and decision taken, and then long delays in giving effect to them. Difficulties are realized, enquiries are started, commissions report, and then there is a pause.' ' How does it happen that announcements are made that arouse expectations only to defeat them ? We know that it is not from any intention of deluding the public. We suggest that it is because the wheels move too slowly for the times ; the need for change is realized, but because an examination of details would take too long, promises are made in general terms, which on examination it becomes necessary so to qualify with reservations as to disappoint anticipations and even to lead to charges of breach of faith. We suspect that a root cause of some political discontents lies in such delays.' ' But the Government of India are in the worst case. In all important matters they have to consult Local Governments, and then to secure the approval of the Secretary of State.' ' References to the India Office are a second fruitful cause of delay.' ' A further cause contributing to delay is that the departments at headquarters are now overworked.'

' Now there are two points that emerge from this. In the first place, that, owing to its very structure, delays are inevitable in the Government of India. Is that structure going to be materially modified, so that we may hope that in future that will not happen which has happened in the past? It may be said that the Industrial Commission recommend the appointment of a separate member for Industries with its own Secretariat and all the paraphernalia incidental to it, and that therefore it may be reasonable to expect that there will not be the same cause for complaint for delays in future as there has been in the past. Sir, the Department of Commerce and Industry was established at the end of 1904 ; fourteen years have elapsed since then. Subsequently another department with a member in charge has been added to the same Government. Does experience encourage the belief that at Simla or Delhi or, mentioning a smaller thing, even in the provinces where the Secretariat establishments have been largely increased , an addition to the number of officers necessarily means a quickening of work ? I do not think the Secretaries to the Government themselves will plead guilty to the charge, that because they are more in number now than they were formerly therefore they are in a position to dispose of work more quickly than before. The necessity of references to the India Office and the respective proposals made with regard to the future of Local Governments and the Government of India raise another question. What the fate of this reform scheme will be we do not know now. But assuming for the sake of argument that, whatever modifications are made, some reforms will be carried through both Houses of Parliament this year, and that there will be some alteration, some change, in the constitution of the Local Government as well as in the Government of India, we shall still be left with this that the Government of India will be less popular and more bureaucratic than the Local Government will be. The Local Governments will have much greater need of acting in response to public opinion than the Government of India will have. If the subject of the development of industries is one in which the people are keenly interested, if it is a subject on the right solution of which the future of the country will depend to a material extent, does it stand to reason that its control should rest with a Government which will be less responsible to public opinion than the Local Governments will be ? I think not. This Legislative Council already expressed its opinion on this point in the month of August. It will be remembered that at the special meeting held to consider the Reform Scheme, a resolution was passed by a majority of this Council in favour of the subject of the industrial development being entirely provincial and also transferred, so that the delays incidental in making frequent references to Simla and Delhi may be avoided and, further, that action may be taken in response to, and in sympathy with, the demands of public opinion. The stimulus that has been given to the development of Indian industries by the Department of

Commerce and Industry during the last 14 years does not encourage in me, for one, the belief that the mere fact that the department will be multiplied by two and that there will be one member for Commerce and another for Industries, more will be done than hitheto. The Industrial Commission have enumerated at length the responsible duties that should vest in the provincial Director of Industries. I will read that passage in order to show what an important part the provincial Directors will have to play and how illogical it is for these Directors that the Local Governments should not be in a position to give effect to their opinions. They say :—"Provincial Directors would have a wide range of responsibilities. They would advise and assist local industries of all kinds in technical matters and would in many cases give direct financial aid. They would control industrial and technical education. They would collect industrial and commercial information, and would be the advisers of their Local Governments in industrial and commercial matters. They would arrange for the local purchase and inspection of stores. They would have under them a staff including engineers, technological chemists, specialists in various industries, craftsmen, and technical and industrial teachers of various grades. The Deputy Directors would assist the Directors in most of these functions ; and in particular would themselves inspect institutions for technical education. They would assist the smaller private industrial concerns and supervise the work of engineers and industrial specialists. They would also organize and administer the various forms of assistance to cottage industries. The special intelligence officers at Bombay and Calcutta would collect and supply commercial and industrial intelligence in these cities especially in respect of foreign trade." These will be the duties that provincial Directors will have to perform. They will have to be much more important personages than they are at present, as the salaries that are proposed to be given to them will be much higher than at present. There will be quite an army of officers serving under them. The provincial Governments will be finding the funds that will be needed for them. While even at present the financial assistance which the Government of India has rendered to provincial Governments for industrial development has been exceedingly limited it will be still more so in future, for the very reason that a new system of provincial finance will come into being. The Government of India will be simply living upon the charity of provincial Governments, among which Madras and these provinces will have to pay the largest bounty. The argument that provinces will not have the requisite financial resources cannot, therefore, hold good, nor can the argument that all provincial Governments will be incompetent to manage their affairs ; for the provincial Governments do manage even now much more important affairs and will continue to do so ; and all the praises that are sung of the efficiency of the system are absolutely in vain if we are to be told that this policy of active industrial development requires constant supervision from the Government of India. The length to which the Commission went in this direction is shown by the fact that they want to send down Imperial inspectors even to visit the technological schools which will be under the control of the provincial Directors of industries. Those who remember the memorandum that was laid before the Royal Commission on Decentralization in 1904, by Sir John Hewett with regard to the manner in which these Imperial inspectors in general affect the activities of the Local Government will have no difficulty in concluding that it is a perfectly absurd recommendation that officers of the Government of India should be sent down to inspect even the small technical schools that are maintained in the various provinces.

"The Commission also say that there should be an Indian Board of Industries, an imperial industrial, an imperial chemical, an imperial botanical and God knows how many more imperial other services. Now, Sir, no one who closely studies the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms and also the Report of the Royal Commission on Public Services will have any difficulty in concluding that the entire tendency of the future will be to minimize, as far as possible, what are called these imperial services and to increase the number and the importance of provincial services controlled entirely by provincial Governments. Are we now to support a proposal that new imperial services should be brought into existence? The recommendations of the Industrial Commission on this point run directly counter to the whole tendency of the policy that has been enunciated in the Report on Constitutional Reforms. Where imperial service

officers who are not entirely under the control of the Local Governments are appointed, inconveniences arise from time to time to which reference was made in the memorandum of Sir John Hewett placed before the Decentralization Commission which I have already mentioned. I object altogether to this policy of bringing into existence new organized services for the purposes of industrial development and technical education. Informed opinion is against even the present Indian Educational Service. I have heard it said by several educational experts that the wisest policy would be for men to be appointed as occasion arose, specially qualified men, on terms arranged for in each case, so that no vested interests may grow up and the best available talent may be obtained in every case and from anywhere.

"Among the witnesses before the Industrial Commission was Mr. H. P. Gibbs, General Manager of the Tata Hydro and Electric Supply Company. His opinion is worth referring to.

He said :—'No man should be imported into India unless he is a recognized expert in his particular line. He too should be engaged on short term contracts and made to understand that he is being engaged and paid to teach our local men just as much as to introduce and carry on his work. The young man from abroad who is educated but inexperienced should not be brought to India and allowed to get his practice here.'

"Directly the contrary to this is the recommendation of the Commission. They want that recruits for new Imperial services should be obtained at as early an age as possible. (They indicate 25 years.) They will be men who have received theoretical training in England and other countries; they will come here to pick up practical knowledge and they will spend several years in doing that. It will not be any part of their duty to bring up Indians themselves to be able to perform those duties. Japan has followed quite a different policy. She has sent her own sons abroad; she has imported experienced men for temporary periods and with a stipulation that they must teach the Japanese themselves. The result has been that indigenous experts have enormously increased in number and Japan is now able in the main to rely upon her own men for its own purposes. In our country a different policy has been followed. In department after department which requires any technical knowledge or skill we continue to be dependent upon imported agency very much to the same extent as before. Take the Agricultural department for one. There are agricultural colleges in India. How many men have been trained in these colleges who are considered by the Government competent to hold the higher posts in that department? Almost none. I apprehend that if the Commission's recommendations in regard to the organization of these new Imperial services are to be accepted, we shall have a corps of officers being continually imported from abroad and no adequate number of Indians competent to take charge of the work and help in the progress of the country. No doubt the Commission's recommendation was that recruitment should, as far as possible, be in India itself, but they proceed to add that at present it is out of the question and that therefore these services should be manned by men imported from abroad. It is a pious hope that in the space of a few years more Indians will be trained and that more Indians will step into the various departments of Government. Experience has belied such a hope, and I have no reason to think that in the future we shall fare better than we have in the past.

"My own idea is that the Commission having made excellent recommendations with regard to the financial aid that Government should render to industries and with regard to the provision of facilities for technical education, have gone altogether on the wrong track in showing distrust of the capacity of provincial Governments to organize their own departments and to carry on their own work and in suggesting the appointment of a member for Industries and the establishment of Imperial services with headquarters at Simla and Delhi to supervise the work that is done in the provinces. Neither for financial reasons nor for administrative reasons can I reconcile myself to the wisdom of this policy. I think that much better results can be obtained if Provincial Governments are made wholly responsible for the development of industries and if they are allowed reasonable freedom of action with regard to the steps

that should be taken in various directions. The only share of the Government of India in this direction should be where military requirements have to be met and where also arrangements have to be made for the purchase of stores in India in place of the purchases that are now made in England through the Stores Department of the India Office. It is quite-possible to circumscribe the limits within which the activities of the Government of India are required, and if this is done, I am confident that it will be found that if the present Department of Commerce and Industry is maintained it will quite suffice to look after all that the Government of India need look after, if necessary, with an increased strength of the establishment under the Member for Commerce and Industry. Beyond that I will not go at all, and I am encouraged to think that I am not altogether wrong, not only because one of the members of the Commission, the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, has largely dissented from the recommendations of the Commission, although I am sorry to say that he has approved of the recommendations that there should be a separate Member for Industries, but also because Your Honour, with the large experience you have, expressed the opinion in a speech delivered at Cawnpore in the end of November last that you were rather alarmed by the recommendations of the Commission to centralize direction and control at Simla and Delhi. We have had experience of over-centralization during the *régime* of Lord Curzon. His successor came only to undo what his distinguished predecessor had done. For a time an effort was made at centralization; but the lesson had to be unlearnt and larger powers had to be delegated to Local Governments. Why unlearn the lesson at this time of the day and restart a policy of centralization in respect of a subject in which the people are materially interested and in which it may be hoped more progress will be made if the direction is left to provincial Governments, reconstituted as we believe they will be in accordance with the proposals contained in the Reforms Scheme, than if they are to be centralized in Simla and Delhi.

"It has not been possible for me within the time at my disposal to make any detailed criticism of the reasons that the Commission have advanced for the particular recommendations which they have made, but I think I have not failed to show that the principles underlying their recommendations, namely, that control should be centralized at Delhi and Simla, is altogether wrong and calculated to diminish our hope for the future. In this connection and for the reasons I have stated above, I regret that the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu in their reports showed a distinct bias in favour of the proposal that there should be a Member for Industries in the Government of India. Whether that is so, because they have arrived at the conclusion that the present strength of the Executive Council of the Governor-General was inadequate, that altogether the executive staff of the Government was inadequate to cope with the work that came before them, or whether they arrived at the conclusion that there should be a Member for Industries, on the merits of the recommendation of the Industrial Commission, I cannot tell. In either event it is regrettable that they have shown a distinct bias in favour of a separate Member for Industries. I do hope that they have not hopelessly committed themselves to it, and that they will be open to reason in the light of the public criticism that has been uttered?"

The Hon'ble MR. CHATTARJEE said:—

"The various matters which the honourable mover of the resolution has discussed in the course of his eloquent speech are admittedly distinctly important and Your Honour recognizes that an opportunity should be given to the Council to ventilate these questions before a decision is arrived at either by the Local Government or by the Government of India. But these questions are at present under discussion between the Government of India and the Local Government, and it is not possible for the Local Government to express any opinion on them. The Government will therefore take no part in the debate, but the proceedings will be submitted to the Government of India."

The motion was put and agreed to.

No. 3726, dated Bombay Castle, the 10th April 1919.

From—P. J. MEAD, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

I AM directed to reply to the Government of India's letter No. 589-D., dated December 7th, 1918, on the general proposals summarised in paragraph 9 of their letter under reference.

2. The Governor in Council is in substantial agreement with the general principles underlying these proposals and accepts the various suggestions set forth in these papers, subject to the following remarks.

3. I am to say that it is understood that the analogy between the proposed Imperial services and the Agricultural and Forest services now employed in Bombay will be complete as regards their employment under, and unfettered control by, this Government after recruitment, and that to this extent the original suggestions made in the report of the Indian Industrial Commission as regards loans of expert staff for short periods to Local Governments and the retention of a large measure of control in the hands of the Central Government, should be modified. As regards the position of the Chief Chemist under the Government of India towards research work under this Government, the Governor in Council does not apprehend that there will be any cause for friction, as the purely advisory nature of this officer's functions is clearly set forth in paragraph 126 of the Industrial Commission's report, and he cordially welcomes the valuable assistance which will thus be made available. As regards the power of control to be exercised by the Central Government in respect of industries which fall within the categories laid down in paragraph 2 of the Government of India's letter, the Governor in Council recognises that there may arise rare occasions on which restrictions may have to be imposed on the Local Government's activities in the general interests of India, but subject to this reservation and to such modified limitations as may ultimately be retained for all departments of Local Governments *vis-à-vis* the Central Government, this Government should be free to carry out any measures which may seem to them calculated to promote and assist industries within their administrative limits. Further, the Governor in Council would gravely deprecate any insistence upon the Central Government's sanction before proceeding with any scheme. The Governor in Council considers that a free interchange of information between the Central and Local Governments is of the greatest importance for the effective prosecution of research and experiments throughout India, and agrees that the Central Government should be kept fully informed of any important activities within provincial limits. I am to suggest that this procedure provides adequate opportunity for control by the Central Government in the rare cases when such control may be necessary, and gives such freedom of action as is essential for the prompt despatch of business. On this understanding, I am to say the Governor in Council accepts the principle of control by the Central Government in exceptional circumstances and in the general interests of India. At the same time, the Governor in Council recognises, I am to say, that research experiments and demonstrations undertaken within this Presidency may have to be supplemented by further research and experiments, either within or without the Presidency, in the general interests of India, and while conceding the right of the Central Government to carry out such supplementary work wherever it may seem most desirable, the Governor in Council trusts that any work of special importance to this Presidency will be located in or close to this Government's laboratories or demonstration factories, with a view to afford provincial workers the fullest measure of assistance. The question whether such supplementary workers should remain under the control and in the pay of the Central Government, or be lent for short periods to this Government, is one that may be decided in each case on its merits.

4. The Governor in Council recognises the advantages, and accepts the general principle of Imperial services, but until it is definitely decided which posts will be reserved for these Imperial services and what officers are suitable for absorption into these services, the Governor in Council considers that this Government should not be precluded from recruiting men to fill

existing or proposed posts which are considered necessary for the Department of Industries in this Presidency. He is, however, of opinion that some further consideration will be required before deciding how far it will be desirable to staff educational posts, especially in Arts Colleges, from these services, rather than from the Indian Educational Service, as at present. It is possible, I am to point out, that departmental and collegiate discipline may suffer by too facile prospects of more congenial and remunerative employment in other branches of so wide a service, and there may be a tendency for the members of such a service to fail to identify themselves with their Department or College in all the activities demanded from them. A member of a College staff has other duties besides instruction in his particular subject, and the staff is often only adequate if all members work willingly in the common interests of the College. The Governor in Council would prefer to proceed tentatively in the first instance and while maintaining recruitment for these educational posts with the Educational Department as at present would so adjust the recruitment for the Imperial Scientific Services of the Industries Department as to make it possible to meet a call from the Educational Department for the services of a limited number of the men engaged.

5. In this connection, the Governor in Council would emphasise the paramount necessity for the recognition of the Educational Department's complete control over officers working in their Department, whether they belong to the Imperial Department of Industries or not. The point is emphasised because the proposal has been made to utilise the spare time of science lecturers in certain institutions under the Educational Department for research work on behalf of the Local Department of Industries, and has been tentatively accepted subject to certain conditions. So long as the Educational Department decides what proportion of a lecturer's time can be devoted to industrial work and it is clearly understood that for disciplinary purposes the principal's authority over his staff remains unaffected, the Governor in Council is of opinion that such opportunities of research, to be arranged by agreement between the two departments, may be productive of useful results.

6. The Governor in Council cordially welcomes the proposal for the purchase of Government stores in India The actual distribution of the work of purchasing and passing such stores between the Imperial and Local Government can well await the report of the expert committee suggested, but it is obvious that any Local Government must depend largely at the outset on the advice and assistance of the central organization, and in the later stages also the business sense of Bombay, which will be well represented on the local Director's Advisory Committee, may be trusted to rely on the best expert advice available, whether local or central, and to buy in the cheapest market with due regard to the quality of the goods.

7. The proposals set forth in the Industrial Commission's Report for the collection and utilisation of commercial intelligence also commend themselves, I am to say, to the Governor in Council. The present understanding between the Local Department of Industries and the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and the Trade Commissioners is that the main function of the Director General is to foster the export trade while the Trade Commissioner pays special attention to India's requirements which can be met from the British Empire, and the Director of Industries concentrates on the possibilities of increasing local manufacture. Each officer or department must have, however, a general grasp of the situation, and the Governor in Council considers that while the above may continue to be accepted as a definition of their main fields of activity, the scheme devised by the Commission will be well calculated to give each officer or department the necessary perspective and to provide the commercial and industrial public with the information which will serve their interests best.

8. To sum up the above conclusions, I am to express the view that:—

(a) the Provincial Department of Industries should be created for Bombay on the above lines;

(b) the purchase of stores in India should be accepted in principle and worked out in detail with the help of a committee of experts, and

the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence should be organised on the lines suggested ;

(c) the principles of expert criticism and Imperial recruitment on the lines explained in paragraph 3 above, should be accepted, leaving the question of absorption of present or proposed provincial staff into such Imperial services to later consideration;

(d) the Imperial control should be limited to such financial and other checks as are finally accepted for all departments of a Provincial Government and to special cases of paramount importance to India as a whole, to be dealt with on their merits as they arise.

No. 792, dated Ootacamund, the 28th April 1919.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, C.I.E., I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue (Special) Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

IN reply to Mr. Ley's letter No. 589-D., dated the 7th December 1918, regarding the proposals made in the report of the Indian Industrial Commission for the establishment of an Imperial and Provincial Departments of Industries, I am directed to enclose a copy of Mr. Innes' letter No. G. C.-295, dated 20th January 1919, in which the various aspects of these proposals are fully discussed. The Government have had the advantage of a conference with Mr. C. E. Low who has cleared up certain doubts which were entertained by the Local Government as to the attitude or intentions of the Government of India as regards certain of the proposals under consideration.

2. In the letter under reply reference is made particularly to the proposals contained in Chapter XXI of the report of the Indian Industrial Commission on the Provincial Departments of Industries and an expression of the views of the Governor in Council is invited on certain proposals which are summarised in paragraph 9. This summary does not cover all the points referred to in Chapter XXI of the report, but it appears from paragraph 10 of the letter under reply that the Government of India do not at present require the Local Government to enter into a discussion of proposals not included in paragraph 9 of Mr. Ley's letter.

3. Subject to these limitations and to the remarks that follow, the Governor in Council accepts generally the recommendations of the Commission for the future development of the Provincial Department of Industries in this Presidency.

4. The Government understand from Mr. Low that questions relating to the powers and functions of the proposed Provincial Board of Industries will be left for decision to the provincial administrations with reference to local conditions.

5. The Governor in Council also presumes with reference to paragraph 312 of the Industrial Commission's report that the relations of the Director of Industries with the Local Government being a purely domestic matter will be left to the discretion of the Local Governments concerned.

6. As regards the responsibility of the Provincial Department of Industries for the local purchase of Government stores, I am to state that the Madras Government are in general agreement with the recommendations of the Commission in paragraphs 197—198 of their report including the proposal that there should be a stores branch in each Provincial Department of Industries. They would, however, suggest that the stores branches should be established in business centres and run on business lines; the Governor in Council also hopes that he will be given an opportunity of examining the recommendations of the special committee referred to in paragraph 9 (b) (1) of the letter under reply before orders are passed on it.

7. With reference to the responsibility of the Provincial Departments of Industries for the collection of local, commercial and industrial intelligence, I am to state that, as pointed out by Mr. Innes in paragraph 28 of his letter, the practical effect of the proposals contained in Chapter XI of the report appears

to be that certain statistics which have hitherto been collected, published and commented on mainly by the Board of Revenue should in future be dealt with by the Department of Industries. These proposals will require detailed examination; but the Governor in Council agrees that the principles on which they are based are sound.

8. In paragraph 306 of the Industrial Commission's report it is proposed that the responsibilities of the Provincial Departments of Industries should include the control of technical and industrial education and the control of the staff employed for the local administration of the Electricity, Factories and Boiler Acts and the furnishing of advice to Government on the industrial and commercial aspects of the Mines Act and of the rules for mining leases and prospecting licenses. As these items are not referred to in paragraph 9 of the letter under reply, and as it is clear from paragraph 10 that the Government of India do not require remarks on technical and industrial education the Madras Government reserve their remarks on these matters in detail and confine themselves to the statement that they are in general agreement with the proposals that the Provincial Department of Industries should have these responsibilities.

9. The next question on which the views of the Local Government are invited is what arrangement is most suitable for utilising the officers of the proposed Indian Industrial and Chemical Services in order to combine the advantages of a common system of recruitment, and central criticism of wider questions of research, with the control which the Local Governments must necessarily exercise in executive and administrative matters and to secure the fullest utilization by the Local Governments of their own staffs on local problems.

10. The Governor in Council recognises that some provincial administrations would be unable individually to offer adequate attractions and suitable careers to the many specialists required to carry out the policy recommended by the Commission, and that from this point of view it is desirable to pool the limited provincial requirements in the matter of staff in order that men with the necessary qualifications may be attracted to the provincial departments at the least possible cost to the State.

11. The Governor in Council understands from Mr. Low that the Indian Chemical and Industrial Services will be similar in constitution to other Indian services such as the Indian Civil Service and the Indian Forest Service. It is also understood that the period for which officers of these services will be placed at the disposal of the Local Government will not, as a matter of practice, be limited to five years, but that they will as a general rule be placed practically at the permanent disposal of the Local Government as is the case with the members of other services, though they would be liable to transfer to other provinces or to service in the Imperial Department. In dealing with the Chemical Service in paragraph 305 of the report, the Industrial Commission suggest that the Imperial Government would be concerned with questions of the promotion and distribution of the staff. The Governor in Council presumes that so long as the services of any member of the Industrial or Chemical Service are placed at the disposal of the Local Government, his promotion and posting will be left to the discretion of that Government. Subject to these remarks the Madras Government would accept the proposals for the creation of Indian Industrial and Chemical Services and for the placing of members of those services under the orders of Local Governments so as to provide the superior staff required for the Provincial Departments of Industries as well as for the Imperial Department of Industries.

12. In order to provide central criticism on wider questions of research the Governor in Council recognises the desirability of the establishment of Imperial research institutes. If, however, officers in Imperial research institutes are given higher pay than the corresponding officers of provincial institutes, the difference in pay should be substantial and should be justified by an increase in responsibilities, so that the officer employed in an Imperial institute may be qualified to advise as to the work done in provincial research institutes if necessary. In this connection I am to invite the attention of the Government of India to the importance of making an equitable distribution of the proposed Imperial research institutes among the several provinces. In deciding the

number and location of Imperial institutes, regard should be had to the essential differences between conditions in Southern India and those which obtain in the north. For example, a single specialised research institute for the group of subjects relating to oil-seeds would not meet the requirements of India as a whole, and if it were decided to establish such an institute in Northern India it is probable that another Imperial institute would have to be established for research in connection with tropical oil-seeds in Southern India. Moreover the usefulness of a research institute to an industry varies inversely with the distance of the institute from the locality in which the industry is established. Mr. Low explained that the question of allocating the research institutes was intentionally left vague by the Commission as they considered it to be a matter that should be considered by a small expert committee. I am to commend these remarks to the notice of the Government of India when the question is under final consideration.

13. As regards the recommendation in paragraph 312 of the Commission's report that Directors of Industries should ultimately be selected from the Indian Industrial Service, I am to say that the Madras Government are in general agreement with the Commission's recommendations, but consider that, if no officer of the Indian Industrial Service serving in the province is considered by the Local Government to be suitable for the appointment of Director, the Local Government should have complete liberty of choice in making the appointment after considering the qualifications of any officer of the service employed elsewhere who may be recommended to them.

14. As regards relations between the Imperial and Provincial Departments the Governor in Council would observe in the first place that the proposals for the creation of an Imperial Department of Industries and for the development of certain industries by the Imperial Department are open to the objection that they will create a tendency towards centralization, and that there will be considerable danger that the industries of one province will be developed by the Imperial Department with money contributed by another province. There was a natural apprehension on the part of the Madras Government that this tendency towards centralization would become more marked in the course of time and might result in the loss of initiative on the part of the Provincial Governments. It was, however, explained by Mr. Low that the Provincial Governments will be given a free hand in the initiation of industrial experiments, provided always that these experiments are not likely to be prejudicial to the interests of India as a whole and that the Provincial Governments will be competent to enter on a course of action even against the advice of the Government of India, provided that the entertainment of the necessary expert staff is within their powers of sanction. In the light of these explanations the Governor in Council would accept the view that it is desirable to entrust to the Imperial Department of Industries the development of certain industries on the lines indicated in paragraph 2 of the letter under reply.

15. It would appear from the official summary of the report that the Commission proposes to lay on the Imperial Department of Industries the responsibility for the "industrial policy of Government and the inauguration and carrying out of a *uniform programme* of industrial development throughout the country." The functions of the Imperial Government as set out in paragraph 214 of the Commission's report include a duty to "watch over provincial administrations in order to secure the maintenance of a uniform industrial *policy*." The expression "*uniform programme*" is somewhat vague and suggests considerable interference with the programmes of Provincial Governments. The Madras Government, however, understand that the expression need not necessarily be interpreted as indicating any intention on the part of the Commission that the Imperial Department should interfere otherwise than by suggestion and advice in matters within the competence of the Local Government. Mr. Low has informed this Government that the Commission's intention was merely to ensure that one Provincial Government should not lag behind the others in industrial development, and that if one link in a chain was lacking the Government of India might endeavour to persuade the Provincial Government concerned to supply the link or, failing local enterprise, the deficiency might be supplied by the Imperial Department. In view of this explanation, the Governor in Council accepts the proposals of the Commission in this respect.

16. In paragraph 179 of the report the Commission suggests that arrangements should be made for the provision of specialist officers of the Imperial Department of Industries to visit industrial and technical educational institutions and to advise the Local Government regarding the correct methods of imparting such education. While the Governor in Council would welcome such inspection and advice by specialists, he agrees with Mr. Innes that the provincial inspectors of industrial schools should not be replaced by these visiting specialists. The staff under the control of the Local Government should be maintained not only for purposes of inspection of industrial and technical schools but also for the submission of detailed proposals in connection with the management of existing schools and the opening of new schools. The Provincial Director of Industries should have at hand a staff capable of advising him on educational matters and of working out details in connection with new institutions without reference to the Imperial Department of Industries.

17. The functions of the Imperial Department in respect of the work carried out by Provincial Departments of Indust ies should be mainly advisory. The Imperial research institutes should be so staffed and equipped that the work done in them will be of a higher quality than that which can ordinarily be done in a provincial research institute. The Imperial Department may also, in the opinion of the Madras Government, control the development of certain selected industries for special reasons and, where necessary, take up, in the interests of India as a whole, industrial work which is not taken up by the Provincial Government concerned.

No. G. C.-295, dated the 20th January 1919.

From—C. A. INNES, Esq., I.C.S., Director of Industries, Madras,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue (Special) Department.

I HAVE the honour to reply to Government's memorandum No. 1293-I.—18-3, dated the 21st December 1918, in which I am directed to report on the proposals of the Indian Industrial Commission specified in paragraph 9 of the Government of India's letter No. 589-D., dated the 7th December 1918. The points on which my opinion is asked are the following:—

(a) whether Provincial Departments of Industries should be created, or developed, on the lines suggested by the Commission;

(b) whether the responsibilities of these departments should include—

(1) the local purchase of Government stores, subject to such degree of centralization as may be decided upon after consideration of the report of a special committee, and

(2) the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence;

(c) what arrangements are most suitable for utilizing the officers of the proposed Indian services, industrial and chemical, in order to combine the advantages of a common system of recruitment, and central criticism in wider questions of research, with the control which Local Governments must necessarily exercise in executive and administrative matters and to secure the fullest utilization by the Local Governments of their own staff on local problems; and

(d) what generally should be the relations between the Imperial and Provincial Departments.

2. *General remarks.*—Before dealing with these specific questions, I venture to offer a few general remarks on what is undoubtedly the most prominent feature of the administrative proposals made in the Industrial Commission's report. At the Conference held on the 23rd and 25th November Sir Thomas Holland pointed out that in its report the Commission had been careful to avoid the word "centralization," and claimed that the centralization to which reference was made at the Conference was essentially a centralization of advisory functions, executive and administrative functions being decentralized to Local Governments. I do not think that it is necessary to argue the point. It must be clear to any one who reads the report carefully that throughout

it is centralizing in tendency, and though the Commission claims that its scheme is "in general accord with the administrative changes" proposed in the Reforms Scheme, and though in paragraph 340 of the Reform Report the Viceroy and the Secretary of State certainly give the proposals of the Commission a preliminary benediction, I confess that I do not think that it is possible to square the proposals of the Commission with the second of the four formulæ laid down in paragraphs 188—191 of the Reform Report. It may be admitted that industrial reform is essentially complementary to political reform, but it is equally evident that we have two antagonistic forces at work. The Commission is concerned solely with India's industrial deficiencies, and deliberately it has set itself to devise the most efficient way of remedying those deficiencies. The Reform Scheme, on the other hand, of set purpose, is prepared to sacrifice efficiency to other and wider considerations. Hence the one scheme hinges on centralization and efficiency, the other on decentralization even at the expense of efficiency. Ultimately, therefore, the decision depends on the view taken regarding India's industrial position. If the Commission is right in holding that India's backwardness in industrial development is so serious as to involve political, economic and even national danger, it is justified in asking Local Governments to agree, in the interests of efficiency, to a period of centralized control.

3. Clearly, if it were possible, it would be preferable to leave it to each Local Government to work out its own industrial salvation. India is a continent rather than a country. It is nearly, if not quite, as large as Europe, and it contains upwards of 300 millions of people. The provinces into which it is divided differ widely from one another in the matter of climate, physical characteristics and resources, and whether the test of area or population be applied, the major provinces correspond rather to the larger than the smaller nations of Europe. *Primâ facie*, it seems absurd to endeavour to direct the industrial development of a country of this size and of these varying characteristics from Simla and Delhi, or to prescribe a "uniform programme." The more reasonable course would be for the Government of India to confine itself to the encouragement of such industries as are essential from the point of view of national safety or are of more than provincial importance, and with these reservations to leave it to Local Governments to work out their own problems with their own staff in their own way. There might be inequalities between the different provinces. Some might be more progressive than others, others again might be actually apathetic. But in some at least there would be real live development especially if Local Governments were freed from the paralysing necessity of seeking sanction before they made a new appointment or took a new step. Further there is our own narrow Madras point of view. To put it bluntly, Madras is going to pay the piper, but the Government of India is going to call the tune. From paragraph 206 of the Reform Report, I see that nearly one-third of the gross provincial contributions to the Government of India is to be levied from Madras. On the other hand, industrially the future lies mainly with Bihar and Orissa and Bengal, and there is a considerable danger that Bengal industries will be developed with Madras money.

4. This is one side of the case. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the Commission was appointed to "examine and report upon the possibilities of the further industrial development in India," and it is not surprising that they have considered the question from the point of view of India as a whole. Their examination has shown that India is lamentably deficient not only in certain essential materials but also in the production of certain essential articles. Avowedly their object is to make India self-contained industrially in men as well as materials. Several schemes for industrial reorganization were placed before them. Deliberately they chose the scheme which, in their opinion, was the one most likely to permit of an early start and a rapid advance. It is a compromise necessitated by the conditions of the problem, and though it is not as an ideal scheme, more is not claimed than that it offers the most hopeful line of immediate progress, and that provided that there is co-operation between the Imperial and Local Governments, there is no reason why it should not work well. I am quoting from Sir Thomas Holland's convocation speech. On political, national and every other ground, the need for the

development of Indian industries by Indians is urgent. In the circumstances of India, Government must abandon its *Laissez-faire* policy and must play an active part in this development. But it cannot do so " unless provided with adequate administrative equipment and forearmed with reliable scientific and technical advice." These are the two premises on which the proposals in the Report are based. If they are granted, Sir Thomas Holland has claimed that the rest of the Report in its main outlines follows automatically. It is largely a question of funds. For though they are large, the provinces are poor. The net surplus in each province, if the proposals of the Reforms Report are accepted, will approximately be as below :—

Province.	Surplus in lakhs of rupees.
Madras	63
Bombay	13
Bengal	10
United Provinces	48
Punjab	32
Burma	21
Bihar and Orissa	6
Central Provinces	5

These surpluses do not leave much margin for additional large scale expenditure on industrial development, and it is clear that most Provincial Governments could not afford to employ all the specialists which will be required if Government is properly to play the part marked out for it. Madras might be able to have reasonably good services, but what about Bengal or Bombay? Industries, moreover, so act and react upon one another that from the point of view of Indian development, it would be a mistake to treat the provinces as water-tight compartments. The problem must be treated as a whole. Sulphuric acid is an excellent instance. Sir Thomas Holland once said that the measure of a country's industrial development was to be found in its consumption of sulphuric acid which is merely another way of saying that many industries depend for their existence on cheap sulphuric acid. Sulphuric acid is now made from imported sulphur by more than one firm in India, but it is doubtful whether so long as the sulphur must be imported from Sicily or Japan the acid can ever be produced sufficiently cheap to render economically possible many of the other industries dependent on its use. Consequently steps have been taken by the Indian Munitions Board to encourage the establishment of zinc-smelting works. The zinc ores obtainable in Burma contain large quantities of sulphur, and one of the processes in the works will be the recovery of the sulphur in the form of sulphuric acid. This is an excellent example of good results accruing from a wide view of industrial deficiencies and resources taken by a central authority. A deficiency which hampers progress throughout India is noted. A survey is made of the resources of the country. The necessary raw material is found in Burma. It is decided that it should be worked up in Calcutta where coal is cheap, and in this way the deficiency is in a fair way to be remedied. Similar instances might be multiplied (paragraphs 73—83 and 320 of the Report), and it is clear that there is need for the " wider outlook " of an Imperial Department. Already the Indian Munitions Board has shown how much can be done by a central authority, and to all intents and purposes it is merely proposed to carry on the Indian Munitions Board under another name.

5. Personally, therefore, having regard to the considerations mentioned above, particularly to the general poverty of the country and to the dangers, political and economic, inherent in its present industrial backwardness, I think that the Commission was justified in its treatment of the subject. If any rapid change for the better is to be made in the development of Indian industries, it is necessary to think Imperially instead of Provincially, to consider the problem as a whole and to pool the limited resources available in order that they may be used to the best advantage of India. If these views are accepted, the need for an Imperial Department of Industries requires no further argument. It will initiate the main lines of policy and in matters of lesser importance will co-ordinate the work in the different provinces. At the same time, this stage should be purely transitional, and as in political reform so in

industries the goal should be the largest possible measure of decentralization to Local Governments at the earliest possible date.

6. So far I have endeavoured to deal with the Report on its broadest aspect. It is now necessary to go further and examine in detail the proposals made by the Commission for the administrative machinery required to carry out the policy of the Report. They propose as already mentioned the creation of Imperial and Provincial Departments of Industries, and I propose to take up first the question raised by the Government of India as to the relations between these departments This question also involves the consideration of the proposals of the Commission in respect of the industrial and chemical services.

7. *The Imperial Department of Industries.*—The proposed Imperial Department of Industries, as I have already pointed out, is practically the Indian Munitions Board under another name. It will consist of a Board of three members with a President who will be a member of Viceroy's Council and who will have power to overrule his colleagues. The Department will be charged "with the direction and co-ordination of the general industrial policy of the country and the proper performance of certain functions of high national importance". It will deal with the following subjects and departments :—

(1) Geology and minerals (including the Geological Survey of India and the administration of the Indian Mines Act).

(2) Salt.

(3) Indian Explosives Act and the Indian Petroleum Act.

(4) Stationery and Printing.

(5) Inventions and Designs.

(6) The collection and distribution of commercial and industrial intelligence.

(7) The supply of stores and the administration of the Stores Department.

(8) The Indian Factories Act.

(9) The general encouragement of industries including the grant of assistance or concessions to industrialists in cases of more than provincial importance.

(10) Advice to Local Governments regarding the improvement of industries and the conduct of industrial and technical education.

(11) The administration of the various Acts relating to steam boilers.

(12) Electricity.

(13) Ordnance Factories.

(14) Inspection of Ordnance Stores.

(15) General direction and application of chemical research and the control of the proposed Chemical Service.

(16) Imperial factories for research or demonstration. Most of these functions require no comment. The Department of Industries will merely take over functions now belonging to other departments of the Government of India, and in respect of these functions there will presumably be no change in the relations between the Government of India and the Government of Madras. Instances are Nos. 1, 2 (which presumably refers only to the Department of Northern India Salt Revenue), 4, 5, 12 and 14. As regards the various Acts mentioned (Nos. 3, 8, 11 and 12), similarly I presume that no change will be made. The Government of India will lay down principles and policies and will amend the Acts where necessary, but the local application of the Acts will be left to Local Governments. No. 6 (the collection and distribution of commerical intelligence) and No. 7 (the Stores Department) are dealt with, as directed, separately.

8. *Its general control of Industrial policy.*—There remain, however, certain functions proposed for the Imperial Department which are more open to controversy. From the official summary of the Report, it appears that the

Commission proposes to lay on the Imperial Department the responsibility for "the industrial policy of Government and the inauguration and carrying out of a uniform programme of industrial development throughout the country." It is, of course, the function of the Government of India to prescribe general principles and to lay down broad lines of policy, and after reading the Report, I do not think that the "uniform programme" of development referred to mean more than that the Government of India will be expected—

(1) to take certain steps which will remove some of the most glaring deficiencies of India's industrial position;

(2) to initiate certain lines of scientific research;

(3) to initiate certain surveys of great economic importance such as the coal survey (paragraph 94) and the hydrographic survey (paragraph 99);

(4) to adopt certain large measures which are likely to be of great benefit to Indian industries in general, as for instance, the arrangements proposed for the purchase of Government stores; and

(5) generally to lay down the principles on which Local Governments may suitably assist the development of local industries.

In other words I do not think that the above phrase need necessarily be interpreted as indicating any intention on the part of the Commission that the Imperial Department should interfere otherwise than by suggestion and advice in matters within the competence of Local Governments. Much, however, depends on what the powers of the Local Governments will be in the future especially in regard to the creation of new appointments and to expenditure on new schemes, and how those powers are likely to be affected by the Commission's proposals in respect of the services. I will refer to this point later.

9. *Its functions in regard to the development of Industries.*—Nor do I see much difficulty in the division of functions between the Imperial and Provincial Departments as regards the direct encouragement of industries. Their respective spheres are fairly easily defined (*vide* paragraph 2 of the Government of India's letter and paragraph 320 of the Report), though naturally there may be doubtful cases on the border line. Generally speaking, the Government of India will deal with the development of "key" industries, *i.e.*, industries which are vital for purposes of national defence or are an essential link in a whole chain of other industries. All other industries will be left to the care of the provincial departments and Local Governments concerned. The Imperial and Provincial Departments will naturally be in the closest touch, and there is no danger of overlapping or confusion. There may be cases when the Local Government wishes to encourage an industry in its province which the Government of India has already taken up. Such cases will be decided on their merits. It may be that the Local Government will decide that the industry in question is of such local importance that it should be encouraged in the Madras Presidency even though arrangements may already have been made to foster it in some other province, and if so, the Local Government's decision, which will be passed after consideration of any arguments which the Government of India may bring to bear, will naturally be final. Similarly, there may be purely local industries which the Local Government may wish to encourage. The Imperial Department will be consulted (since the whole scheme presupposes close co-operation between the Imperial and Provincial Departments) and may disagree either as to the necessity of helping the industry or as to the method of encouragement proposed. Full weight will of course be given to the views of the Government of India, but the decision will rest with the Local Government. The only centralization should be centralization of advisory functions. The Government of India may legitimately ask to be consulted, but it should not force its views on the Local Government. This I believe to be the intention of the Report. At any rate we ought to insist on this interpretation. There is no danger of wild cat schemes being taken up against the advice of the Government of India. There are too many checks. In the first place, a Local Government which disregards the advice of the Imperial Department will incur a considerable responsibility.

Secondly, there is the proposed Board of Industries to say nothing of the Standing Committee proposed in the Reforms Report (paragraph 232). As a matter of fact, if, as I suppose is probable, the Department of Industries is a transferred subject under the Reform Scheme, I regard the advisory functions of the Imperial Department as a valuable safeguard, and I think that it should be a recognized principle that in all schemes of industrial development, the Imperial Department should be freely consulted, provided that the ultimate decision rests with the Local Government.

10. *Scientific research.*—Scientific research, which is perhaps the most hopeful method of encouraging the development of industries, is sufficiently important to be dealt with separately. It opens up of course the whole question of the organization proposed for scientific research, but this question will be dealt with below. For the moment all that it is necessary to say is that the Commission contemplates Imperial Scientific Services in general and in particular an Imperial Chemical Service, the junior members of which will be lent to Local Governments. At the head of this Chemical Service will be a Chief Chemist, and each branch will be supervised by a Deputy Chief Chemist. The functions of these high officers will be to exercise the necessary critical check over the research work of junior officers wherever they may be at work, to prevent overlapping, to correlate the results of scientific research all over India and to arrange for the publication of those results in an authoritative all-India journal. Parenthetically I may remark that I consider that the danger of overlapping may be pressed too far. India is such a big country that there is no reason why the same problem should not be investigated in different parts of it, and personally I should object to the Madras Department of Industries being warned off some particular problem, which may be of great importance to local industries merely because the investigation of that problem has already been taken up in some other province. The Commission's insistence on the danger of overlapping of research however has reference, I imagine, mainly to the existing state of affairs when the number of scientific officers available is ludicrously out of proportion to problems which require investigation and when it is necessary to make the best possible use of our very limited resources in respect of scientific advice.

11. *Imperial Research Institutes.*—What I am chiefly concerned with now is the actual division of scientific research work between the Imperial and Provincial Departments. It was suggested to the Commission by some witnesses that all branches of scientific research should be grouped in a single institute (paragraph 128), but after referring to the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, the Commission was " definitely of opinion that its value to the industries of India is reduced by its distance from the places in which they are carried on." Consequently, the Commission very properly declined to contemplate " chemical research for all India in a single institute " (paragraph 129). From paragraph 126 it is clear that the Commission contemplates research by scientific officers lent to Provincial Departments and research naturally implies laboratory equipment. But the Commission also proposes the establishment of specialised Imperial research laboratories (paragraph 130). Incidental references are made to the necessity of research on certain metallurgical and chemical problems at Sakchi (paragraph 130), on tanning (Appendix D, paragraph 11) and on vegetable oils (paragraph 114), but it is suggested that the location of these Imperial research institutes as well as the selection of the groups of subjects should be settled by expert opinion obtained through the medium of the Committees proposed for the purpose of working out the organization of the scientific services (paragraphs 130 and 123). The proposals are a little vague. It may be that the Commission proposes to establish Imperial research institutes only for certain specialised subjects which, though extremely important for Indian industries generally, are only of indirect interest to most Local Governments. The institute proposed for metallurgical problems at Sakchi is a case in point, and if this is the intention, there is nothing to be said. But it is apparently the view of the Committee that Imperial research institutes should be established for such groups of subjects as tanning, tan stuffs and tannin extracts, and oils and fats in which of course nearly all Local Governments are directly interested, and the Commission appears to contemplate an organization of small provincial institutes dealing with research on these

subjects and working in close touch with a large, well equipped central research institute. It is unfair of course to criticize this proposal in the light of the past experience of the Agricultural Department in respect of Pusa or the Forest Department in respect of Dehra Dun. *Ex hypothesi*, the provincial departments will have their own staff of technical and scientific officers, *ex hypothesi* the Chief and Deputy Chief Chemists will exist for the purpose of co-ordinating and correlating research all over India, *ex hypothesi* there will be an all-India journal which will be an authoritative record of research all over India, and it may be admitted that the local Departments of Industries will be in far better position than they have been hitherto to make use of and apply the results of research work done in the Imperial research institutes. On the other hand, provincial jealousies will inevitably be roused when the question comes to be settled where these Central Research Institutes are to be placed. The principle is laid down (paragraph 130) that the institutes should be established in industrial centres in order that the staff may maintain close relations with industrialists and industrial work and that their investigations may be vitalised by the constant presentation of fresh problems of practical interest. Applying these principles, the Tanning Research Institute would probably be established at Cawnpore or Calcutta and the Oils and Fats Institute in Calcutta, Bombay or again Cawnpore. Neither institute will be established, it may be assumed, in Madras, though Madras has more tanneries and is probably richer in oil seeds than any other province. The result must be that provinces which have the good fortune to be selected as the site for one of these specialised Research Institutes will have a great advantage over other provinces. It is well known that Mysore derives incomparably more benefit from the Indian Institute of Science than any other province, and the Commission itself admits that the value of a research institute to industries varies directly with its distance from the industrial centre. The ideal plan of course is for each province to have its own research institute for the problems in which it is interested, especially as in a country so large and with such varied physical and climatic characteristics as India, the problems to be investigated differ naturally from province to province. But probably the answer will be that for financial reasons this solution is not possible, and that it is better to concentrate Imperial funds on the establishment of a few really well equipped and adequately staffed institutes than to fritter away those funds in subsidizing a number of comparatively weak provincial institutes. Most scientists, I think, would take this view, and it may also be admitted that these large institutes offer considerable advantages in the way of training up Indians in research. From the all-India point of view the organization contemplated by the Commission of small provincial research institutes working in close touch with one large central institute is probably right, but if this view is taken, two points should, I think, be pressed on the Government of India. In the first place, efforts should be made to distribute the proposed Imperial Research Institutes fairly among the provinces. For instance, if the Metallurgical Institute is established at Sakchi, which though not in Bengal is close to Calcutta, and if Cawnpore is selected as the site for the Tanning Research Institute, then the Oils and Fats Institute should be established in Bombay or Madras. Secondly, in deciding as to the number and location of these institutes regard should be had to the fact that conditions in tropical Madras differ essentially from those in the North. A single specialised research institute for the group of subjects based on oil seeds therefore would not satisfy the requirements of India, and if it is decided to establish such an institute in Northern India, it should be considered whether another Imperial institute should not be established for research on the tropical oil seeds of South India. It may be taken for granted of course that the mere fact that an Imperial Institute has been established for research on one group of subjects will not operate as a bar to a Local Government establishing its own provincial Research Institute for the same group of subjects.

12. *Technical and Industrial education.*—It will be seen from paragraph 7 above that the tenth function of the Imperial Department is to advise Local Governments regarding the conduct of industrial and technical education, and from paragraphs 179 and 363 of the Report it appears that this advice is to be tendered through the medium of "thoroughly qualified visiting experts." It is pointed out that separate experts are required for metal working, textile

and wood-working schools, and that no one Local Government would be able to find full-time employment for all these men. It is, therefore, suggested that the ordinary inspection should be done by the Director of Industries and his superior staff, and that the schools should periodically be inspected by itinerant Imperial experts. Apparently it is not contemplated (paragraph 319) that the provincial departments should include the appointment of an Inspector of Industrial Schools, and the suggestion seems to be that this officer should be abolished, and that his place should be taken by itinerant experts. I cannot work up any enthusiasm for this proposal. One of the members of the Indian Industries Board will deal with industrial and technical education (paragraph 325) and will be a touring officer. His advice ought to be invaluable to a Provincial Director of Industries. But I do not agree that the Provincial Inspector of Industrial Schools can adequately be replaced by visiting experts. The value of Mr. Fyfe to me is not merely that he inspects all schools but that he relieves me of a great deal of routine work connected with the Trades School and the working of the Grant-in-aid Code and the Educational Rules. He is always at hand for purposes of consultation on questions of policy and on proposals to open new schools, and I can send him out at any time to inspect any particular school or to make local inquiries into applications for recognition of new schools. I should have no control over the visiting experts and could not use them for any of the above purposes. Nor would their advice be much good except on purely technical questions. They would have no knowledge of school management. I am not in favour of the proposal. As regards weaving schools, it is unnecessary as far as Madras goes. We shall have our own weaving expert. As regards wood-working schools, it is similarly unnecessary. Mr. Fyfe, our present Inspector of Schools, is an expert wood-worker. And as regards metal-working schools, if in the Industrial Service we have no expert metal-worker, at any rate *ex hypothesi* under the Commission's proposals the headmaster or superintendent of Government metal-working schools will be an expert at his job, and I should prefer to use him for the purpose of inspecting, on the technical side, other metal-working schools.

13. *The Services.*—So far in dealing with the relations between the Imperial and Provincial departments, I have proceeded on three assumptions. I have assumed—

(1) that the powers of Local Governments both in creating new appointments and in sanctioning new schemes involving expenditure will be greatly increased,

(2) that the functions of the Imperial Department *vis-á-vis* the Provincial Departments of Industries will be mainly advisory, and

(3) that in the case of a difference of opinion regarding a matter within the power of a Local Government, the advice of the Government of India will be treated with great respect, but in the last resort the decision will rest with the Local Government.

But new schemes or new lines of research may require special officers to deal with them. These officers when recruited will presumably belong to the proposed Imperial Industrial Service or the proposed Indian Chemical Service, and the fact that these services are both to be Imperial services may operate as a serious check on the independence in industrial matters of the Local Governments. The proposals of the Commission in regard to these services are the most difficult part of the Report.

14. *Imperial Industrial Service.*—The organization of the Provincial Departments of Industries contemplated by the Commission will include a Director and Deputy Director of Industries, Industrial Engineers, Principals and Professors of Technical Colleges, Inspectors of Factories, Boiler Inspectors, and Electrical Inspectors. Similarly, the Imperial Department will require controlling and senior officers for the various departments mentioned in paragraph 320 of the Report. The range of functions will be very wide, and the Commission is of opinion that the best way of overcoming this difficulty will be to train up men in an Imperial Service. Ultimately, it is proposed, the service should be recruited from Indians trained as Mechanical Engineers in this country, and a time-scale of pay rising to R1,500 per mensem is suggested.

The recruitment of the service is to be effected by a committee working under carefully prescribed rules, but the Report is silent as to the authority which will promote and distribute the staff. I gather however that as in the Indian Chemical Service, the Imperial Department will promote and distribute the staff.

15. *The Indian Chemical Service.*—The proposals in regard to the Indian Chemical Service are much the same. The service will be organized into three groups—(*a*) agricultural, (*b*) organic and (*c*) mineral. Each group will be under the "supervision" of a Deputy Chief Chemist, and the whole service will be controlled "for scientific purposes" by a Chief Chemist. Members of the service will be "lent" to Local Governments normally limited to five years, and the recruitment, distribution and promotion of the staff will be the function of the Government of India. It is proposed to appoint an expert committee to formulate proposals for the organization of the service and its terms of employment.

16. These proposals were fully discussed at the conference with Sir Thomas Holland, and it is not necessary to go over the ground again. I note in passing that I do not suppose that it is the intention of the Commission that the Government of India should post officers to different provinces as Directors of Industries. It is true that ultimately it is suggested that these officers should be recruited from the Industrial service and that that service will be an Imperial service. But a Director of Industries will not be like a Postmaster-General or a Collector of Sea Customs. He will be engaged in duties in which Local Governments are vitally interested, and he may even be an ex-officio Secretary to Government. No Local Government could possibly agree to such an officer being appointed by the Government of India, and I take it that the intention is merely (1) that the appointment should ordinarily be filled from the Industrial service and (2) that if no officer of that service serving in the province is considered suitable, the Local Government should consult the Government of India, and while reserving to itself complete liberty of choice, should consider the claims of any officer recommended by the Government of India. At any rate, in my opinion, this is as far as any Local Government can reasonably be expected to go.

17. Even apart from the fact that the services will be controlled by the Government of India in the matter of distribution and recruitment, the mere constitution of these services on an Imperial basis is clearly a centralising measure. As a matter of fact, it will alter fundamentally the relations between the Local Governments and the Industries Department of the Government of India. Local Governments, I believe, are empowered under the Civil Account Code to create permanent appointments (other than those ordinarily held by gazetted civil officers recruited in England), provided that the remuneration of the appointment does not exceed R800 per mensem, and they have larger powers in the creation of temporary appointments. These powers moreover, I believe, will shortly be enlarged. But if the Industrial and Chemical services are constituted Imperial services, obviously the Local Governments must surrender these powers. I imagine that a Local Government could not, even temporarily, increase the cadre of a strictly Imperial service. If, therefore, we wished to recruit an additional Industrial Engineer and if we had a suitable Indian for the appointment, we could neither create the appointment nor appoint the Indian. The sanction of the Government of India would be required for the new appointment, and all we could do would be to apply to the Government of India for a man. I have no doubt that the Government of India would readily agree both to the new appointment and to the selection of the man we wanted. But the fact remains that the effect of the proposal to create Imperial services does alter for the worse the position of Local Governments *vis-á-vis* the Industries department of the Government of India. That department's functions will not be essentially advisory except in certain matters expressly reserved to itself. Through its control of the services, it can intervene effectively even in matters which ordinarily would be entirely within the competence of the Local Government.

18. This appears to me to be the main objection to the proposal. For the rest, it is merely a question of balancing advantages and disadvantages. Personally as regards the Indian Chemical Service, I would be prepared to waive even the above objection, and I think the advantages of the Commission's proposal distinctly outweigh the disadvantages The dangers are that if we get a good man in Madras, he will be caught up aloft just when he is beginning to make himself really useful, and that our scientific officers, unless they are of mere average ability, will be mere birds of passage always hankering to get back to service directly under the Government of India. Nor do I think that any useful purpose would be served by stipulating, as I thought of suggesting, that special allowances should not be given to officers serving in Imperial Research Institutes and that such officers should not be given high sounding titles. Officers of the Indian Chemical Service will look for promotion to the Imperial Department. In Imperial Research Institutes they will come directly under the eye of the Imperial Department, and to the keen scientist, apart from all other considerations, the attraction of working in large well-equipped research institutes will of itself prove irresistible. These institutes therefore inevitably, and from a broad point of view quite rightly, will attract the best men. But I do not see how these disadvantages can be avoided if we admit the Commission's main premise that, in these days of specialization, no Local Government could possibly afford to employ all the chemists and specialists it is likely to require. In my opinion we must accept this proposition, and if we do so, obviously it is the governing factor in the case. The Government of India must have its own staff of chemists and specialists. *Ex hypothesi* that staff will be larger than any that a Local Government can afford to employ. Further, it will work in larger and better-equipped research institutes. For these reasons alone, it seems to me that we must join in with the Government of India. It would never do to have in India a large Imperial Chemical Service plus a number of small separate Provincial services. The latter would be overshadowed. Our officers, besides being expensive to recruit, would never be happy. They would always be scheming for appointments in the larger service with its greater opportunities and its more spacious prospects. If we refused to let them go, there would be discontent and restlessness, and further, without as far as I can see any compensating advantages, we should have all the disadvantages, inseparable from small isolated services. These disadvantages are very serious I have not the faintest idea, for instance, what we should do if Doctor Marsden fell ill and had to take leave just after starting his dyeing school, and Mr. Nayudu at the Leather Trade School has been in a position to intimidate us just because of the impossibility of replacing him. Difficulties of this kind are unavoidable in the case of isolated specialist appointments, and my conclusion is that it is better to accept the inevitable and adhere to the proposed Indian Chemical Service. But whether Government accept this view or whether they prefer to have their own separate staff of chemists, I am much in favour of the proposals in paragraph 126 of the Report. The Chief Chemist and Deputy Chief Chemists proposed are likely to be most useful in maintaining professional standards, in subjecting local research to a continuous critical check, and in preventing Provincial Chemists from embarking on infructuous lines of work. I agree also that an authoritative chemical journal for all India is most desirable. Whatever method of organization be adopted, therefore, I think that Government should welcome these features of the Report, and it should be noted that it is doubtful whether these appointments can be justified unless the proposals of the Commission for an Indian Chemical Service are adopted in their entirety.

19. The case for an Imperial Industrial Service is very similar. It is unquestionable that the aim and object should be to train up Indians for the Imperial and Provincial Departments of Industries, and it must be admitted that the best way to obtain a continuous supply of adequately trained Indians is to offer a definite career in a regularly constituted service. It is also clear that if we have a service at all it must be an Imperial service, for the various appointments in the Provincial Department could not appropriately be filled from the limited cadre of that department. For instance, the proposal to include factory and boiler inspectors in the service can be justified only on the assumption that these appointments will be held for limited periods by

junior officers. In Madras it is not necessary to pay officers of this type on a scale rising to Rs. 1,500 per mensem (paragraph 331). It is possibly doubtful whether all the different appointments required for the items of work specified in paragraph 330 of the report can usefully be combined in a single service or filled by a uniform system of recruitment. But it is true that the majority of the officers of the service will require engineering experience, and on the whole I consider that it is best to have a single Imperial service. For one thing, if the Chemical service is an Imperial service, the members of the Industrial service will claim the same status, and for another I think that the disadvantages inherent in a small isolated service are greater than those of centralization. On the whole therefore I think, that the idea of an Imperial Industrial Service may be accepted on the understanding that the Local Government will be consulted before any officer is removed from or transferred to its province. The question is not a pressing one, for it will be a long time before arrangements are made for the adequate training of Mechanical Engineers in India, and in the meantime I presume that the service will continue to be recruited by a system of judicious opportunism, the Government of India acting as a sort of central exchange in the matter of appointments.

20. *The Provincial Department of Industries.*—In Madras it is not necessary to argue the general question whether the Department of Industries should be developed. The Government of Madras has always shown the way to other Local Governments and the Government of India in its industrial policy, and the Commission has paid us the compliment of basing its recommendations very largely on the policy hitherto followed in Madras. Nor do I think it necessary (nor indeed proper) to offer any remarks at this stage on the points raised in paragraphs 311 and 313 of the report regarding the qualifications and pay of the Director of Industries. The questions requiring immediate consideration are—

(1) the functions of the department,

(2) in particular the proposal that agricultural engineering should be transferred back to the Department of Industries,

(3) the proposal to establish a Board of Industries, and

(4) the suggestions of the Commission as regards the relations between the Director of Industries and Government.

It must be obvious that much could be written on each of these questions, but as I have particularly been asked to submit my views at a very early date and as I understand that the Hon'ble Mr. Low will be visiting Madras next month to discuss controversial points with Government, I think that it will be sufficient if I merely indicate my opinion and give very briefly the reasons on which it is based.

21. *Its functions.*—The ideas of the Commission regarding the main heads of work of the Department of Industries are explained in paragraph 306 of the report. (*a*) calls for no remark at this stage. In (*b*) the most important proposals relate to the collection and distribution of commercial and industrial information and to work connected with Government stores. These proposals will be dealt with separately.

22. *Industrial and Technical Education.*—(*c*) is important as it raises the controversial question whether industrial and technical education should be controlled by the Department of Industries or the Department of Public Instruction. The Industrial Conference of 1908 defined industrial instruction as "instruction in the performance of definite operations not necessarily involving the teaching of general principles but only of their application" and stated that the object of technical education was to train students to apply theoretical principles to practical purposes. It recommended that the control of both industrial instruction and technical education should rest with the Department of Industries, but eventually a compromise was effected. It was decided (G. O. No 1625, Revenue, dated 18th June 1909)

(1) that the School of Arts and the Reformatory School should be retained under the control of the Department of Public Instruction,

(2) that schools where the education was purely of a commercial character should remain under the Education Department, and

(3) that in the case of schools where the instruction was purely intellectual or commercial and partly manual or technical, the principle should be followed that if the training was predominantly intellectual or commercial, the school should remain under the Educational Department, whereas if it was predominantly manual or technical, it should be transferred to the Department of Industries.

As the result of these orders certain schools were made over to the Department of Industries, and the orders have worked quite well. Every now and then a doubtful case has arisen, but the Director of Public Instruction and I have never had any difficulty in coming to a decision. The general effect is that I look after industrial education and as regards technical education (apart from the Engineering College) there is not any. Separate arrangements are proposed for colleges (paragraph 175), and in regard to industrial and technical education, it is evident from Chapter X of the report that the Commission contemplates chiefly handicraft schools and the provision of facilities for training artisans, foremen and mechanical engineers. In the handicraft schools the main object will be the imparting of manipulative skill. In the training of artisans, foremen and mechanical engineers the training will consist partly of workshop training and partly of class instruction. The intensity of the class instruction will naturally vary with the class of student under instruction, but in all these cases stress is laid on the prime necessity of workshop training. The training of craftsmen, artisans and foremen clearly, I consider, should rest with the Department of Industries, and I think myself that the same remark applies to the training of mechanical engineers. The Director of Public Instruction should of course be consulted as regards the class instruction, but the Director of Industries is more likely to be able to arrange for the workshop training. In many ways he will be brought into close touch with the owners of workshops, and his department will be better equipped for the supervision of the workshop training. Further, the provision of proper technical education is one of the first conditions of industrial development in India, and the Director of Industries necessarily will be far more interested in the subject than the Director of Public Instruction. I think therefore that Government may accept generally the proposition that as proposed by the Commission in paragraph 177, the control of Technical and Industrial education should vest in the Department of Industries. Government of course will reserve the right of deciding whether particular schools should be controlled by the Education or Industries Department such as Reformatory schools and the School of Arts.

23. *Administration of Factory, Boiler and Electricity Acts.*—The fourth section of the department's work is the control of the staff employed in the local administration of the Factory, Boiler and Electricity Acts and the furnishing of advice to Government on the industrial and commercial aspects of the Mines Act and Mining rules. It seems unnecessary to discuss these proposals as far as they relate to the administration of the Factory and Boiler Acts. They are obviously proper, and the mineral wealth of a country is such an important factor in industrial development that every one will agree, I think, that the Director of Industries should be consulted to the extent suggested by the Commission. The control of the staff engaged in the local administration of the Electricity Act is a more doubtful question. But personally I agree with Commission for the reasons given in paragraphs 228 and 229 of the report. The Department of Industries exists for the purposes of helping existing industries as well as of fostering new ones and is likely to view the questions that come up from the right point of view.

24. *Agricultural Engineering.*—It will be seen from paragraph 307 of the report that the Commission strongly urges the retransfer of the Pumping and Boring Department to the Department of Industries. This is an important question which Government will no doubt desire to have separately discussed. I note however that I am strongly in favour of the Commission's proposal. The reasons for the transfer to the Agricultural Department are stated in Mr. Chadwick's letter printed in G. O. No. 523, Revenue, dated the 7th March 1916. I am not

prepared to deny that there was strength in the case presented by Mr. Chadwick to Government. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Mr. Chadwick based his case largely on the assumption that he would be able to secure an Agricultural Engineer who at once was a highly skilled Mechanical Engineer and possessed expert knowledge of agriculture under Indian conditions. In point of fact he secured a man who occupied, I believe, a comparatively subordinate position in the Drainage Department of the Madras Corporation. Nor do I admit that this was a mere accident. Isolated posts offering no prospects of advancement are always difficult to fill, and even if Mr. Chadwick had secured the type of man he wanted, there would have been perpetual difficulty in replacing him when he went on leave or retired. In my view, an officer must be trained for a job of this kind, a large Mechanical Engineering Department offers the best training ground and a wider field of selection and further overcomes the difficulty of isolation and want of prospects. At any rate the fact remains that now that the Agricultural Department has got its way and has its own Agricultural Engineer, I do not believe that applications for borings or for installations are disposed of with greater promptitude or with greater attention to agricultural conditions than in the days when the Pumping and Boring Department was a branch of the Department of Industries. On the other hand, the present system has led to grave administrative inconveniences. Instead of one large self-contained service, we have two weak services. Both suffer from the inevitable disabilities of small services—want of prospects, discontent and restlessness, and inadequate supervision. Further, as G. O. No. 1275, dated 3rd May 1917, shows, it is difficult precisely to define the limits of the activities of two departments, and there are overlapping and duplication of staff. This is particularly the case in the working of the compounding system. Mr. Stuart has his staff of supervisors and mechanics engaged in inspecting oil-engines driving pumps. I have my staff of supervisors and mechanics engaged in inspecting oil-engines driving rice hullers and cotton gins. The work is identical—either staff could do the other's work. I entirely agree that it is most important that the Agricultural Department should be consulted before pumps are installed. At present, I suppose, that applications are first considered by the circle officer of the Agricultural Department, and then forwarded with his remarks to the Agricultural Engineer. The only difference would be that the applications would be forwarded to an Industrial Engineer. There would be no loss of time, and in all essentials the procedure would be precisely the same. I entirely agree again that there is scope for most useful work in adapting modern agricultural machinery to Indian conditions. The question inevitably will become more and more important as prices rise and wages go up, and I entirely agree that it is sufficiently important to demand the full time of a highly skilled engineer working in the closest possible touch with the Agricultural Department. But if it be granted that the Department of Industries is to be developed into the highly skilled technical department contemplated by the Commission, obviously the Agricultural Engineer instead of being an isolated officer attached to the Agricultural Department should be one of the Industrial Engineers of the Department of Industries who, if they make good, will have the prospect of promotion to high administrative posts. I cannot see that there would be any difficulty in arranging for one or more of these Industrial Engineers to work in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture. One of the most important recommendations of the Commission is that the Department of Industries should be equipped to deal with power plants and machines of all kinds, and it is particularly important in Madras where the trend of industrial development undoubtedly lies in the direction of the supersession of hand labour by small power installations. The present system of splitting up the work which is primarily engineering work between the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Industries is open to the administrative objections I have pointed out, and if the system is continued, the development of the Department of Industries on its natural lines will be stunted and hampered. One large Department independent of the Public Works Department for its staff, offering in itself reasonable prospects of promotion and linked up intimately with other similar departments in India is obviously preferable to two small Departments, and I am strongly of opinion that the Commission's recommendation should be accepted.

of India for such experts as may be required for the development of organized industries or for the investigation of its resources in raw materials. A well-equipped central organization, such as is referred to in paragraph 4 of the letter under reply, is, therefore, the only arrangement which will meet the needs of the North-West Frontier Province.

4. In considering the practical administrative measures which may be taken for the development of the industries of the province with due regard to its circumstances and the resources of the Administration I have, however, had the advantage of the advice of Mr. Low, who visited the province last January and fully discussed the question. The conclusions which were reached as the result of this discussion were that attention might be directed advantageously by this Administration to the improvement of indigenous industries and that an industrial school might be established in Peshawar, with a subsidiary organization for teaching village artizans improved methods and the use of modern tools at their homes. It was also decided that an officer might be appointed for the control of industrial and agricultural work in the province who would supervise the school working under a qualified headmaster and the demonstration parties visiting villages. With regard to the industrial school it was agreed that the Central Provinces Government might be addressed and asked, if possible, to allow the Headmaster of the Nagpur school of the Handicrafts to visit this province and work out proposals for a similar scheme. I have since ascertained that as Mr. Cove, the Headmaster of the Nagpur School, is taking 9 months' leave he cannot be spared to visit Peshawar, but I trust that on his return it may be found practicable for the visit to be arranged. With respect to the appointment of an officer for the control of industrial and agricultural work it must be explained that at present the only officer available in this province for the purpose is the Revenue Commissioner, whose other duties preclude his detailed supervision of industrial education and development. Mr. Low was of opinion that on general grounds the linking of industrial and agricultural work under a single officer is a mistake, yet, in the peculiar circumstances of the North-West Frontier Province, he considered that such a scheme might work very well. He thought that an officer of the type at present working as deputy directors of agriculture in other provinces might be suitable for the above purpose. A man of this class, who had a fair knowledge of mechanical engineering and had had some experience, would be competent to supervise the working of a school of handicraft under a skilled headmaster and of peripatetic parties for demonstrating weaving, carpentry, etc. in the villages, while he would, of course, be fully able to control agricultural work. The appointment of this officer will be considered when the Industrial school is started.

No. 2050-Com., dated Calcutta, the 3rd May 1919.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. PAYNE, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Commerce Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

I AM directed to reply to your letter No. 589-D., dated the 8th December 1918, regarding the report of the Indian Industrial Commission.

2. The Government of India lay emphasis on the vital importance of the development of the industries of this country, and while postulating that certain large questions must be handled by the Central Government, they admit that industrial development will mainly be the concern of the Local Governments. They therefore invite the opinion of the Governor in Council on the proposals made in Chapter XXI of the report of the Commission. Of these the following are more particularly mentioned in your letter under reply:—

(*i*) The creation of an Imperial Industrial Service mainly composed of men who have been trained as mechanical engineers.

(*ii*) The creation of a similar Imperial Chemical Service.

(*iii*) The creation of a central organisation for the purchase of stores under the Central Government, which will be supplemented by

provincial agencies working under the Local Governments. It is suggested that the actual distribution of the organisation between the Central and Local Governments should be left to a small committee to be appointed later.

(iv) The acceptance by the Local Governments of the responsibility for the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence.

The Government of India enquire whether these proposals commend themselves to the Governor in Council. They also raise the general questions of (a) the use that can be made of the experts who are to be recruited for the Imperial Service, (b) the relations between the Imperial and provincial Departments of Industries, (c) the status of the expert officers already employed in Government service, and (d) the method and terms of recruitment of those who will be required for the new departments, though this point is reserved for subsequent discussion. It is announced that the Government of India contemplate the creation of a central department, which will consult this Government later with regard to the details of the proposals now made.

3. The recommendations of the Commission as to the organisation required to initiate and carry on the policy advocated by them are contained in Chapters XXI and XXII of their report. Chapter XXII deals with the creation of an Imperial Department of Industries, the duties of which are defined in paragraphs 322 and 324. The Department will consist of a Member in charge, who will be assisted by an Indian Industries Board of three ordinary members, of which he will be the President. The usual secretariat staff, including a Financial Adviser, will be attached to the Department, which will be located at the headquarters of the Government of India. The immediate recruitment of an Imperial Industrial Service to perform the functions enumerated in paragraph 330, and the immediate appointment of provincial Directors and Deputy Directors with subordinate staffs lent from the Imperial Service, are also proposed. Officers of the Industrial Service on recruitment will usually be assigned to a particular province, as in the case of other Indian Services, and will then come under the control of the Local Government. An officer so allotted would apparently serve out his full time in the province to which he is originally posted, unless transferred for special reasons by the Government of India. Apart from experts on particular subjects the rate of salary suggested for the mechanical engineer class is Rs. 450 monthly while on probation, and thereafter Rs. 500 rising by annual increments to Rs. 1,500. It is, however, recognised that, at first, individual selection for particular posts will be necessary until the normal recruitment for the Imperial Service takes effect

4. Chapter XXI deals with the organisation of the provincial departments, and it is on this that the opinion of this Government is more particularly invited, Briefly, the object aimed at is to bring under the new department all the existing commercial and industrial activities of Government, and to provide it with a staff—that will be adequately equipped in scientific, technical and business knowledge, the administrative experience required being in the first instance furnished by the Director himself. Gradually the experts recruited for the Imperial Service will become trained in administration, and eventually the provincial Directors will be appointed from the ranks of that service. The proposals made for the organisation of the new department are as follows :—

I.—The control of technical and industrial education will be the concern of the Local Governments, except for two central institutions maintained by the Central Department for high grade engineering, and for metallurgy and mineral technology respectively.

II.—The existing organisation of the Agricultural and Forest services and the Geological Survey will not be disturbed.

III.—The department will be entrusted with the collection and distribution of local commercial and industrial intelligence.

IV.—The department will also take over the local administration of the Electric, Factories and Boilers Acts, and will advise Government

on the industrial and commercial aspects of the Mines Act and of the rules for mining and prospecting leases.

V.—The Co-operative Credit Department will be brought under the provincial Member in charge of Industries. This proposal is presumably open to further examination in the light of the decision as to transferred and reserved subjects under the Reforms Scheme.

5. In addition to the transfer of these activities to the new department, the Provincial Director will assume responsibility for the new work summarised in paragraphs 306 and 331. In order to enable him to deal with this the following staff is suggested. The provincial Director will be a Secretary to Government and will be advised by an Advisory Board, of which he would be Chairman, comprising from six to twelve members, mainly non-official, who would have power to co-opt others and to appoint sub-committees. It is also suggested that local district committees should be constituted which would be in close touch with the Director and the Advisory Board. It is stated that the provincial Director should at first be preferably an industrial or business man, but that ultimately he will be promoted by selection from the Imperial Service. The salary suggested is Rs 2,500—3,000, though at first a higher salary may have to be paid. He will have under him, in addition to the existing staff to be taken over, a Deputy Director on a salary of Rs. 1,000—100—1,500, three industrial engineers on salaries of Rs. 1,250 and Rs. 1,000, and a Commercial Intelligence Officer on a salary of Rs. 1,500 Chemists, for whom a salary of Rs. 300—500 is suggested, will be appointed when necessary, but ordinarily the chemical work, which will be mainly of an analytical character, will be done by the professors in technical colleges and schools, who will act as experts and consultants in their special subjects. In addition the department will have under it a certain number of Circle officers with territorial charges throughout the province. These will be men with engineering qualifications, who will be appointed locally on salaries ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 700. A senior ministerial officer will be in charge of the office of the Director on a salary of Rs. 500. Ultimately the staff of the provincial department will be as stated in paragraph 319, and detailed estimates of the expenditure are given in statements I and II of Chapter XXIII.

6. The Governor General in Council regards the expediency of encouraging industrial development in this country as an issue which has already been admitted on all sides. The subject is technical and outside the experience of the ordinary officer, and further criticism of it would be a waste of time. It is also, in his opinion, a matter of great importance that something practical should now be done to give effect to the recommendations that have been invited and received not only from officers, committees and commissions specially appointed to report on this matter, but also from the public. Opinion has long been in favour of a forward policy in industrial matters, but hitherto the difficulty has been to determine the exact measures that should be adopted. For this purpose, presumably, the Industrial Commission, which was more or less an expert body, was appointed to advise as to methods. Their recommendations have now been received, and the Governor in Council is willing to accept their advice as better than any alternative that he can suggest. He is prepared to make a beginning on the lines advocated in their report, and wishes to do so as soon as possible, so far as the funds at the disposal of this Government will permit. But he is of opinion that for the future we must be guided by the experience gradually gained and that it will be useless to try to settle every detail before such a beginning is made. The essential matter at present is to create an organisation which can advise Government as to the policy to be followed: developments will follow later. In view of these considerations the Governor in Council proposes to concentrate attention more on the steps that should be taken immediately than on any discussion as to the different points raised. In particular it seems to him that the relations between the provincial and imperial departments will evolve themselves as experience is gained and that it is impossible to define the ideal arrangement *a priori*.

7. Until recently little has been done in the Presidency to assist in the development and encouragement of local industries. The position was surveyed on more than one occasion, but, as has been shown in paragraphs 110 and 111 of the Commission's Report, little of a practical nature was evolved or given effect to. In 1909 sanction was obtained to the appointment of a Superintendent of Industries and Inspector of Technical and Industrial Institutions in Bengal, and it was expected that this step would lead to some industrial development. But from the start the energies of this officer were almost completely absorbed by his educational work. In time the encouragement and development of industries by means other than educational became a question of such outstanding importance that an application was made in this Government's letter No. 9-T.-Com., dated the 8th May 1915, for the appointment of a Director of Industries, who could get into touch with local industries and study their problems, and generally be in a position to give valuable advice and assistance hitherto lacking. Owing, however, to financial exigencies, the consideration of the question was deferred until 1917, when this Government again pressed the proposal of 1915 upon the urgent consideration of the Government of India in their letter No. 35-T-Com., dated the 15th May. The present appointment of Director of Industries in Bengal was a direct result of the war. The organisation of the Munitions Board, which was created on the 1st of April 1917, required provincial Controllers of Munitions in each circle, and the Government of India suggested that the two appointments should be combined, and that a Director of Industries should be appointed in Bengal who should also be the provincial Controller of Munitions under the Government of India. The proposal was accepted, and this Government agreed to bear the entire charges on account of the salary and allowance of the Director of Industries. The appointment, however, of Director of Industries is only a temporary one, and for the present co-terminous with that of Controller of Munitions.

8. The views of this Government are not invited on the imperial organisation proposed, but on the grounds already stated I am to say that the Governor in Council accepts this as a suitable basis for future development. With regard to the provincial organisation suggested in the report of the Industrial Commission, many of the points raised can appropriately await discussion hereafter. Among these the Governor in Council includes the suggestions that the provincial Director of Industries should take over agricultural engineering, that the Co-operative Credit Department should be placed under the provincial Member or Minister in Charge of Industries, that local district committees should be constituted, and that the provincial Director should occupy the position of a Secretary to the Government. He accepts the main proposition of a provincial Director assisted by an Advisory Board and with functions on the lines suggested, and proposes immediately to concentrate attention on the manner in which the duties stated in paragraph 306 can best be handed over to the new department. These functions may be classified as follows :—

(*a*) The encouragement and development of industries on the lines of paragraph 306 (*a*) and (*b*) in part.

(*b*) The collection and distribution of commercial and industrial intelligence.

(*c*) The purchase and inspection of stores.

(*d*) The control of technical and industrial education.

(*e*) The administration of the Electricity Act.

(*f*) The administration of the Factories Act.

(*g*) The administration of the Boiler Act.

(*h*) The administration of the Mines Act.

The existing position as regards these various branches of provincial activity is indicated briefly below.

9. Such encouragement and development of industries in this Presidency as has hitherto been given was really the direct result of the war. The work of the Munitions Board in Calcutta increased very rapidly after the appointment of the Director of Industries. This work was largely administrative and

generally of great urgency, and the local Director has been almost entirely occupied with work done as Controller of Munitions, and has had no opportunity to organise the local Industrial Department, except in so far as such action was necessary to meet urgent war demands. During the last two years conditions have been abnormal, and the whole manufacturing resources of the province have been directed to supplying the needs of the armies overseas. It is, therefore, very difficult to separate the industrial work done by the Director of Industries in the province from the work done for the Indian Munitions Board. He has been chiefly occupied with the investigation and encouragement of industries brought into prominence by the actual needs of the moment, and more particularly by the increasing demands for the army and the restriction of imports imposed by the priority procedure. For instance, much have been done to encourage the tanning of leather, the manufacture of jute mill and tea-garden stores, and porcelain and pottery, and a great part of the Director's work has been directed towards providing the supply and transport of the raw materials required by the local manufacturers. Practically all essential materials have been controlled, and the assistance of the department has been regularly invoked by firms requiring supplies of these. As a result, manufacturers in this province have made much use of the advice and assistance of the department, and His Excellency in Council considers that advantage should be taken of the confidence which has been established and that a nucleus of the proposed new department of industries should be appointed immediately to carry on the work which would otherwise cease with the demobilisation of the Indian Munitions Board.

10. At present no authority under the Local Government exists for the collection and distribution of commercial and industrial intelligence. The Government of India have an agency for the purpose in this Presidency in the person of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, and in connection with the reorganisation of that officer's department this Government in its letter No. 5819-Com., dated the 8th November 1914, made a recommendation for the retention of the central collecting agency with the Government of India and the establishment of a staff of trade correspondents at all trade centres working under the Local Government and supplying information to the central agency ordinarily through the Local Government. It was then contemplated that the provincial Director of Industries should have functions distinct from, though intimately connected with, those of the trade correspondents, but in the light of the proposals now made the Governor in Council sees no reason why the provincial Director of Industries should not assume the responsibility for this particular branch of commercial and industrial work.

11. Prior to the constitution of the Indian Munitions Board and to the difficulties experienced during the war in obtaining articles from the United Kingdom, supplies of stores for the public services were regulated by the rules promulgated by the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, Resolution No. 5829—5876-11, dated the 24th July 1913. In accordance with them, provided certain conditions are fulfilled, various articles, whether manufactured in India or not, or whether manufactured from Indian or imported material, should be purchased in India; while other articles not manufactured, or which cannot be purchased, in India should be obtained on indent from the Director-General of Stores, India Office, London. It is also permissible for certain classes of articles to be purchased outside India. Indents for stores on the Director-General have hitherto been submitted through the Government of India, except in the case of those officers to whom the power has been delegated to indent direct on the Director-General, but with the creation of the Indian Munitions Board indents have been submitted through that channel.

In connection with the suggested central stores department the results of the enquiry to be made by the expert committee will be awaited; but the Local Government are of opinion that if the position of the local Director is to be adequately maintained, it is desirable that he should play an important part in the matter of supplies, which should not be unduly centralised.

12. As regards the control of technical and industrial education, this at present rests with the Director of Public Instruction, under whom there is one whole-time officer, known as the Superintendent of Industries and Inspector

of Technical and Industrial Schools, on a salary of R1,000—100—1,500 a month. This officer's duties are to inspect and report on all institutions for technical and industrial instruction. The duties of supervision and inspection exercised by him cover five schools of art, five schools of engineering and surveying, and 67 technical and industrial schools, in addition to the central weaving institute at Serampore, the Principal of which himself supervises generally the work of five minor weaving schools. Among other duties, the Inspector is also (*i*) Secretary to the Joint Technical Examination Board; (*ii*) Assistant Director of Public Instruction for technical and industrial instruction, in which capacity he has to formulate all cases connected with these branches of education for submission to the Director of Public Instruction; (*iii*) a member of the Governing Body of the Board of Visitors of the Civil Engineering College, of the final B Class Examination Board and of the Mining Educational Advisory Board; (*iv*) Secretary to the Amin Examination Board which has been formed for conducting the examinations of survey schools; and (*v*) Secretary to the local City and Guilds Technological Examinations Board. The post is outside the cadre of the Indian Educational Service.

13. The Indian Electricity Act, IX of 1910, and the rules framed under the Act at present fall under the administration of the Public Works Department, Roads and Buildings Branch, in Bengal. The inspector under the Act and his staff are also appointed by the Public Works Department. In addition to his duties under the Act and the rules, the inspector is technical adviser to the Local Government in all matters relating to electricity. He is also adviser in all matters connected with electricity schemes for power, lighting and fans in Government buildings *outside* the area of Calcutta; he prepares estimates for, calls for tenders for, and passes, work of this nature carried out on contract. In *Calcutta itself*, however, a separate Electrical Division exists for the work undertaken and maintained by Government in their buildings. The Government of India has already made enquiries in connection with the scheme for the reorganisation of the Public Works Department as to whether this inspector and his establishment should remain subject to the administration of the Public Works Department, and the Governor in Council is considering the matter in that connection, but he would here remark that he sees no objection to transferring the administration of the Act, together with the inspector and his staff, to the proposed Industrial Department. He would, however, leave all matters relating to electric light, fan and power installations in Government buildings in the whole province under the control of the Public Works Department.

14. The administration of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, is at present entrusted to a whole-time staff of factory inspectors with duties extending over Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam, and consisting of a Chief Inspector on a salary of R800—50—1,000 a month, two inspectors on R400—30—700 a month with, at the moment, a temporary inspector on R490 a month. There is also one whole-time certifying surgeon in receipt of R600—20—800 a month, exercising jurisdiction over factories within a certain area in which a large number of children are employed. The department is at present under the direct control of Government, with no intermediate authority between Government and the Chief Inspector. It is the duty of the various officers to examine the premises, machinery and prescribed registers, to take such evidence of persons as may be deemed necessary, and to exercise such other powers as may be required for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the Act. In short, the inspectors are responsible for the administration of the Act within the area for which they are appointed. They are required to inspect within such area every textile factory at least four times a year, and every other factory at least once a year, and to satisfy themselves that the provisions of the Act and of the rules framed under the Act relating to the health, safety, hours of labour, etc., of the persons employed therein are being observed. The whole-time certifying surgeon, and other medical officers authorised within their jurisdiction to exercise the power of a certifying surgeon under the Act, are required to examine children desirous of being employed in a factory, and to grant them certificates of age and physical fitness for such employment.

15. The Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act, 1879, is administered at present by the Local Government in the Marine Department through the Steam Boiler Commission. This Commission is a mixed body of officials and non-officials, with the Commissioner of Police as their permanent President. An inspector of factories is Vice-President and Secretary, and receives an allowance for his work with the Commission. There is a staff of eight inspectors, including a senior inspector on R500—20—600, two inspectors on R450—10—500, and five inspectors (one temporary) on R350—10—450. The charges of the department are met from the Boiler Fund, which is a local fund financed by the receipts from fees for the inspection of boilers. The duties of the officers are the inspection of boilers and the grant of certificates as to the fitness of these boilers. It is now proposed to make the Boiler Department a department of Government under the control of the provincial Director of Industries, and pending a full decision on this question a proposal has been submitted to the Government of India for the appointment of a Chief Inspector on R1,000—50—1,250, who will replace the present Vice-President and act as Secretary to the Boiler Commission.

16. The establishment of the Department of Mines, consisting of one Chief Inspector and four inspectors, is under the control of the Government of India. The local jurisdiction of each inspector of mines, other than the Chief Inspector, is, however, detailed by this Government under the Indian Mines Act, 1901, the Chief Inspector having jurisdiction under the Act throughout British India. The duties of the inspectors consist chiefly of investigating the conditions existing within mines. They are also, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector, appointed by this Government under the Land Acquisition (Mines) Act, 1885, to investigate and report on the working of the minerals under land acquired by Government under the Land Acquisition Act.

17. These are the various activities which would come within the scope of the Department of Industries, and the Governor in Council proposes as a beginning the following permanent arrangements :—

(1) The creation of a provincial Board of Industries.

(2) The appointment of a Director of Industries on a salary not exceeding R3,000 a month.

(3) The appointment of a Deputy Director of Industries on a salary not exceeding R1,500 a month.

(4) The appointment of five Circle Officers on salaries of R200 to R700 a month.

(5) The subsequent gradual organisation of the department round this nucleus on the lines advocated in the Commission's Report.

This will be sufficient for a start in the new work to be undertaken by the department including the collection and distribution of commercial and industrial intelligence, and the purchase and inspection of stores; but His Excellency in Council also contemplates the appointment of an industrial engineer on a salary not exceeding R1,250 a month, and a commercial intelligence officer on a salary not exceeding R1,500, as soon as suitable men can be obtained.

At present the existing establishment of the Industrial Department consists only of the temporary Director and his establishment, at a monthly expenditure of R4,050. The appointment of the officers mentioned above, together with their necessary establishments, will involve an additional expenditure of R16,200, as shown in the attached statement, bringing the total expenditure of the department to a sum of approximately R2,43,000 per annum, an annual increase of R1,94,400 on the existing expenditure. Provision sufficient to cover the cost of the whole establishment exists in the budget of the current year; and if sanction be given to the entertainment of the above officers, the Governor in Council will at once proceed to make the necessary arrangements. The proposals, in so far as they cover existing

departments, involve an expenditure, which is shown in the budget of 1919-20, to the following extent :—

	R
Inspector of technical schools	22,000
Engineering and survey schools	56,000
Technical and industrial schools	1,08,000
Department of the Inspector of Factories	74,000
Department of the Electrical Inspector	33,500

The Boiler Inspection Department is now a local fund (though it is proposed to make this a Government) department, the present expenditure of which amounts to R85,000, but this will necessarily be increased by the transfer of the department to Government and the further proposals that have been raised by the Public Services Commission. The department of Factories will also require strengthening, while the emoluments of the staff will be increased as a result of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission. In addition it will be necessary to make provision for experiments and demonstrations. The budget of the current year provides for expenditure on a research tannery, which has been established, and an unallotted sum of half a lakh of rupees for schemes of industrial development not yet elaborated.

18. The early orders of the Government of India upon these proposals are now requested in order that the Local Government may proceed with the development of the department.

Statement showing the expenditure involved in connection with the proposed Department of Industries, Bengal.

Class and grade and designation of officers affected.	Number in each class.		Rates of pay.		Actual present cost of establishment.	Approximate immediate extra cost involved by these proposals.
	Present (a).	Proposed (b)	Present (a).	Proposed (b).		
			R	R	R	R
Director of Industries	1	1	2,800	3,000	2,800	200
Deputy Director of Industries	...	1	..	1,500	...	1,500
Commercial Intelligence Officer	...	1	...	1,500	...	1,500
Industrial Engineer	...	1	...	1,250	...	1,250
Establishment (including temporary establishment).	..	...	1,250	7,500	1,250	6,250
Senior Ministerial Officer	.	1	...	500	...	500
Circle Officers	...	5 (200 to 700)	...	1,000	...	1,000
Establishment of Circle Officers	...	...	...	4,000	...	4,000
					4,050	16,200 per mensem or R1,94,400 per annum.

No. 739-M., dated Maymyo, the 19th May 1919.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Keith, C.I.E., I.C.S., Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma, Development Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

I am directed to submit the views of the Local Government on the general proposals set forth in paragraph 9 of your letter No. 589-D. of the 7th December 1918 regarding the establishment of an Imperial and Provincial Departments of Industries.

2. (*a*) *Whether Provincial Departments of Industries should be created or developed on the lines suggested by the Commission.*

The Lieutenant-Governor is entirely in favour of the creation or development of Provincial Departments of Industries, and he approves generally of the recommendations in Chapter XXI of the Report on the Indian Industrial Commission regarding the lines to be followed. He accepts the Commission's list of functions to be assigned to the Department (paragraph 306) and their views in regard to its relations with the Departments of Agriculture and Co-operation (paragraph 307). The necessary co-ordination will be secured in Burma by placing all three departments under a Development Commissioner regarding whose appointment the Lieutenant-Governor is separately addressing the Government of India. This officer will be a member of the Board of Development—one of the four Boards with which His Honour in his Reform Scheme for Burma proposes to carry on the government of the Province. The Board will occupy a place analogous to that of a Member of the Executive Council in other Provinces. His Honour agrees that the Director should be advised and assisted on the lines suggested in paragraph 308 of the Report by an Advisory Body of the strength and composition outlined in paragraph 309 and that the members of this Body should receive travelling allowances and fees for attending meetings (paragraph 310). The nucleus of such a Body already exists in Burma in the Provincial Resources Advisory Committee which was created in connection with the efforts made to develop the material contribution of the Province to the war. As regards the Director of Industries (paragraph 311) the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the first holder of the appointment in Burma will probably have to be an official; he agrees however that ultimately he should be a member of the proposed Imperial Industrial Service. The Commission recommends (paragraph 312) that the Director should be appointed a Secretary to the Local Government for commercial and industrial subjects. Sir Reginald Craddock is not prepared to accept this suggestion offhand. The arguments in its support go too far; they tell equally in favour of every head of a Department being the Secretary to Government in his Department, and if carried to their logical conclusion would involve the inclusion in the Secretariat of every departmental head and the abolition of the present Secretariat system save for subjects not under the charge of any separate officer. It would be difficult to justify any differentiation in this respect between the Director of Industries and the heads of the Departments of Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation, to mention no more. His Honour deprecates the imposition of too many duties on the new appointment at the outset. The Burma Director of Industries, as he conceives him, will for several years after the creation of the Department be mainly a touring officer. If he is also the Secretary to Government in his Department he will either be an inefficient Secretary or an inefficient head of his Department. It may be possible in time to appoint him a Joint Secretary to Government, Development Board, but His Honour is not prepared to make a final pronouncement on this point. It must be remembered that the Director of Industries will ultimately be a member of the Imperial Industrial Service. Members of that service will not necessarily be distinguished by aptitude for Secretariat work, and an inefficient Secretary may easily prove a serious handicap to the Department of Industries. The Director will in any case work in close personal touch with the Development Commissioner and through him with the Development Board. The pay of the post might be fixed at R2,500—100—3,000; the lower salary of R2,000—2,500 suggested in paragraph 313 of the Report will not suffice in Burma. The backward condition of industries both large and small in the Province renders it essential that a detailed survey of the possibilities of industrial development should be started and carried through with reasonable expedition. To assist the Director in this task two Deputy Directors will be needed in Burma from the outset. This is the view of the Provincial Industrial Committee which was created to prepare material for the use of the Industries Commission and the Lieutenant-Governor concurs in it. The incremental pay of R1,000—1,500 suggested in paragraph 314 of the Report will probably suffice for the Deputy Directors, who, at the outset, will be recruited from Government services. The further organization of the Department and the appointment of Industrial Engineers, Chemists and Circle

Officers (paragraphs 315-17) should be postponed until the preliminary examination is complete. The Province already possesses an Agricultural Engineer who is now under the control of the Director of Agriculture; as suggested in paragraph 307 of the Report he will come under the Department of Industries as soon as it is formed.

3 (*b*) *Whether the responsibilities of Provincial Departments of Industries should include—*

(1) *the local purchase of Government stores, subject to such degree of centralization as may be decided upon after consideration of the report of a special committee ; and*

(2) *the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence.*

(1) Sir Reginald Craddock has no doubt that the local purchase of stores should be one of the duties of the Provincial Department of Industries. This subject is dealt with by the Commission in Chapter XII of their Report where they conclude (paragraph 197) that there should be an Imperial Department of Stores with Provincial agencies forming part of the Provincial Departments of Industries. While they suggest that the whole question should be examined by a small expert committee, they contemplate the following procedure Indents for stores required by Provincial officers will be examined by the Provincial Director of Industries He will arrange for the purchase of such items as can be bought with advantage either locally in the Province itself, or in another Province of India through the Provincial Director of Industries, and will forward indents for the remaining items to the Controller-General of Stores who will arrange for their purchase in India or through some buying agency in England as he thinks best. The Lieutenant-Governor apprehends that some modification of this general scheme will prove necessary in the case of Burma. The geographical isolation of the Province differentiates it from the other Provinces of India Communications between Burma and India are a practical monopoly of one powerful steamship company with the result that the rates of freight between Burmese and Indian ports are out of all proportion high in comparison with rates on lines where competing agencies are available. For this reason it has frequently been found cheaper to purchase through the Stores Department of the India Office many articles which an Indian Province could procure more cheaply in India. So far as Burma is concerned, a central purchasing agency in India is not a necessity. A central agency for the collation and distribution of information would doubtless be useful, but even this is not obligatory if each Provincial Director keeps his fellow-Directors acquainted with the manufacturing resources of his Province. The question whether it is cheaper to purchase in England or in India is one which must be decided with reference to the peculiar position of this Province. English stores are usually shipped direct to Burma and do not pass through an Indian port. Information regarding shipping charges and shipping lines from England to Indian ports is of no value so far as Burma transactions are concerned, and a Controller-General of Stores in India would be in a less favourable position than the Burma Director of Industries for studying the relative advantages of import from England and import from India. His Honour therefore recommends that if the proposed Imperial Department of Stores is created, the Controller-General of Stores in India should not control the purchase of stores for Burma, though he should be prepared to furnish the Burma Director of Industries with advice regarding the most suitable sources of supply in India itself. Liberty should be left to the Burma Director to decide in the case of indents for stores which are not manufactured in Burma whether to obtain them from England or from India, and, in the latter case, to deal directly with the Provincial Director of the Province whence the stores can be most cheaply supplied. The cost of carriage is a very heavy proportion of the total cost of imported stores; and it may frequently be cheaper to purchase higher priced stores at a centre whence the expenses of carriage to Burma are less than to purchase cheaper stores at a centre less favourably situated in regard to carriage.

His Honour concurs in the remarks of the Commission in paragraph 198 of their Report regarding the importance of an efficient Inspecting staff; but this work should, wherever possible, be left to Provincial experts. Imperial

experts will no doubt be required in India where eight Provinces cannot all be provided with expert staffs of their own and where they exist Burma would always be grateful for their help and advice. But no one can live in Burma long without perceiving that experts of this kind are distant, inaccessible and often unappreciative of the local feelings. For example, the Burmans are anxious to see the development of industries in Burma, but they have not the slightest predilection for Indian goods as distinct from British. Economy is no doubt desirable, but circumlocution and delay imposed upon Burma in the mistaken notion that she prefers Indian *Swadeshi* goods will cause irritation instead of gratification.

(2) Sir Reginald Craddock agrees that the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence should form part of the functions of Provincial Departments of Industries. He does not, however, accept the conclusion of the Commission in paragraph 184 of their Report that outside Calcutta and Bombay the work can be done by the Provincial Director of Industries. He considers that Rangoon, no less than Calcutta and Bombay, requires a special Intelligence Officer. On the one hand the size of the Province and its vast potentialities demand the services of a Director whose duties do not preclude long absences from Rangoon; on the other hand, the importance of the commercial interests centred in Rangoon—after Bombay and Calcutta the chief port in the Indian Empire and the centre of the rice-milling and oil-refining industries in India—to His Honour's mind clearly indicate that the collation of statistics of commercial and industrial intelligence will require the services of a special officer. The special officer might be a Personal Assistant to the Director of Industries, stationed permanently in Rangoon, in touch with all the commercial interests of the Province and ready to attend to enquiries and to supply information in the absence of the Director and of his deputies on tour.

4. (*c*) *What arrangements are most suitable for utilizing the officers of the proposed Indian services, industrial and chemical, in order to combine the advantages of a common system of recruitment, and central criticism in wider questions of research, with the control which Local Governments necessarily exercise in executive and administrative matters and to secure the fullest utilization by the Local Governments of their own staff on local problems?*

The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the proposed Imperial Industrial and Chemical Services should be organized much on the lines of the Imperial Forest Department. Certain experts directly employed under the Government of India and the high administrative posts in the Provinces would be borne on an India list. The remaining appointments would be on Provincial cadres. Officers on recruitment would be assigned to specific Provinces and would ordinarily be retained in these Provinces throughout their service unless required by the Imperial Government to fill posts in the India list. Indian members of the service should not be posted to Burma. The Provincial Industrial Committee are unanimous on this point and the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with them so far as the Imperial Industrial Service is concerned. There is less objection to the employment of Indians in the Imperial Chemical Service, but even there His Honour would restrict their employment in Burma to very exceptional cases.

5. (*d*) *What generally should be the relations between the Imperial and Provincial Departments?*

The views of the Commission regarding the necessity for an Imperial Department of Industries and its functions are set out in Chapter XXII of their Report. The Imperial Department is designed to provide the machinery required to ensure the uniform development that alone will make India self-contained both economically and for purposes of defence. It will ensure not only the production of raw materials but the organization on a large scale of manufacturing operations for the production of the articles necessary for this purpose. Sir Reginald Craddock agrees that if the Indian Empire is to be treated as a unit, so long as Burma forms part of that unit the Government of India must remain responsible for the general industrial policy of the Province. The possibility that Burma some day will form a separate unit should not, however, be overlooked. Geographically and ethnologically Burma is not a

part of India. It is capable of independent development on lines of its own; and Sir Reginald Craddock is convinced that no step should be taken in the development of the province which ignores the probability that, so far as can be foreseen, its ultimate destiny is separation from India. The account of Government's industrial policy in recent years which is given in Chapter VIII of the Commission's Report indicates that the industrial backwardness of India is due, not to lack of enterprise on the part of Provincial Governments, despite the restrictions, financial and other, on their powers, but to the deliberate policy of the Imperial Government. The main function of the Imperial Department of Industries, as His Honour conceives it, should be to organize co-operation between the Provincial Departments in the various provinces with a view to economy of effort. Its guiding principle in its dealings with Provincial Departments should be to assist and not to control. It should deal with broad and general questions of policy and should confine interference with the activities of a Provincial Department to cases where these activities are set in a direction detrimental to Imperial interests in the widest sense. So far as possible it should work through the agency of Provincial Departments. Applicants for Government assistance, in industrial enterprises in the larger provinces, should ordinarily approach the Provincial Department, which will naturally invoke the assistance of the Imperial Department in matters beyond its capacity. The specialised institutions of research which the Commission favour in paragraph 130 of their report should be under provincial control. Such institutions will doubtless be located in those provinces which are most interested in the results attained. The interest of the Imperial Department in these institutions should take the form of subsidies towards their establishment and maintenance. So far as technical and industrial education is concerned the Commission rightly recommend (paragraph 305 of their report) that its control should lie entirely with Provincial Governments, subject to advisory inspection by an Imperial agency, but they foreshadow the need for the establishment of two central institutions under Imperial control, one for the highest class of instruction in engineering, and the other for metallurgy and mineral technology. Sir Reginald Craddock admits the need for these exceptions at the outset and for many years. But the time may come when the growth of local industrialism will demand the equipment of this province with local institutions of its own.

ANNEXURE 2 (1).

Summary of Local Governments' views on points mentioned in paragraph 9 of Mr Ley's letter No. 589-D. of 7th December 1918.

Points.	Governments.	Replies.
(a) Whether Provincial Departments of Industries should be created or developed on the lines suggested by the Commission.	Assam . .	Accept.
	Bihar and Orissa	Strongly support proposal, but point out that financial resources of Local Government are insufficient to carry it out. Do not approve of idea that Director of Industries should be Secretary to Government.
	Central Provinces	Accept views of Commission; desire to engage nucleus staff at once; will consider best means of correlating industrial with other kindred departments when Reforms Scheme has been introduced.
	Punjab . .	Agree with Commission's recommendations, but think that functions of Department of Industries should include work of registration of Joint Stock Companies, and more specific provision is needed for giving Education Department a voice in questions of general education included in technical and industrial training; they also think that a Development Commissioner is wanted as Chairman of a Board of Industries, to secure co-ordination of industries with other related departments.
	United Provinces	Generally agree with proposals which are mainly on lines already followed in United Provinces, except that the Director of Industries should not be a Secretary to Government, and the Agricultural Engineer should not be transferred to the Department of Industries, at least at present.
	Bombay . .	Agree.
	Madras . .	Agree generally; and specifically accept proposals of Commission in respect of control of technical and industrial education, but consider position of Board of Industries and relations of Director of Industries with Local Governments require decision in light of local conditions.
	North-West Frontier Province.	Only a very minor form of provincial organization is possible. This was worked out in discussion with Mr. Low and is accepted by the Government of the North-West Frontier Province.
	Bengal . .	Accept views of Commission, subject to further consideration of detail, and propose to entertain a nucleus staff and create a Board of Industries.
	Burma . .	Support Commission's scheme for Provincial Department of Industries, which should be co-ordinated with Agriculture and Co-operative Credit under the control of a Development Commissioner, who would himself be a member of the proposed Development Board. Are not in favour of making the Director a Secretary to Government.

Points.	Governments.	Replies.
(*b*) Whether responsibilities of Department should include :	Assam . .	(*i*) Strongly support purchase of stores in India, but express no definite opinion on proposals for central purchasing organisation. (*ii*) Agree.
(*i*) Local purchase of Government Stores, subject to such degree of centralisation as may be decided on after consideration of report of a special committee.	Bihar and Orissa	(*i*) Provisionally accept idea, provided Local Government has power to purchase all stores obtained in India. They admit that in practice order should be placed with central agency when economy could be effected. (*ii*) Agree.
(*ii*) The collection of commercial and industrial intelligence.	Central Provinces.	(*i*) Agree, subject to consideration of report of special committee, and to necessity of encouraging local industries. (*ii*) Agree.
	Punjab . .	(*i*) Agree. (*ii*) Agree.
	United Provinces	(*i*) Agree with system of purchase in India through industrial departments, but are inclined to think that purchasing should be in hands of Provincial Departments and functions of central organisation should be advisory. Agree that committee should be appointed to advise on degree of centralisation necessary. (*ii*) Agree.
	Bombay .	(*i*) Agree; actual allocation of duties may await report of Committee. (*ii*) Agree.
	Madras . .	(*i*) Agree, but hope they will be allowed to examine report of special committee. (*ii*) Agree.
	North-West Frontier Province.	(*i*) and (*ii*) No views.
	Bengal . .	(*i*) Agree, but think purchase of stores should not be unduly centralised. (*ii*) Agree.
	Burma . .	(*i*) Owing to geographical and political aloofness of Burma, recommend that Provincial Director of Industries should have a free hand to decide in case of articles not made in Burma, whether to buy them in England or in India, and that position of Controller-General of Stores in India, *vis à vis* the Director of Industries in Burma, should be advisory only. (*ii*) Support proposals, but desire a special provincial intelligence officer for Rangoon.

Points.	Governments.	Replies.
(c) What arrangements are most suitable for utilizing the officers of the proposed services, chemical and industrial.	Assam . .	Relations with Local Governments of members of all-India services should be the same as in case of agricultural and for forest services.
	Bihar and Orissa	Members of all-India services should be lent to the provinces on conditions similar to those obtaining in agricultural and forest services. Agree that all-India chemical and industrial services are needed.
	Central Provinces	Have no doubt of advantages of proposed services, having experienced difficulties described by Commission. But experts attached to Local Governments should remain ordinarily so attached throughout their services; appointment and promotion of Imperial officers within Provincial Departments should be matter for Local Governments who might also recruit men on special conditions; but such men should not become members of all-India service without sanction of Imperial Government.
	Punjab . .	Agree in necessity of an industrial service and of a chemical service, after allusion to criticisms of certain local officers, which are not accepted. Think selection of new department should not be confined to young and inexperienced chemists, and would encourage formation of strong local school of chemistry for research and teaching in connection with university.
	United Provinces .	Accept necessity of all-India scientific services, subject to their relations with Local Governments being on same lines as in case of agricultural, forest and other all-India services. They should be under complete control of Provincial Department and Local Government, and their relations with central heads of services should be advisory only. Local Government values advice of Imperial officers but should not be compelled to follow it. Do not accept idea proposed by Commission of sending officers of scientific services for 5 years to colleges or universities. Are opposed to idea of an industrial service, because appointments will not be very numerous, incumbents will have to perform great variety of duties, and qualifications of mechanical engineers will not be suitable for all these. Prefer separate time-scales of pay according to nature of duties. Agree with local Chamber of Commerce that expert advisers should be employed for particular works.
	Bombay . .	Recognise advantages of Imperial recruitment of industrial and scientific services; but as *interim* measure desire to recruit other suitable men. Further consideration is required as to staffing of educational institutions from scientific services.

Points.	Governments.	Replies.
	Madras	Agree that such services are needed, on understanding that Local Governments should have same administrative relations with members of the services employed under them as in the case of other all-India services. Accept the necessity for an industrial service on lines laid down by Commission.
	North-West Frontier Province.	The province must rely on Imperial experts.
	Bengal	Agree in necessity for services, provided members assigned to provinces come under control of Local Governments and serve out their full time, unless transferred for special reasons.
	Burma	The proposed services should be organised on the lines of the Forest Department.
(*d*) What generally should be the relations between Provincial and Imperial Departments.	Assam	Officers of Imperial Departments should be advisory in their relations with Provincial Departments.
	Bihar and Orissa	Not mentioned.
	Central Provinces	Recognise general responsibility of Government of India for industrial policy, but this responsibility should be exercised by advice and personal discussion, which are an absolute necessity to Local Governments. Imperial Government should not interfere in matters of executive details within a province, save where it is necessary to guard extra-provincial interests from serious loss. Local Governments should not have to submit their schemes for sanction, merely for the Imperial Government to see that their schemes do not offend against certain principles governing relations of Imperial and Local Governments.
	Punjab	In matters of general administration, control of Local Government should be paramount, but Imperial Department should exercise a very close supervision in all technical matters where expert knowledge is necessary.
	United Provinces.	Agree to Imperial Department, if its functions are advisory and if it is likely to prove helpful. Local Governments must have full power to initiate research and industrial experiment, except in cases where other provinces are likely to be seriously injured. Government of India will be kept informed of what Local Government is doing, so that latter may not have to apply for sanction. Government of India will also retain right to undertake research and industrial enterprise, especially in cases where safety of India is concerned and where Local Governments cannot find funds.

Points.	Governments.	Replies.
	Bombay . .	Imperial co-ordination should generally be exercised by system of advice and discussion; control should be limited to such financial and other checks as are finally accepted for Provincial Governments generally, and to special cases of paramount importance for India as a whole.
	Madras . .	Functions of Imperial Department should be mainly advisory, and Local Governments should be allowed full power of initiating work. But Imperial Department should also take up work which Local Governments are unable to perform, and might control development of certain selected industries for special reasons.
	North-West Frontier Province.	No views.
	Bengal . .	Accept Imperial organisation proposed as a suitable basis for future development. Relations between Provincial and Imperial Departments should be left to develop themselves as experience is gained.
	Burma . .	Agree as to general responsibility of Government of India for industrial policy, so long as Burma remains part of Indian Empire. This responsibility should be exercised by guidance rather than control, interference being confined to cases where provincial activities threaten to prove detrimental to Imperial interests.

Proceedings of a conference, called by the Indian Munitions Board, for the consideration of the organisation of chemical research.

The conference was held at the Government College, Lahore, at noon, on Tuesday, the 8th January 1918. The following were present :—

1. SIR THOMAS HOLLAND, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., ETC.,
President, Indian Munitions Board.

2. SIR ALFRED BOURNE, K.C.I.E., F.R.S.,
Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

3. MR. W. H. F. ARMSTRONG,
Khalsa College, Amritsar.

4. MR. R. D. BELL, I.C.S.,
Controller, Industrial Intelligence, Indian Munitions Board.

5. DR. K. S. CALDWELL,
Patna College, Bankipore.

6. MR. H. B. DUNNICLIFF,
Government College, Lahore.

7. DR. G. J. FOWLER,
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

8. MR. HASHMAT RAI,
Government College, Lahore.

9. MR. S. JACKSON,
Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras.

10. LIEUTENANT A. MACCULLOUGH,
Medical Store Depôt, Madras.

11. DR. A. MCWILLIAM,
Metallurgical Inspector, Sakchi.

12. DR. A. N. MELDRUM,
Gujrat College, Ahmedabad.

13. MR. A. R. NORMAND,
Wilson College, Bombay.

14. 2ND-LIEUTENANT W. SAUNDERS,
1st Sappers and Miners, Roorkee.

15. MR. S. W. SHEPHERD,
Eastern Chemical Company, Bombay.

16. DR. J. L. SIMONSEN,
Presidency College, Madras.

17. DR. J. J. SUDBOROUGH,
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

18. THE HON'BLE MR. C. A. H. TOWNSEND, I.C.S.,
Controller of Munitions, Punjab Circle, Lahore.

19. DR. H. E. WATSON,
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

20. MR. B. N. WILSDON,
Agricultural College, Lyallpur.

ADDRESS BY SIR THOMAS HOLLAND.

Sir Thomas Holland opened the conference with the following address: —

I have asked for this privilege of meeting you in conference, firstly, to thank you for the help you have all given the Munitions Board in taking up problems that seemed to be of urgent importance during the war, and, secondly, to discuss with you various suggestions that have been made as to the way in which it will be most profitable to organise chemical research especially in its bearing on the utilisation in the country of Indian raw material.

The war has demonstrated to us the necessity of making each large unit in the Empire self-contained in the matter of munitions. The war has also shown that modern munitions means practically all the requirements of a civilised community *plus* the special machinery used by the soldier in the field. Above all things the war has shown that the chemist is a more dangerous fighter than either the gunner or the cavalry soldier.

It is not necessary for me to remind you of the fact that chemistry is the foundation of all modern civilised activities; you also can recall many instances of the way in which normal chemical activities in peace time may be turned readily to account for war purposes. The manufacture of liquid chlorine on a large scale was a necessary part of the German process for the manufacture of artificial indigo. The manufacture being thus established as a weapon to kill an Indian industry, was available, when war broke out, for use on a large scale as an instrument to murder men.

Hitherto, there has been a tendency in India to import our physical science direct from Europe, although in the natural sciences,—geology, botany and zoology,—the work done in India has been of far more than local importance: our naturalists have been among the most distinguished of those who have built up these three divisions of natural science.

Chemistry, however, has a greater claim than either of the physical sciences for special recognition here. Apart from the fact that we must in future maintain a staff of all varieties of chemists, just as we must maintain any other variety of soldier for purely military requirements, the new industries of India will largely depend on the raw materials of the country, and research work on these materials can be done only on the spot. This applies, with little qualification, to the mineral and inorganic products, while with regard to organic or vegetable substances, it applies with absolutely no qualification whatever.

Whether the research work is done on vegetable dyes, on essential oils, on drugs, on tanstuffs, or on foodstuffs, the only chemical research of value will be that done in co-operation with the botanist and bacteriologist, and under conditions that permit of discovering the best conditions under which the plant can be grown and harvested.

It is obvious that whether a plant is grown for its fruit, its juices or its fibrous products, it varies in productivity according to very slight variations of climate and soil, according to the time of year, and even sometimes according to the time of day at which it is collected. Apart altogether from the subsequent problems of curing and manufacture, the chemical work necessary to detect the most favourable conditions of growth, can be done only on the spot where abundance of raw materials, grown under varied conditions, can be subjected to investigation. It would be just as wise to refer the investigation of an Indian village crime by report to the London police, as to do no more than send samples of our vegetable products for examination at the Imperial Institute.

This is altogether apart from the duty of training the educated young men of the country to qualify for research and technical work. We need not

touch that question to-day, though it ought to be an essential part of the organization of every scientific and technical department.

You all know how the beet-root was developed by science in Europe, until, before the war, it was possible for the European sugar manufacturer, working with the disadvantages of a temperate climate, to cut out the Indian sugarcane at a distance of some 5,000 miles. I have been told that this indicates the death knell of trade in tropical vegetable products; that, similarly, the chemist of Europe will kill for ever the production of natural indigo.

That, however, is not my particular form of pessimism; what science can do in Europe, against the disadvantages of a temperate climate, it should be able to do more abundantly by turning tropical advantages to account. Science is not the monopoly of Europe, but we must do more than transplant the results if it is to grow in India: we must undertake our own research work here.

I have spoken thus because I want the authorities to realise that the chemical problems are not even yet touched by appointing a single chemist to analyze the doubtful materials passed by the Collector of Customs, another to inspect our explosives, another to assist the Director of the Geological Survey, a tinctorial chemist to the Madras Government, and another lonely chemist in the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun. Each of these suffers from isolation, from want of *esprit de corps*—from absence of prospects as each runs into his official cocoon.

Organized confusion exists in India among chemists more conspicuously than among representatives of other sciences. Many of them overlap in their activities; few of them that are officials have any limits laid down for their activities; it is not possible for anyone to obtain their collective opinion on chemical questions. Yet among the many problems that cry out for solution in India, chemical questions are the most important as well as the most numerous.

I propose to ask your views among other things as to the best method of official reform. As a basis for discussion, I will outline one scheme which has been already suggested; and, as this matter has been brought to the notice of the Industrial Commission, I should like to be in a position to convey to my colleagues your views regarding this suggested scheme of official organization.

The principal chemical problems in connection with Government activities are divided among:—

(a) Agriculture.

(b) Forest products.

(c) Drugs, perfumes, essential oils and dyes.

(d) Tanning.

(e) Sugar and alcohol manufacture.

(f) Saltpetre refining.

(g) Salt and Khari manufacture.

(h) Mineralogy.

(i) Metallurgical inspection.

(j) Explosives manufacture.

For administrative purposes these might be controlled in three groups:—

A. Agricultural Chemistry, with the chief laboratory at Pusa.

B. Organic Chemistry, with two chief laboratories at Dehra Dun and Bangalore.

C. Mineral Chemistry, with the chief laboratory at Kalimati or Calcutta.

Each group might be placed in charge of senior officer, one of whom will be Chief Chemist to Government of India; or it might possibly the better to have three Deputy Chief Chemists for the three groups with a Chief Chemist at Dehra Dun and Simla, his status and functions being analogous to those of the present Surveyor-General.

Junior members of the service could be lent to the Local Governments and principal Government departments for terms normally limited to five years. These officers would carry on purely routine duties and in some cases teaching, the principal problems of research being undertaken at the chief laboratories according to their nature.

All results of scientific and practical value would be published in the Records of the Indian Chemical Department, which would be issued in three series and edited by the three Deputy Chiefs. Once a year the whole staff of chemists might assemble for a week's conference successively at Pusa, Dehra Dun, Bangalore and Calcutta. This conference should be attended by private chemists, including manufacturing chemists and chemical members of the Education Department. Papers read at this conference, if approved by a small committee, might be published in the Records, which would thus establish at once a definite position of authority and value in scientific literature.

Even if you, the Commission and Government were to accept such a scheme it would not be practicable, on account of recruitment difficulties alone, to work it under war conditions; but there are many questions arising from such a scheme that we might profitably discuss to-day.

There has been a certain amount of correlation among you during the past few months, due to the friendly action of Dr. Simonsen, very generously acting as an Honorary Adviser to the Munitions Board. The objects before us were the following:—

(1) the possibility of preparing in India certain chemicals which are essential to the textile and other large industries, but which cannot be imported in sufficient quantities, if at all, during the war;

(2) the possibility of manufacturing other chemicals which are ordinarily imported and might be made in India under normal conditions of trade;

(3) the best way to assist firms with advice, undertaking for them search where their own staff has not the time or facilities;

(4) the preparation, on a relatively small scale for the Medical Services, of drugs that can be made just as well in the laboratory as in the factory;

(5) the systematic investigation of raw materials of probable economic value;

(6) the publication, when possible, of results.

If we cannot at once get an organised department of chemistry, there is still much under all these six heads that we can do under war conditions and indeed for war purposes. For example, in the manufacture of certain drugs, why cannot we enlist the help of students to make these in the laboratory, just as we can organise work parties of women for the manufacture of comforts for the troops? I feel sure that dozens of advanced chemical students would gladly give up their spare time to this work, and college authorities would be willing to grant facilities if only some one could be induced to set out the tasks and arrange for a satisfactory inspection of the products. It would not be safe to manufacture all drugs in this way, but there are some in which a wide latitude of quality is possible and easily determinable, and the work would have to be organised under the supervision of the Medical Store Department.

Turning to the other questions, a valuable series of results have been obtained already. At the Indian Institute of Science, for example, Drs. Hay, Fowler, Sudborough and Watson, in addition to their previous programme, have taken up, at the suggestion of the Munitions Board, the electrolytic preparation of white lead, the refining of waste copper, the enzymatic hydrolysis of fats and the preparation of varnish. The utilisation of copper waste has been the subject of three reports by Dr. K. S. Caldwell, who carried the work as far as possible with the existing laboratory equipment at the Patna College. When considering proposals for enlarging the equipment, it was discovered that Dr. Hay had also taken up the work at the Indian Institute of

Science and thus a certain amount of overlapping has inadvertently occurred. Mr. A. R. Normand at the Wilson College, Bombay, has been investigating methods for preparing soluble chromate from chrome iron-ore and for the conversion of acetylene into acetaldehyde and acetic acid. Mr. F. L. Usher of the Central College, Bangalore, will present to the Science Congress the results of his work on the oxidation of alcohol to acetic acid; he has also been engaged on colloidal medicinal preparations. Mr. H. B. Dunnicliff proposes, when the tamarind fruit is again available, to study this source of tartaric acid; he has already in conjunction with Lala Hashmat Rai at the Government College, Lahore, been at work on the purification of *nim* and *til* oils. The question of manufacturing citric acid is being taken up at the Khalsa College, Amritsar, by Mr. W. H. F. Armstrong in conjunction with Mr. Sher Singh. Dr. P. C. Ray of Calcutta is taking up the manufacture of formaldehyde and is investigating the poisonous principle of ricin in castor-oil cake. Mr. V. N. Sarangdhar of the Wilson College, Bombay, has reported on the isolation and cultivation of the specific yeast associated with mahua flowers and on the efficiency of various methods of estimating sugar. Mr. Bellars at the Rangoon College is investigating the value of Burmese black varnish as an electrical insulator.

I should like your advice as to how these results can most suitably be made available to manufacturers and to other workers who may be following up similar lines unknown to us. Some of the reports will be read to the Science Congress and afterwards published as a supplement to the Journal of the Asiatic Society; but it would be an advantage if the papers on chemical questions were kept together in some publication with a distinctively chemical flavour, a publication which would be recognised by workers in other countries to cover all that really matters, in the way of chemical work in India. Your views on this question will be valued by the Munitions Board.

With this question is bound up that of the organization required to set out programmes of work so that each chemist gets an appropriate task without an undesirable amount of overlapping.

A very difficult question is that of the conditions under which advice should be given to, and research undertaken for, industrial firms. Manufacturers naturally do not wish to have made available to their competitors results obtained at their expense or based partly on new research work and partly on their own experience. If the industrial chemists on the staff of a public institution be allowed to draw fees as consultants, it will be necessary to provide for the interests of those chemists that are engaged on problems equally important though not of a kind that a firm could turn immediately to practical account.

The system adopted by the Geological Survey follows the common rule of most public services in giving information and advice without charge to all *bonâ fide* enquirers. Advice cannot usefully be given under such circumstances without the receipt of information from the enquirer, and such information is never published without permission.

If we adopt the system of allowing officials to accept private consulting practice for fees, the consultant may find himself in the embarrassing position of receiving information on the same subject from competitors. In ordinary private practice he would naturally decline to advise two competitors, and a firm would be shy about consulting a chemist who is already known to be engaged by a competitor. This would result in failure to make full use of the services of an official, and that is undesirable in a country like this with such a small number of qualified industrial chemists.

We might profitably discuss the question of whether, or when, one should publish the results of a technical investigation undertaken on behalf of and at the expense of a manufacturing firm. Is it fair to use a public institution without giving the public the full value of the results? The general interests of the public and the special interests of the firm might perhaps be met by adopting a recognised interval before publication; but this course becomes in practice far less simple than it seems; for there is seldom a definite date for concluding an investigation: it always dovetails into side issues and dependent investigations. So far as I have been able to study this difficult question, there appears to be a balance in favour of the conclusion that a public

official should be purely a public servant; he should treat with confidence results placed at his disposal but should be free to publish those obtained as the outcome of his researches. Ordinarily, publication is so late and is necessarily so imperfect compared with the practical points known to the firm for which the work is done, that the firm gets a sufficient start ahead of its competitors in the same line. Often they would be able to obtain patent protection for essential parts of a new method.

In considering the question of co-ordinating chemical research, it is obvious that a systematic investigation of Indian raw materials, especially vegetable products, is about the most urgent. In spite of the valuable results obtained at Dehra Dun, at the Indian Institute of Science, at the Imperial Institute in London, and in our various colleges, only the fringe of this subject has so far been touched. For this work the chemist requires the co-operation of the departments of Agriculture, Forests and Botany. It thus appears desirable to organize the chemical fraternity for representation on the Board of Scientific Advice.

The co-ordination attempted during the past year by the Munitions Board has been accomplished by your friendly co-operation through Dr. Simonsen as Secretary of the Congress; our first object has been to meet some urgent demands arising directly from the war. But we have done very little so far, and must be content with small things so long as we are in India so desperately short of chemists free of heavy routine work. This conference will result, I hope, in valuable suggestions for operations in the immediate future as well as in advice of value to the Industrial Commission which will be required to report on the question of organizing the scientific services to meet industrial needs

In addition to the question of official organization it has been suggested that we might consider to-day a proposal to establish in India a section of the Society of Chemical Industry. The size of the country is against the adoption of any one capital city as a centre, while in each city the number of chemists is insufficient for effective discussion of subjects. An alternative suggestion, which is at variance with the usual organization of the Society, is to form a section which will meet annually as a branch of the Science Congress. Your views on this subject will be welcomed by the Council of the Society who have been already in communication with Dr. Simonsen.

DISCUSSION.

Sir Thomas Holland's address was followed by a discussion as to the order in which the matters raised in the address should be taken up later in the day.

2. It was agreed that a sub-committee consisting of Drs. Simonsen, Sudborough and Caldwell should make proposals for the conduct of researches, on the present basis, during war time.

3. The official organization required after the war for dealing with chemical problems was taken up by Dr. Sudborough.

4. Dr. McWilliam agreed to open the discussion on advice to industrial firms.

5. Dr. Meldrum took charge of the discussion on the publication of results.

6. Dr. Fowler agreed to present the case for the establishment of a section of the Society of Chemical Industry.

7. The meeting adjourned at 1-30 P.M.

Co-ordination of chemical research during the war.

8. On resuming at 3 o'clock Dr. Sudborough reported that the sub-committee had agreed upon the following general principles :—

(*a*) that a monthly list of researches in progress should be circulated;

(*b*) that, at the foot of the list, a list of problems awaiting investigation, should be printed;

(c) that chemists undertaking research work for the Board should be requested to inform the Board of any problems that occur to them.

It was agreed that the allocation of researches should be left in charge of a single chemical adviser, as it was considered that the number of chemists was too small and that they were too scattered to enable proper arrangements to be made by a committee. It was therefore considered desirable to have a permanent chemical adviser for the Board who should, when necessary, constitute a committee for the consideration of any particular problem. This would appear to be especially necessary when any request for expenditure on an investigation was made. The chemical adviser should also tour regularly and consult with officers conducting researches and also with chemists engaged in works. He would then be in a better position to advise the Board in case special expenditure was required.

9. There was general agreement that investigators should not be paid for any particular piece of research but that assistance to them would frequently be necessary in order that the mechanical and routine portions of research could be carried through without valuable waste of the researcher's time. For this purpose it was thought that research assistants might be appointed. These might engage in teaching and, accordingly, their pay might be met, partly by the Local Government or by the authorities of the institution in which they are working, and partly, as regards the assistance given in research, by a subsidy from the Munitions Board. It was thought that the appointments might generally be for one year and renewable, but that other conditions, such as the amount of salary, would have to be determined by the circumstances of each particular case. It was mentioned that firms might, on occasion, pay for these assistants for definite pieces of work.

Government organization of chemical research after the war.

10. Dr. Sudborough, in opening this discussion, differentiated between the organization of chemistry and the organization of chemists and drew attention to the differences between research in pure science and work on the applications of science to industry. While the investigation of the applications of science to industry can be organized, the researcher in pure science must be left to work entirely as he wills. The conference strongly endorsed the opinion that the position of the worker in pure science must, after the war, be carefully safeguarded as, with attention now strongly rivetted on the practical applications of science, there might be a grave disaster at the end of ten or fifteen years if progress in pure scientific research was not provided for.

11. The organization of chemists in a Government service, in the ordinary sense of this expression, was then considered. Dr. Sudborough thought that one drawback was connected with the fact that success in work on the applications of science to industry depended on these applications being taken up by manufacturers. He was in doubt whether manufacturers would approach a Government service or department in which the results obtained would be public property. Manufacturers naturally make a claim on work done for them. Messrs. Shepherd and Jackson thought that there would be no difficulty on this point provided advice to industrial firms was given on carefully planned lines and that adequate precautions were taken to prevent the leakage of confidential information and for securing to the manufacturer, at least for a time, the results of the investigation. These points were again taken up later in the discussion.

12. Dr. Sudborough was also doubtful whether the best work could be obtained from members of a service drawing fixed pay, working under fixed conditions, and having fixed office hours. It was generally recognised that the members of such a service were not likely to tie themselves to fixed office hours and the practical difficulties in this respect were reduced to those connected with the subordinate staff. On this point also it was not thought that in practice any real difficulty would arise.

13. It was agreed that the Government chemical service should include all chemists in Government service, for example, chemists in the departments of

Customs and Excise, in educational institutes and in the Forest and Agricultural Departments.

14. Dr. Sudborough next discussed whether there should be a single central chemical research institute for the whole of India or whether there should be two or three institutes as suggested in Sir Thomas Holland's address. Against one centre it was urged that the Forest and Agricultural Departments must have pure chemists in touch with them, that in the case of metallurgy, for example, it was necessary, in the case of many problems, to be in touch with the works and in nearly all cases to be in "the atmosphere" of the works. Dr. Sudborough thought that most problems, forest, agricultural, and metallurgical, could be worked out at any centre. Sir Thomas Holland considered that nine-tenths of the Government work would be concerned with ascertaining the value of raw materials and that this fact must be considered in forming a judgment. The general opinion was in favour of centralization at a single institute, but opinion was undecided as to the particular locality in which this central institute should be established. It was generally agreed that the situation should be such as would enable research work to be undertaken all the year round and that vested interests, such as already exist at Dehra Dun, Pusa and Bangalore, had to be taken into account. The facts that the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, is not a Government institution and that if it ceases to be organized on its present basis, the site reverts to the State of Mysore, were points for consideration.

15. There was general agreement that research work should not be cramped by financial restrictions and that the widest latitude in expenditure should be allowed within the limits of the budget grants.

16. It was agreed that such a Government service could only be Imperial. It would not prove possible for even the larger provinces to maintain a sufficiently large staff of chemists for work in all branches of the science. It was pointed out by Sir Thomas Holland that while decentralization is desirable and natural in executive work, centralization is the better policy in advisory work. An imperial department can control local eccentricities and, although it is apt to be unsympathetic to local enthusiasms, the balance is in favour of centralization. Scientists require to be controlled and local ignorance requires to be instructed.

17. Consideration was then given to the training of students and apprentices at the Government Central Research Institute and to the question whether the work at this institute could be combined with a post-graduate training in research. It was agreed that, while it was necessary to train Indians for the future chemical industries of India, teaching should form no part of the functions of the institute; although graduates and others might be attached to officers of the institute to receive an indirect training by assisting them in their work.

18. The Government institute would undertake standardizing work such as is done at the National Physical Laboratory and analytical work as at Somerset House.

19. Sir Alfred Bourne enquired what the position of non-Government chemists would be in the event of the establishment of a large Government service of chemists. Messrs. Shepherd and Jackson thought that there would be no cause for opposition or antagonism : there would be an annual conference in which all chemists would participate and the journal or other publications of the department would be available for the publication of the works of outside chemists. In this connection, it was pointed out that a Government department will publish work without a close regard for expense and that both Government and non-Government chemists would be enabled to have their work published in a recognised publication and on a scale, as regards style and illustrations, which a chemical society could not bear.

Advice to industrial firms.

20. It was agreed that firms ought to be able to consult the Government Chemical Research Institute on technical points and that a fee should be charged for the advice given. It is necessary to have a protective tariff against

trivial enquiries and it was recognised that firms of standing would themselves desire to pay fees to preserve their self-respect. It was also agreed that these fees should be so high as not to bring the Government service into competition with private consulting chemists.

21. The case of poor firms which are unable to pay will require consideration and the head of the department should have powers to accept problems for investigation without payment. All applications for investigation on behalf of firms must be dealt with by the head of the department and no individual member of the staff should engage in technical work without the sanction of the head of the department. It was generally recognised that, up to a certain point, public information must be given freely by a Government institute.

22. The allotment of fees was then considered. The danger of the members of a public service directing their energies towards the mere earning of fees was recognised. It was also pointed out that, although one member of the institute might have charge of an investigation, he would require assistance to some extent from his fellow researchers in the institute. It was thought that fees might be properly divided, more or less, on the basis of one-third to the institute, one-third to the investigator, and one-third to the other members of the staff. The latter share would ensure general contentment and the willing assistance of the rest of the staff and would also safeguard the position of the workers in pure science.

Publication of results.

23. It was pointed out that one firm might apply for information already communicated to another firm and it was recognised that such information could be given only in certain circumstances; for such reasons, the head of the department must have power to refuse to undertake researches or to give information. Provision must also be made against the possibility of firms suing Government for leakage of information communicated confidentially to the institute for the purposes of a research undertaken for them. Such a leakage might occur accidentally. These possibilities were cited as indicating the need of carefully laying down the lines on which work can be undertaken for private firms.

24. While research is being conducted, during the war, on its present basis under the Munitions Board, it was agreed that the best method of dealing with results would be to put a good firm into touch with the investigator who had done the work.

25. It was agreed that, ultimately, with the organisation of a Government service, the establishment of a journal was essential and that the head of the department, in consultation with the staff, must have power to decide whether results should or should not be published. As regards work done for firms, it was recognised that the information should be treated for a time as confidential and it was suggested that three or five years from the date of the investigator's report was a suitable period.

Formation of a section of the Society of Chemical Industry.

26. Dr. Fowler thought that, in the future, one might reasonably anticipate the formation of sections at Bombay, Cawnpore, Madras, Calcutta and Lahore, but at present did not see how more than one section for the whole of India could be started. Even with only one section, the great distances which separate the individual chemists would prevent the holding of regular meetings. It seemed impracticable to form a section at any one centre—say Bombay, where a sufficient number of chemists could be secured as members for holding regular meetings. Incidentally, Dr. Fowler drew attention to the functions of the Institute of Chemistry, of which the basis is to be widened, so as to include the whole profession. As regards the Society of Chemical Industry, the conclusion arrived at was that the conference could do nothing at present to start such a section and that till chemists in India increase in numbers and a Government service or department is organised, the chemists must utilise the chemical section of the Science Congress for the publication of their papers and the organisation of the Munitions Board for the utilisation of the results obtained by them.

27. Sir Thomas Holland, in closing the proceedings, hoped that the discussion would assist in opening the way to important developments.

List of Researches undertaken for the Indian Munitions Board in Collegiate Institutions.

1. Oxidation of alcohol to acetic acid	F. L. Usher, Esq., Central College, Bangalore.
2. Colloidal medicinal preparations	Ditto ditto.
3. Electrolytic preparation of magnesium	Ditto ditto.
4. The causes which render bleaching powder unstable in hot climates.	Dr. A. N. Meldrum, Gujarat College of Science, Ahmedabad.
5. Refining of waste copper	Dr. K. S. Caldwell, Government College, Patna.
6. Indigenous sources of tartaric acid	H. B. Dunnicliff, Esq., Government College, Lahore.
7. Causes of the corrosion of tin-lead alloy used in the Henley wiring system.	Ditto ditto.
8. Purification of *nim* and *til* oils	H. B. Dunnicliff, Esq., and Lala Hashmat Rai, Government College, Lahore.
9. Conversion of acetylene to acetaldehyde and acetic acid.	A. R. Normand, Esq., Wilson College, Bombay.
10. Preparation of a soluble chromate by extraction from chrome iron ore without the use of caustic soda or sodium carbonate.	Ditto ditto.
11. Isolation and cultivation of the specific yeast associated with mahua flowers.	V. N. Sarangdhar, Esq., Wilson College, Bombay.
12. Effect of basic lead acetate on sugar solutions.	Ditto ditto.
13. Utilization of Burmese black varnish or thitsi as an electrical insulating material.	A. F. Bellars, Esq., Government College, Rangoon.
14. Oxidation of methyl alcohol to formaldehyde.	Dr. P. C. Ray, University College of Science, Calcutta.
15. Determination of the amount of citric acid in limes.	W. H. F. Armstrong, Esq., and Sher Singh, Esq., Khalsa College, Amritsar.
16. Electrolytic preparation of white lead	H. O. Kershaw, Esq., Presidency College, Madras.
17. Purification of Indian fish oils	Rev. Father Caius, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
18. Fireproofing of gunny cloth	Dr. B. N. Ghose, Cotton College, Gauhati, Assam.

Researches at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore in which the Indian Munitions Board is interested.

1. Refining of waste copper	Dr. A. Hay.
2. Condensation of acetone	Drs. J. J. Sudborough and H. E. Watson.
3. Glycerine manufacture	Drs. J. J. Sudborough and H. E. Watson.
4. Electrolytic preparation of white lead	Drs. J. J. Sudborough and H. E. Watson.
5. Oleo resins	Drs. J. J. Sudborough and H. E. Watson.
6. Lac varnish	Dr. G. J. Fowler.

ANNEXURE 4.

Account of Sectional meeting of Agricultural Chemists held at Pusa in February 1919.

Extract from the Agricultural Journal of India, Volume XIV, Part II, April 1919.

III.—The first Chemical Meeting.

The first meeting of Agricultural Chemists and Bacteriologists in India was held at Pusa from the 24th to 28th February 1919 under the chairmanship of Dr. W. H Harrison, Imperial Agricultural Chemist. It was attended by the Agricultural Chemists of all provinces, and also by Mr. W. A. Davis, Indigo Research Chemist, Mr. C. M. Hutchinson, Imperial Agricultural Bacteriologist, and Mr. R. D. Anstead, Deputy Director for Planting Districts, Madras. The meeting was opened by Mr. J. MacKenna, C.I.E., I.C.S., Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, who welcomed the delegates and emphasized the value of such meetings in relation to the future development of the investigation of Indian agricultural problems.

There were ten subjects down for discussion. These may be broadly stated as follows:—

(1) References from the Government of India.
(2) Consideration of facilities for the development of industrial problems arising out of the successful researches of Agricultural Chemists and the provision of specialised laboratories for the investigation of problems of general importance.
(3) Questions regarding the Service of Agricultural Chemists, their duties, and the technique of their work.
(4) Post graduate teaching in agricultural chemistry at Pusa.
(5) Bacteriological subjects.

It will be remembered that the Board of Agriculture in India, at its meeting held at Poona in 1917, passed a resolution that in its opinion the time had arrived when some form of legislation was necessary to regulate the sale of fertilizers in India in order to protect both the planting industries and the Indian cultivator. The Government of India requested the meeting to frame a draft Fertilizer Act applicable to Indian conditions. This was accordingly done, the Fertilizer and Feeding Stuffs Act in force in the United Kingdom being taken as a model and suitable modifications made therein. The other reference from Government for detailed consideration was Resolution VIII of the same Board dealing with the question of reducing the present railway freight for the carriage of manures. To any one acquainted with conditions in this country, the importance of increasing the use of concentrated manures as a part of the general agricultural development of the country is obvious. Among the causes which operate against the extended use of the manures is the fact that manures have to be carried over long distances from the centres of supply to make them available to cultivators. Further, the demand of the individual cultivator is mainly for small consignments of manure, and, in view of the caste prejudices prevalent in the country, many fertilizers, such as bone-meal, dried blood, and poudrette, are classed by the railway companies as offensive goods. Again, there is no uniformity in the rates charged at present by the various railways for the carriage of manures. After a due consideration of the various difficulties it was resolved that the Railway Board be asked to arrange that the present minimum rate of 1-10th pie per maund per mile should be charged in all cases on minimum wagon loads of such concentrated manures, and that the Provincial Agricultural Departments should encourage the formation of local distribution centres so as to build up a regulated traffic which is capable of taking full advantage of the concession of the minimum rate.

It very often happens that the research work of an Agricultural Chemist or Bacteriologist leads up to a problem of industrial importance which he is obliged to give up because there is no suitable technological laboratory for carrying it to a successful commercial issue. The work done on malt extracts in the

Coimbatore laboratory, and on saltpetre, indigo, etc., at Pusa, are instances in point. The creation of a technological laboratory as one of the special sections of the Imperial Agricultural Department under the Government of India where such subjects of industrial importance can be carried to a successful commercial issue was therefore recommended by the meeting.

There are again numerous problems which though not directly industrial are still of great importance in connection with agriculture. Among such problems requiring immediate consideration are, (1) animal nutrition, (2) soil physics, and (3) vegetable biological chemistry, but there are neither specialized laboratories nor suitable staffs to undertake this work. The meeting recognised the need for the provision of such laboratories with separate staffs under the Government of India for the investigation of such problems of general application. It was felt that the location of these laboratories should be determined by the particular requirements, as regards, for instance, the need for collaboration of their staffs with other departments, sections, climatic and other conditions and they need not necessarily be at Pusa.

The proposal made in the report of the Indian Industrial Commission for the formation of a Chemists' Service was not accepted by the meeting mainly because intense local knowledge is required for effective work for agricultural improvement by chemical methods, and it is not desirable that the Chemists in the Agricultural Departments should be formed into a Service apart from the Indian Agricultural Service, in which the bond of union would be the Science rather than its application. On the other hand the meeting was definitely of the opinion that in addition to the Agricultural Chemists attached to the Provincial Departments a strong central body of chemists should be maintained by the Imperial Department of Agriculture from whom Provincial Departments can draw for the investigation of special problems.

With the rapid expansion of chemical investigations in the provinces it has become necessary to relieve the Agricultural Chemists of the teaching work so that they may be enabled to devote more of their time to research work. The meeting, therefore, recommended duplication of the chemical staff for the adequate pursuit of research and teaching. In the opinion of the meeting the duties of the Agricultural Chemist as opposed to the Professor of Chemistry should be primarily limited to the research and executive side only, giving such assistance in teaching as may arise out of his research and which fits in with the college course. The teaching officers should also be given opportunities to engage in research work.

The meeting next considered the question of soil surveys. It held that soil surveys throughout this country would be of undoubted value not only in cases where new lands are in question but also for general application as a means of obtaining information as to the relationships between climate, soil and crop. The necessity of standardization of methods not only in the case of such surveys but also in the analysis of soils and other materials was recognised and important recommendations were made.

The question of post-graduate teaching in agricultural chemistry at Pusa and the class of student to be admitted to this advanced course was then considered. It was resolved that the teaching should be strictly directed to instruction in the various specialized branches of agricultural chemistry and that the students to be admitted to this course should be either graduates of an Agricultural College, or Science graduates of an University who have attended a Provincial Agricultural College for at least a year and are recommended for further training in agricultural chemistry by the Agricultural Chemist.

A day was specially set apart for the consideration of bacteriological subjects. The necessity of providing for the proper study of soil bacteriology by the Agricultural Departments in India was recognised, a full discussion of provincial conditions having revealed an urgent demand for the investigation of bacteriological problems either connected with the soil or with agricultural industries. It was accordingly recommended that Local Governments should consider the desirability of adding an Agricultural Bacteriologist to their scientific staff.

The question of the standardization of methods of biological analysis of soils was also considered in detail.

Detailed proceedings of the meeting will be published in due course.

ANNEXURE 5.

Statement showing to what extent action is already being taken on the Commission's recommendations as summarised in Chapter XXIV of the Report.

Recommendation (numbers are those of Commission's summary.)	Action being taken.
(3) Stimulation of the production of leather and of lightly tanned hides and skins.	Government of India have been considering question for some time past. A research factory has been working at Maihar on tan stuffs and tan extracts, with Government help; a leather trade school has been established at Madras; a leather research factory is being started by the Bengal Government at Calcutta; proposals are being worked out by the Munitions Board for central research factories; the Government of India are formulating fiscal proposals; and several large tanneries on modern lines are starting with Government advice and encouragement. Much has been done also during the war to help small Indian tanneries.
(5) Necessity for expert forest engineers.	Two officers have been already engaged by the Forest Department, and further and more extensive proposals have been submitted for the Secretary of State's sanction.
(6) Establishment of Government depôts for sale of timber.	An agency has been established in Calcutta for the sale of timber from the Andamans and of such other timber as Local Governments may consign to it for the purpose. A similar agency has been established in London for the sale, in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, of all Indian timbers exported by Government. The development of this system of disposal now rests with the Local Governments, who have been informed of the action taken by the Government of India.
(7) Increase of staff and equipment at Dehra Dun.	An extensive scheme is under preparation by the Government of India.
(8) Creation of Fisheries Departments in Burma and Bombay and an increase in Madras.	It is understood that Bombay have the matter under consideration.
(17) Survey of the coal situation, with a view to effecting economy in mining and consumption.	An expert has been brought out from England and has returned to prepare his report after examining the situation in India.
(20) Survey of hydro-electric possibilities.	This started last cold weather.
(31) Improvement of system under which State technical scholarships are granted.	The rules have been recast and further amendments are under consideration.
(49) to (51) Revision of organisation for commercial intelligence and statistics.	Scheme is under preparation.
(54) Technical officers to assist Indian Trade Commissioner.	Proposals are being put forward for deputing Forest and Geological experts.
(55) Indian trade agents for Mesopotamia and East Africa.	Bombay Government have been consulted.
(57 to 64) Creation of an organisation for purchase and inspection of Government stores in India.	No action can be taken till Secretary of State's approval has been received to the principle; but proposals for appointment of committee are being worked out.

(65 to 68) Facilitation of acquisition of industrial sites.	Question of legislation is under consideration.
(75) Veto on use of power-driven machinery in jails.	Question has been referred to Jail Commission.
(80 & 81) Strengthening of Geological Survey and inspection of Government concessions.	Proposals will shortly be submitted for Secretary of State's sanction
(82) Modification of mining lease forms and constitution of advisory boards of minefields.	Local Governments' opinion will shortly be invited on definite scheme.
(83) Preparation of mining manuals.	Local Governments are being addressed.
(90) Proposal to facilitate registration of partnerships.	Question of legislation is under consideration.
(97) Housing of industrial population in Bombay.	Bombay Government are being addressed.
(102) Reduction of maximum factory hours.	Opinions of Local Governments are being invited.
(105) Collection of occupational statistics.	Matter has been for some time under consideration, and will be taken up with Census Commissioner when appointed.
(126) Appointment of an expert committee to consider possibility of establishing industrial banks and affording other financial help to small industrialists.	No action can be taken till Secretary of State's views have been obtained regarding proposed provincial and central departments of industries; but proposals for committee are being worked out.

India Office, London,
25th September 1919.

Revenue.
No. 86.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

I have considered in Council the letter of Your Excellency's Government No. 15 (Industries), of the 4th June 1919, on the subject of the Report of the Indian Industrial Commission. In this letter you do not attempt to deal with the numerous recommendations made by the Commission, but ask my approval to a few cardinal points of principle, and I assume that when these principles are settled you will examine the detailed recommendations contained in the report, referring in due course any proposals which require my sanction.

2. Before dealing with the specific points covered by your letters it seems necessary to clear the ground by a general declaration of policy. The restrictive policy laid down by Lord Morley in 1910, as modified by Lord Crewe in 1912, though temporarily in abeyance while this enquiry was being made, is still in force, and if the active participation by Government in industrial development is to be accepted as one of its legitimate functions a new policy is required.

With the quickening of political life that will follow the grant of constitutional reforms the demand for progress in administration and social reform may be expected to become insistent, and if progress is not to be hampered by want of funds the taxable capacity of the people will have to be increased. To this end the natural resources of India must be effectively utilised, as new opportunities for the investment of capital present themselves, in order that the standard of comfort of the people may be raised, and the economic strength of the country may increase. Further, as the experience of the past few years has shown that in time of war India cannot rely on outside sources for her needs, the matter is one in which political expediency, economic advantage and military security are coincident and accord with the interests of the Empire as a whole.

I accept the two fundamental principles underlying the recommendations of the Commission; first, that in future Government should play an active part in the Industrial development of the country; secondly, that Government cannot undertake this work unless provided with adequate administrative equipment and forearmed with reliable scientific and technical advice. Following on the acceptance of these principles I agree that suitably equipped organisations should be set up in the Provincial Governments and in the Central Government.

3. In giving effect to this policy, State assistance will take various forms such as research, the survey of natural resources, technical and scientific advice, educational facilities, commercial and industrial intelligence, the establishment of pioneering and demonstration factories, financial help, the purchase of Government stores in India, whether in the usual way of business or under a guarantee of purchase over a fixed period, and probably also fiscal measures. The extent to which and the manner in which assistance under each of these heads can appropriately be given will doubtless be considered by Your Excellency's Government when the detailed recommendations of the Commission are examined, but it seems desirable that concurrently with the establishment of the new Department, the powers of the Government of India and of local Governments in regard to direct financial assistance, which are now exceedingly limited, should be precisely defined. I would be glad therefore, if, after considering chapters XIV and XX, of the Report, you would favour me with your views, first on the main question of the forms which financial assistance may legitimately take, and secondly, on the subsidiary question of the limits within which and the conditons under which such assistance may be given by the Government of India and the Local Governments.

It would be premature to discuss at this stage the fiscal issue, which was deliberately excluded from the scope of the Commission's enquiry, and I am not prepared to make any pronouncement on this aspect of the case until the representatives of the people have been given the opportunity to express their views. The question will have to be faced in the near future. I am confident that in the discussions that will take place in India the interest of the Empire as a whole will receive due consideration.

4. Connected with the fiscal question are other needs such as greater initiative and further incentives to production as well as increased efficiency of labour. You will doubtless consider how far these can be fostered, and I would here only remark in regard to labour that if the efficiency of labour be increased even to a moderate extent India could probably hold her own. If, therefore, development is to proceed on sound lines, and if enduring results are to be obtained labour must be made more efficient. In India, where the workers are unorganised, a special obligation lies upon Government to study their welfare and to secure for them better education, better housing, and a higher standard of living. By her adherence to the International Labour Convention India will now become subject in respect of labour conditions to international criticism. This need not be resented, as it is in the best interests of the country that present conditions should be improved, provided that it is recognised that Indian conditions are radically different from those of western countries and that western standards cannot at once be applied.

5. Turning now to the points referred to in your letter, I approve in principle the proposal that Provincial Departments of Industry should be set up on the general lines laid down by the Commission. I accept also the proposed definition of the functions of these Departments except that relating to the control of industrial and technical education. I suggest that Local Governments should be left free to revise the list of duties enumerated in paragraph 3 of your letter so that the new Departments may not at the outset be over weighted, and that, so far as is possible, the branches of work for which the Director is responsible may be in harmony with the classification of subjects under the scheme of constitutional reforms. Under any arrangement the Director's duties must apparently include both reserved and transferred subjects, but the less this is so the better. For these and other reasons I would prefer to reserve further consideration the question of handing over the control of technical education to the new Departments.

6. Your Excellency's Government are not yet prepared to formulate proposals regarding the organisation of the Imperial Department of Industries, but propose to set up as an *interim* authority a Board of Industries and Munitions, which would close the war commitments of the Indian Munitions Board, take over from the Commerce and Industries Department certain items of work, undertake the initial work of organisation, and in particular frame detailed proposals for the new permanent Department.

I sanction this proposal and agree that the Board should retain the powers now possessed by the Munitions Board. Until a permanent Department has been created, the Board would not be attached to any Department of Your Excellency's Government, but would be under the direct charge of the Viceroy, the President of the Board taking part in Council meetings when industrial questions are discussed, but with no power of voting.

7. I am glad to observe that in defining the relations between the Imperial and Provincial Departments, you favour a large measure of Provincial independence, and that within their general financial and other powers, the Local Governments would be given a free hand subject to the reasonable reservations detailed in paragraphs 18 and 19 of your letter. I have, however, little doubt that Local Governments, limited as they will be in respect of resources and staff, will readily seek the advice and assistance of the Imperial Department. But for the most part reference should be voluntary, and the necessity of obtaining previous sanction should as far as possible be avoided.

8. When the permanent Imperial Department has been set up it should, when opportunity offers, be placed in charge of a Member of Council. The volume of work of the new department is necessarily uncertain, but it is not improbable that at the outset it will sufficiently occupy the whole time of a

member and in that case I shall not object to a separate membership for Industries when legislative authority has been obtained to increase the number of Members of Council. But as the work of all the civil Departments of Your Excellency's Government will be affected in various degrees when the scheme of constitutional reforms becomes operative, and as a readjustment of portfolios will then become necessary, the desirability of placing cognate subjects, such as Commerce, under the charge of the Member for Industries should be kept in view. The arguments advanced in your letter have not convinced me that it is desirable that these two branches of the administration should be placed permanently in charge of separate Members.

9. I approve the appointment of expert Committees to consider the recommendations of the Commission regarding the creation of all-India scientific services. Each Committee should be directed to frame detailed proposals for the organisation in terms of employment of the service, if it considers its creation advisable, and to formulate proposals for the location and equipment of research laboratories.

10. I accept the principle of an all-India industrial service, and agree that although a training in some form of mechanical engineering will in most cases be the best basis of recruitment, this qualification should not in all cases be required. I understand that it is your intention not to include in the service men of the foreman type or experts engaged for special purposes on short term agreements, but to reserve it as a rule for men of good education, with technical qualifications or business training. From this reservoir Provincial Directors and Deputy Directors of Industries, Factory Managers, and perhaps also Factory and Mines Inspectors might be drawn if suitable men are available.

11. I also accept the general principle of an agency for the purchase and inspection of stores in India, and approve the appointment of a Committee to work out the detailed organisation for an Indian Stores Department.

It has been suggested that with a view to keeping the India and Home Departments up to date and co-ordinating their methods, interchanges of personnel should take place. This suggestion will, no doubt, be considered by your Committee.

12. I desire to associate myself with your cordial appreciation of the work of the Commission. The comprehensive review of the problem and the practical proposals contained in their report have made it possible to lay down, with some assurance of success, the outlines of a new policy, and, if that policy bears fruit, the credit will largely be due to the labours of the Commission.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

EDWIN S. MONTAGU.

No. 1085-E. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Delhi, the 15th November 1919.

RESOLUTION SANCTIONING THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION IN REGARD TO THE PENSIONS OF GAZETTED OFFICERS OF CERTAIN SERVICES.

RESOLUTION.

The Government of India have been in correspondence with His Majesty's Secretary of State for India regarding the recommendations made in paragraphs 87 to 92 of the Report of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India, for the improvement of the existing rules relating to superannuation and retiring pensions of gazetted officers in certain of the civil services in India, and they are now pleased, with his approval, to announce the following new rules, which shall relate to such pensions of the officers (other than military officers or members of the Indian Civil Service) and services specified below :—

The Agricultural Department, Indian and Provincial branches.

The Civil Veterinary Department, officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent.

The Customs Department, Collectors and Assistant Collectors.

The Educational Department, Indian and Provincial Services.

The Factory and Boiler Inspection Departments, Inspectors.

The Indian Finance Department, officers of and above class III.

The Military Accounts Department, officers of and above the rank of Military Accountant, second class.

The Forest Department, Imperial Service and Provincial officers of and above the rank of Extra Assistant Conservator.

The Geological Survey of India, officers of rank equal to or above that of Assistant Superintendent.

The Provincial Civil Service, Executive and Judicial.*

The Land Records (Burma) Department, officers of and above the rank of Assistant Superintendent.

The Medical Department, Civil Surgeons and Civil Assistant Surgeons, Professors of Medical Colleges and Chemical Examiners.

The Indian Mines Department, Inspectors.

The Mint and Assay Departments, Masters and Deputy Masters.

The Police Department, Imperial Service Officers and Deputy Superintendents.

The Postal Department, officers of rank of or above that of Superintendent or gazetted Deputy or Assistant Postmaster.

The Telegraph Department, officers of and above the rank of Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent.

The Public Works Department and Railway Department (Engineering Establishment), officers of and above the rank of Assistant Engineer.

The Registration Department, officers of or above the rank of District Registrar.

The Northern India Salt Revenue Department, officers of and above the rank of Assistant Superintendent.

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*For the present this term will be held to include the following :—

Deputy Collectors, Sub-Judges and District Munsifs in Madras; Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, Judges of the Small Cause Court, Subordinate Judges, 1st class and 2nd class, and Assistant Judges, and Sessions Judges in Bombay; Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs in Bengal, Deputy Collectors, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs in the United Provinces; Extra Assistant Commissioners, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioners and Subordinate Judges in the Punjab; Extra Assistant Commissioners and Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioners in Burma; Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs in Bihar and Orissa; Extra Assistant Commissioners, District Judges and Subordinate Judges in Central Provinces and Berar; and Extra Assistant Commissioners in Assam.

The Salt and Excise Departments, officers of and above the rank of Inspector in Bombay and Madras, of Assistant Commissioner in the United Provinces, Assistant Superintendent in Burma, of Superintendent in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam and of District Excise Officer in the Central Provinces.

The Survey of India Department, officers of and above the rank of Extra Assistant Superintendent.

The Survey (Madras) Department, Directors and Assistant Directors.

The Imperial Meteorological Department, officers of and above the rank of Assistant Meteorologist or Assistant Director.

The Opium Department, officers of and above the rank of Sub-Deputy Opium Agent or Assistant Opium Agent.

The Archæological Department, officers of rank equal to or above that of Assistant Superintendent.

The Jail Department, officers of and above the rank of Superintendent.

Any other officer eligible for an additional pension under Rule III below.

I. These rules only apply to officers joining the above services or appointments after the 29th August 1919, and to those existing incumbents who elect in writing to come under the provisions of these rules in their entirety, and to forego finally all privileges, in relation to pension for which they were eligible under the former rules and which are not definitely continued in the new rules. Unless the delay is explained to the satisfaction of Government, this option must be made before the 1st April 1920, or, in the case of officers now on leave, within three months of their return from leave; and the option once made is final.

II. Ordinary Pensions.

(1) Subject to the absolute right of Government to decline to permit any officer to retire before reaching the age of superannuation should it be necessary in the public interest to retain his services, Imperial officers of the Forest, Geological Survey, Public Works, Railway and Telegraph Departments and any others who would be covered by Article 635 of the Civil Service Regulations will be allowed to retire optionally after 20 or more years' service, and in that event they will ordinarily be entitled to draw a pension not exceeding 30 sixtieths of average emoluments, subject to the following maxima :—

R		
4,000 a year after	. . . .	20 years' completed service.
5,000 ,, ,,	. . . .	25 ,, ,, ,,
5,200 ,, ,,	. . . .	26 ,, ,, ,,
5,400 ,, ,,	. . . .	27 ,, ,, ,,
5,600 ,, ,,	. . . .	28 ,, ,, ,,
5,800 ,, ,,	. . . .	29 ,, ,, ,,
6,000 ,, ,,	. . . .	30 ,, ,, ,,

(2) Subject to the same absolute right of Government to decline to permit any officer to retire before reaching the age of superannuation, and to the maxima specified in the preceding clause, officers of services other than those covered by that clause will be allowed to retire optionally after 25 or more years' service and in that event the pension admissible to the officer will ordinarily be regulated as follows :—

25 sixtieths of average emoluments after	...	25 years' completed service.
26 ,, ,, ,, ,,	...	26 ,, ,, ,,
27 ,, ,, ,, ,,	...	27 ,, ,, ,,
28 ,, ,, ,, ,,	...	28 ,, ,, ,,
29 ,, ,, ,, ,,	...	29 ,, ,, ,,
30 ,, ,, ,, ,,	...	30 ,, ,, ,,

(3) In the case of the Agriculture (Imperial), Educational (Imperial and Provincial Services), Civil Veterinary (Imperial), Factory and Boiler Inspection, Indian Mines, Mint and Assay and Meteorological Departments, Distillery Experts in the Salt and Excise Departments, and of such appoint-

ments as may be definitely specified in this behalf in other Departments [except those covered by clause (1) above] in which officers are normally likely to be recruited after reaching twenty-five years of age, officers recruited over that age may reckon as service qualifying for superannuation pension the number of completed years not exceeding five, by which their age at recruitment exceeded twenty-five years. This concession will not be granted to individual officers appointed at an age exceeding twenty-five years to departments or appointments other than those included above.

(4) Government will have an absolute right to retire any officer after he has completed twenty-five years' service, without necessity to give reasons and without any claim for compensation in addition to pension, and in that event the pension admissible to the officer will ordinarily be regulated on a scale not exceeding that prescribed in clause (1) or clause (2) above, in the case of optional retirements of officers of the service to which he belongs.

(5) Government reserve an absolute right to reduce the pension ordinarily admissible, in the case of any officer whose service has been unsatisfactory.

(6) The payment, out of India, of pensions granted in rupees will continue to be regulated by the provisions of Articles 934 and 971 of the Civil Service Regulations.

III Special Additional Pensions.

(1) The existing lists of special appointments which are given in Articles 475 and 643 of the Civil Service Regulations have been classified, with certain additions, in two grades, as shown in the schedule annexed, the lower grade comprising those posts which involve high but intermediate responsibility, the higher consisting of those which require a marked degree of independent administrative and professional capacity.

(2) Officers who have held appointments listed in the lower grade in the Schedule will be entitled to an additional pension at the rate of R300 a year for each completed year of effective service in any appointment included in that grade, provided that no officer may draw an additional pension in excess of R1,500 in respect of service classed in the lower grade.

(3) Officers who have held appointments listed in the upper grade in the Schedule will be entitled to an additional pension of R500 a year for each completed year of effective service in any appointment included in that grade, provided that no officer may draw an additional pension in excess of R2,500 in respect of service rendered in the lower and upper grades combined or in the upper grade alone.

(4) These additional pensions will be awarded, as in the past, only to officers who have given proof of special energy and efficiency. The existing restriction in Article 475, Civil Service Regulations, against the award of additional pensions to officers retiring of their own option before the age of 55 with less than 28 years' service, will also be maintained.

2. The above revised scale of pensions (including both ordinary and special additional pensions) will apply retrospectively to all officers who retired after the 23rd July 1913, being the date on which the Government of India gave a promise to certain memorialists that the position of officers retiring before the introduction of an improved scale would be taken into consideration. The increased pensions will, however, be payable from 1st April 1919 only.

3. The necessary additions and corrections to the Civil Service Regulations will be issued in due course.

ORDERED that the Resolution be communicated to several Departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Adviser, Military Finance and the Indian Munitions Board), to all Provincial Governments and Minor local Governments, the Comptroller and Auditor General, the Heads of Departments subordinate to the Finance Department, all Accountants General, the Comptroller, Assam, the Chief Auditors of State Railways and Government Examiners of Railway Accounts, the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works

Services, the Examiner, Government Press Accounts, the Controller of War Accounts, the Audit Officer, Delhi Province, and to the Examiner of Customs Accounts.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

By order,

H. F. HOWARD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Schedule of appointments carrying additional pensions.

A.—*Upper Grade.*

Directors of Public Instruction in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar and Orissa and Burma.

Vice-Chancellors of Universities (if in pensionable service).

Educational Commissioner, Government of India.

Director General, Archæology.

State Railway Members of the Railway Board. } If in pensionable service.

Agents of State Railways. } If in pensionable service.

Chief Engineers, Railways.

Commissioners of Divisions, not being members of the Indian Civil Service.

Officers promoted from the Provincial Service to hold Indian Civil Service posts of the rank of, or higher in rank than that of Commissioner of a Division, or a Divisional Judgeship of the first grade in Burma.

District and Sessions Judges of the first grade and Divisional Judges 1st grade in Burma (not being members of the Indian Civil Service).

Inspectors General of Police (except Inspector General of Police, North-West Frontier Province and Inspector General, Railway Police, Rajputana).

Director, Central Intelligence Department.

Commissioners of Police, Calcutta and Bombay.

Inspectors General of Prisons, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Burma, Punjab and Bihar and Orissa.

Surveyor General.

Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India.

Inspector General of Forests.

Chief Conservators of Forests.

Settlement Commissioner, Burma.

Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Inspector General of Irrigation.

Chief Engineers, Public Works Department.

Director General, Posts and Telegraphs.

Chief Engineer, Telegraphs.

Director, Geological Survey.

Comptroller and Auditor General.

Controller of Currency.

Accountants General.

Mint Masters.

Military Accountant General.

B.—*Lower Grade.*

Officers of the Indian Educational Service holding appointments on R1,500—50—1,750 a month.

Director, Zoological Survey.

Directors, Public Instruction, Central Provinces, Assam and North-West Frontier Province.

Superintending Engineers, Railway Engineering Department.

Deputy Agents of State Railways, if in pensionable service.

Secretary, Railway Board.

Inspector General of Police, North-West Frontier Province, and Inspector-General, Railway Police, Rajputana.

Deputy Inspectors General of Police.

Commissioners of Police, Madràs and Rangoon.

Inspector General of Prisons, Central Provinces.

Officers promoted from the Provincial Civil Service to hold superior Indian Civil Service posts lower in rank than that of Commissioner of a Division, or Divisional Judge of the first grade in Burma.

Deputy Director, Central Intelligence.

Inspectors General of Registration.

President, Forest Research Institute.

Superintendents of Circles, Survey of India.

Directors of Agriculture.

Conservators of Forests.

Director General, Meteorological Department.

Superintending Engineers, Public Works Department.

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Electrical Adviser, Government of India.

Postmasters General and Deputy Director General of Post Office.

Director, Telegraph Engineering.

Deputy Director General, Telegraph Traffic.

Officers (other than Chief Engineer) of the Telegraph Engineering Service who entered the service previous to the 1st April 1914, down to and including the two senior officers of the R1,750 grade.

Superintendents, Geological Survey.

Collectors, Imperial Customs Service.

Deputy Commissioner, Northern India Salt Department.

Chief Inspector, Mines.

Controller, Printing and Stationery.

Appointments in Class I of the General List of the Indian Finance Department.

Civilian Assay Masters.

Managing Director of the Ghazipur Opium Factory.

Military Deputy Auditors General.

Senior Controller of Military Supply Accounts.

Deputy Military Accountant General.

Junior Controller of Military Supply Accounts.

Military Accountants, First Class.

Any other pensionable appointment not included above the minimum substantive pay of which is not less than R1,500 a month.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 14th November 1919.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 1st November 1919 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern	Bombay City	1	1
		Ahmedabad City	1	1
		Thana District	4	3
	Central	West Khandesh District	242	151
		East Khandesh District	23	14
		Poona Town	1	1
		Poona District	11	4
		Satara District	23	18
	Southern	Bijapur District	20	11
		Hubli Town	166*	166*
		Dharwar District	86*	58*
	Political Charges.	Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	27	19
		Mangrol Port	8	6
		Kathiawar Agency	30	27
		Cutch State	1	1
		TOTAL	653	481
MADRAS.	...	Bellary District	34	28
		Coimbatore District	30 (a)	24
		Madura District	4 (b)	3 (b)
		Salem District	2	1
		TOTAL	70	56
BIHAR AND ORISSA.	Patna	Gaya District	4	2
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr District	3	2
		Santal Parganas District	1	1
		TOTAL	8	5
UNITED PROVINCES.	Benares	Basti District	14	11
		TOTAL	14	11

* For two weeks. (a) One imported. (b) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Ambala	Rohtak District	3	1
	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	41	27
	Multan	Multan District	48	17
		TOTAL	92	45
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	4	3
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	1	1
		Henzada District	4	4
	Magwe	Magwe District	2	2
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	10	9
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	4	3
	Meiktila	Yamethin District	11	7
	Native States.	Northern Shan States	2	2
		TOTAL	38	31
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	91	118
		Nagpur District	199	110
		Bhandara District	38	34
		Balaghat District	22	14
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	2	1
		Jubbulpore District	28	12
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	2	1
		Chhindwara District	58	31
		TOTAL	440	319
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	26	27
		Bangalore District	62	56
		Mysore City	27	16
		Mysore District	25	17
		Hassan District	30	19
		Kadur District	47	32
		Shimoga District	3	1
		Tamkur District	3	2
		Kolar District	3	5
		TOTAL	226	175

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Parbhani District	82	53
		Nander District	72	82
		Raichur District	52	48
		Usmanabad District	129	108
		Bidar District	234	223
		Mahbubnagar District	64	41
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	2	...
		Atrafibaldah Sarfikhas District	11	5
		TOTAL	646*	555*
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Sehore Cantonment	5	4
		Sehore Town	15	12
		Gwalior State	7	6
		TOTAL	27	22
		GRAND TOTAL	2,214	1,700

* Includes previous weeks. The actual number of cases and deaths during the week ending November 1st were 201 and 176, respectively.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

DELHI;
The 13th November 1919.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 13th November 1919, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Fairly widespread rain fell almost daily in the Peninsula. The disturbed conditions which appeared in the south of the Bay towards the end of the previous week developed into a storm off Nellore during the 6th, which moved towards the head of the Bay and disappeared by the morning of the 10th. It carried the rain to Orissa and was also the cause of some heavy falls on the north Madras coast; Masulipatam received nearly 8" in 24 hours and Cocanada 14" in 48 hours. Weather was again disturbed in the south of the Bay from the 10th and moderately heavy rainfall occurred locally on the east Madras coast between the 11th and 12th.

2. *Burma.*—A few scattered falls of rain occurred daily in Lower Burma; in Upper Burma rain fell locally on the 10th and at individual stations on three other days.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—In Orissa rainfall was nearly general on the 9th, and occurred locally or at a few stations on three other days. Elsewhere weather was dry.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—In the east of the Central Provinces local rain fell on the 10th and there were individual falls on four other days; over the rest of the division the week was rainless.

Northwest India.—There was no rain.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall was nearly general in south Hyderabad between the 8th and 12th, in Mysore on the 8th and 12th, in Malabar between the 7th and 11th, in the Madras Deccan between the 9th and 11th, and on the north Madras coast on the 6th, 8th, 10th, 11th and 12th; rain fell locally or at a few stations on one other day in south Hyderabad, on two other days in Malabar and on the north Madras coast, and on five other days in Mysore. Local rain fell in the Konkan on the 9th, in the Bombay Deccan on the 9th and 11th, and in southeast Madras on the 6th, 7th, 10th, 11th and 12th; a few falls also occurred on one other day in all these areas.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows :—

November	6th.	Masulipatam 7·80", Cocanada 4·78" and Vizagapatam 0·88".
„	7th.	Bassein 1·33", Mangalore 1·42", Trichinopoly 2·32", Cocanada 9·31", Vizagapatam 1·47" and Calingapatam 1·45".
„	8th.	Gulbarga 1·72", Hyderabad (Deccan) 0·95", Hanamkonda 2·52", Calicut 0·89", Cocanada 1·48", Vizagapatam 3·66" and Calingapatam 3·71".
„	9th.	Table Island 1·94", Cuttack 0·90", Sambalpur 0·95", Jagdalpur 0·82", Karwar 1·37", Bijapur 0·98", Raichur 3·45", Mangalore 0·95", Cuddapah 1·60" and Vizagapatam 0·98".
„	10th.	Yamethin 3·21", Chanda 1·05", Hyderabad (Deccan) 1·10", Chitaldrug 1·27", Calicut 1·66", Madras 2·17" and Nellore 1·82".
„	11th.	Port Blair 1·91", Jagdalpur 0·71", Mysore 1·02", Cochin 3·53", Madura 1·77", Nellore 1·14", Masulipatam 0·90" and Cocanada 3·21".
„	12th.	Hyderabad (Deccan) 3·04", Chitaldrug 1·19", Cochin 1·66", Trivandrum 1·32", Negapatam 2·60", Bellary 2·78", Nellore 2·07", Vizagapatam 2·12", Calingapatam 3·38" and Gopalpur 2·48".

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Upper Burma, Orissa, the Central Provinces East, Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South, Mysore, Malabar, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North; and was 20 per cent or more in defect in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the United Provinces, Kashmir, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces West and Hyderabad North. It differed from the normal by less than 20 per cent in Madras Southeast. No rain usually falls at this time of year in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana and Gujarat.

The rainfall from the 2nd May to date is 20 per cent or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Kashmir, Sind and Hyderabad North; and was 20 per cent or more in excess in Chota Nagpur, Baluchistan, Rajputana West, Central India, the Central Provinces West and the Madras Coast North. In the remaining divisions the rainfall of the period differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 13th November 1919.			Rainfall data from 2nd May to 13th November 1919.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal.	
							This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	4·9	2·3	+2·6	72·4	98·8	−26·4	−27	−30
Lower Burma	0·6	1·0	−0·4	146·7	145·9	+0·8	+1	+1
Upper Burma	0·6	0·5	+0·1	40·7	46·5	−5·8	−12	−13
Assam	0	0·2	−0·2	72·3	77·6	−5·3	−7	−7
Bengal	0	0·2	−0·2	71·2	74·2	−3·0	−4	−4
Orissa	0·9	0·4	+0·5	64·6	57·2	+7·4	+13	+12
Chota Nagpur	0	0·1	−0·1	58·8	48·9	+9·9	+20	+20
Bihar	0	0·1	−0·1	48·5	49·8	−1·3	−3	−2
United Provinces, East	0	0·1	−0·1	40·8	39·1	+1·7	+4	+5
United Provinces, West	0	0·1	−0·1	36·7	38·1	−1·4	−4	−3
Punjab, East and North	0	0	0	21·7	21·0	+0·7	+3	+3
Punjab, South-West	0	0	0	8·1	7·8	+0·3	+4	+4
Kashmir	0	0·1	−0·1	5·0	8·0	−3·0	−37	−37
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0	0	5·4	5·5	−0·1	−2	−2
Baluchistan	0	0	0	2·7	1·7	+1·0	+59	+59
Sind	0	0	0	3·3	4·6	−1·3	−28	−28
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	13·9	10·7	+3·2	+30	+30
Rajputana, East	0	0	0	20·9	21·9	−1·0	−5	−5
Gujarat	0	0	0	25·8	23·3	+2·5	+11	+11
Central India, West	0	0·1	−0·1	37·4	29·3	+8·1	+28	+28
Central India, East	0	0·1	−0·1	60·0	40·9	+19·1	+47	+47
Berar	0	0·2	−0·2	26·9	30·8	−3·9	−13	−12
Central Provinces, West	0	0·2	−0·2	58·0	44·3	+13·7	+31	+32
Central Provinces, East	0·9	0·1	+0·8	55·6	49·4	+6·2	+13	+11
Konkan	0·5	0·3	+0·2	92·5	95·7	−3·2	−3	−4
Bombay Deccan	0·5	0·3	+0·2	28·2	27·4	+0·8	+3	+2
Hyderabad, North	0·1	0·2	−0·1	25·7	32·6	−6·9	−21	−21
Hyderabad, South	4·5	0·2	+4·3	29·7	29·2	+0·5	+2	−18
Mysore	2·0	0·9	+1·1	32·1	27·0	+5·1	+19	+15
Malabar	3·9	1·5	+2·4	99·8	96·6	+3·2	+3	+1
Madras, South-East	1·7	2·1	−0·4	29·9	25·9	+4·0	+15	+18
Madras Deccan	2·5	0·5	+2·0	24·5	22·8	+1·7	+7	−1
Madras Coast, North	9·8	1·5	+8·3	42·3	34·2	+8·1	+24	−1

G. C. SIMPSON,

Offg. Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 13th November 1919.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 8th November 1919.

Burma.—During the week light to moderate rain fell in several districts of Lower Burma. There was practically no rain in Upper Burma. Reaping of early paddy has commenced in some districts of Lower Burma. Plucking of cotton and gathering of ground-nuts are proceeding and cultivation of miscellaneous dry crops continues in Upper Burma. Standing crops are generally in good condition but their outturn is expected to be below normal owing to shortage of rain. Cattle are generally healthy. The price of unhusked rice in Rangoon remains unchanged at rupees 150 and that for white rice at rupees 385 per hundred baskets for specials.

Assam.—During the week the weather was seasonable and favourable to crops. Plucking of tea, ploughing for and sowing of mustard and pulses are in progress. Harvesting of cotton is going on and its outturn is fair. Prospects of winter rice and sugarcane are fair to good and other crops are generally in fair condition. Cattle disease is reported from six districts. The price of common rice continues to fall.

Bengal.—The week was rainless in Western Bengal. Paddy on high lands is suffering owing to continued want of rain. Harvesting of early winter paddy continues. Sowing of spring crops is proceeding but the progress is slow in some western districts. The average price of common rice has fallen by about 4·16 per cent in Bengal.

The weekly report on famine in Bankura is as follows:—Gratuitous relief and relief works were closed in Bankura and there is no distress.

Bihar and Orissa.—During the week rain fell in Orissa the fall being heavy in Puri and light to moderate in the remaining districts. There was no rain in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. Sowing of spring crops is in progress. Harvesting of early winter paddy continues in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Standing crops are doing well. More rain is wanted for paddy in parts of Saran, Darbhanga, Purnea and Balasore. Gratuitous relief was given to 17,275 persons in Bhagalpur, 784 in the Santal Parganas, 4,398 in Cuttack, 6,983 in Puri and 36 in Hazaribagh. The number of persons attending relief works was 241 in Bhagalpur and 130 in the Santal Parganas. The price of common rice has risen in four districts, fallen in nine and remained stationary in the remaining districts as compared with that of the preceding week. The average price of local common rice at headquarters was 5·96 seers a rupee against 5·64 in the preceding week, and that of maize was 7·91 seers against 7·70 seers in the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from ten districts. During the week ending the 1st November 6,888 persons were given gratuitous relief and 3,051 attended test works in nine Feudatory States of Orissa:—*viz.*, Athgarh, Baramba, Dhenkanal, Hindol, Narsinghpur, Nayagarh, Bamra, Daspalla and Khandpara.

The weekly report on famine is as follows:—Famine operations were closed in Angul on 31st October. In Bhagalpur Sadr relief workers were 167 and persons gratuitously relieved by poor houses, orphanages and village doles 3,542, total under relief 3,709. Valedictory doles for recipients of gratuitous relief are being distributed. In Banka relief workers were 74 and persons gratuitously relieved by poor houses, kitchens and village doles 13,723, total under relief 13,797. Relief work was closed on 6th November. In Deoghar relief workers were 130 and persons gratuitously relieved by village doles 767; total under relief 897, grand total under relief 18,403. Prospects of crops are excellent. The condition of people has much improved. General conditions are returning to their normal state. Relief operations are being closed in the course of the month.

United Provinces.—During the week no rain fell. Preparation of lands for and sowing of spring crops and harvesting of autumn crops continued. Irrigation of spring crops, sugarcane and late rice and picking of cotton are in progress. Pressing of sugarcane has commenced in places. Standing crops are doing well. Prospects are favourable. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Fodder is somewhat scarce in flooded tracts of Ballia but is sufficient elsewhere. Water and market supplies are sufficient. Prices are generally stationary.

Punjab.—Report not received.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was rainless. Sowing of spring crops and harvesting of certain autumn crops are in progress. The outturn of cotton is below average in Peshawar. Standing crops are generally average but prospects of crops on unirrigated areas in one district are reported to be poor. Prices of wheat:—Peshawar 7 and Dera Ismail Khan 7½ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—No rain fell during the week. Prices are stationary. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir. -Report not received.

Rajputana.—During the week the weather was seasonable. Sowings of spring crops continue. Supply of fodder and water is adequate. The condition of agricultural stock is generally good.

Central India.—During the week the rainfall was *nil*. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops are in progress. Picking of cotton has commenced in Gwalior and Indore. Standing crops and their probable outturn are in fair to good condition except in Bhilsa where they are bad. Agricultural stock is generally good except that cattle disease is reported in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Baghel khand and the Southern States. Prices are high.

The weekly report on famine in Bundelkhand is as follows:—Distress is not acute. Numbers on relief are decreasing. People are reverting to agricultural operations. There is no wandering or emaciation. Relief measures are adequate. Suspensions of land revenue are being granted. *Takavi* advances are sufficient. The public health is good. Prices vary from 6 to 7¼ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief in thousands:—works 3·4, gratuitous relief 4·8, total 8·2.

Central Provinces.—During the week the weather continued to be clear but was occasionally cloudy over the southern half of the Provinces. Chanda alone had an inch of rain. Harvesting of autumn crops is proceeding and threshing and winnowing have started in places. Sowings of spring crops are well advanced and germination has been successful. Prospects of autumn crops are excellent and spring sowings are being effected under favourable circumstances. No deficiency of fodder and water is reported from anywhere. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition. Wheat in Nagpur and Akola and rice in Bhandara and wheat, rice and *juar* in Amraoti became dearer by over a seer. Elsewhere prices remained stationary or fluctuated slightly, indicating a slight upward course.

Feudatory States:—Gathering of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops continue.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in the Konkan, parts of the Deccan, Karnatak and Kolhapur. Standing crops are generally in good condition except in parts of Bijapur where spring seedlings have slightly been damaged by insects. Harvesting of autumn crops and spring sowings continue. Cotton picking is in progress in parts of Nawabshah and the Deccan. Supply of fodder and water is adequate. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Prices of food-grains are still high. Relief operations have now ceased everywhere.

Hyderabad.—During the week scattered showers were received. The average was eight cents. Autumn and early rice crops are generally in fair to good condition. Former are being harvested. Sowings of spring crops are progressing. Cattle disease is reported in some talukas of the Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal and Karimnagar districts. Prices of grains continue to be high and showing a slight downward tendency. *Juar* is selling at 4 seers per rupee in the Raichur district.

The weekly report on famine is as follows:—Situation continues generally satisfactory. Relief operations are being closed in the Aurangabad and Bir districts and in parts of the Warangal and Mahbubnagar districts but are being continued as a closing test of famine in the remaining parts of latter districts. In the Siddipet taluk of the Medak district and in the Nalgonda and Karimnagar districts the number of persons on relief is decreasing excepting for a few camps. *Takavi* is still being advanced to help spring cultivation. Prices of grains continue to be high with a slight downward tendency. Rice is selling at 3½ seers and *juar* 7 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief in thousands for week ending the 23rd October:—works 15, gratuitous relief 15, total 30.

Mysore.—During the week the rainfall was fair to good. Standing crops are in good condition. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available. Prices are high and generally rising. Prospects of season are fair. Harvesting of rice, ragi and sugarcane proceeds with outturn fair.

Coorg.—The week was generally wet. Rice crop is in good condition. Picking of cardamom continues. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder for cattle are available. The public health is fair. Prices of food grains are high.

Madras.—During the week the rainfall was very heavy in Carnatic, North Arcot, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Pudukkottai, Malabar and the Hills, heavy in Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Madura, Ramnad, South Kanara and Cochin, good in Vizagapatam Littoral, Tinnevelly and Travancore, fair in Ganjam, Vizagapatam Agency and Anantapur and light elsewhere. Standing crops are in fair condition generally but they have been damaged in small areas in Trichinoply and Ramnad owing to heavy rains The withering *ragi* in parts of Chittoor is generally reviving after recent rains. Harvesting of paddy and dry crops is generally fair. Fresh sowings of paddy and dry crops are progressing. The condition of cattle is generally good. Water is sufficient except in parts of eight districts. Pasture and fodder are sufficient generally. Prices continue to fall. Prospects are generally fair.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings* audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Gauge	Serial No.	Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week: During official year 1918-19.	Mean mileage worked: 1913.	Mean mileage worked: 1918.	Mean mileage worked: 1919.	Total earnings for week ending: 31st October 1913.	Total earnings for week ending: 1st November 1918.	Total earnings for week ending: 1st November 1919.	Earning per mean mile worked for week: 1913.	Earning per mean mile worked for week: 1918.	Earning per mean mile worked for week: 1919.	Total earnings from 1st April to—: 31st October 1913.	Total earnings from 1st April to—: 1st November 1918.	Total earnings from 1st April to—: 1st November 1919.	Compared with corresponding period, 1913-14, +1 day: Increase.	Compared with corresponding period, 1913-14, +1 day: Decrease.	Compared with corresponding period, 1918-19: Increase.	Compared with corresponding period, 1918-19: Decrease.	Serial Number.
		State Railways.	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Miles*	Miles.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	Rs.	*Rs.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
5′ 6″ gauge.	1	Bengal-Nagpur (including 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	443	*2,659*	*2,695*	2,695	*7,18,151*	*10,11,971*	11,50,000	*270*	*375*	427	*2,29,40,636*	*3,51,03,362*	3,75,80,000	1,46,39,364	..	24,76,638	..	1
	2	Bezwada Extension	481	*21*	*21*	21	*6,094*	*7,961*	8,200	*290*	*379*	390	*2,17,812*	*2,97,655*	3,01,000	83,188	.	3,345		2
	3	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,008	*946*	*1,002*	1,002	*6,01,811*	*8,90,386*	8,19,000	*636*	*889*	817	*1,95,32,149*	*3,00,06,491*	2,84,87,000	89,54,851	..	..	15,19,491	3
	4	Eastern Bengal (including 3′ 3⅜″ and 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	470	*1,572*	*1,581*	1,581	*8,75,957*	*8,13,075*	8,70,000	*557*	*514*	550	*2,11,69,305*	*2,16,95,069*	2,49,54,000	37,84,695	..	32,58,931		4
	5	East Indian	991	*2,549*	*2,612*	2,613	*19,08,564*	*26,98,859*	23,87,000	*749*	*1,033*	914	*5,90,42,756*	*8,01,72,847*	7,55,64,000	1,65,21,244	...		46,08,847	5
	6	Great Indian Peninsula	873	*2,537*	*2,612*	2,621	*14,13,818*	*16,34,423*	20,27,000	*557*	*626*	773	*4,40,17,234*	*6,67,87,211*	6,76,75,000	2,36,57,766	..	8,87,789		6
	7	Agra-Delhi Chord	679	*126*	*126*	126	*47,616*	*72,105*	75,100	*378*	*572*	596	*12,15,240*	*26,07,784*	25,52,000	13,36,760	..	.	55,784	7
	8	Baran-Kotah	88	*40*	*40*	40	*2,957*	*3,113*	3,300	*73*	*78*	82	*93,982*	*1,25,124*	1,16,000	22,018	..	..	9,124	8
	9	Bhopal-Itarsi (British Section)	1,789	*57	*12*	12	*24,612	*19,469*	18,100	*432*	*1,022*	1,508	*9,66,154	*6,80,314*	6,04,000	...	3,62,154	..	76,314	9
	10	Cawnpore-Banda	81	*33*	*76*	76	*3,120*	*4,285*	4,000	*95*	*56*	53	*74,084*	*1,86,809*	2,01,000	1,66,916	..	14,191		10
	11	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3′ 3⅜″ gauge lines)	409	*2,585*	*2,550*	2,550	*3,96,012*	*9,11,636*	9,23,000	*231*	*358*	362	*2,14,79,440*	*3,28,59,037*	3,34,64,000	1,19,84,560	..	6,04,963		11
	12	North Western (including 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	599	*3,927*	*4,001*	4,115	*13,02,236*	*20,32,*	24,10,000	*332*	*508*	586	*5,09,13,657*	*7,77,13,497*	6,82,41,000	1,73,27,343	..	...	94,72,407	12
	13	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3′ 3⅜″ link)	398	*1,600*	*1,592*	1,592	*4,02,702*	*6,49,487*	5,91,000	*252*	*498*	371	*1,35,58,373*	*1,97,10,313*	1,74,73,000	39,14,627	...	...	22,37,313	13
3′ 3⅜″ gauge.	14	Aden	..		..	22		...	3,400	...		154	...	...	(a) 2,30,000	2,30,000	...	2,30,000		14
	15	Assam-Bengal	174	*812*	*893*	893	*1,56,961*	*1,77,227*	2,35,000	*193*	*198*	263	*38,34,609*	*42,30,500*	55,88,000	17,53,391		13,57,500	..	15
	16	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	451	*1,828*	*1,839*	1,835	*4,71,993*	*7,76,029*	7,54,000	*258*	*422*	410	*1,61,28,899*	*2,50,21,315*	2,39,75,000	78,46,101	..	.	10,46,315	16
	17	Burma	377	*1,552*	*1,342*	1,342	*4,48,587*	*5,08,307*	5,79,000	*289*	*379*	431	*1,30,52,522*	*1,43,02,255*	1,60,82,000	30,29,478	.	17,79,745	..	17
	18	Burma Extensions	262	...	*187*	187	...	*43,393*	45,000		*232*	241	..	*14,42,057*	14,76,000	14,76,000	...	33,943	...	18
	19	Southern Shan States	132	..	*70*	70		*8,626*	11,000	...	*123*	157	...	*2,81,105*	3,12,000	3,12,000	..	30,895		19
	10	Dhone-Kurnool	89		*32*	32		*2,338*	2,800		*73*	87	..	*88,014*	99,900	99,900	...	11,886		20
	21	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	294	*124*	*124*	124	*16,302*	*28,948*	23,400	*131*	*233*	188	*8,10,733*	*12,57,256*	9,77,000	1,66,267	..	...	2,80,256	21
	22	Lucknow-Bareilly	196	*287*	*287*	302	*36,347*	*71,000*	42,000	*127*	*247*	139	*12,99,561*	*18,75,401*	16,41,000	3,41,439	...	...	2,34,401	22
	23	Mysore	205	*411	*401*	261	*79,588	*71,540*	47,900	*194*	*178*	184	*21,95,767	*25,69,604*	25,48,000	3,52,233	...	..	21,604	23
	24	South Indian (including 5′ 6″ and 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	432	*1,451*	*1,587*	1,587	*4,55,403*	*6,48,639*	6,55,000	*314*	*499*	413	*1,67,45,128*	*2,15,29,294*	2,34,51,000	67,05,872	..	19,21,706	...	24
	25	Travancore Branch	199	*108*	*146*	146	*15,871*	*30,897*	31,500	*147*	*212*	146	*5,39,180*	*8,68,639*	10,72,000	5,32,820	..	2,03,361	...	25
	26	Tirhoot	255	*785*	*813*	819	*1,89,088*	*2,02,386*	1,51,000	*241*	*249*	184	*54,72,369*	*59,42,172*	60,51,000	5,78,631	...	1,08,828	...	26
2′ 6″ gauge.	27	Broach-Jambusar	104	...	*30*	30	...	*2,018*	2,700	...	*67*	90	...	*82,440*	96,600	96,600	...	14,160	..	27
2′ 0″ gauge.	28	Jorhat (Provincial)	*66	*30*	*33*	33	*2,051*	*2,756*	2,600	*68*	*84*	79	*75,941*	*65,458*	78,700	2,759	...	13,242	...	28
		TOTAL	549	*26,040*	*26,704*	26,731	*97,75,841*	*1,33,23,092*	1,38,72,000	*375*	*499*	519	*31,53,35,531*	*44,75,00,933*	44,08,90,200	12,55,54,669	...	..	66,10,733	
		All other Railways.																		
5′ 6″ gauge.	29	Amritsar-Patti	183	*56*	*56*	56	*26,961*	*8,850*	13,000	*481*	*158*	232	*4,37,441*	*3,01,368*	3,11,000	...	1,26,441	9,632	..	29
	30	Bhopal-Itarsi (Native State Section)	579	...	*45*	45	..	*23,572*	21,900	...	*524*	487	...	*8,27,211*	7,31,000	7,31,000	...	...	96,211	30
	31	Bhopal-Ujjain	251	*114*	*114*	114	*17,091*	*23,501*	28,800	*150*	*206*	253	*5,95,918*	*6,35,396*	11,14,000	5,18,082	...	4,78,604	...	31
	32	Bina-Goona-Baran	65	*148*	*149*	149	*8,412*	*8,284*	8,000	*57*	*56*	54	*3,13,174*	*2,91,426*	3,07,000	...	6,174	15,574	...	32
	33	Delhi-Umbala-Kalka	367	*192*	*239*	239	*70,787*	*1,09,874*	1,04,000	*368*	*432*	435	*18,99,688*	*26,51,307*	28,16,000	9,16,312	...	1,64,693	...	33
	34	Hardwar-Dehra	398	*32*	*32*	32	*9,528*	*11,411*	12,900	*298*	*357*	403	*2,83,026*	*3,97,390*	4,06,000	1,24,974	...	10,610	...	34
	35	Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	153	*16*	*16*	16	*1,870*	*2,106*	3,300	*117*	*132*	206	*64,582*	*72,231*	57,300	...	7,282	...	14,031	35
	36	Jullundar-Mukerian	76	...	*45*	45	..	*2,930*	4,500	...	*65*	100	...	*95,599*	1,09,000	1,09,000	...	13,401	...	36
	37	Khanpur-Chachran	24	*22*	*22*	22	*510*	*381*	500	*23*	*17*	27	*22,189*	*16,243*	19,400	...	2,789	3,158	...	37
	38	Kolar Gold Fields	315	...	*10*	10	..	*2,782*	2,800	...	*278*	280	...	*96,523*	96,500	96,500	...	...	23	38
	39	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	201	*79*	*79*	79	*15,167*	*12,779*	15,800	*192*	*162*	200	*4,37,473*	*4,86,091*	5,48,000	1,10,527	...	61,909	...	39
	40	[illegible]	61	...	*47*	47	..	[illegible]	[illegible]		*60*	69		*90,831*	79,200	79,700	...		11,131	40
	41	Nagda-Ujjain	233	*34*	*33*	33	*4,331*	*6,377*	3,300	*127*	*163*	282	*1,60,871*	*1,77,866*	2,89,000	1,28,129	...	1,11,132	...	41
	42	Nizam's Guaranteed State	450	*334*	*334*	334	*86,042*	*1,09,948*	1,27,000	*280*	*329*	380	*35,22,048*	*44,57,086*	47,10,000	11,87,592	...	2,52,914	.	42
	43	Petlad-Cambay	232	*34*	*34*	33	*4,430*	*6,387*	6,100	*130*	*188*	185	*1,69,029*	*2,22,910*	2,49,000	79,971	...	26,090	..	43

5' 6" gauge.	37	Khanpur-Chachran	24	33	33	23	510	381	500	[illegible]	17	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	37
	38	Kolar Gold Fields	315	...	10	10	..	2,782	2,800	...	278	280	...	96,523	96,500	96,500	...	...	23	38
	39	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	301	79	79	79	15,167	12,779	15,800	192	162	200	4,37,473	4,86,091	5,48,000	1,10,527	...	61,909	...	39
	40	[illegible]	61	...	47	47	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	60	68	...	90,831	79,700	79,700	...	...	11,131	40
	41	Nagda-Ujjain	283	34	33	33	4,331	6,377	3,300	127	163	282	1,60,871	1,77,866	2,89,000	1,28,129	...	1,11,132	...	41
	42	Nizam's Guaranteed State	450	334	334	334	86,942	1,09,948	1 27,000	280	329	380	35,22,048	44,57,086	47,10,000	11,87,592	...	2,52,914	..	42
	43	Petlad-Cambay	232	34	34	33	4,430	6,387	6,100	130	188	185	1.69,029	2,22,910	2,49,000	79,971	...	26,090	..	43
	44	Phagwara-Rahon	103	...	47	47	...	4,675	5,400	...	99	115	...	1,47,098	1,41,000	1,41,000	...	.	6,098	44
	45	Rajpura-Bhatinda	493	108	108	108	23,426	40,096	39,400	217	371	365	10,50,013	18,32,761	13,23,000	2,72,987	...	..	5,09,761	45
	46	Salem District Board	165	...	4	4	...	461	1,100	...	115	275	...	16,118	38,200	38,200	...	22,082	...	46
	47	Sara-Sirajganj	155	..	53	53	..	10,037	18,000	..	189	340	.	2,10,559	4,39,000	4,39,000	...	2,28,441	..	47
	48	Sialkot-Narwal	114	...	38	38	..	1,795	5,500	..	47	145	...	1,37,196	1,38,000	1,38,000	...	804	..	48
	49	Southern Punjab (Main Line)	412	425	428	428	30,669	1,21,304	1,41,000	234	283	329	30,24,127	59,92,332	44,21,000	13,96,873	...	.	15,71,322	49
	50	Jullundur-Doab	62	99	133	133	5,523	6,342	10,000	56	48	75	1,23,500	2,51,092	2,65,000	1,41,500	...	13,908	...	50
	51	Ludhiana Extension	168	155	155	155	21,645	22,861	28,600	149	147	185	7,84,281	8,10,296	7,27,000	...	57,281	...	83,296	51
	52	Sutlej Valley (b)	...	208	..	..	9,874	...	..	47	...	..	3,60,571	..	...	...	3,60,571	...	...	52
	53	Tapti Valley	247	155	156	156	23,022	27,391	32,200	149	176	206	7,21,381	10,15,721	11,38,000	4,16,619	...	1,22,279	..	53
	54	Tenali-Repalli	89	...	22	22	...	1,812	1,800	...	82	82	...	57,488	65,700	65,700	...	8,212	..	54
3' 3⅜" gauge.	55	Ahmedabad-Dholka	89	34	34	34	1,995	2,509	3,400	59	74	100	73,926	86,818	1,07,000	33,074	...	20,182	...	55
	56	Ahmedabad-Parantij	98	89	89	89	6,132	6,620	7,200	69	74	81	2,20,564	2,70,645	3,27,000	1,06,436	...	56,355	..	56
	57	Bengal and North-Western	230	1,239	1,246	1,246	1,79,621	2,71,245	1,98,000	145	218	159	61,61,600	86,52,163	78,67,000	17,05,400	...	...	7,85,163	57
	58	Bengal-Dooars	223	153	158	158	41,494	49,789	32,100	271	258	203	9,38,008	11,12,782	9,77,000	38,992	...	..	1,35,782	58
	59	Bezwada-Masulipatam	141	52	52	52	6,157	6,853	6,900	118	132	133	1,99,909	2,12,163	2,55,000	55,091	..	42,837	.	59
	60	Bhavnagar State	212	227	249	206	23,588	34,719	30,700	104	139	149	8,38,786	16,48,545	14,89,000	6,50,214	...	...	1,59,545	60
	61	Cooch Behar State	187	33	33	33	6,324	8,036	6,300	191	244	191	1,50,192	1,68,809	1,83,000	32,808	...	14,191	...	61
	62	Dhrangadra	...	...	.	40	..	..	2,200	...	..	55	..	..	15,500	15,500	...	15,500	...	62
	63	Dibru-Sadiya	308	86	86	86	25,439	26,020	21,500	296	302	250	7,81,350	7,91,663	8,11,000	29,650	...	19,337	..	63
	64	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	130	184	209	209	11,903	20,620	18,900	65	90	90	4,55,937	8,70,972	7,62,000	3,06,063	..	.	1,06,972	64
	65	Gondal Porbandar State	201	211	231	231	8,776	41,132	52,500	89	178	227	7,64,117	14,54,508	14,62,000	6,97,883	...	7,492	...	65
	66	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	235	442	441	441	56,271	59,146	76,300	127	134	173	21,30,284	26,67,142	34,37,000	13,06,716	...	7,69,858	.	66
	67	Jaipur State	73	73	122	122	4,518	6,375	8,800	62	52	72	1,69,379	2,76,930	2,85,000	1,15,621	...	6,070		67
	68	Jamnagar	176	54	54	54	3,591	9,349	6,300	66	173	117	1,67,738	3,05,755	2,88,000	1,20,262	...	..	17,753	68
	69	Jodhpur-Bikaner	150	1,030	1,101	1,106	76,497	1,25,797	1,08,000	74	114	98	31,87,612	52,73,662	46,19,000	14,31,388	...	.	6,54,662	69
	70	Junagad State	141	113	136	136	8,306	15,425	15.400	74	113	113	3,34,858	5,57,324	5,76,000	2,41,142	...	18,676	...	70
	71	Kolhapore State	282	29	29	29	4,573	6,256	6,300	158	216	217	1,75,462	2,41,559	2.45,000	69,538	...	3,441	...	71
	72	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	60	100	100	100	3,767	6,139	5,000	38	61	50	1,15,672	1.62,869	2,05,000	89,328	...	42,140	...	72
	73	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi, 2'6" gauge)	299	93	93	93	13,412	24,231	19,900	144	261	214	4,52,326	8,85,545	7,48,000	2,95,674	...		1,37.545	73
	74	Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar	115	..	101	101	...	16,255	28,000	...	161	277	...	3,18,097	4,98,000	4,98,000	.	1,79,903	...	74
	75	Mymensingh-Jamlpur-Jagannathganj	216	55	56	56	10,178	14,665	20,500	185	262	366	2,78,290	3,57,953	4,77,000	1,98,740	...	1.19,047	..	75
	76	Mysore-Arsikere	71	...	103	243	...	4,482	42,000	..	44	173	..	2,02,916	4,62,000	4,62,000	...	2,59,084	.	76
	77	Podanur-Pollachi	149	...	25	25	...	3,378	6,000	..	135	240	...	1,08,585	1,35,000	1,35,000	...	26,415	...	77
	78	Rohilkund and Kumaon	186	268	270	270	38,387	52,264	41,100	143	194	152	12,48,099	16,70,057	14,92,000	2,43,901	...	...	1.78,057	78
	79	Sangli State	230	5	5	5	407	1,253	1,000	81	251	200	20,571	38,219	40,900	20,329	...	4,681	..	79
	80	Secunderabad-Gadwal	64	...	103	103	.	3,304	5,900		32	57	..	2,25,022	2,03,000	2,03,000	..	...	22,022	80
	81	Shoranur-Cochin	263	65	65	65	9,991	18,075	18,300	154	278	282	3,79,933	5,20,918	5,73,000	1,93,067	...	52,082	..	81
	82	Tanjore District Board	152	103	112	135	14,276	16,418	19,600	139	147	145	6,20,947	5,45,558	6,54,000	33,053	...	1,08,442	...	82
	83	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	97	67	67	67	4.636	5,503	7,900	69	82	118	1,60,494	1,88,949	2,56,000	95,596	..	67,051	.	83
2' 6" gauge.	84	Barsi	166	116	117	118	16,330	10,360	32,300	141	88	274	5,72,597	5,02,135	8,41,000	2,68,403	..	3,88,865	...	84
	85	Bilimora-Kalamba	45	...	35	35	...	1,178	1,600	.	34	46	...	47,401	66,700	66,700	...	19,299	...	85
	86	Bodeli Chhota Udaipur	50	...	22	23	..	805	1,000	..	37	43	.	29,598	37,500	37,500	.	7,902	..	86
	87	Champaner-Shivrajpur	78	20	32	32	1,200	1,807	2,500	60	56	78	54,065	64,150	86,000	31,935	...	21,841	...	87
	88	Dhond-Baramati	89	...	27	27		1,774	1,900	..	66	70	..	72,003	81,200	81,200	..	9,197	..	88
	89	Ellichpur-Yeotmal	126	...	139	139	..	11,370	13,400	..	82	96	.	4,28,355	6,15,000	6.15,000	..	1,86,645	..	89
	90	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	111	118	154	187	10,076	15,069	16,600	85	98	89	3,53,594	5.59,668	6,02,000	2.48,496	...	42,332	.	90
	91	Godhra-Lunavada	61	...	25	25	...	1,134	1,100	.	45	44	..	41,368	41,800	41,800	...	432	...	91
	92	Jacobabad-Kashmor (c)	34	...	76	...	..	1,483	.	..	20		...	80,179	24,100	24,100	...	.	56,079	92
	93	Khulna-Bagerhat	16	...	20	20	..	1,601	1,800	..	80	90	.	(d) 10,496	44,100	44,100	..	24,604	...	93
	94	Kolar District (including Bangalore-Chickballapur)	57	...	102	102	.	4,348	8,700	..	43	65	.	1,82,273	2.13,000	2.13,000	..	30,727	...	94
	95	Kosamba-Zankhvav	36	26	26	26	393	668	1,000	15	26	38	15,154	24,813	35,600	20.446	.	10,767	...	95
	96	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	141	28	28	28	1,553	3,154	3,500	56	113	125	58,367	1,17,344	1,32,000	73.633	...	14,656	..	96
	97	Pachora-Jamner	47	..	25	35		682	2,400	.	27	69	..	21,981	81,600	81,600	...	59,619	..	97
	98	Petlad-Vaso	92	..	19	19		1,545	1,400		81	74		51,602	51,800	51,800	...	198		98
	99	Rajpipla State	80	37	39	39	1,950	2,209	2,600	53	57	67	72,569	93,842	91,500	18,931	...	.	2,342	99
2' 0" gauge.	100	Darjeeling-Himalayan	516	51	51	51	27,079	45,609	35,000	531	894	686	7.50,347	9,00,271	8,85,000	1,34,653	..	.	15,271	100
	101	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions	84	...	100	100		8,819	8,300		88	83	...	2,20,768	2,53,000	2,53,000	..	32,232	...	101
	102	Pipar-Bilara	23	25	25	25	686	510	700	27	20	28	16,525	18,139	22,100	5,575	..	3,961	..	102
		TOTAL	203	7,437	8,831	8.964	10,58,656	15,20,745	15,95,900	142	172	178	3,58,88.374	5,45,79,644	5,41,95,200	1,83,06.826	...	...	3.84.444	
		GRAND TOTAL	463	33,477	35,535	35,695	1,08,34,497	1,48,43,831	1,54,67,900	323	418	433	35,12,23,905	50,20,80.577	49,50,85,400	14,38,01,495	...	...	69.95,177	

*Include figures for Native State Section.
(a) From 1st April 1919.
(b) Dismantled from 15th December 1917.
(c) The booking of all traffic stopped.
(d) From 10th June 1918.

S. TOMKINS,
Joint Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1919.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th November 1919.

On and after 15th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi, Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 15th November 1919.

CORRIGENDA.

The following entry which appeared in the notification published by this office in Part II of the *Gazette of India,* dated the 21st June 1919, under the heading "Cessation of Exclusive Privileges" is hereby cancelled:—

1913—827 (General Electric Co.).

The following entry which appeared in the notification published by this office in Part II of the *Gazette of India,* dated the 5th July 1919, under the heading "Cessation of Exclusive Privileges" is hereby cancelled:—

1914—1545 (General Electric Co.).

The following entry which appeared in the notification published by this office in Part II of the *Gazette of India,* dated the 12th July 1919, under the heading "Cessation of Exclusive Privileges" is hereby cancelled:—

1914—1554 (General Electric Co.).

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 8.

November 4.

4974. R. S. Jacobs. *Improvements in and relating to signalling lamps.*
4975. J. Wells. *Improvement in gas cleaning apparatus.*
4976. J. Wells. *Improvements in gas poodncers.*
4977. T. B. Kitson. *Improvements in or connected with glass-moulding apparatus chiefly for making pressed ware.*
4978. E. C. Tonkin and H. T. Collins. *Improvements in or relating to taps for controlling the supply of fluids.*
4979. T. Scott-Anderson. *A process for the complete and permanent preservation of all iron, steel or wood in any shape and in any place.*
4980. E. E. F. Leparmentier. *Improved barge.*
4981. J. N. Stables. *Improvements in vehicle wheels.*
4982. G. H. Thomas and G. S. Wilkinson. *Improvements in means for starting the engines of aeroplanes.*
4983. J. A. Launder. *Improvements in or relating to means for supporting garments and garment hangers.*
4984. J. A. Launder. *Improvements in or relating to coat hangers and the like.*
4985. F. G. Lynde. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of concrete slabs.*
4986. W. Marriott. *Improvements in or relating to reinforcements for reinforced concrete posts and poles and the like.*
4987. Wingot Ld. *Improvements relating to machines for mixing concrete ingredients or other substances.*
4988. V. H. Gatty. *Improvements in dyeing certain colours on vegetable fibres, yarns and fabrics.*
4989. A. H. Jorgensen. *Improvements in alarm apparatus.*
4990. W. Reid. *Improvements in connection with apparatus for tipping wagons.*

November 5.

4991. G. F. Rose. *Cutter combs for improved tea cutting or breaking machine.*
4992. G. F. Rose. *Drop sieve for improved tea cutting or breaking machine.*
4993. W. C. McLoughlin. *Improvements in and relating to spinning machines.*

November 6.

4994. T. Culshaw. *Improvements in and connected with the construction of ceilings.*

November 7.

4995. H. E. Marcel. *Improvements relating to appliances for waving or treating hair.*
4996. Bessemer Gas Engine Co. *Improvements in hot plate apparatus and method of controlling the temperature of the same.*
4997. E. Vinograd and M. N. Grotent. *Car couplers.*

4998. Foreign Willite Road Construction Co. *Improvements in and relating to asphalte pavements.*
4999. A. M. O'Brien. *Improvements in or relating to continuous fractional distillation.*
5000. F. G. Lynde. *Improved means for the construction of concrete slabs, walls and other structures.*
5001. U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. *Improvement in liquid fuel.*
5002. O. R. Williams. *Improvements in the manufacture of railway buffers.*
5003. J. Wells. *Improvements in gas producers.*
5004. P. B. Jagger. *Improvements in and relating to rope untwisting apparatus.*
5005. Corning Glass Works. *Heating vessel and glass therefor.*
5006. R. Blakoe. *Improvements in friction driving gear for motor vehicles, motor boats, and aircraft.*
5007. L. D. Mote. *A device for supporting and carrying invalids or patients.*
5008. R. J. Dennett. *Improvements in or relating to the driving mechanism from the road wheels for taxi-meters or the like.*
5009. F. Bown. *Desk attachment for concentrating light.*

November 8.

5010. W. J. Sharland. *A self-closing cotter, with seal and lock combined, with an automatic top door fastener, for railway wagons.*
5011. Gillette Safety Razor Co. *Improvements in safety razors.*
5012. McKenzie, Holland & Westinghouse Power Signal Co., Ld. *Improvements relating to railway signalling systems.*
5013. D. R. Karkaria. *An improved oil press.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

3850. General Electric Co. *Improvements in and relating to the manufacture of steel.*
4550. U. Duchesne and C. A. Gareau. *Improvements in back pressure brakes.*
4617. A. H. R. Fedden, L. F. G. Butler, and Cosmos Engineering Co., Ld. *Improvements in or relating to cylinders for internal-combustion engines.*
4640. G. W. Sutton. *Improvements in motor cultivators.*
4661. D. H. Bibb. *A briquette moulding machine.*
4676. C. T. Walker. *Rail clips for steel sleepers.*
4860. P. N. Mehta. *A process for the manufacture of potassium chromate and calcium chromate from chromium ores feldspar and gypsum.*
4915. Thomas Robinson & Son, Ld., C. J. Robinson and T. J. Stevenson. *Improvements in machines for separating dust and other particles from grain and other granular substances.*
4916. J. Morrison. *Improved process for coating or covering the surface or surfaces of metal with lead or its alloys.*
4919. N. G. Beckwith. *Improvements in and connected with rotary pumps.*
4920. Holt Manufacturing Co. *Improvements in chain-tracks for vehicles with self-laying tracks.*
4921. Holt Manufacturing Co. *Improvements in and relating to chain-track vehicles.*
4926. W. J. Still. *Improvements in and connected with the cylinders of internal combustion engines.*
4927. E. H. Young. *Improvements in cotton delinters.*
4930. International General Electric Co., Inc. *Improvements in and relating to cooling dynamo electric machines.*
4931. International General Electric Co., Inc. *Improvements in and relating to bearings.*
4939. R. A. Thom. *Improvements in or relating to steam superheater pipes or elements and a method of manufacturing the return ends or torpedo ends of such elements and the like.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

3954. Monotype Machine (Colonel (Patents) Syndicate, Ld. *Improvements in or relating to keyboard composing and similar machines.*

4277. Arentox Co. *Improvements in the art of protecting and fireproofing wood and other materials.*
4693. R. M. Vaz. *Improved humidifier treble nozzle.*
4710. C. W. Metcalfe. *Loaded mileage register.*
4731. C. M. Calatayud. *Interchangeable loading platforms or transporters for use with motors, trucks, horse-drawn vehicles or the like.*
4737. H. P. Floyd. *Scissors shield clips for shovels.*
4766. M. Walton. *Rapid reset lightning arrestor.*
4788. Pyle-National Co. *Motor generator sets.*
4793. A. W. MacIlwaine and G. F. Holdcroft. *Improvements in the extraction of oil by volatile solvents.*
4810. A. H. Buckley and R. A. Buckley. *Improvements in starting rheostats for electric motors.*
4820. F. W. Stockton. *Method and apparatus for preserving inflated rubber balls, such as tennis balls which are inflated by means of compressed gas.*
4821. Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., of America. *Improvements in methods and apparatus for radio signalling.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7 accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

4274. Manickasary.
4284. Master.
4316. Master.
4480. Das.
4542. Sadh and Sadh.
4564. Hayley.
4589. Aero and General Pump Manufacturing Co., Ld.
4590. Sutcliffe.
4608. Pathak.
4609. Benard.
4610. Sandblom.
4612. Zimmermann and Plattier.
4613. Dyson.
4614. Falkirk Iron Co., Ld. and Kidston.
4615. Rogers and Bedford.
4616. Collier.
4618. Robinson-Bindley and Weller.
4619. Barooah.
4620. Sanghani.
4621. Welsh.
4623. Dutton.
4624. Dutton.
4627. Purser and Hook.
4637. Davies.
4641. Bernardi.
4642. Hiorth.
4643. Nishimura.
4645. Griffin.
4648. Harvey.

PATENTS SEALED.

3927. Squibb.
3943. Moyer.
3944. Burton.
4245. Begg.
4482. Empire Engineering Co., Ld.
4497. Liley, Saxby & Farmer, Ld., and Saxby & Farmer (India), Ld.
4531. Mantle Lamp Co. of America.
4532. Mantle Lamp Co. of America.
4549. James Spicer & Sons, Ld.
4563. Hemingway and Coventry Acme Motor Co., Ld.
4567. American Lead Pencil Co.
4568. Henry Ford & Son, Inc.
4569. Henry Ford & Son, Inc.
4570. Henry Ford & Son, Inc.
4571. Henry Ford & Son, Inc.
4572. Taylor.
4573. Taylor.
4574. Crouch.
4575. Terry.
4580. Skinderviken.
4583. Morgan Crucible Co., Ld.
4584. Morgan Crucible Co., Ld.
4587. Crossley.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

234 of 1906. Whitaker. (To 27 November 1920.)
469 of 1906. Thompson. (To 30 October 1920.)
421 of 1907. Humphrey and anr. (To 30 October 1920.)
173 of 1908. Societa Generale per la Cianamide. (To 18 November 1920.)
512 of 1910. Balfour's Patents, Ld. (To 20 January 1921.)
558 of 1910. Heurtley. (To 8 December 1920.)
624 of 1910. Nissen and ors. (To 19 January 1921.)
788 of 1911. Lumiere. (To 18 January 1921.)
789 of 1911. Lumiere. (To 18 January 1921.)
542 of 1912. Severy and anr. (To 7 October 1920.)

636 of 1912. White. (To 4 December 1920.)
827 of 1913. General Electric Co. (To 10 March 1920.)
1322 of 1913. Fearless Brush Co., Ld. (To 24 November 1920.)
1341 of 1913. George Kent, Ld. (To 8 December 1920.)
1377 of 1913. Levick, Jr. (To 22 December 1920.)
1406 of 1914. Deacon and anr. (To 7 January 1921.)
1545 of 1914. General Electric Co. (To 23 March 1920.)
1554 of 1914. General Electric Co. (To 30 March 1920.)
1921 of 1914. Beddard. (To 9 November 1920.)
1941 of 1914. Raney Laird Petroleum Dehydrating Co. (To 23 November 1920.)
1949 of 1914. Danforth. (To 25 November 1920.)
1965 of 1914. Siegwart. (To 18 December 1920.)
2367 of 1915. Jenkins. (To 9 November 1920.)
2377 of 1915. Nelson. (To 13 November 1920.)
2412 of 1915. Simplex Refining Co. (To 18 December 1920.)
2453 of 1916. General Electric Co. (To 26 January 1921.)
2489 of 1916. Kummer. (19 February 1921.)
2509 of 1916. Simpson. (To 7 March 1921.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1908.

27. (Seay International Ice and Refrigeration Machinery Co.)

1911.

756. (Nobel's Explosives Co., Ld.) 757. (Nobel's Explosives Co., Ld.)

1912.

413. (Poole.) 416. (Benedix.)

1913.

1098. (Busma.) 1102. (Jagenberg.)

1915.

2244. (Allen.) 2246. (Rankin.) 2247. (Davis.)

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BOMBAY	Record Office.	LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
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		WASHINGTON (U.S.A.)	The Patent Office.

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M. Syed Mazhar-ul-Husain, 253A, Mohtashim Ganj, Allahabad.
M. S. Athar Husain Jafari, Head Maulavi, A. P. Mission High School, 257 Chak, Allahabad.
AMBALA—
M. Mohd. Akbar Khan Haidari, The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Zafarullah Khan Haidari, Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
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*M. M. Muzaffar Hamid Faruqi, Munshi Rasul Bakhsh Compound near Kali Bari.
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AMROHA.—M. Khwaja Amir Ahmad Ansary, Government High School, Amroha.
BANGALORE—
†M. Mukhtar Ahmad, 1, Gun Troop Road, Bangalore.
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*M. S. M. Abdullah Afzali, Officers' School of Instruction, Bangalore.
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BELGAUM.—M. Ismail Babaji Bhaldar, 4221, Chandoo Mholla.
BOMBAY—
†Mr. H. M. Anwar, Karelwadi, Thakurwar Road, Post No. 2, Bombay.
Mr. Musa Younus Hakim, Mustafa Lodge, Antop Hill, Matunga, Bombay.
Mr. Mohd. Shafi Ahmad Mazhari, M.A., Address.—Kerawala Mansion, Carnac Road, Bombay.
Mr. M. Abdul Salam, Moulvi Tola, Budaun.
CALCUTTA—
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M. Akmal Ali Akmal, 25, Nur Ali Lane, P. O., Entally.
M. Azherus Sadain, Teacher, Calcutta Madrasah, 138/1, Karaya Road.
M. Azizun Nabi Khan 27, Karaya Bazar Road, Balligunge.
*M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A., 3, Elliot Lane.
M. Badru-z-Zaman, 212/1, Linton Street.
†M. Daliluddin Ahmed, 37, Karaya Bazar Road, Balligunge.
M. Husain Mirza, 4/1, Collin Lane.
†M. Mirza S. M. K. Sultan, B.A., M.F., 11, Colootolla Street.
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M. S. E. Haque, 41, Gardner Lane, Entally P. O.
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M. Syed Abu Zafar, 36, European Asylum Lane.
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CAMPBELLPORE—*M. Din Mohammad Khan Talib, Officer Cadet Unit.
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M. S. Abdul Ghani, Regimental Munshi, Garrison Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles.
M. S. M. Aminuddin, Regimental Munshi, 1st Garrison Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles.
DELHI.—M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi), Regimental Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.
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FEROZEPORE—
M. Suraj Narain, B.A., Kabari Bazar, Ferozepore.
M. Harnam Das, Headmaster, Malwa Khalsa School, Ferozepore City.
HAZARA.—M. Syed Mohammad, B.A. (Cal.), near Civil Dispensary, Mansehra Dist., Hazara.
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JHANSI—
*M. Mohd. Sadiq Ali, 39, Orchha Gate, Jhansi.
M. Abdullah Khan, Officers' Munshi, Sadar Bazar, behind Kotwali.
M. Nirmal Prasad Jain, Sadar Bazar.
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M. Thakur Das Pahwa, Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.
M. Chandan Khan, Officers' Munshi, Phuriaawala Bazar, Jhelum.
JUBBULPORE—
M. Abdul Rahim, Regimental Munshi, 1/4th Royal West Kent Regiment, Saddar Bazar, Jubbulpore.
M. Mohd. M. Haque, Officers' Munshi, C/o Nisar Ali Shah's Garden, Nerbadda Road, Jubbulpore Cantt.
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KOLHAPUR.—Pt. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni, 112, Shahupuri, Kolhapur.
LAHORE—
M. Sham Lal Bhargava, Officers' Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. Mohd. Ishaq, Regimental Munshi, Bengali Mohalla, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
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*M. Abdul Hamid, Kook's Hospital, Ghusyari Mandi, Lucknow.
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MADRAS—
M. Muhiddin Hussain Sahib, 15/16, Vathiar Chinniah Pillai Street, Royapettah, Madras.
Saiyed Mahmud Padshah, General Collins' Road, Vepery.
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M. Faqir Ulla, St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal
M. Mahmud Hasan Israili, Talli Tal.
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M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat, Officers' School of Instruction.
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NOWSHERA—M. Sadal Mabud, Officers' Munshi, Nowshera City.
PATNA.—†M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi, Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.
PESHAWAR—
M. Ahmed Din, Regimental Munshi, 1st Royal Sussex Regiment, opposite the Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
M. Abdur Rahim, Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
M. Ajab Shah Anand, Officers' Munshi, Daki Nama, Peshawar City.
M. Kazi Ghulam Nabi, opposite General Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
*M. Saiyid Zafar Shah Bukhari, Head clerk, office of the Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, N.-W. F. P., Peshawar.
M. S. Ali Hussain Shah, Garhi Hazrat Karim Shah Sahib Bukhari, Karimpura, Peshawar City.
M. H. S. Wajid Ali Shah, Mohalla Sayedan, Karimpura, Peshawar City.
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QUETTA—
M. Mohd. Rahim Shah, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
Pt. Hirday Narayan, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M. S. Abdul Aziz, The King's Regiment, Quetta.
M. Syed Inam Ali, Mission Road, Quetta.
M. Sher Mohamed, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M. Sita Ram Mehta, Babu Muhalla, near Arya Samaj, Quetta.
M. Jawala Prashad, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.
*M. S. Barkat Ali, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.

QUETTA—*contd.*
M. Dittu Ram, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Farzand Ali Khan (of Patna), Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
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†M. Fazl Elahi, C/o Ellahi Buksh & Co., Polo Sports Works, near Massy Gate, Rawalpindi.
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M. Amir Bukhsh Gyani, M. F., Professor of Oriental Languages, Ihata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

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M. Anand Swarup, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Khalil-ur-Rahman, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Miyan Khan Haidari, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
*M. Habib Ullah, Syed, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Mool Chand Saihgal, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.

WELLINGTON—
M. Syed Khurshed Ali, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Wellington.
M. Abdul Majid Sharif Quraishi, Munshi, Cadet College.
S. Aftab Ali, Munshi, Wellington Market Post Office, Victoria Villa.

Qualified Bengali Teachers.

CALCUTTA.—Babu Suresh Chandra Chatterjee, 6, Muktaram Row, Calcutta.
RUNGPUR.—Babu Mukunda Lal Das Gupta, Kakina, District Rungpur.

Qualified Canarese Teacher.

BANGALORE.—M. R. Ry. K. Hanumantha Rao, No. 1, Main Road, Seshadripuram, Bangalore.

Qualified Malayalam Teacher.

ADICHANALLORE.—M. R. Ry. N. Sankara Pillai, First Assistant, H. G. E. School, Adichanallore.
KOTTAYAM.—M. R. Ry. A. I. Pothen, Malayalam Munshi, Basel Mission High School, Kottayam.

Qualified Marathi Teachers.

EAST KHANDESH.—Mr. Laxman Narayan Phandis, B.A., C/o Mr. M. N. Phandis, Editor, Kavya Ratnawali, Jalgaon.

POONA CITY—
Mr. Govind Krishna Modak, Sanskrit Teacher, New English School, Poona City.
Mr. D. K. Pathak, 442, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.
Mr. V. L. Deshpande, 641, Budhwar Peth, Poona City.

RATNAGIRI.—M. Waman Vishnu Vaidya, C/o Mr. R. K. Bal, B.A., LL.B., Sub-Judge, Malwan, District Ratnagiri.
SHOLAPUR.—Mr. Vishnu Anant Salgarkar, C/o Mr. Harichand Amichand Shah, Sholapur.

Qualified Punjabi Teacher.

LAHORE.—M. Muhammad Zafar Ali, Student, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

Qualified Tamil Teachers.

MADRAS—
M. R. Ry. K. Raghavachari, Senior Tamil Pandit, Wesleyan Mission Girls' High School, Royapettah.
M. R. Ry. A. M. Satakoparamanuja Acharya, Senior Tamil Pandit, National High School, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.

Qualified Telugu Teachers.

GODAVARI.—M. R. Ry. V. Subba Rao, Stewartpetta, Pithapuram, Godavari District.
NELLORE.—K. Subrahmanya Sarma, Telugu Pandit, A. B. M. Girls' High School, Nellore.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teachers whose names are preceded by a cross (†) are out of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th July 1919.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

II B

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(Corner of Hare Street and Strand Road, Calcutta.)

Open on { Week-days and Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Sundays and Holidays, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a Lending Library. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. QUININE can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards for Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Assam on indents duly countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of their Districts. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. It is never sold to private persons or firms. CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE both in powder and 3¼ grain tablet forms and CINCHONIDINE can be purchased by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the Principal Druggists in Calcutta. QUINOIDINE or *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid* and *Residual Alkaloid* or *Amorphous Cinchona Alkaloid,* which contains about 40 per cent. of *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid,* are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance but private purchasers may use the V. P. P. system,* and are obtainable from the SUPERINTENDENT, JUVENILE JAIL, ALIPORE.

The rates for these drugs from 16th May 1919 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities 60 lbs and above in one delivery	Rs. 24 per lb.
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. but below 60 lbs. in one delivery	" 25 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	" 26 "

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. . . . . (Only small quantities available when in stock.)	" 12 "

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 5 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	" 6 "

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 6 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	" 7 "
QUINOIDINE in non Tablet form (when in stock) and Residual Alkaloids.	" 4 "

QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 6 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. in one delivery (when in stock) .	" 7 "

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb., 4-lb., and 6¼-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 1-lb., 5-lb. and 10-lb. boxes.
Quinoidine is available in 1-lb. box
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. box.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Local sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

Drugs are sold for cash or by V. P. Post. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

[For ¼ lb. 4 As ; ½ lb. 5 As ; 1 lb. 8 As.; 1½ lb 11 As.; 2 lbs. 14 As.; 2½ lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3 lbs. Re 1 Anna 1; 3½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; 4 lbs. Re. 1 As. 7; 4½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 10; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 13; 6 lbs. Rs. 2; 6½ lbs. Rs. 2 As. 3.]

	Rs.	A.	P.
Quinoidine tab: 1 lb. Weg. 3 lbs. Postage	1	1	6
Quinoidine tab: 2 lbs. Weg. 6 lbs. Postage	2	0	0
Quinoidine tab: 3 lbs. Weg. 9 lbs. Postage	3	0	0

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th November 1919.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,94,00,000	0	0			
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below* .	25,00,000	0	0			
				1,69,00,000	0	0
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments				25,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	4,01,23,295	7	2			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,50,10,048	15	5	6,51,33,344	6	7
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . . .				31,51,94,622	13	7
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .				28,18,799	15	9
Sundries				31,28,760	14	8
RUPEES .				41,56,75,528	2	7

ASSETS

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities . .				6,69,94,181	0	0
Other authorized Investments .				1,39,04,144	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities .				11,78,46,723	10	6
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				5,01,84,699	13	2
Bills discounted and purchased .				1,70,14,662	7	5
Balances with other Banks .				48,39,380	12	7
Bullion				..		
Dead Stock				28 72,204	3	0
Stamps				14,353	9	11
Sundries				4,28 236	8	7
				27,35,08 526	1	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	7 19,16,005	13	1			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	6,71 60,996	4	4	14,20 77,002	1	5
RUPEES .				41,56,75,528	2	7

		Rs.	A.	P.
* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value	Rs	3,80,212	8	0
† Do. do. do.	,,	5,17,455	0	0
	Rs.	8 97,667	8	0

By the order of the Directors,

C. M. TALLACK,
Chief Accountant.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 13th November 1919.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 37·76

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878 (VI of 1878) that on the 15th August 1919 a treasure consisting of sixteen pieces of gold approximately valued at Rs. 50 was discovered under the ground in S. No. 46 of Mukundanallur village of the Vriddhachalam Taluk, South Arcot District, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office in Cuddalore on the 27th March 1920 in order to have the matter enquired into and determined according to law.

J. K. LANCASHIRE,
Acting Collector.

SOUTH ARCOT, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated 24th October 1919.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 21st March 1917.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Sub-Surveyors
5. Tracers.
6. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

W. G. WOOD,

Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN INDIA, DHANBAD P. O., MANBHUM.

Indian Mines Act, 1901.

NOTICE.

An examination for First Class Coal Mine Managers' Certificates of Competency under the rules applicable to coal mines will be held on the 16th, 17th and 18th February 1920. An examination for Second Class Coal Mine Managers' Certificates of Competency will be held on the 23rd, 24th and 25th February 1920. Both examinations will be held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbad.

Rules 32 and 33 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, require that a candidate for a first class certificate must be at least 23 years of age and have had at least five years' practical experience in a coal mine, and for a second class certificate be at least 21 years of age and have had at least three years' practical experience in a coal mine. The periods of practical experience may be reduced to three years and one year respectively, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining subjects after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

The fees are Rs. 15 in the case of first class certificates and Rs. 8 in the case of second class certificates. By rule 34 of Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Notification No. 2965—82, dated the 21st April 1906, "these fees shall be paid, not less than one month prior to the date of the examination, to the Chief Inspector of Mines at his office." The fees may be remitted by money order or paid in any other manner.

Applications and fees should be addressed to the Chief Inspector of Mines in India, Dhanbad P.O., E. I. Railway, and not to any Officer by name. No candidate will be permitted to sit at the examination unless his application, supported by original certificates as to experience and character, and fee, is received, in the case of a candidate for the first class certificate examination on or before the 15th January 1920, and, in the case of a candidate for the second class certificate examination on or before the 22nd January 1920. Candidates are advised to send all papers under registered cover.

G. F. ADAMS,

Chief Inspector of Mines in India,
and *ex-officio* President of the Board of Examiners.

DHANBAD,
The 13th October 1919.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 11th November 1919.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th November 1919.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE — COIN AND BULLION. In India			In England		In His Majesty's Dominions.	In transit between India, England, and His Majesty's Dominions.		In the U. S. A. and in transit therefrom.		SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).		TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		13	14	15	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b) (c)	R	
Calcutta	26,37,525	64,26,08,193	64,52 65,718	7,51,91,554	2,80,86,071	14,55,30,619	...	...		1,53,705	...	.	5,72,42,611	17,02,99,946	82,49,96,076	1,30,15,00,582	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 of rupee paper & R7,48,00,000 Indian Treasury Bills. (b) Nominal value—R83,99,40,001. (c) Includes Treasury Bills purchased under section 3, Act XI of 1917, as amended by Act V of 1918 and Act II of 1919.
Cawnpore	...	8,70,14,095	8,70,14 095	6,77,20,427	47,73,285	.	.		...			.	...	.	.	7,24,93,712	
Lahore	...	12,85,06,102	12,85,06,102	3,14,53 721	1,80 07,544	..	.	.	...	...	.	..	..	.	.	4,94,91 265	
Bombay	12,46,825	47,27,75,468	47,40,22,293	12 49,16,263	15 16 34,693	66 88,412	.	.	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	28,32,39,368	
Karachi	...	6,35,31,197	6,35,31,197	97,28,480	21,52,598	...		..	...	...			...	.		1,18,81 078	
Madras	5,84,960	22,04,58,539	22,10,43.499	2,42,70,409	43,81,718	.		..	...		...	..	...			2,86 52,187	
Rangoon	...	16,37,00,916	16 37,00,916	1,38,76,883	35,83,035	.			...				...			1,74,59,918	
	44,89,310	1,77,85,94,510	1,78,30,63,820	34 71,87,797	21,23,18,944	15,22,19,031	...	..	...	1,53,705	...		5,72,42,611	17,02,99 946	82,49,96,076	1,76,47,18,110	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			1,83,65,710	*Deduct*—Amount due on T. Ts. drawn by one Circle on another												...	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			1,76,47,18,110	TOTAL RESERVE R												1,76,47,18,110	

There was no transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 7th November 1919.
There was no gold in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 7th November 1919.

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 11th October 1919.

No. 151.—Mr. Kasim Husain, Assistant Superintendent, substantive *protempore* Nawa Weighment Circle, in the Sambhar Lake Division, is granted furlough for 2 months and 24 days, in continuation of and in combination with privilege leave for 3 months and 7 days from the 6th October 1919.

(File 671-P. of 1919.)

The 14th October 1919.

No. 158.—The following acting promotions and reversions of officers in the Northern India Salt Revenue Department are ordered during the month of July 1919.—

Name	From	To	Promotion or reversion.	With effect from
1. In the vacancy caused by the absence on military duty of Mr A. V. Nash, Superintendent, 3rd grade, from the 29th July 1915.				
Mr R Aers	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, provl subs.	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade	Reversion	26th.
Mr A Gardner	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, provl subs	Inspector on Rs 125	Ditto	3rd.
Mr Ghulam Husain Khan Sahib.	Inspector on Rs 125	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, up to 25th and 1st grade from 26th.	Promotion, provl subs.	3rd.
2 In the vacancy caused by the appointment as General Manager of Salt Mines, Khewra, of Mr. F D. Reid, Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 500—30—800, from the 27th February 1917.				
Mr Kasim Husain	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, provl subs	Inspector on Rs 125	Reversion	31st
Mr Hargobind Singh	Inspector on Rs 125	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, provl subs	Promotion	31st.
3 In the vacancy caused by the absence on 2 years, 5 months and 21 days combined leave (leave without pay began from 31st December 1918) of Mr W O Davey, Superintendent, 4th grade (substantively promoted to 3rd grade from 11th August 1918, but the promotion to take effect on his return from leave) from the 10th July 1917.				
Mr Bhagnath Lal Jha	Inspector on Rs 125	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, sub *pro tem.*	Promotion	1st to 30th.
Mr Kasim Husain	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	31st.
4 In the vacancy caused by the absence on 1 year's combined leave of Mr. E D. Wilson, Superintendent, 1st grade, from the 18th October 1918				
Mr R Aers	Superintendent, 4th grade	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Reversion	26th.
5. In the vacancy caused by the absence on military duty of Mr R N Haygarth, Superintendent, 4th grade, from the 24th October 1918.				
Mr Hargobind Singh	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub *pro tem.*	Inspector on Rs 125	Reversion	31st
Mr Mahmud Hasan	Inspector on Rs 125	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Promotion	31st.
6. In the vacancy caused by the absence on 4 months' privilege leave of Mr. D Durham, Superintendent, 1st grade, from the 19th May 1919				
Mr Maksud Husain	Inspector on Rs 125	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Promotion	10th to 25th.
Mr Mohammad Hamid Khan	Inspector on Rs. 60.	Ditto	Ditto	26th.
7. In the vacancy caused by the absence on 3 months and 15 days' combined leave (leave without pay began from 26th July 1919) of Mr. R. Aers, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, (Provisional substantive 1st grade Assistant Superintendent and officiating Superintendent, 4th grade up to 25th) from the 20th May 1919.				
Mr Mohammad Hamid Khan.	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Inspector on Rs. 60	Reversion	26th.
Mr. Maksud Husain	Inspector on Rs. 125	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Promotion	26th

Name.	From	To	Promotion or Reversion.	With effect from

8. In the vacancy in the 2nd grade of Assistant Superintendent caused by the retirement of Mr. C. H. Jeffery-Orchard, Assistant Commissioner, from the 16th January 1919.

Mr. Raj Narayan	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Inspector on Rs 125 provl. subs.	Reversion	3rd.
Mr. A. Gardner	Inspector on Rs. 125	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem*	Promotion	3rd.

9. In the vacancy caused by the absence on 2 months' privilege leave of Mr. H. O'Donnoll, Superintendent, 2nd grade, from the 3rd July 1919.

Mr. Raj Narayan	Inspector on Rs. 125 provl. subs.	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Promotion	3rd.

10. In the vacancy caused by the absence on 9 months' combined leave of Mr. H. H. Bryan, Superintendent, 3rd grade, from the 13th July 1919.

Mr. Mahmud Hasan	Inspector on Rs. 125 provl. subs.	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Promotion	13th to 30th.

No. 159.—The following acting promotions and reversions of officers of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department are ordered during the month of August 1919.

1. In the vacancy caused by the absence on military duty of Mr. A. V. Nash, Superintendent, 3rd grade, from the 29th July 1915.

Mr. Ghulam Husain Khan Sahib.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, provl. subs.	Inspector on Rs. 125	Reversion	2nd.
Mr. Damudar Das	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Promotion, provl. subs.	2nd.
Mr. Kasim Husain	Inspector on Rs. 125	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade	Ditto	2nd.

2. In the vacancy caused by the absence on 2 years, 5 months and 21 days' combined leave (leave without pay from 31st December 1918) of Mr. W. O. Davey, Superintendent, 4th grade (substantively promoted to 3rd grade from 11th August 1918, but the promotion to take effect on his return from leave) from the 10th July 1917.

Mr. Kasim Husain	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, sub *pro tem.*	Inspector on Rs. 125	Reversion	2nd
Mr. Ghulam Husain Khan Sahib.	Inspector on Rs. 125	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Promotion	2nd.

3. In the vacancy caused by the absence on 1 year's combined leave of Mr. E. D. Wilson, Superintendent, 1st grade, from the 18th October 1918.

Mr. Damudar Das	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, provl. subs.	Superintendent, 4th grade.	Promotion	2nd.

4. In the vacancy caused by the absence on military duty of Mr. R. N Haygarth, Superintendent, 4th grade, from the 24th October 1918.

Mr. Mahmud Hasan	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Inspector on Rs. 125	Reversion	2nd.
Mr. A. Gardner	Inspector on Rs. 125	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Promotion	2nd.

5. In the vacancy caused by the absence on 4 months' privilege leave of Mr. D. Durham, Superintendent, 1st grade, from the 19th May 1919.

Mr. Mohammad Hamid Khan.	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Inspector on Rs. 60	Reversion	2nd.
Mr. Mohammad Shafiq Khan.	Inspector on Rs. 60	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Promotion	2nd.

6. In the vacancy caused by the absence on 9 months' combined leave of Mr. H. H. Bryan, Superintendent, 2nd grade, from the 13th July 1919.

Mr. Mohammad Shafiq Khan.	Inspector on Rs. 60	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Promotion	1st only.
Mr. Mahmud Hasan	Inspector on Rs. 125	Ditto.	Ditto	2nd.

7. In the vacancy caused by the absence on one month and 15 days' privilege leave of Mr. N. Daly, Superintendent, 4th grade, from the 21st July 1919.

Mr. Bhagwan Das	Inspector on Rs. 60	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Promotion	3rd.

8. In the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. C. H. Jeffery-Orchard, Assistant Commissioner, from the 16th January 1919 to 1st August 1919.

Mr. A. Gardner	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Inspector on Rs. 125	Reversion	2nd.

The 21st October 1919.

No. 166.—Mr. A. English, Superintendent, on release from military duty, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the 24th September 1919.

(File 235 P. of 1919.)

The 26th October 1919.

No. 170.—Mr. G. W. C. Lisle, Assistant Commissioner, on leave, is granted furlough for one year, in continuation of and in combination with privilege leave sanctioned in Notification No. 137, dated the 30th September 1919.

(File 177 P. of 1919.)

J. C. FERGUSSON, I.C.S.,
Offg. Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT LAHORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 5th November 1919.

No. 5029-G.—The following list of General holidays to be observed by the various Civil Courts in the Delhi Province subordinate to the High Court of Judicature at Lahore, during the year 1920 has been prepared by the High Court under Section 47, Clause (i) of the Punjab Courts Act VI of 1918 as amended by Act IV of 1919 and is published for general information.

Description of holidays.	Name of holidays.	Date on which the holiday falls.	No. of days including Sundays.	Day or days of the week	REMARKS.
1. General	Proclamation of the day.	1st January	1	Thursday.	
2. Hindu	Basant Panchmi	26th „	1	Monday.	
3. „	Sheoratri	18th February	1	Wednesday.	
4. „	Holi	3rd and 4th March	2	Wednesday and Thursday.	
5. Durga	Durga Ashtmi	27th March	1	Saturday.	
6. Christian	Good Friday	2nd April	1	Friday.	
7. „	Saturday before Easter.	3rd „	1	Saturday.	
8. „	Easter Monday	5th „	1	Monday.	
9. Hindu	Baisakhi	12th „	1	Monday.	
10. Muhammadan	Shab-i-Barat	4th May	1	Tuesday.	
11 Hindu	Nirjala Ikadshi	28th „	1	Friday.	
12. Muhammadan	Juma-ul-Wida	11th June	1	Friday.	
13. „	Id-ul Fitar	*18th „	1	Friday.	
14. Hindu	Bias Puja	1st July	1	Thursday.	
15. Muhammadan	Id-ul-Zuha	*24th August	1	Tuesday.	
16. Hindu	Solono	29th „	1	Sunday.	
17. „	Janam Ashtmi	6th September	1	Monday.	
18. Muhammadan	Muharram	*20th to 23rd September.	4	Monday to Thursday.	
19. Hindu	Anant Chaudas	27th September	1	Monday.	
20. „	Dusehra	19th to 22nd October.	4	Tuesday to Friday.	
21. „	Moon Eclipse	28th October	1	Thursday.	
22. „	Dewali	10th November	1	Wednesday.	
23. „	Jam Putia	12th „	1	Friday.	
24. Muhammadan	Bara Wafat	24th „	1	Wednesday.	
25. Christian	Christmas Vacation	24th to 31st December.	8	Friday to Friday.	

* Subject to the appearance of the moon.

NOTE.—1. Every Sunday in the year is a holiday.
2. The last Saturday in every month is a holiday provided the state of business in the Courts admits.
3. All Civil Courts will be closed during the month of September.
4. The day fixed for the celebration of the King-Emperor's birthday will be notified separately hereafter.

By Order, etc.,
M. S. LEIGH,
Registrar.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 5th November 1919.

No. 1942-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased to empower the officer in charge of the Indore State distillery at Barwaha, subject to the rules made by the Indore Darbar for the management of the distillery and the issue of spirit therefrom, to grant passes, in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Indore Darbar and approved by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India in this behalf, for the import into the Cantonment of Mhow of spirit consigned from that distillery to the bonded warehouse established under section 17 (a) of the said Law.

2. Notification No. 715-C, dated the 22nd April 1908, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1943-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18 of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased to fix the following rates at which warehouse dues shall be leviable in respect of bhang stored in warehouses established under section 17 of the said Law, *viz.*:—

For every day during which the bhang remains at the warehouse after the day on which, in accordance with the rules made under section 42 of the said Law, it should have been removed from the warehouse, 4 annas for each maund or fraction of a maund. Provided that the local excise authority may, for reasons recorded in writing, remit the said dues in whole or in part, in any case in which he considers their levy at the full rate undesirable.

2. Notification No. 1166-C., dated the 18th June 1908, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1944-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 42 (2) (h) of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, and in supersession of notifications Nos. 717-C, dated the 22nd April 1908, and 1117-C and 1119-C, dated the 12th June 1908, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased to make the following rules for the management of warehouses for the storage of country spirit established under section 17 of the said Law:—

1. In these rules unless a contrary intention appears from the context—

(a) "the contractor" means in relation to any warehouse "the person or persons to whom has been assigned the exclusive privilege of wholesale supply of country spirit for consumption in the area in and for which the warehouse is established"

(b) "Excise Commissioner" means the Excise Commissioner for Central India, and includes any other officer who may be appointed by the Agent to the Governor-General, by name or virtue of his office, to perform generally or in any specified area or for specified purposes or on specified occasions the functions of Excise Commissioner for the purposes of these rules.

(c) "to gauge" means "to determine the quantity of spirit contained in or taken from any receptacle, or to determine the capacity of a receptacle";

(d) "the Law" means the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917;

(e) "to prove" means "to test the strength of spirit by a hydrometer or other suitable instrument";

(f) "retail vendor" means in relation to any warehouse "any person holding a license for the retail sale of country spirit within the area in and for which the warehouse is established," and also includes any person holding a license for the retail sale of country spirit in any other area and permitted by the authority by whom he is licensed, with the approval of the Excise Commissioner for Central India, to obtain spirit from the warehouse.

2. Spirit may be imported by the contractor for storage in the warehouse under a pass, granted by the officer in charge of the distillery from which he is licensed to obtain supplies. Spirit may (subject to the rules in force in the province or territory in which the distillery is situated) be transported either at high strength or at one of the strengths prescribed for issue. The pass will be in such form as may be prescribed by the Government of the province or territory in which the distillery is situated, and the spirit will be conveyed in such casks or other receptacles as may be prescribed, sealed or otherwise secured in such manner as may be directed, by that Government. The pass will authorise the transport of the spirit through and its export from the province or territory in which the distillery is situated, and will also be the pass required by section 16 of the Law for its import into the area to which the Law applies. One copy of the pass will be sent by the issuing officer direct to the officer in charge of the warehouse. One copy will be given to the contractor, and will on the arrival of the spirit be presented, by the contractor or his agent, to the officer in charge of the warehouse.

3. The spirit shall be conveyed by the contractor direct to the warehouse. On the arrival of a consignment the officer in charge will compare the numbers and marks on the casks or other receptacles with those entered in the pass, and will also note the condition of the seals or other appliances by which the casks or receptacles are secured. He will then proceed to gauge and prove the spirit. The date of arrival of the spirit and the result of

the foregoing operations will be noted on both copies of the pass, of which one will be returned direct by post or otherwise to the issuing officer, and the other will be filed in the warehouse. If there be any reason to suppose that any of the casks or receptacles have been tampered with, or that any of their contents have been removed in transit, the circumstances shall be immediately reported to the local excise authority by the officer in charge of the warehouse.

4. As soon as the spirit has been proved and gauged, it shall be stored in one of the vats or other receptacles provided for the purpose, and shall be entered in the warehouse registers. The contractor shall thereupon become responsible for the purposes of rule 23 for the quantity and strength of the spirit. Subject to such directions on the subject as are contained in these rules, all proving and gauging operations shall be conducted in such manner as may from time to time be prescribed by the Excise Commissioner in this behalf.

5. The vats or tanks must be of such number, shape, and capacity and made of such materials as the Excise Commissioner shall previously approve, and shall be set up to his satisfaction, and so as to admit of the contents being accurately gauged or measured, and must be fitted to his satisfaction with proper dipping rods so adjusted to fixed dipping points that the contents thereof may at any time be ascertainable. The vats or tanks shall be gauged and the result of gauging recorded in such manner as the Excise Commissioner may from time to time direct: and no vessel shall be used for the storage of spirit until it has been gauged and the gauging has been checked by such officer as the Excise Commissioner may appoint in this behalf.

6. The vats or tanks shall be fixed at a proper height, and be fitted with cocks so that they can be emptied without being moved, and shall be placed on stands so sloped as to ensure their draining dry through the cocks. They must be so placed as to minimise the chance of their contents being tampered with, a sufficient space being left round and below them. On each vat or tank its consecutive number and its capacity in gallons shall be legibly marked in oil paint in English. The vats and tanks shall also be fitted and connected with such pipes, pumps and other fittings as the Excise Commissioner may consider necessary to the efficient working of the warehouse.

There must be a sufficient number of vats and tanks to allow ordinarily of the blending vats being completely emptied before each blending operation, and of spirit of the various strengths and colours prescribed for issue being separately stored in quantities sufficient for a fortnight's ordinary consumption.

7. The cocks and manholes and other apertures, if any, in the vats or tanks or in the pipes and fittings connected therewith must be of such construction as to admit of their being secured by padlocks provided by Government. The keys of all such locks, and the key of the building, will be retained by the officer in charge of the warehouse. The contractor will also be permitted to affix his own locks to all such cocks, manholes and apertures, and also to the door of the building, provided that he shall always on the requisition of the Excise Commissioner, local excise authority, or other officer generally or specially authorised by the local excise authority in this behalf, or of the officer in charge of the warehouse, immediately remove his locks so as to permit access to the building and to the vats or tanks. Unless otherwise directed by the Excise Commissioner duplicate keys of the Government locks affixed to the building or buildings used for the storage of spirit shall be kept (in a locked box with a glass front, the key of which shall be retained by the officer in charge of the warehouse) in the custody of the warehouse guard if a guard is provided, and otherwise in the custody of the nearest guard, and duplicate keys of the locks, if any, affixed by the contractor to the said buildings shall be kept in a second similar box in the same custody, the key of the box being retained by the contractor's agent. The officer or member of the guard on duty will permit the glass to be broken and the building to be opened in the event only of fire or other serious emergency occurring in the absence of the officer in charge or of the contractor's agent as the case may be.

8. Spirit may be stored in the warehouse at any strength. Storage shall ordinarily be in vats or tanks, but storage in casks may be permitted as a special case or in the case of varieties of spirit of which only small quantities require to be stored. Reduction and blending will be conducted in separate vats or tanks, which must ordinarily be completely emptied before each transaction. Separate vats or tanks must be set apart for the storage and issue of spirit of each of the strengths and colours prescribed for issue. All transfers, and all storing, reducing, or blending operations shall be conducted in the presence of the officer in charge of the warehouse.

9. Spirit shall be supplied from the warehouse to retail vendors only and shall not be issued excepting after payment of the price as determined by the contractor's license and of duty at the rate in force in the area to which it is to be issued. Provided, in the case of spirit supplied to retail vendors licensed for areas other than that in and for which the warehouse is established, that those rates shall for the purposes of these rules have been approved by the Excise Commissioner and intimation of his approval given to the officer in charge of the warehouse.

10. The Excise Commissioner may direct that spirit supplied from any warehouse to the retail vendors of any area specified by him in this behalf shall before leaving the warehouse be coloured by the contractor by the admixture of such material in such proportions as may be prescribed by him. He may further direct that the spirit intended for issue to the retail vendors of any such area shall be coloured in the presence of an officer specified by him in

this behalf and separately stored until issue, and may prescribe the intervals at which the said officer shall attend the warehouse for the purpose of supervising the colouring of such spirit.

11. No spirit shall leave the warehouse excepting under a pass, in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Excise Commissioner, issued by the officer in charge of the warehouse. (This pass will be the pass required by section 16 of the Law for the transport of spirit, and for its export in the case of spirit supplied to retail vendors licensed for areas other than that in and for which the warehouse is established). The pass will be in triplicate, one copy will remain in the book and two will be given to the person in charge of the consignment. Each consignment shall be conveyed, with these two copies of the pass, direct to its destination, and bulk shall not be broken, or the seals or other fastenings of the receptacles removed in transit. The pass will protect the consignment only so long as these conditions are complied with, and only upto the time specified in it in this behalf. One copy of the pass shall, on arrival of the consignment, be at once returned by post or otherwise to the officer in charge of the warehouse and the other shall be filed by the retail vendor at his shop and produced by him on the demand of any officer authorized to inspect his shop or accounts. The officer in charge of the warehouse may, with the sanction of the local excise authority, refuse to sanction the issue of spirit to any retail vendor until the passes covering previous consignments to his shop have been returned or the failure to return them satisfactorily explained, or until such fine not exceeding Rs. 5 as may be imposed by the local excise authority has been paid. Pass books will be kept in a place of safety in the local excise authority's office and issued to the officer in charge of the warehouse one or two at a time, as required. At warehouses at which duty is leviable at rates differing according to the areas for the supply of which spirit is issued, a separate pass book will be used for spirit issued at each of such rates. Spirits shall be issued from the warehouse only at one of the following strengths, *viz.*, 25° U.P. and 60° U.P.

12. No spirit shall be removed from the warehouse until it has been gauged and proved by the officer in charge.

13. The gauging of spirit for issue shall be effected by actual measurement in standard vessels provided for the purpose, and no other method of gauging spirit for issue shall under any circumstances be adopted without the previous sanction of the Excise Commissioner.

The standard vessels shall at least once a quarter be tested by the officer in charge against a measure to be specially set apart for this purpose, and the result recorded in a book to be kept for this purpose.

On no account is a measuring vessel to be locally repaired or adjusted without the previous sanction of the Excise Commissioner and every vessel so repaired or adjusted under the Excise Commissioner's sanction shall thereafter be tested against the measure set apart for the purpose before it is again taken into use.

14. Before spirit is proved for issue, it must be well stirred, so that the true average temperature and gravity may be obtained. If the casks or other receptacles in which removal is to be made are to be filled from a larger cask, vat, or tank, it will suffice to prove the spirit in such larger cask, vat, or tank once for all before any of the smaller receptacles are filled. But in this case the officer in charge must be careful to see that no addition is made to the contents of the larger cask, vat or tank while the filling of the smaller ones is in progress. If such larger cask, tank or vat is ordinarily in communication with the outer air or with any other receptacle by a pipe or by other means by which fluid can be passed into it, such pipe or other means of communication must, during the filling of vessels for issue, be securely closed by a cock or valve secured by a lock affixed by the officer in charge of the warehouse. If these conditions are not complied with, the spirit in each receptacle must be separately proved before issue. Provided that if spirit is issued in bottles it will suffice (in the absence of cause to suspect irregular practices) to prove the contents of one bottle taken at random out of every dozen. It will suffice for the proving officer to satisfy himself that the spirit is within 1° under or above the strength prescribed for issue, and when the spirit is within 1° of such strength no further reduction or blending in order to bring it to the exact strength will be required or permitted.

15. Spirit shall not be issued in quantities of less than one gallon at a time of each strength or colour. The issue of spirit is permitted in the following:—

(1) Imperial quart or pint bottes.
(2) Reputed do. do. six or twelve of which, as the case may be, shall be held to be equal to one gallon.
(3) Metal drums or tanks.
(4) Casks or kegs.

The receptacles in which spirit is to be issued shall be provided by the purchaser. No such receptacle other than a bottle shall be taken into use until it has been gauged by the officer in charge of the warehouse and marked at the cost of the owner with the following particulars:—

(*a*) Name of warehouse.
(*b*) Number of receptacle.
(*c*) Capacity of receptacle.

A register of receptacles for issue shall be maintained by the officer in charge of the warehouse, and each such receptacle in use shall be gauged by him at least once in twelve months, the date of gauging and any alteration in the capacity of the receptacle being entered

by him in the register. There is no objection to a registered receptacle being used (with the owner's permission) for the transport of spirit to the premises of another retail vendor. The officer in charge of the warehouse may refuse to permit the issue of spirit in any receptacle which is in his opinion insecure or otherwise unfit (for reasons to be recorded by him) for the transport of spirit.

16. All receptacles in which spirit is removed from the warehouse shall before removal be sealed by the officer in charge. It is the duty of the contractor to prepare the receptacles, to the satisfaction of the warehouse officer, for sealing. The seal used should be the officer's private seal, which should be of sufficiently intricate design to render its reproduction difficult.

17. The retail vendor desiring to obtain spirit from the warehouse shall, personally or by his agent, tender to such officer as may be specified by the Agent to the Governor-General in that behalf an application in duplicate in such form as may be prescribed by the Excise Commissioner, together with the price of, and duty on, the spirit that he desires to obtain.

The said officer, after ascertaining that the amount tendered is correct, shall cause the figures in the endorsement in both copies of the application to be filled up, and shall sign both copies of the application in token of the receipt of the amount tendered, and shall stamp both copies with his official seal. He shall return one copy to the applicant, retaining the second copy for record. This latter copy shall be defaced by impressing on it with a stamp the words "Office Copy," and shall then be filed in a guard book.

18. The purchaser shall then tender the receipted copy of the application to the contractor's agent, who shall initial the application, and hand it over to the moharrir for the preparation of the necessary pass. The moharrir, after checking the particulars and after, in the case of warehouses where distinctive colours have been prescribed for spirit issued to retail vendors of different areas, noting on it the colour of the spirit to be issued, shall prepare the pass, leaving blank the spaces for the entry of the period of validity and for the seal of the officer issuing the pass, and shall record on the reverse of the receipted application the quantity of spirit to be issued and the number and date of the pass prepared, and shall sign the entry. He shall also make the necessary entry in the warehouse registers.

19. As soon as all applications for the issue of spirit have been dealt with as provided in the preceding rule, the officer in charge of the warehouse shall compare the passes with the receipted applications for payment of duty and with the entries in the warehouse registers, and, after filling in the duration of the pass, shall sign all three copies of the same. He shall then remove the parts of each pass that are to accompany the consignment, and retain the same until the spirit is ready for removal.

20. The officer in charge shall then proceed, with the contractor's agent, to prove, gauge and issue the spirit, to colour such spirit, if any, as requires to be coloured at the time of issue, and to seal the receptacles in which spirit is to be removed, affixing a distinct impression of his seal to one of the two copies of the pass that are to accompany each consignment. He shall then make over to the person in charge of each consignment the copies of the pass that are to accompany it, and the spirit shall thereupon be removed from the warehouse.

21. In cases where spirit is supplied to retail vendors licensed for areas other than that in and for which the warehouse is established, each consignment of spirit issued to retail vendors so licensed shall, if the Excise Commissioner so directs, be accompanied to the boundary of the area to which the Law applies by a peon, who shall retain the two copies of the pass until the spirit has crossed the boundary, and shall then make them over to the person in charge of the consignment, noting on them the hour at which the consignment crossed the boundary.

22. The officer in charge of the warehouse and the contractor respectively shall maintain, in such manner as may be directed by the Excise Commissioner, such registers and accounts relating to the storage, reduction, blending and issue of spirit, to the receptacles, vessels, apparatus, utensils and furniture in use at the warehouse, and to the persons employed at the warehouse, as may from time to time be prescribed by the Excise Commissioner, and shall submit such copies or extracts therefrom at such intervals and to such officers as may be prescribed by him. Such registers, accounts, copies and extracts shall also, at any time during the hours when the warehouse is open for the transaction of business, be available for the inspection of the local excise authority, of the Excise Commissioner, and of such other officers or persons as may be specified by the Excise Commissioner.

23. An account of stock will be taken at such intervals, not being greater than three months, as the Excise Commissiner may from time to time prescribe, and in such manner as he may direct : and the contractor shall pay to the administration at the end of each year of the contract duty at the highest rate for the time being in force in the area for which the warehouse is established on all spirit which may not be forthcoming and for which he shall be unable to account to the satisfaction of the Excise Commissioner, in excess of an allowance of 1½ per cent. which will be made for wastage. Wastage for the purpose of collection of duty on the excess as aforesaid shall be calculated annually at the end of each year of the currency of the contract. Provided that if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Excise Commissioner that the whole or any portion of such deficiency in excess of 1½ per cent has been caused by accident or other unavoidable cause, the payment of duty on the deficiency or on the portion of it caused by such accident or other unavoidable cause shall not be required.

The allowance of 1½ per cent will be calculated on the balance in hand on the date of the previous stock taking, *plus* the quantity since received.

In warehouses where coloured spirit is stored for issue on payment of a rate of duty lower than that payable in respect of uncoloured spirit, the accounts of stock of uncoloured and of coloured spirit shall be taken separately. In such case the allowance of 1½ per cent will be calculated, in the case of uncoloured spirit, on the balance in hand at the commencement of the year *plus* the quantity since received less the quantity transferred to coloured stock. In the case of coloured spirit it shall be calculated on the balance in hand *plus* the quantity transferred from uncoloured stock. If the total wastage on uncoloured stock exceeds the allowance of 1½ per cent calculated as above, the contractor shall be liable to pay duty on the excess at the highest rate leviable on spirit issued from the warehouse, notwithstanding that the wastage of coloured stock may be less than the allowance of 1½ per cent. But if the wastage on coloured stock exceeds and that on uncoloured stock is less than the allowance of 1½ per cent, the contractor shall be liable to pay duty, at the highest rate leviable on *coloured* spirit issued from the warehouse, only on the net excess, *i.e.*, on the number of gallons by which the total wastage of coloured and uncoloured spirit exceeds the total allowance of 1½ per cent on the quantity in hand at the beginning of the year *plus* the quantity since received.

In the calculations required for the purposes of this rule, all spirit received, transferred or in store shall be reduced to its equivalent in terms of London Proof.

The allowance of 1½ per cent mentioned in this rule may, under the orders of the Excise Commissioner, be increased to not more than 3 per cent in the case of any warehouse at which he considers that the allowance of 1½ per cent would, owing to special circumstances, be insufficient.

Government will not be responsible for the destruction, loss or damage of spirit by fire or theft or by gauging, proof, or by any other cause whatever. In case of fire or other accident the officer in charge of the warehouse shall attend the warehouse with the least possible delay.

24. The guard maintained at the warehouse shall ordinarily consist of at least two peons who will be required to reside on the premises and one of whom will be on duty at the door of the warehouse whenever the warehouse is open for the transaction of business. The strength of the guard may be increased by the Agent to the Governor-General at the request of the contractor on payment by the latter of the extra expenditure involved. Or the guard may be dispensed with if the situation of the warehouse is such as in the opinion of the Agent to the Governor-General to render the maintenance of a special guard unnecessary.

25. The hours of attendance of the officer in charge of the warehouse shall be prescribed from time to time by the Excise Commissioner. The convenience of the contractor will in this matter be consulted as far as possible. No operation shall, except under special sanction, be permitted after 6 P.M. Transactions will, as far as possible, be conducted during fixed hours duly notified.

The holidays to be allowed, exclusive of Sundays, are only those notified under the Negotiable Instruments Act. Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, the King's Birthday and Christmas Day are alone to be treated as *close* holidays. On other days the warehouse should be opened for at least two hours between 8 and 10 A. M. for the transaction of urgent business.

26. The warehouse and the officers employed therein shall be under the direct control of the local excise authority subject to the supervision of the Excise Commissioner and to the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General.

27. The warehouse shall be open only for the entrance and exit of persons having business thereat. Ordinarily, excepting with the permission of the local excise authority, Excise Commissioner, or Agent to the Governor-General, no person other than officers and persons specified by the Excise Commissioner under rule 22, the members of the establishment employed at the warehouse, the contractor and his agents and servants, and retail vendors (or the agents or servants of retail vendors) who have come to purchase spirit shall be admitted. A register shall be kept of the names of all persons employed by the contractor, and such persons may, under the orders of the Excise Commissioner, be required to wear, whilst in the warehouse, a badge or distinctive uniform to be provided by the contractor. The local excise authority or the Excise Commissioner may, for reasons recorded in writing, direct that the name of any person be struck off the register and that he be excluded from the warehouse.

All persons, other than the local excise authority, the Excise Commissioner, and the Agent to the Governor-General, entering a warehouse shall, in respect of their conduct and proceedings while in the warehouse, be under the orders of the officer in charge, and shall, unless they are persons who have been specified by the Excise Commissioner under rule 22, be liable to search, on quitting the premises, at the discretion of that officer. Smoking and the use of matches or of naked lights in the warehouse are strictly prohibited. If lights are necessary, closed lanterns (to be supplied by the contractor) of a make approved by the Excise Commissioner shall be used.

28. The officer in charge may eject and exclude from the premises any person whom he may find to have committed or to be about to commit any breach of these rules or of the provisions of the Law, or who shall be intoxicated, riotous, or disorderly. Any action taken by such officer under this rule shall immediately be reported by him to the local excise authority.

29. If it comes to the knowledge of a contractor or his agent that any person employed by such contractor in the storage, receipt, blending or issue of spirit, has committed any breach of the Law or of any other law in force, whether in Central India or elsewhere, for

the protection of the excise or opium revenue, or of the engagements entered into by such contractor, it shall be his duty to report the matter through the officer in charge of the warehouse to the local excise authority and to comply with the directions of that authority respecting the continued employment of such person.

30. In case of any breach of these rules or of the conditions of the license, or in case of any attempt, by altering the capacities of receptacles or otherwise, to deceive the officer in charge in gauging or proving, either by a contractor or his agent, or, with his connivance and privity, by any person in his employment it shall be competent to the Excise Commissioner to impose upon him a fine not exceeding the sum of Rs. 50 for every such breach of such rules or conditions or, at the option of the Excise Commissioner, to declare the money deposited by the contractor forfeited, and to cancel the license.

31. The imposition of a fine or the forfeiture of deposit or the cancellation of the license under the last preceding rule shall not be held to prevent the prosecution of any person for any offence which may have been committed against the provisions of the Law, or other law for the time being in force relating to the excise revenue.

32. If a contractor or his agent shall be convicted on prosecution before a Magistrate of any offence against the Law, or other law for the time being in force and relating to the excise revenue, it shall be lawful for the Excise Commissioner to declare his license forfeited.

33. All sums payable to Government by a contractor and all fines imposed under rule 30 may be deducted from the amount of his deposit or from any sum due to him by Government, or realised by sale of the securities deposited by him, or may be recovered by attachment and sale of his property under section 19 of the Law.

34. Any sum deducted under the powers herein contained from the amount deposited by a contractor as a security for his due performance of his engagements shall be replaced by the latter within fifteen days from the date of receipt of a notice from the Excise Commissioner informing him of such deduction having been made.

35. On the expiry of his license (unless a fresh license shall have been granted him for the next official year or unless his contract contains provisions to the contrary) or if his license shall be cancelled or suspended, every contractor shall be bound forthwith to pay the duty on, and to remove, all spirits remaining within the warehouse; and, if he shall fail to do so within ten days of the receipt of written notice from the local excise authority, the cost of any establishment which it may be necessary to employ at the warehouse may be recovered from the defaulter. In the event of continued neglect, the spirit shall be liable to be forfeited at the discretion of the Excise Commissioner.

36. Except as otherwise provided, all orders passed and proceedings taken under these rules by officers of the Excise Department shall be subject to appeal to their respective immediate superiors within two months. The decision of the Agent to the Governor-General on any such appeal shall be final.

37. Contractors shall be bound by all additional general rules for the management of warehouses, or for the issue of spirit therefrom, which may hereafter be prescribed under the Law or under any law which may hereafter be enacted, and by all special orders issued by the Agent to the Governor-General with regard to individual warehouses, and shall cause all persons employed by them in the issue, etc., of spirit to obey all such rules.

No. 1945-C.—For the purposes of rule 17 of the rules for the management of bonded warehouses for the storage of country spirit made by him under section 42 of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, and in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by that section the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased to direct that

1. The officer in charge of the Military Treasure Chest at Mhow shall be the officer to receive applications for the payment of price of and duty on spirit removed from the warehouse established in the Cantonment of Mhow;
2. The Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong shall be the officer to receive applications for the payment of price of and duty on spirit removed from the warehouse established in the Cantonment of Nowgong if removed—
   (i) to shops situated within the Cantonment, or
   (ii) in quantities the duty on which exceeds Rs. 50 in the case of any one consignment to shops in Native States served by the warehouse;
3. The officer in charge of the Nowgong warehouse shall be the officer to receive applications for the payment of price of and duty on spirit removed from the warehouse to shops in Native States served by the warehouse in quantities the duty on which does not exceed Rs. 50 in the case of any one consignment.
4. The officer in charge of the Nowgong warehouse shall at once enter in a register in the annexed form every sum received by him under Rule 3, and on every day on which the Treasury is open shall remit thereto, and obtain a receipt for, all sums so received during the day up to the latest hour at which the Treasury will accept remittances, and similarly shall remit to the Treasury on the following day or on the next working day, as the case may be, all sums so received after that hour.
5. When a remittance is made to the Treasury in accordance with Rule 4, a line in red ink will be ruled across the register, and the total amount remitted entered in columns 4—6. On the same line will be entered the name of the peon by

whose hand the remittance is made, and his signature or thumb impression. The number and date of the Treasury Receipt will subsequently be entered on the same line in columns 9-10 and the Treasury receipt filed in a guard book.

6. The officer in charge of the Nowgong warehouse, unless he is in the pensionable service of Government, will be required to give Rs. 500 security for the safety of sums so received by him.

7. Entries in register No. IV of the Nowgong distillery relating to the issue of spirit the duty on which is received by the warehouse officer will be distinguished by the entry of the letter W in column 3 over the number of the receipted application.

2. Notification No. 1709-C, dated the 18th November 1913, is hereby cancelled.

Register of payments received by the warehouse officer on account of price of and duty on spirit.

Date of receipt.	Serial number allotted to application for payment.	Name of shop to which spirit is to be issued.	AMOUNT RECEIVED.			NUMBER AND DATE OF CORRESPONDING PASS.		NUMBER AND DATE OF TREASURY RECEIPT.		REMARKS.
			Price of spirit.	Duty on spirit.	Total.	Number.	Date.	Number.	Date.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

No. 1946-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 42 of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased to make the following rules for the regulation of the matters therein mentioned in areas in and for which bonded warehouses for the storage of hemp drugs have been established under section 17 of the said Law.

2. The following notifications are hereby cancelled, *viz.*—

No. 1163-C., dated the 18th June 1908.
No. 33-C., dated the 11th January 1909.
No. 1007-C., dated the 16th June 1909.

RULES.

1. The passes, required by section 16 of the said law, for the import of intoxicating hemp drugs shall be in quadruplicate in such form as may be prescribed by the Excise Commissioner for Central India in this behalf, and shall be granted only on the application of persons holding a license from the local excise authority for the sale of the drug to be imported, or of the authorized agents of such persons.

2. The person desirous of importing such drugs shall apply in writing to the local excise authority for the issue of a pass. The application, which may be sent by post, shall contain the following particulars:—

(1) Name and address of applicant.
(2) Quantity and description of drugs to be imported.
(3) Place whence drugs are to be imported.
(4) Person who will be in charge of the consignment.
(5) Whether pass to be sent to applicant by post or delivered to him at the office of the local excise authority.

The local excise authority shall, unless he sees reason to the contrary, prepare a pass, and forward three parts thereof for the countersignature of the Political Agent, retaining the counterfoil in his office. One part shall, after countersignature, be returned to the applicant through the local excise authority, or sent to him by the Political Agent by registered post if he so desires, the second shall be sent by the Political Agent to the officer in charge of the warehouse or district from which the drug is to be exported, the third shall be retained in the office of the Political Agent. The pass shall specify the route to be followed by the consignment, which, in the absence of special reasons to the contrary, shall be required to be despatched by railway to its destination.

3. The importer or his agent shall present his copy of the pass to the officer in charge of the warehouse or district from which the drug is to be exported, who will return it to the person presenting the same, after endorsing on it the particulars of the drugs to be exported. The second copy of the pass received by the same officer will be retained by him and dealt with in accordance with the law and rules in force in the Province or State from which the drug is exported.

4. The importer or his agent, after making his purchase, shall have the drugs securely packed and sealed. If sent by rail he shall have them consigned direct to the local excise authority, and shall forthwith send his copy of the pass, together with the Railway Receipt, by post under registered cover, to the local excise authority, who shall cause the consignment on receipt to be conveyed, together with the pass, in charge of some responsible officer, ordinarily the warehouse officer, to the bonded warehouse for the storage of intoxicating drugs established under section 17 of the law, to be subsequently dealt with under the rules provided in that behalf. The cost of conveying the consignment from the railway to the bonded warehouse, and all risks incidental to such transport, shall be borne by the importer.

5. In cases where the drugs are not despatched by rail, the person named in the pass shall cause the drugs to be conveyed direct to the bonded warehouse by the route prescribed, and there produced, together with his copy of the pass, before the officer in charge, who shall deal with the drugs in accordance with the rules prescribed in that behalf.

6. Ganja and charas may either be deposited in bond in the said warehouse, or removed at once on payment of duty. Provided that the whole of the ganja or charas imported under a single pass must either be removed at once or deposited in the warehouse in its entirety.

7. Unless its storage in the warehouse is specially authorised by the local excise authority bhang must be removed at once, the weight of the consignment having first been checked and the duty leviable thereon having been paid as required by the provisions of these rules, provided that bhang may, if the Treasury be not open at the time when the weight of the consignment has been checked in accordance with the following rules, be retained in the warehouse until the next day on which the Treasury is open. The owner of bhang not removed as required by this rule shall become liable in respect thereof to the payment of warehouse dues thereon at the rate fixed in that behalf under section 18 (1) of the Law, and the bhang shall, after one week's notice to remove it has been given to its owner, be disposed of in such manner as the Agent to the Governor-General may direct.

8. On the arrival of the consignment at the warehouse the officer in charge shall, in the presence of the importer or his agent, and before allowing the drugs to be stored or removed, note the condition of the seals on the packages. He shall also verify the weight of the consignment in accordance with the following rules, and note the condition in which the drugs are received, whether dry or damp, sound or in process of deterioration or decay. The latter particulars shall, unless the drugs are to be removed at once, be entered in the personal register of deposits hereinafter prescribed. Provided that, if the importer fail to attend the warehouse, personally or by duly authorized agent, during business hours on the day on which the consignment arrives, the proceedings required by this and by the following rules may be taken, in his absence, by the officer in charge of the warehouse.

9. Each package of drugs shall, on receipt, be weighed separately in its original packing. From the gross weight so ascertained of each package an allowance of two seers per maund (fractions of a seer being neglected) shall be deducted and set off for packing materials, etc., and the weight of the package thus reduced shall, unless the package be opened in accordance with the provisions of rules 11-12, be taken as the true weight for the purposes of these rules of the drugs contained therein.

10. If the total gross weight of the consignment is less than that entered by the officer in charge of the warehouse or district of export in the pass under which the drugs have been imported, the circumstances shall be reported to the local excise authority, who, if the deficiency is material, shall cause inquiry to be made and report the result for the orders of the Political Agent. The Political Agent may thereupon direct that the weight entered in the pass, after deducting the allowance for packing materials mentioned in rule 9, shall be deemed

to be the true weight of the consignment, and that the owner shall, before the removal of any portion of the consignment is permitted, pay, in addition to the duty on the weight of the packages to be removed, the duty on the difference between the weight of the consignment as thus determined and the total weight of the drug contained therein as ascertained under rules 9, 11 or 12.

11. In the case of drugs imported from warehouses established under the law in force in British India, or maintained by Native States approved in this behalf by the Excise Commissioner for Central India, and issued from such warehouses in sealed receptacles of standard weight, the weight of such receptacles and of their contents being recorded on the receptacles and in the accompanying passes, the packages (if any) containing such receptacles shall be opened on arrival at the warehouse, and the receptacles weighed with their contents by the officer in charge of the warehouse. If the gross weight of a receptacle and its contents as thus ascertained agrees with that recorded on the receptacle and in the accompanying pass, the weight of its contents as so recorded shall, provided that the seals on the receptacle are intact, be taken as the true weight for the purposes of these rules of the drug contained therein. If the gross weight of any receptacle and its contents as ascertained by weighment differs from that recorded on the receptacle and in the accompanying pass, or if the seals are broken or injured, the receptacle shall be opened and the weight of its contents ascertained by actual weighment by the officer in charge of the warehouse.

12. Any importer of charas desirous of doing so may, at the time of import, require that all or any of the packages of charas imported by him be opened in the presence of the officer in charge of the warehouse, and their contents repacked in smaller packages containing not less than one seer each. In such case the weight of the drug so repacked in each package shall be ascertained by actual weighment by the officer in charge of the warehouse.

13. After examining in the manner prescribed by rules 9—12 a consignment of drugs received at the warehouse, the officer in charge shall return the pass to the local excise authority, after endorsing thereon the results of his examination.

14. The local excise authority will cause the endorsements on the pass showing the particulars of the drugs exported and received to be copied on the counterfoil filed in his office. He will then return the pass received from the warehouse to the Political Agent, entering in the pass so returned and in the counterfoil the date of doing so, and signing the entries in the pass and in the counterfoil.

15. The Political Agent will cause the foregoing particulars to be entered in the copy of the pass retained in his office, and will then forward the pass received from the local excise authority to the officer in charge of the warehouse or district of export, entering the date of doing so in the pass so returned and in the copy retained in his office, and signing the entry in the pass and in the copy so retained.

16. Drugs that are removed at once without being deposited in bond shall be entered in the register of drugs imported and removed, which shall be in Form I annexed to these rules.

17. All packages deposited in the warehouse shall, after examination and weighment, be registered in the daily register of deposits and withdrawals, which shall be maintained in Form II annexed to these rules, and also in the personal register of deposits and withdrawals, which shall be maintained in Form III. Registration shall be by packages, and each package shall have its separate number. The weight, as ascertained in accordance with rules 9—12, shall be clearly noted against each package, and no change shall on any account be made without the previous sanction of the local excise authority. The removal of drugs from the warehouse shall be permitted in entire packages only.

18. All drugs received in bond shall, after examination, registration and weighment, be placed in store. Each package shall have attached to it a card on which shall be noted –

(a) a number corresponding to the number in the personal register of deposits,

(b) owner's name,

(c) description and weight of drugs in the package,

(d) date of deposit.

19. All drugs in the warehouse shall, as far as possible, be stored separately according to the description of the drugs. The property of each depositor shall also as far as possible be separately arranged in the order of the numbers on the packages.

20. On the deposit of drugs in a warehouse, the depositor shall be furnished with a pass book, free of charge, in Form IV. No drugs shall be deposited in or subsequently withdrawn from the warehouse without the production of the pass-book. All entries in the pass-book shall be made by the officer in charge of the warehouse at the time of the deposit or withdrawal of drugs, and each entry of deposit or withdrawal shall be verified by his initials. Depositors should examine their books before leaving the warehouse, and ascertain that the entries are correct, and Government shall not be responsible for any error not brought to notice at the time of making the entry in which it occurs.

21. On exhaustion of the stock of drugs covered by the pass-book, it shall be retained by the officer in charge of the warehouse, and shall be re-issued on a further deposit being made, but not otherwise.

22. On satisfactory proof of the loss of a pass-book, a duplicate may be issued, with the sanction of the local excise authority, on payment of a fee of Re. 1.

23. All pass-books shall be kept in safe custody by the depositors, and Government shall not be responsible for any loss caused to depositors should any unauthorized person obtain possession of the book, and thereby fraudulently procure delivery of drugs.

24. The depositor shall not alter, or manipulate in any way, the entries in his pass-book.

25. The owner of drugs desirous of removing from the warehouse for consumption in the area for which the warehouse is established drugs deposited therein or produced for weighment thereat shall present to the officer in charge of the Treasury an application in duplicate in Form V together with the duty on the drugs that it is desired to remove. The officer in charge of the Treasury will receive the application in duplicate and the amount tendered, and, after ascertaining that the amount tendered is correct, will fill up the figures in the endorsement on both copies of the application, sign them in token of the receipt of the amount tendered, and stamp them both with the seal of the Treasury. One copy will then be returned to the applicant, the duplicate being retained in the Treasury. The applicant will then present his copy to the officer in charge of the warehouse, who will retain it as his authority for permitting the removal of the drug, endorsing on it over his signature the description and weight of the packages removed, the date of removal and the serial number of the pass issued under the following rule, and recording the withdrawal in the registers maintained at the warehouse and, in the case of drugs deposited in the warehouse, in the depositor's pass-book.

26. In respect of every package or consignment of drugs so removed from the warehouse the officer in charge shall prepare a pass in Form IX authorising the transport of the drugs to their destination. Such passes will be in duplicate, the first copy will be delivered to the person in charge of the drugs, and the second will be retained by the officer in charge of the warehouse. The pass will protect the drugs only up to the time entered therein in that behalf, and only so long as they are carried by the most direct route from the warehouse to the licensed premises, and as bulk remains unbroken. It shall, on the arrival of the drugs at their destination, be returned by the person in charge to the officer in charge of the warehouse, by whom it will be pasted to the counterfoil.

27. The issue of drugs from the warehouse for consumption in Native States may be permitted by the local excise authority, free of duty, on the application of the owner accompanied by a permit or pass in duplicate, signed or countersigned by the Political Agent accredited to the State in which the drugs are to be consumed or by the Excise Commissioner for Central India, authorizing their import into the State. The drugs shall be securely packed and sealed by the warehouse officer and their description and weight entered by him on both copies of the permit or pass, which shall be signed by him. One copy shall be filed in the warehouse as the authority for the issue of the drugs and the second will accompany the drugs to their destination. This copy, with the result of the verification of the drugs on arrival at destination endorsed thereon, will subsequently be returned to the officer in charge of the warehouse by the authorities of the State of destination, and will also be filed at the warehouse. It will be the duty of the officer in charge of the warehouse to bring to the notice of the local excise authority delay in the return of such permits or passes, and also any serious discrepancy between the drugs despatched and those shown by the endorsement as received.

28. The warehouse dues (if any) unpaid at the time of the removal of drugs from the warehouse shall, prior to such removal, be demanded in the manner prescribed by section 18 (1) of the law by the officer in charge, who shall, on payment, grant a receipt for the same in Form VI. All amounts so received shall forthwith be remitted by the said officer to the Treasury, and a receipt obtained and filed in a guard book. A register of warehouse dues shall be maintained by the officer in charge of the warehouse in Form VII.

29. Ganja and charas remaining uncleared in a warehouse after the expiry of two years from the date on which they were deposited shall, after one month's notice to the owner of the expiry of such period, be disposed of in such manner as the Excise Commissioner for Central India may direct.

30. The warehouse registers shall be totalled at the end of the month, and an abstract shall be prepared in Form VIII. The whole of the drugs in stock shall be verified by the officer in charge of the warehouse by counting the packages in the warehouse on the last day of the month, and by comparing the particulars on the cards with those in the registers. The said officer shall endorse on the abstract a certificate stating the results of the foregoing verification. A copy of the abstract and certificate shall be forwarded to the local excise authority on the first day of the following month.

31. The local excise authority shall, before the 10th of every month, compare the entries in registers I, II, III and VII for the preceding month with the receipts in Forms V and VI, with the import passes, and with the departmental accounts maintained at his office, and shall certify on the registers the result of such comparison.

32. The warehouse shall be open for the transaction of business during such hours as may from time to time be prescribed by the local excise authority in this behalf. In prescribing such hours the convenience of depositors will be consulted as far as possible. No transaction shall, except under special sanction, be permitted after 6 P.M. Transactions will, as far as possible, be conducted during fixed hours duly notified. The holidays to be allowed, exclusive of Sundays, are only those notified under the Negotiable Instruments Act. Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, the King's birthday and Christmas Day are alone to be treated as *close* holidays. On other days the warehouse shall be open for at least two hours for the transaction of urgent business.

FORM I.

Register of drugs imported and removed.

Date of import and removal.	CHARAS.				GANJA (CENTRAL INDIA).				GANJA (BENGAL).				BHANG.				REMARKS.
	Number of packages.	Weight of drug.	Number and date of import pass.	Number and date of Treasury receipt for duty.	Number of packages.	Weight of drug.	Number and date of import pass.	Number and date of Treasury receipt for duty.	Number of packages.	Weight of drug.	Number and date of import pass.	Number and date of Treasury receipt for duty.	Number of packages.	Weight of drug.	Number and date of import pass.	Number and date of Treasury receipt for duty.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		M. s. c.				M. s. c.				M. s. c.				M. s. c.			

NOTE.—In the columns for "weight of drug" the weight ascertained in accordance with rules 9—12 will be recorded.

FORM II.

Daily register of deposits and withdrawals.

Date of deposit or withdrawal.	By whom deposited or withdrawn.	CHARAS.				GANJA (CENTRAL INDIA).				GANJA (BENGAL).				BHANG.				REMARKS.
		Deposited.		*Withdrawn.*		*Deposited.*		*Withdrawn.*		*Deposited.*		*Withdrawn.*		*Deposited.*		*Withdrawn.*		
		Number of packages.	Total weight of packages.	Number of packages.	Total weight of packages.	Number of packages.	Total weight of packages.	Number of packages.	Total weight of packages.	Number of packages.	Total weight of packages.	Number of packages.	Total weight of packages.	Number of packages.	Total weight of packages.	Number of packages.	Total weight of packages.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			M. s. c.		M. s. c.		M. s. c.		M. s. c.		M. s. c.		M. s. c.		M. s. c.		M. s. c.	

NOTES.—(1) In this register the total number and weight (as ascertained under rules 9—12) of all packages deposited or withdrawn by each person at one time will be shown in a separate entry.

(2) At the close of the month the several columns showing number and weight of packages deposited or withdrawn will be totalled.

(3) In the case of drugs removed and destroyed as unfit for use, in column 2 will be entered the word "destroyed," and in the remarks column a reference will be given to the order authorizing destruction.

FORM III.

Personal register of deposits and withdrawals.

Name of depositor____________________

Address and particulars of license____________________

CHARAS.						GANJA (CENTRAL INDIA).						GANJA (BENGAL).						BHANG.						REMARKS.
Registered number of package.	Registered weight of package.	Date of deposit.	Number and date of import pass.	Date of withdrawal.	Number and date of Treasury receipt for duty.	Registered number of package.	Registered weight of package.	Date of deposit.	Number and date of import pass.	Date of withdrawal.	Number and date of Treasury receipt for duty.	Registered number of package.	Registered weight of package.	Date of deposit.	Number and date of import pass.	Date of withdrawal.	Number and date of Treasury receipt for duty.	Registered number of package.	Registered weight of package.	Date of deposit.	Number and date of import pass.	Date of withdrawal.	Number and date of Treasury receipt for duty.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	M. s. c.						M. s. c.						M. s. c.						M. s. c.					

NOTES.—(1) One or more pages of this register will be assigned to each depositor.

(2) Each package deposited will have assigned to it a separate registered number, and a separate series of numbers will be given to the property of each depositor.

(3) At the close of the year all packages which have not been withdrawn will be brought on to fresh pages of the register with a new series of numbers for the year according to the order of deposit.

(4) In the case of drugs removed and destroyed as unfit for use, the date of removal will be entered in the column "Date of withdrawal." and the date of order for destruction in the place of number and date of Treasury receipt in the next column. Full particulars should also be given in the column of remarks.

(5) Every page in the register shall be numbered, and an index prepared on the fly-leaf showing the pages allotted to each depositor.

(6) In the case of drugs removed without payment of duty under Rule 27 references will be given in the column for remarks to the order of the local excise authority permitting such removal and to the permit or

FORM IV.

Pass book of drugs deposited in warehouse.

Name of depositor..

Description of drug

Registered number of package.	Registered weight of package.			Date of deposit.	Initials of officer in charge of warehouse.	Date of withdrawal.	Initials of officer in charge of warehouse.	REMARKS.
1	2			3	4	5	6	7
	M.	s.	c					

NOTE.—(1) A separate set of pages will be allotted to each description of drug deposited.
(2) Each package must be separately entered with its registered number and weight, which will be obtained from the personal register of deposits and withdrawals.

FORM V.

To

The Officer in charge of the Treasury at

Rs. a. p.

Please to receive the sum of being the amount of duty on the hemp drugs specified below:—

Viz.:—

Rs. a. p.

being the duty at——per ser on——sers of——.

" " " "——" " "——" "——.

" " " "——" " "——" "——.

Signature.

Date.

Received as per Treasury Receipt No.______ the sum of______ being the amount of duty on the intoxicating hemp drugs specified above.

Signature of Treasury Officer.

Seal of Treasury.

Date.

FORM V.

To

The Officer in charge of the Treasury at

Rs. a. p.

Please to receive the sum of being the amount of duty on the hemp drugs specified below:—

Viz.:—

Rs. a. p.

being the duty at——per ser on——sers of——.

" " " "——" " "——" "——.

" " " "——" " "——" "——.

Signature.

Date.

Received as per Treasury Receipt No.______ the sum of______ being the amount of duty on the intoxicating hemp drugs specified above.

Signature of Treasury Officer.

Seal of Treasury.

Date.

FORM VI.

Receipt for warehouse dues.	*Receipt for warehouse dues.*
No. , date	No. , date
(1) Name of depositor.	(1) Name of depositor.
(2) Registered numbers and weight of packages.	(2) Registered numbers and weight of packages.
(3) Period of retention in warehouse.	(3) Period of retention in warehouse.
(4) Dues realized.	(4) Dues realized.
Signature.	Signature.

FORM VII.

Register of dues in the warehouse.

Date of receipt.	From whom received.	Registered numbers of packages and weight thereof.	Date of deposit.	Date of withdrawal.	Period of retention.	Dues realized.			Number and date of receipt granted.	Initials of officer in charge of warehouse.	Number and date of Treasury receipt showing credit to Government.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8	9	10	11
						Rs.	a.	p.				

FORM VIII.

Abstract Statement of receipts, withdrawals and balances of drugs in the warehouse at________for the month of________

	CHARAS.				GANJA.								BHANG.			
					Central India.				Bengal.							
	No. of packages.	Weight.			No. of packages.	Weight.			No. of packages.	Weight.			No. of packages.	Weight.		
1	2	3			4	5			6	7			8	9		
		M.	s.	c.		M.	s.	c.		M.	s.	c.		M.	s.	c.
Balance in store at commencement of month .																
Received as per Register II . . .																
Do. do. do. III . . .																
Total .																
Removed as per Register II . . .																
Do. do. do. III . . .																
Balance in store at end of month . . .																

No. 1947-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 42 of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917 (hereinafter referred to as "the Law") and in supersession of notification No. 1164-C., dated the 18th June 1908, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased to make the following rules for the regulation in the Cantonment and Civil Lines of Nowgong of the matters hereinafter mentioned :—

1. Opium for consumption in the Cantonment and Civil Lines of Nowgong shall be imported on behalf of Government under the orders of the Excise Commissioner, and stored in the warehouse established under section 17 (a) of the Law.

2. Every consignment of opium received at the warehouse shall at once be opened, and its contents weighed and examined by the officer in charge of the warehouse in the presence of the local excise authority and entered in the stock register, the entry being initialled by the local excise authority.

3. Opium shall be supplied by the officer in charge of the warehouse only in quantities of not less than a ser in weight and only to the holders of a license from the local excise authority for the sale of opium or to their authorized agents, after pre-payment in accordance with the following rules of such price per ser as may from time to time be fixed by the Agent to the Governer-General in Central India in this behalf together with the duty leviable thereon under section 16 (1) of the Law.

4. Any such person desiring to obtain opium from the warehouse shall present to the officer in charge of the Treasury an application in duplicate in Form A hereto appended, together with the price of and duty on the opium that he desires to purchase. The officer in charge of the Treasury will receive the application in duplicate and the amount tendered, and, after ascertaining that the amount tendered is correct, will fill up the figures in the endorsement on both copies of the application, sign them in token of the receipt of the amount tendered, and stamp them both with the seal of the Treasury. One copy will then be returned to the applicant, the duplicate being retained in the Treasury. The applicant will then present his copy to the officer in charge of the warehouse, who will supply the quantity of opium specified therein, retaining the copy of the application as his authority for doing so, and noting thereon over his signature the date on which the opium was supplied, the amount supplied, and the serial number of the pass issued under the following rule.

5. The officer in charge of the warehouse will also prepare in duplicate a pass in Form B hereto appended for the removal of the opium to licensed premises. One copy will be given to the purchaser, and the other will be retained by the officer in charge of the warehouse. The pass will protect the opium only up to the time entered therein in that behalf, and only so long as it is carried by the most direct route from the warehouse to the licensed premises. and in unbroken bulk. On the arrival of the opium at its destination, the purchaser will return the pass to the officer in charge of the warehouse, by whom it will be pasted to the counterfoil.

6. Opium shall be issued from the warehouse in the order of its receipt. No portion of the contents of a fresh consignment shall be issued until the whole contents of the previous consignment have been disposed of.

7. The stock register shall be maintained in Form C hereto appended, each receipt or issue of opium being entered in a separate line, and a balance struck after each transaction. Any loss of weight by dryage shall be shown in the last column.

The entries in the register shall at least once a month be compared by the local excise authority with the receipts for duty and with the balance of opium in hand. The entries in columns 5 and 6 shall be totalled at the end of each month, and the total of column 6 compared with the corresponding total for the month in the Treasury accounts. In the event of a discrepancy, its cause shall be ascertained by comparing the receipts issued from the Treasury for price of and duty on opium with those presented at the warehouse, and a note reconciling the accounts recorded in the stock register.

By order, etc.,

E. J. D. COLVIN, Major,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

FORM A.

To

The Officer in charge of the Treasury at Nowgong.

Rs. a. p.

Please to receive the sum of being the price of and duty on sers of opium.

Signature.

Date.

Received as per Treasury Receipt No. the

Rs. a. p.

sum of being the price of and duty on the opium specified above.

Signature of Treasury Officer.

Seal of Treasury.

Date.

FORM A.

To

The Officer in charge of the Treasury at Nowgong.

Rs. a. p.

Please to receive the sum of being the price of and duty on sers of opium.

Signature.

Date.

Received as per Treasury Receipt No. the

Rs. a. p.

sum of being the price of and duty on the opium specified above.

Signature of Treasury Officer.

Seal of Treasury.

Date.

FORM B.

Transport pass for removal of opium from the bonded warehouse to licensed premises.

1. Serial number of pass.
2. Date and time of issue.
3. Name of person in charge.
4. Destination.
5. Quantity of opium.
6. Time up to which valid.
7. Date and number of Treasury Receipt covering the purchase of opium.

Signature of Officer in charge of warehouse.

FORM B.

Transport pass for removal of opium from the bonded warehouse to licensed premises.

1. Serial number of pass.
2. Date and time of issue.
3. Name and person in charge.
4. Destination.
5. Quantity of opium.
6. Time up to which valid.
7. Date and number of Treasury Receipt covering the purchase of opium.

Signature of Officer in charge of warehouse.

FORM C.

Date.	Balance in hand.			Received.			Total.			Amount issued.			Amount of price and duty.			Number and date of Treasury Receipt on account of price and duty.	Balance.			REMARKS.
1	2			3			4			5			6			7	8			9
	M.	s.	c.	M.	s.	c.	M.	s.	c.	M.	s.	c.	Rs.	a.	p.		M.	s.	c.	

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 5th November 1919.

No. 5830—3.—The following rules made by the Abu Municipal Committee for the regulation of vaccine operations within the limits of the Abu Municipality under Section 19 of the Vaccination Act XIII of 1880 as applied to the District of Abu are hereby published for general information.

1. The area of the Abu Municipality shall be considered one vaccination circle.

2. The Municipal Committee will provide a vaccination office in a convenient situation, and a board will be set up at this office and maintained there, bearing the words "Vaccination Station", followed by a notice setting forth for public information the name of the public vaccinator, and the hours of his daily attendance at the station on vaccination duty, and a notice also notifying that the public vaccinator will, on due request made, attend for the vaccination of children at their homes in the circle, and a notice that no charge will be made for vaccination, whether performed at the Station or at the child's home.

3. The Civil Surgeon, Abu, shall *ex-officio* be Superintendent of Vaccination within the circle.

4. The public vaccinator shall possess a certificate of qualification gevin by the General Superintendent of Vaccination, Rajputana, or by such medical officer as the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General shall direct, in the following form :—

I hereby certify that I have examined ______ ______ and find him qualified for the office of public vaccinator.

Dated________the________19 .

General Superintendent of Vaccination or Medical Officer.

Before granting such certificate the General Superintendent of Vaccination, Rajputana, or the medical officer appointed in this behalf by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, shall be assured of the soundness of the candidate's knowledge in regard to—

(1) The vaccination operation.
(2) The characteristics of a good vesicle and cicatrice.
(3) The chief symptoms of small-pox disease.
(4) The Vaccination Act and Rules.
(5) The forms and certificates required under the rules.

5. The public vaccinator shall be appointed by the Municipal Committee and may for recorded misconduct be suspended or dismissed from office by the Municipal Committee on the recommendation of the Superintendent.

6. The hours of daily attendance of the public vaccinator at the vaccine station shall be fixed by the Municipal Committee.

7. A public vaccinator shall be a permanent resident of the circle and shall be absent therefrom only for such periods of leave as may be granted by the Municipal Committee.

8. The vaccination season is the period of nine months extending from the 1st October to 30th June.

9. The public vaccinator shall at all times when engaged in the duties of his office wear a badge in the form of a brass-plate, with the words "Public Vaccinator, Abu Municipality," engraved on it.

10. The public vaccinator shall vaccinate children of the circle at their homes, at the request of a parent or guardian, or at any other place within the circle by direction of the Superintendent. He may also visit and vaccinate children residing beyond the circle, at the request of a parent or guardian and with the permission of the Sirohi Darbar and the Superintendent.

11. Certificates of vaccination shall be in the form A hereto annexed.

12. Certificates of unfitness for vaccination shall be in the form be hereto annexed.

13. The public vaccinator shall issue to the parent or guardian a certificate of vaccination in Form A on account of every child vaccinated on the day of vaccination and shall complete the certificate on the day of examination and he shall also issue to the parent or guardian a certificate in Form B of unfitness for vaccination on account of every child found unfit on the day of its examination. All cases of reported unfitness for vaccination shall be referred by the vaccinator to the Superintendent whose countersignature to every certificate issued in Form B will be necessary.

Before final delivery to the parent or guardian of any certificate, the public vaccinator shall complete and sign the entries of its fly-leaf which shall remain bound in the book of such certificates. The public vaccinator shall be provided with books of the above Forms A and B.

14. The lymph ordinarily used by the public vaccinator shall be glycerinated calf lymph obtained through the Superintendent under the orders of the General Superintendent of Vaccination, Rajputana. In case of failure of the lymph supply at any time of the season the General Superintendent of Vaccination or such medical officer as he may direct, shall renew the

supply in tubes. In the event of a considerable demand for vaccination with animal lymph arising in the circle, the Superintendent shall cultivate such lymph for use in the circle.

Vaccination instruments shall be supplied to the vaccinator free of charge.

15. No fee shall be charged for vaccination at the vaccination station of a person residing beyond the circle limits. If the operation and inspection are performed elsewhere than at the vaccination station the Committee may by general or special orders in this behalf charge a fee not exceeding four annas per individual.

16. The Municipal Committee shall take measures to prepare and keep the following registers in the forms appended to these rules :—

(1) Register of infants born within the circle on or after the 1st January, 1920, with record of vaccination, in every mohalla of the Municipality.

(2) Register of the names of children now resident in or brought into Municipal limits after the 1st January, 1920 who have not been vaccinated or have not had small-pox, such children having resided in the Municipality for not less than one month and being if boys, under the age of 14 years; if girls, under the age of 8 years.

17. The general register of vaccination performed in the circle and forms of monthly returns shall be prescribed by the General Superintendent of Vaccination, Rajputana.

18. At the commencement of every vaccination season the Secretary, Municipal Committee, shall cause notices to be affixed for public information in every important portion or quarter of the circle in Form C both in Hindi and Urdu.

The Secretary, Municipal Committee, may at any time during the vaccination season direct the public crier to call attention to these notices.

19. A monthly figured statement of results shall be submitted by the public vaccinator to the Superintendent during the vaccination season in the prescribed departmental form. At the same time a copy shall be sent to the Municipal Committee.

The public vaccinator shall submit to the Superintendent and the Municipal Committee a figured statement of results for the season after its termination together with a concise report upon the working of the Act and rules during the season.

Miscellaneous.

20. All the fees received by the public vaccinator shall be credited to the Municipal Fund.

21. If the Superintendent of Vaccination shall have proof that a parent or guardian has failed to procure the vaccination of a child under the Act, he shall cause to be delivered to such parent or guardian, or to be attached to his house, a notice in the accompanying form D.

If such notice is not complied with, the Superintendent of Vaccination shall report the matter to the Secretary, Municipal Committee, who shall proceed as directed in section 18 of the Act.

FORM A.

ABU MUNICIPALITY.

FLY LEAF.	CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION ISSUED ON							OF 19
		VACCINATED CHILD.			PARENT OR GUARDIAN.			
Register No.	Register No.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Name.	Caste.	Place of abode.	Result of operation.
Date of presentation.								Case examined on the and found.
Result	NOTE.—The child herein mentioned is to be presented with the certificate for examination on							
	Public Vaccinator.							
Record of Instructions .								
	Certified that the above is a true account of the vaccination it records. This certificate was given to with instructions to							
Public Vaccinator . .	Superintendent of Vaccination						Public Vaccinator.	

The entry in the column of results should be (1) "successful", or (2) "unsuccessful", or or (3) "unsuccessful for the third time."

The instructions should be (1) to "preserve the certificate," or (2) to "present the child for re-vaccination",

(3) to "consider further vaccination of the child unnecessary."

Instructions in Form (3) shall be countersigned by the Superintendent.

FORM B.

ABU MUNICIPALITY.

No. DATE	NO. CERTIFICATE OF UNFITNESS FOR VACCINATION ISSUED ON OF 19 .						
	Child.			Parent or guardian.			Instructions.
Name of child.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Name.	Caste.	Place of abode.	
Name of parent and place of abode.							Child to be presented for re-inspection on
Cause of unfitness . .	I hereby certify that the above named child was presented to me for vaccination this day and found unfit for vaccination for a period of by reason of						
Instructions . . .							
Public Vaccinator . .	(Countersigned.) Superintendent of Vaccination.						Public Vaccinator.

The instruction entry should denote (1) a fixed date of the current vaccination season or (2) a period of the next vaccination season.

FORM C.

Public notice, dated———————————————. The public are hereby informed that the vaccination season of 19 commenced on the , and this is to give notice that, in obedience to the law, every unvaccinated child of more than six months of age, resident within the Abu Municipality should be presented by its parent or guardian to the public vaccinator for inspection, with a view to its vaccination, if found in good health.

Secretary, Municipal Committee.

FORM D.

Notice issued under Section 17 of the Vaccination Act on the———————————— of———————————— 19 .

To,

(Name) of (address) Abu

The above named (name) is required to present to the public vaccinator the undermentioned child (or children) on the of 19 , for examination with a view to the vaccination of such child (or children).

Name or description of child (on children)

Superintendent of Vaccination.

FORM No. I.

Vaccination Register of Infants born in Abu Municipality commencing from

Serial number.	Place of abode in Circle.	Name of parent or guardian.	Name, sex and caste of child.	Date of birth.	Number in General Vaccination Register.	Date of vaccination.	AGE AT TIME OF VACCINATION.		RESULT OF VACCINATION.			RE-VACCINATION.			CAUSE OF NON-VACCINATION.				Initials of Vaccinator.	Initials of Inspecting Officer.
							Under one year.	Above one and under six years.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Date.	Successful	Unsuccessful.	Leaving Abu Municipal limits with date.	Sickness.	Insusceptibility.	Death with date.		

FORM No. II.

Register of the Names of Boys of less than 14 years of age, and girls of less than 8 years of age now resident in, or hereafter brought in to the Abu Municipality who have not been vaccinated or have not had small-pox.

Serial number.	Place of abode in Circle.	Name of parent or guardian.	Name, sex and caste of child.	Date of registration.	Number in General Vaccination Register.	Date of vaccination.	AGE AT TIME OF VACCINATION.		RESULT OF VACCINATION.			RE-VACCINATION.			CAUSE OF NON-VACCINATION.				Initials of Vaccinator.	Initials of Inspecting Officer.
							Under one year.	Above one and under six years.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Date.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Leaving Abu Municipal limits with date.	Sickness.	Insusceptibility.	Death with date.		

By order,

A. D. MACPHERSON, Lt.-Col.,

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 6th November 1919.

No. 6701-*C. & I.*—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current in Delhi Province are published for information :—

Retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the head-quarters of the Delhi District at the close of the half month ending the 31st October 1919.

ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee.		ITEMS.		Amount per Rupee.	
	Srs.	Chts.			Srs.	Chts.
			Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)		6	0
Wheat	5 6	12 0	Maize		8	0
Barley	8	0	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál).	Cawnpuri Desi	3 4	8 0
Rice { Best sort	2 2	0 8	Firewood		45	0
Rice { Common sort	4	0	Salt (Sambhar)	Wholesale	..	
Jowár (Andropogon sorghum)	8	0		Retail	15	0
Bájra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	7	8	Gur		3	0
Mandwa (Eleusine Coracana)	...		Cotton (unginned)		2	11
Kangni (Setaria Italica)	...		Bijhar		8	0

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the head-quarters of the Delhi District during the fortnight ending the 31st October 1919.

WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND OF 82⅔ LBS. OR 40 SEERS OF 80 TOLAS EACH.

ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.			ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Rice { unhusked	...			Cotton (cleaned)	44	0	0
Rice { husked	7	8	0	Cotton seed	4	12	0
Wheat, white	6	6	0	Ghi	84	0	0
" red	6	10	0	Flour (wheat)	7	4	0
Barley	4	12	0	Tobacco leaf (dry)	8	0	0
Oats	7	8	0	Turmeric (unground)	17	0	0
Jowár	4	12	0	Salt (Sambhar)	2	5	0
Bájra	5	0	0	Raw hides (cow)	65	0	0
Maize	4	12	0	Bran	4	0	0
Gram	6	6	0	Grass (dry)	3	0	0
Arhar Dál { Cawnpuri	10	8	0				
Arhar Dál { Desi	9	8	0	Bhusa (white)	1	8	0
Linseed	...			Jowár stalks	...		
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	13	5	0	Bengal coal	1	0	0
Poppy-seed	...			Kerosine oil (per tin, stating the brand) Elephant mark.	4	6	0
Til (jinjili seed) white	15	0	0	Plough bullocks, per pair	360	0	0
" black	14	0	0	Sheep, per score	...		
Sugar (raw), gur (Lawar)	12	0	0	Bijhar	4	12	0

Delhi, the 10th November 1919.

No. 6742-*Home.*—The powers under Section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure conferred upon Lala Bishan Dass, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate, 1st Class, Delhi, in Notification No. 2583-A.-Home, dated the 1st May 1919, are hereby extended for a further period of six months.

Delhi, the 11th November 1919.

No. 6770-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 sub-section (1) of the Indian Press Act (I of 1910), the Chief Commissioner of Delhi is pleased to declare to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a Persian pamphlet written by Mohamed Barakatullah entitled "Bolshevism and Islamic Body Politic" and dated Tashkent, the 15th March 1919, and all extracts from and reproductions of the same, and all documents containing some or all of the subject matter of the said pamphlet inasmuch as the said pamphlet contains words which have a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt the Government established by law in British India, and are therefore of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1) clause (*c*) of the Act.

Delhi, the 11th November 1919.

No. 6775-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned Municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 1st November 1919 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and Chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi . .	225,471	167	172	339	122	148	270	...	...	..	130	7	92	3	38	...	37	54	91	78·13	62·27
	Notified Area	3,673	3	...	3	5	2	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	2	42·47	99·101
	Total .	229,144	170	172	342	127	150	277	...	...	...	137	7	92	3	38	...	39	54	93	77·61	62·86

Delhi, the 12th November 1919.

No. 6832-*Home*.—The following return of deaths registered in the Province of Delhi during the half month ending the 31st October 1919 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half months.	Total in present half month.	Death registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.		
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. S. Alipur	69	91	...	...	...	64	...	23	1	...	3	...	10	9	19
Nangloi	84	104	...	1	...	76	...	23	...	...	4	1	12	11	23
Najafgarh	77	91	...	...	...	64	1	24	...	...	2	...	10	17	27
Subzimundi	6	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	2
Mehrauli	77	77	...	...	...	53	...	19	...		5	3	11	9	20
Raisina	7	22	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9
Shahdara	20	39	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9
New Cantonment	39	39	...	...	...	34	...	5	...	...	—	...	3	6	9
Total of the District .	379	475	...	1	...	364	1	94	1	...	14	4	57	61	118

Delhi, the 12th November 1919.

No. 6834-*Education*.—The Reverend R. C. S. Devenish assumed charge of the duties of Assistant Chaplain of Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th October 1919.

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Ajmer, the 8th November 1919.

No. 1530-*C*.—The following members of the staff of the Recruiting Officer for Rajputana and Central India have been selected for the grant of recruiting badges in connection with the recruiting work done by them in Rajputana :—

Serial No. of badge.	Name of individual (in case of Military Pensioner former rank and unit should be given).	Caste.	Father's name.	Village Tahsil and District.	To be left blank.
1542	Honorary Lieutenant Thakur Bhagwant Singh (*late* Risaldar Major 28th Light Cavalry).	Rajput	Balwant Singh	Ransisar, Didwana, Jodhpur.	
1543	Subedar Major Ram Swarup (*late* 107th Pioneers).	Jat	Jiuraj	Bahror, Jat, Bahror, Alwar.	
1544	Ram Bilas Gupta	Vaisya Agarwal	Munalal	Nasirabad, Nasirabad, Ajmer-Merwara.	
1545	Duffedar Jan Mohammed Khan (*late* 30th Lancers).	Musalman Rajput	Imamali	Mainpur, Mandawar, Alwar.	
1546	Duffedar Dule Khan (*late* 33rd Light Cavalry).	Khanzada	Hidayat Khan	Bahadurpur Alwar, Alwar.	
1547	Sowar Ebadullah Khan (*late* 31st Lancers).	Pathan	Ahmed Khan	Khurja, Bulandshahr, Bulandshahr.	
1548	Sepoy Faim Uddin (*late* 101st Grenadiers).	Sheikh	Azimuddin	Alwar, Alwar, Alwar	

By order,

A. D. MACPHERSON,
for First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 3rd November 1919.

No. 5091.—Captain J. P. Acworth, 25th Cavalry (F.F.), Loralai, is appointed Canton ment Magistrate, Loralai, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th October 1919.

By order,

H. D. G. LAW,
First Assistant.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 5th November 1919.

No. 4375-*R*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 3 and 4 of the Quetta Hackney Carriage Law, 1889, the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased to direct, that the following amendments shall be made in the Hackney Carriage Rules published in Notification No. 7803, dated the 12th October 1899, as amended from time to time, namely:—

(i) for clause (3) Rule 3 the following shall be substituted :—

"(3) All four-wheeled carriages to be in the 1st and 2nd classes and all two-wheeled to be either in the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class."

(ii) For Rule 7 the following shall be substituted :—

"7. Each license shall bear a serial number and this number shall be printed in English on both panels of the driver's box in 1st and 2nd class (4-wheeled) carriages and on both mud guards of *all* (2-wheeled) carriages."

By order,
H. D. G. LAW,
First Assistant.

SURVEY OF INDIA—EASTERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION.

Shillong, the 7th November 1919.

No. 4.—Mr. H. H. Creed, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted an extension of privilege leave for 2 days, the 24th and 25th October 1919, in continuation of the privilege leave for 4 months and 21 days granted in this office Notification No. 1, dated 28th April 1919, under Articles 246 and 260, Civil Service Regulations, and Finance Department No. 168-C.S.R., dated 24th February 1919.

W. M. COLDSTREAM, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Superintendent, Eastern Circle.

SURVEY OF INDIA—TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 5th November 1919.

No. 152.—Mr. R. P. Ray, B.A., Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 24 days from 29th November 1919, in continuation of that granted to him in Notification No. 151, dated 23rd September 1919.

G. P. LENOX-CONYNGHAM, Colonel, R.E.,
Superintendent, Trigonometrical Survey.

IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Pusa, the 11th November 1919.

No. 2143.—Mr. J. H. Walton, Supernumerary Agricultural Bacteriologist, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, is granted privilege leave for six months with effect from 27th August 1919, under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, and Government of India, Finance Department, No. 168-C.S.R., dated 24th February 1919.

J. MACKENNA,
Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Revenue Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, the 8th September 1919.

No. 9254.—The Governor in Council is pleased to grant licenses under the Indian Non-ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918, to Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Limited, to deal and to Messrs. Bird and Company to win, extract, smelt, dress, refine and deal, by way of wholesale trade in all the metals and metallic ores to which the Act applies.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council,

P. J. MEAD,

Chief Secretary to Government.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, dated Mhow, this 4th day of November 1919.

Number, Rank, and Name—80214, Private, Hall, Fred.
Age—34 years 9 months.
Height—5 feet 3½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fair ; hair, brown ; eyes, blue.
Trade—Cotton spinner.
Date of Enlistment—8th March 1919 (Re-enlistment).
Place of Enlistment—Litherland, England.
Parish and County in which born—Oldham, Lancashire, England.
Date of Desertion or Absence—8 A.M., 31st October 1919.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Mhow, C. I.
Marks—*Nil*.
Under 6 years' service.

C. A. CLAYTON, Lieut.-Colonel,

Commanding 1st Battalion, The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the Royal Artillery Depôt of Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, dated at Ambala, this 6th day of November 1919.

Number, Rank and Name—860537 Sergeant Avenall, R. W.
Age—Apparently 31 years.
Height—5 feet 11 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fair ; hair, dark ; eyes, not known.
Trade—Decorator. Married.
Date of Enlistment—2nd December 1914.
Place of Enlistment—Not known.
Parish and County in which born—Not known.
Date of Desertion or Absence—26th October 1919.
Place of Desertion or Absence—1103rd Battery Royal Field Artillery, Secunderabad, as Sergeant gave this address whilst on leave.
Marks—*Nil*.
On furlough.
Under 5 years.

A. B. MERRETT, Major, R.A.,

Commanding Royal Artillery Depôt, Ambala.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the Indian Motor Transport, No. 10-M.T. Coy., dated at Peshawar, this 6th day of November 1919.

Number, Rank and Name—3588, Motor Driver, Shakh Yusuff.
Age—23 years.
Height—5 feet 4½ inches.
Trade—Motor Lorry driver.
Date of Enrolment—14th July 1919.
Place of Enrolment—Calcutta.
Parish and County in which born—Dum Dum Cantt.
Date of Desertion or Absence—4th October 1919.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Peshawar.
Marks—Keloid scar back of left shoulder.
On furlough.
Under six months.

E. L. HUNTER, Major,

Commanding 10-M. T. Company.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909):—

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address.	Description	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
533—1919	Asrafkhan Ahmedkhan	Mahomedan	Wanjawadi, Upper Mahim, Bombay.	Lately painter and now unemployed	3rd	November	1919	4th	November	1919
534—1919	Meghji Naren Survaya Koombhar	Hindu	Nall Bazar, Khoja Street, Bombay.	Lately carpenter and now unemployed	4th	"	"	"	"	"
536—1919	Motiram Anandrao Herlekar	"	Charni Road, Bombay	Clerk in the Bombay Municipality, Assessment Department.	5th	"	"	5th	"	"
535—1919	Ratanchand Rajaji Sha and Kesarimal Rajaji Sha.	"	Champagully, Bombay, and Serohi, Cutch, respectively.	Lately trading in partnership as money-lenders in the name of Rajaji Ratanchand & Co. at Bellary and now unemployed.	"	"	"	6th	"	"
537—1919	Mahomed Abdul Karim Memon	Mahomedan	Rangari Moholla, Bombay	Lately commission agent in sundry goods and now unemployed.	6th	"	"	"	"	"
538—1919	Sakharam Anaji Surve and Baboorao Sakharam Surve.	Hindu	Bhandari Street, Nall Bazar, Bombay.	Lately petty dealers in fruits and now unemployed.	7th	"	"	7th	"	"
540—1919	Pandurang Ganpat Soparkar	"	Dadar, Bombay	Carpenter in the Dixon & Co.	10th	"	"	10th	"	"
541—1919	Abhram Sulleman Mazgaokar	Jewish	Byculla, Bombay	Carpenter in R. I. M. Dockyard	"	"	"	"	"	"
542—1919	Ebrahim Sulleman Memon	Mahomedan	Colsa Molla, Bombay	Coal merchant	"	"	"	"	"	"

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Bombay, this 10th day of November 1919.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 124 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 27th October 1919.

In the matter of Pechatty Venkata Sawmy, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Pechatty Venkata Sawmy, Cooly Maistry, now a Civil Prisoner in the Central Jail at Rangoon, on the 21st day of October 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 24th day of October 1919 against the said Pechatty Venkata Sawmy.

CASE NO. 125 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 27th October 1919.

In the matter of Maung Aung Gyi, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Aung Gyi, Paddy Trader, now a Civil Prisoner in the Central Jail at Rangoon, on the 21st day of October 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 24th day of October 1919 against the said Maung Aung Gyi.

CASE NO. 126 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 28th October 1919.

In the matter of Civaram Veerappa Soobramanyan, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Civaram Veerappa Soobramanyan, unemployed, residing at No. 38, Bow Lane, Kandawglay, Rangoon, on the 27th day of October 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Civaram Veerappa Soobramanyan.

CASE NO. 127 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 28th October 1919.

In the matter of Maung Po Toke, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Toke, Cook, residing at No. 197, Yegyaw Quarter, Rangoon, on the 28th day of October 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Toke.

S. PACKIAM,
for Registrar.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

The following is a statement of the cash balances at the Home Treasury of the Government of India on the last day of September 1919 and of the form in which they were held :—

	General Balance.	Gold Standard Reserve.
	£	£
Cash at the Bank of England	2,205,378	188
Treasury Bills	12,761,116	...
TOTAL	14,966,494	188
Total Home Treasury balances as shown in the accounts	14,966,682	

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 14th November 1919.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th November 1919.

No. 134-*F.A.*—The following permanent promotion in the Upper Subordinate Establishment (Engineering Branch) is sanctioned on probation for six months, with effect from the date specified :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. G. J. Mitchell	Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, 2nd class, officiating.	Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, 2nd class.	13th September 1919.

Calcutta, the 11th November 1919.

No. 179-*F.-A.*—The following officiating promotion in the upper subordinate establishment (Engineering Branch) is sanctioned with effect from the date specified :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. E. F. Anthony	Inspecting Telegraph Master.	Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, 2nd class, officiating.	24th September 1919.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 13th November 1919.

No. 2150-*Ap.*—Mr. M. Sabihuddin, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for twenty-one days with effect from the 18th September 1919.

No. 2154-*Ap.*—Mr. N. T. Bray, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Burma, is granted privilege leave for 6 months in combination with leave on medical certificate out of India for 6 months with effect from the 27th October 1919.

No. 2157-*Ap.*—Mr. Fazl Hussain, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Punjab and N. W. F., is granted privilege leave for 4 months and 9 days in combination with leave on private affairs for 1 month and 21 days with effect from the 13th July 1919. This supersedes this office Notification No. 1091s-Ap., dated the 18th August 1919.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th November 1919.

No. 6936-*T.*—Conductor F. E. Newington, Telegraph Master, was permitted to retire on the 6th September 1919.

Calcutta, the 13th November 1919.

No. 7050-*T.*—Mr. J. J. Toomey, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Class, has been granted privilege leave for five months and twenty-nine days in combination with furlough for two days with effect from the 21st May 1919.

This cancels Notification No. 3521-T., dated the 23rd May 1919.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th November 1919.

No. 827.—Mr. O. C. Ollenbach, Deputy Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 6 months under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and the Government of India, Finance Department letter No. 168-C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, with effect from the 10th December 1919 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

C. H. D. RYDER, Colonel, R.E.,

Surveyor General of India.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1919.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Temporary Scrip No. 3964 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922, for Rs. 300, originally standing in the name of Ramdhanmal Narainmal, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Scrip and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietors. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—RAMDHANMAL NARAINMAL,
Shopkeepers,

Residence—Mandi Dabwali, District Hissar, Punjab.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 095325 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43 of Rs. 100, originally standing in the name of Surju Pershad and Dhanni Ram and last endorsed to Chandu Lall the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—CHANDU LALL,

Residence—Dehra Dun.

LOST, STOLEN OR DESTROYED.

The upper half of Government Promissory Note No. 103925 of the 5½ per cent. loan of 1920 for Rs. 1,500, originally issued in the name of Margery Worsdell, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—HENRY WORSDELL,
Residence—Negapatam.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. 2047-P. of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920, for Rs. 2,000, originally issued in the name of E. A. Lawton, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—E. A. LAWTON,
Residence—C/o Alliance Bank of Simla, Lahore.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note War Loan Bond No. 117299 of 1920 for Rs. 500 and interest thereon, standing in the name of F. Zavier, Guard, Burma Railways, Rangoon, endorsed to I. L. Garlick, Loco. Inspector, Burma Railways, Malagon, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are warned regarding dealing with the abovementioned security.

I. L. GARLICK, Loco Inspector,
Burma Railway, Malagon, Rangoon, Burma.

LOST, STOLEN OR DESTROYED.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{2875\ P.}{F.\ I.}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 700, originally issued in the name of Kanshiram, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that the payment of the Allotment Letter and interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—KANSHIRAM,
Residence—Fazilka District Ferozpoor.

LOST, STOLEN, OR DESTROYED.

The upper halves of the Government Promissory Notes No. J.-002521, H.-003585, G.-023156, G.-023455 and G.-023454 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1921 for Rs. 10,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs 1,000, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—FOR THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LTD.,
A. Y. RUSSELL, Agent,
Residence—Meerut.

DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. as per annexed statement of loans specified against each for Rs.1,69,650 (Rupees one lac sixty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty only) originally standing in the names noted against each and last endorsed to Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, in April last during riots at Amritsar, notice is hereby given that payment of the said notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and at the Amritsar Treasury, where these notes were enfaced for payment and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietors. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the securities.

Name of the Advertiser—CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Residence—Calcutta.

Specification of Loan.	No. of Bonds or Pro. Notes.	Amount of Loan.	Original Holder's Name.	Name of party to whom the papers were last endorsed.
		Rs.		
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.	006020	1,000	Stephen Leggett . .	Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Ditto	006153	2,000	Ditto . .	
5½ per cent. Indian War Bonds 1920.	015452	2,000	Miss A. N. de Souza .	
Ditto .	015453	1,000	Ditto	
Ditto .	015859	5,000	J. W. Thomson . .	
Ditto .	123849	1,100	Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	
5½ per cent. Indian War Bonds 1921.	D.034254	100	The Accountant General, Punjab.	
Ditto .	D.034255	100	Ditto .	
Ditto .	F.001487	500	Ditto .	
Ditto .	004073	500	Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	
Ditto .	F.006913	500	The Accountant General, Punjab.	
Ditto .	F.008073	500	Ditto .	
Ditto .	F.008074	500	Ditto .	
Ditto .	F.009948	500	Ditto .	
Ditto .	F.011130	500	Ditto .	
Ditto .	G.001486	1,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	G.008605	1,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	G.013745	1,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	G.017109	1,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	G.017110	1,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	G.017111	1,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	G.017172	1,000	Ditto .	
Carried over .	...	22,800		

Specification of Loan.	No. of Bonds or Pro. Notes.	Amount of Loan.	Original Holder's Name.	Name of party to whom the papers were last endorsed.
		Rs.		
Brought forward		22,800		
5½ per cent. Indian War Bonds 1921.	H.002117	5,000	The Accountant General, Punjab.	Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Ditto	C.014304	50	The Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs.	
Ditto	F.006738	500	The Accountant General, Punjab.	
Ditto	F.006742	500	Ditto	
Ditto	E.007707	200	Ditto	
5½ per cent. Indian War Bonds 1922.	015302	5,000	Miss A. N. de Souza, M.D.	
5½ per cent. Indian War Bonds 1928.	G.014704	1,000	The Accountant General, Punjab.	
Ditto	J.000107	10,000	Ditto	
Ditto	J.001221	10,000	Ditto	
5½ per cent. Indian War Bonds 1920.	012344	1,000	H. Ghulam Husain Sadruddin.	
Ditto	012345	1,000	Ditto	
Ditto	012346	1,000	Ditto	
Ditto	012347	1,000	Ditto	
Ditto	012348	1,000	Ditto	
5½ per cent. Indian War Bonds 1921.	F.007026	500	The Accountant General, Punjab.	
Ditto	F.011319	500	Ditto	
Ditto	G.010449	1,000	Ditto	
Ditto	G.010450	1,000	Ditto	
Ditto	H.001501	5,000	Ditto	
5½ per cent. Indian War Bonds 1925.	K.000035	25,000	Ditto	
Ditto	K.000036	25,000	Ditto	
Ditto	K.000037	25,000	Ditto	
Ditto	K.000038	25,000	Ditto	
3½ per cent. Notes 1900-01.	222506	1,000	The National Bank of India, Ltd.	
Ditto	225453	100	Ditto	
Ditto	225460	100	Ditto	
4 per cent. War Loan 1916-17.	014991	100	Peter Elwin Williams	
Ditto	014992	100	Ditto	
Ditto	014989	100	Ditto	
Ditto	014997	100	Ditto	
	Rs.	1,69,650		

LOST OR STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 293623 and 293624 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 1,000 each, originally standing in the name of Gosta Bihari Kar and Government Promissory Notes Nos. 259393 and 259394 for Rs. 1,000 each and No. 258828 for Rs. 500 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865, standing in the name of Sib Prosad Kar, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost or stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietors. The Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertisers—GOSTA BIHARI KAR.

SIB PROSAD KAR,

Residence—Dinajpur.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Note No. 301962 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 500 only, originally standing in the name of Surendra Nath Mukerjee and last endorsed to Baidya Nath Chatterjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost or stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—BAIDYA NATH CHATTERJEE,

Residence—9/1-Chunapukur Lane, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

I, at present known as John Mulcahy, Driver, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, wish to be known by my own father's name and as per my Birth Certificate as Henry John Richard D'Avila on and from the 1st November 1919.

LOST OR STOLEN.

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SIB PROSAD KAR,
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Continuation Sheets of the Supplement to the Gazette of India published at Delhi.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL (FORTNIGHTLY) PRICES

RETURN SHOWING the WHOLESALE and RETAIL PRICES of CEREALS, PULSES, OILSEEDS, SUGAR (RAW), SALT, ETC., in INDIA by DISTRICTS for the FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH OCTOBER, 1919

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
November 12, 1919

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

PREFATORY NOTE.

Prices of Country Produce and Salt in India in the middle of October, 1919.

(a) *The first fortnight of October, 1919, as compared with the preceding fortnight.*

A further fall in prices.

In the middle of October, 1919, the average wholesale prices of food grains and pulses in India showed a further fall, namely, 3 per cent as compared with the preceding fortnight. There was a decrease of 1 per cent in the prices of rice, barley and gram (unweighted average), 2 per cent in wheat, 3 per cent in maize and arhar dál, 5 per cent in jawar, and 6 per cent in bajra. The weighted average price of rice indicated a fall of 7 per cent in India. Ghi showed a rise of 1 per cent but salt a corresponding fall, while raw sugar (gúr) showed little or no change. The all-India fluctuation is stated below :—

Article	Previous fortnight (30th September, 1919)		This fortnight (15th October, 1919)	
	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted
Rice	100	100	99	93
Wheat	100	100	98	100
Barley	100	100	99	98
Jawar	100	100	95	96
Bajra	100	100	94	96
Maize	100	100	97	96
Gram	100	100	99	99
Arhar dál	100	—	97	—
Ghi	100	—	101	—
Raw Sugar (gúr)	100	100	100	101
Salt	100	—	99	—

The noticeable fluctuations in provincial prices are : a fall of 23 per cent in jawar in Sind-Baluchistan and of 17 per cent in bajra in Delhi. The price of rice in Bengal showed a fall of 3 per cent as compared with the previous fortnight but wheat prices in the Punjab remained unchanged.

(b) *The first fortnight of October, 1919, as compared with the average of the preceding three years at corresponding date.*

The wholesale prices of cereals and pulses in India in the middle of October 1919, showed a rise of 50 per cent as compared with the average of the prices which ruled at the corresponding date in the last three years. The increase in the price of rice was 45 per cent (unweighted average) showing a rise of 71 per cent in Bengal, 77 per cent in Bihar and Orissa, 56 per cent in the Madras Presidency and 39 per cent in Burma. Prices of wheat advanced by 31 per cent. The increase in the Punjab was 23 per cent, in the United Provinces 36 per cent, in the Central Provinces and Berar 37 per cent, and in the Bombay Presidency 33 per cent. The rise in barley was 35 per cent, in jawar and bajra 52 per cent, and in maize 41 per cent. Prices of gram and arhar dál showed a rise of 67 and 75 per cent respectively. There was an increase of 34 per cent in ghi and 61 per cent in raw sugar (gúr). The price of salt fell by 4 per cent in India.

Rice

Wheat

Other

Ghi, S

(Gúr),

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 1

mparison with the previous year—

HOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending the 15th October 1919, as compared with the average in the preceding 3 years (1916 to 1918) at corresponding date.

Province	Rice, common (*Oryza Sativa*)		Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum Vulgare*)		Jawar (*Andropogon Sorghum*)		Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (*Gur*)		Salt	
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending the 15th October of																					
	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919
ma	100	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	100	120	100	155	100	165	100	119	...	...	100	91
am	100	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	119	100	149	100	91
gal	100	171	100	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	174	100	176	100	129	100	129	100	98
ar and Orissa	100	177	100	133	100	180	.	...	...	..	100	163	100	173	100	191	100	124	100	177	100	89
ted Provinces of gra and Oudh	100	138	100	136	100	135	100	123	100	149	100	147	100	186	100	187	100	141	100	144	100	87
hi	100	104	100	129	100	128	100	160	100	151	...	...	100	165	100	193	100	134	100	167	100	82
jab	100	148	100	123	100	131	100	121	100	122	100	134	100	161	100	204	100	143	100	158	100	118
th-West Frontier rovince	100	154	100	122	100	140	100	140	100	133	100	152	100	153	100	111	100	137	100	138	100	123
l and Baluchis-n	100	122	100	136	100	127	100	271	...	...	100	133	100	152	100	112	100	138	100	247	100	104
bay	100	119	100	133	100	103	100	150	100	127	...	...	100	165	100	166	100	132	100	146	100	76
tral Provinces d Berar	100	136	100	137	...	...	100	140	...	...	...	...	100	159	100	184	100	156	...	...	100	95
tras	100	156	...	...	...	...	100	190	100	201	...	...	100	193	100	237	100	137	100	151	100	95
rage, India { Unweighted	100	145	100	131	100	135	100	152	100	152	100	141	100	167	100	175	100	134	100	161	100	96
rage, India { Weighted	100	159	100	130	100	142	100	153	100	149	100	148	100	173	...	...	...	...	100	149	...	...

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 2

mparison with the previous fortnight—

HOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending the 15th October 1919, as compared with the previous fortnight.

Province	Rice, common (*Oryza Sativa*)		Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum Vulgare*)		Jawar (*Andropogon Sorghum*)		Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (*Gur*)		Salt	
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending																					
	30th Sept. 1919	15th Oct. 1919	30th Sept. 1919	15th Oct. 1919	30th Sept. 1919	15th Oct. 1919	30th Sept. 1919	15th Oct. 1919	30th Sept. 1919	15th Oct. 1919	30th Sept. 1919	15th Oct. 1919	30th Sept. 1919	15th Oct. 1919	30th Sep. 1919	15th Oct. 1919	30th Sept. 1919	15th Oct. 1919	30th Sept. 1919	15th Oct. 1919	30th Sept. 1919	15th Oct. 1919
ma	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	95	100	102	100	99	100	100	...	...	100	99
am	100	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	99	100	107	100	98
gal	100	97	100	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	98	100	94	100	100	100	102	100	105
ar and Orissa	100	93	100	96	100	106	..	...	...	...	100	98	100	97	100	98	100	99	100	97	100	98
ted Provinces of gra and Oudh	100	98	100	99	100	96	100	94	100	92	100	94	100	99	100	97	100	100	100	103	100	97
hi	100	100	100	102	100	103	100	100	100	83	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	102	100	104	100	100
jab	100	99	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	96	100	97	100	100	100	100	100	103	100	96	100	99
th-West Frontier rovince	100	92	100	98	100	94	100	101	100	101	100	97	100	95	100	100	100	100	100	93	100	98
l and Baluchis-n	100	105	100	91	100	99	100	77	..	...	100	100	100	97	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100
bay	100	99	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	94	...	...	100	102	100	95	100	105	100	104	100	97
tral Provinces d Berar	100	95	100	103	...	...	100	86	...	...	...	...	100	96	100	92	100	105	...	...	100	98
dras	100	100	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	100	...	...	100	98	100	95	100	101	100	99	100	100
rage, India { Unweighted	100	99	100	98	100	99	100	95	100	94	100	97	100	99	100	97	100	101	100	100	100	99
rage, India { Weighted	100	93	100	100	100	98	100	96	100	96	100	96	100	99	...	...	...	...	100	101	...	...

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 3.

WHOLESALE PRICES (per maund of 82⅟₇ lbs.) of wheat, rice (common), jawar, bajra, and gram at certain selected markets during the fortnight ending the 15th October of the years 1917, 1918 and 1919.

Marts	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*)			Rice (common) (*Oryza sativa*)			Jawar (*Andropogon sorghum*)			Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)			Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		
	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	8 0 0	7 8 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	5 12 0	5 4 6	...	...	..	...	..	...	7 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 [illegible]
Bombay	6 15 9	9 8 5	5 11 5	6 0 9	7 10 5	4 15 1	8 14 0	10 10 0	4 6 0	7 6 6	10 9 4	4 2 0	6 10 8	5 11 5	3 12 [illegible]
Karachi	6 8 0	6 8 0	4 13 0	6 14 6	11 14 0	5 2 0	...	...	2 6 0	...	8 0 0	3 1 6	6 2 0	5 12 0	...
Madras	...	...	...	9 4 4	6 12 2	5 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10 11	6 7 0	4 9 [illegible]
Rangoon	...	...	...	4 8 1	4 8 1	2 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 5 8	5 15 8	3 9 1[illegible]
Dacca	...	...	...	10 0 0	6 4 0	5 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Patna	5 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	6 6 0	5 11 0	3 5 0	...	...	2 5 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	4 9 0	2 8 [illegible]
Ranchi	8 0 0	8 8 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	6 10 0	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12 0	5 12 0	3 12 [illegible]
Cuttack	8 1 6	6 12 11	4 5 8	8 1 6	4 11 3	3 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1 6	6 1 6	3 12 [illegible]
Benares	6 7 9	6 7 9	4 3 5	8 14 2	6 7 9	4 11 0	...	...	...	6 2 7	...	...	6 10 8	5 1 0	2 7 [illegible]
Cawnpore	6 8 0	6 15 0	4 3 3	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	5 12 0	...	...	6 8 0	5 5 0	2 14 [illegible]
Meerut	6 6 0	6 6 0	3 14 5	6 15 0	6 6 0	5 11 5	5 2 6	...	2 10 8	5 2 6	...	...	6 6 0	5 5 0	3 1 [illegible]
Agra	7 3 4	7 4 7	4 7 1	9 0 5	8 14 11	6 6 4	5 5 9	7 9 11	2 8 8	4 6 11	7 8 0	2 5 7	7 5 0	5 6 10	2 5 [illegible]
Lucknow	6 10 8	6 10 6	4 5 2	7 4 4	6 2 5	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 15 3	5 8 5	2 10 [illegible]
Ferozepur	5 8 9	6 2 6	3 14 6	10 10 9	8 11 3	5 5 3	3 13 0	..	2 8 0	5 8 3	...	2 12 0	5 8 3	4 13 6	3 1 [illegible]
Lahore	5 14 9	6 2 6	4 5 3	10 0 0	8 0 [illegible]	4 13 [illegible]	4 11 3	...	3 1 3	5 0 0	5 11 6	3 0 3	5 11 6	4 13 6	3 1 [illegible]
Amritsar	5 6 0	5 12 0	3 14 0	7 9 0	7 12 0	4 14 0	...	...	...	...	..	...	6 0 0	4 0 0	3 2 [illegible]
Rawalpindi	6 0 6	6 0 0	4 7 0	8 14 3	8 14 3	4 12 [illegible]	4 0 0	4 9 0	2 12 0	4 9 3	6 10 9	2 10 0	5 14 9	4 11 3	3 5 [illegible]
Lyallpur	5 6 0	5 11 0	4 2 0	9 0 [illegible]	9 0 [illegible]	5 1 0	..	...	...	...	..	...	5 11 0	4 6 0	3 4 [illegible]
Ambala	5 14 0	6 9 0	4 0 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	..	2 12 0	.	...	3 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	3 0 [illegible]
Delhi	6 4 6	6 10 0	3 3 0	7 2 0	8 4 0	6 1 [illegible]	5 0 0	...	3 0 [illegible]	5 5 0	...	3 0 0	6 2 0	5 0 0	3 1 [illegible]
Peshawar	5 4 7	5 1 3	4 2 1	9 6 7	8 12 4	5 5 4	3 3 5	...	3 2 5	6 1 6	...	2 14 9	5 9 10	4 7 7	3 5 [illegible]
Quetta	...	4 13 6	5 2 0	...	.	...	5 12 0	4 6 0	3 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	8 3 8	9 7 1	5 13 4	7 10 6	9 5 7	5 11 3	8 0 6	...	3 8 8	7 13 3	11 0 8	4 7 1	7 7 3	6 1 8	4 2 [illegible]
Ahmednagar	7 2 0	8 11 9	5 2 9	...	...	...	7 13 11	8 13 0	2 15 4	8 7 6	...	...	6 9 11	6 0 3	3 12 [illegible]
Ahmedabad	8 0 0	8 8 0	4 12 0	9 4 0	9 0 0	6 10 [illegible]	...		3 3 0	6 12 0	10 0 0	3 5 0	8 0 0	6 8 0	3 9 [illegible]
Nagpur	7 10 5	7 7 4	4 3 2	7 4 11	9 3 7	4 4 10	5 14 4	...	3 0 10	...	...	...	7 12 1	6 11 8	3 7 [illegible]
Jubbulpur	6 2 5	7 1 10	4 7 1	6 10 7	6 15 4	4 3 5	...	...	..	...	...	...	6 10 7	6 6 5	3 7 7
Cocanada	...	...	...	9 1 8	5 10 5	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	...	...	...	8 8 4	7 4 6	5 4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE NO. 4—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER

Districts	Rice, unhusked 1919	Rice, unhusked 1918	Rice, husked 1919	Rice, husked 1918	Wheat 1919	Wheat 1918	Flour (wheat) 1919	Flour (wheat) 1918	Barley 1919	Barley 1918	Jawar 1919	Jawar 1918	Bajra 1919	Bajra 1918	Ragi 1919
Burma*—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	57·14	45·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	49·61	32·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	49 23	43·81	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	45·07	45·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	48·12	48·12	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	52·89	42·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	49 61	45·30	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	42·38	35·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	50·79	44·14	...	78·05	...	...	...	...	...	19·69	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	50·39	44·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	57·14	36·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam*—															
Surma— (Balaganj Sylhet)	52·5	23·75	90	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	40	20	67·5	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	35	22·5	72·5	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	...	...	80	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	57·5	26·25	100	62·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	40	27·5	80	57·5	80	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Burdwan	47·5	23·12	78·75	47·5	72·5	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Midnapore	46·25	25	80	50	85	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Pabna	46·25	27·5	78·75	45	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	50	22·5	107·5	50	72·19	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa*—															
Bihar, north—															
Bhágalpore	50	45	85	65	58·75	60	...	...	52·5	42·5	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	40	30	10)	61·56	66·56	66·56	...	...	51 25	38·12	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—															
Patna	36·56	3)	63·75	56·87	50	60	...	...	50	36·25	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—															
Cuttack	44·37	17·02	80·94	47·03	80·94	68·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
United Provinces—															
(a) Agra—															
Eastern—															
Benares	45·83	36·67	88·85	61·34	64·84	64·84	73·33	69·84	48·91	46 72	...	...	61·61	...	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	36·25	35	70	70	65	69·37	80	72·5	45	52·5	...	...	57·5	...	...
Jhánsi	...	...	69·53	75·31	71·09	{ 50·78 and 74·37 }	...	...	48·44	...	...	...	61·56	...	...
Western—															
Meerut	...	...	69·37	63·75	63·75	63·75	72·97	75	48·44	48·44	51·56	...	51·56	...	...
Agra	...	57·5	90·26	89·32	72·08	72·86	84·53	85·68	52·84	51·87	53·59	76·2	44·32	75	
Submontane, west—															
Shahjahánpur	43·23	41·25	76·2	70	60·67	66·25	75·31	78·75	45·78	46·87	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	40	...	72·71	61·51	66·67	66·56	76·09	80	44·43	53·33	...	...	...	48·44	
Northern—															
Fyzabad	47·03	39·06	94·06	70·31	66·67	70·78	...	...	48·44	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the wholesale prices in the principal markets (not necessarily district head-quarters) in each province on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	139·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	61·54	130·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	68·82	65·98	71·11	68·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	73·56	59·81	106·67	76·19	...	68·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	68·82	183·33	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	68·82	43·84	106·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
															Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	57·14	136·17	79·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
...	23·7	18·71	65·98	56·14	114·29	75·29	...	62·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	86·49	71·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	112·28	88·88	148·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	Balaganj (Sylhet)
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	95	Goalpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	110	125	90	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	80	55	125	70	...	...	...	...	150	100	140	100	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	100	77·5	...	...	...	...	150	65	130	102·5	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	...	...	75	45	95	67·5	...	...	...	...	135	75	115	85	Calcutta
															Western—
...	...	...	67·5	55	97·5	72·5	...	...	...	...	110 to 120	...	130 to 140	100	Burdwan
...	...	...	80 to 85	55 to 70	110 to 120	80	...	...	...	...	70	65	142·5 to 160	105 to 117·5	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	135	70	...	...	...	...	150	70	146·25	95	Pabna
...	...	...	100	60	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	75	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa—
															Bihar, north—
...	47·5	40	62·5	48·12	105	70	62·5	50	...	...	185	45	117·5	80	Bhágalpur
...	44·87	38·12	63·75	50	100	61·25	50	46·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
...	40	32·5	50	45·62	75	66·25	50	40	...	...	90	77·5	100	80	Patna
															Orissa—
...	...	...	80·94	60·94	114·22	76·15	...	60·94	...	...	...	...	187·13	70	Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) Agra—
															Eastern—
...	...	41·98	66·67	50·62	91·67	66·67	...	...	...	...	139·58	57·34	127·6	65·73	Benares
															Central—
...	40	43·75	65	53·12	100	61·25	...	...	40	38·75	100	66·25	100	75	Cawnpore
...	47·81	...	69·53	56·09	84·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
															Western—
...	48·44	48·44	63·75	53·12	88·44	61·56	...	...	...	...	183·28	80	133·28	80	Meerut
...	48·44	47·19	73·12	54·27	94·79	74·63	...	...	41·09	43·44	116·67	80	114·53	59·37	Agra
															Submontane, west—
...	...	46·87	66·67	56·25	88·91	68·75	...	...	32·66	...	84·22	65	124·01	...	Shahjahánpur
															(b) Oudh
															Southern—
	40	44·43	69·53	55·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61·56	...	...	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	...	...	72·81	50·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER—*continued*

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR		BAJRA		RAGI
	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
utana—															
tern—															
jmer†	...	26·67	..	...	...	80	...	...	...	60·99	...	52·86	...	93·07	..
l—															
Delhi	...	...	71·25	82·5	62·5	66·25	70	72·5	46·25	48·12	50	...	53·12	...	...
jab—															
thern—															
Ferozepur	35·47	44·37	106·72	88·91	55·16	61·56	61·56	69·53	47·03	44·37	38·12	...	55·16	...	...
ntral—															
Lahore	57·19	44·37	100	80	59·22	61·56	66·72	69·53	44·37	36·41	47·03	...	50	57·19	...
bmontane—															
Amritsar	41·56	40·62	75·62	77·5	53·75	57·5	57·19	64·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
rthern—															
Rawalpindi	...	...	88·91	88·91	60·31	60	66·72	69·53	39·06	42·5	40	45·62	45·78	66·72	
stern—															
Lyallpur	...	...	90	90	53·75	56·87	60·62	63·75	40	40	...	...	...	...	...
Multan	36·25	18·75	72·5	72·81	53·28	56·25	59·53	60·47	41·25	43·28	36·56	47·19	48·44	...	...
W. Frontier Province—															
Peshawar	.	...	94·11	87·71	52·86	50·78	60·94	57·66	29·74	30·31	32·13	...	60·94	...	...
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	111·87	...	...	50·94	...	57·5	48·12	39·37	43·12	...	41·87	56·56	...
d and Baluchistan—															
Karachi	...	...	68·75	79·17	65	65	...	...	48·12	...	...	...	...	80	...
Shikarpur	...	...	100	100	62·5	77·5	...	...	47·5	51·25	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	46·25 to 50·62	115	89·53	55	49·06	57·5	43·75	...	...	..
nbay—															
nkan—															
Bombay	47·29	50·68	60·47	76·51	69·84	95·26	...	...	40·21	52·92	88·75	106·25	74·06	105·83	...
ccan and Karnátak—															
Dharwar (Hubli)	...	...	76·04	79·79	105·26	89·9	...	...	...	...	73·59	74·27	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	67·34	70·16	72·08	88·91	...	...	...	...	58·8	94·11	...	...	...
Poona	..	...	76·56	93·49	82·29	94·43	...	...	...	...	80·31	...	78·28	110·42	...
handesh and N.-E. Deccan—															
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	71·25	83·4	...	...	...	...	78·7	88·12	84·19	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·75	...	...
jarat—															
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	..	...	92·5	90	80	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	67·5	100	...
tral Provinces*—															
estern—															
Nagpur	...	...	73·06	92·25	76·5	74·56	...	100	...	...	58·94	...	...	...	...
entral—															
Jubbulpore	50	...	66·62	69·56	61·5	71·12	80	88·87	...	...	...	...		...	...
astern—															
Raipur	70	50	73	55	79	75	92	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
rar—															
Akola	...	...	58·12	57·94	71·31	70·12	...	...	...	...	54·12	62·5	...	...	..
Amraoti	...	...	65·94	63·87	65·94	73·5	...	...	...	...	56·25	78.12	...	...	..
dras—															
outh, Central—															
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62·4	57·7	...	...	
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		64·3
entral—															
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84·4	65·9			...
Cuddapah	77·7	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87·8	44·9	82·2	47·7	..
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
ast Coast, Central—															
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61·4
ast Coast, South—															
Madras	66·3	43·6	92·7	67·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Tanjore	...	...	...	70·8	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	53·5
outhern—															
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72·8	50·6	53·4	52·6	...
sore†—															
Mysore	59·43	32	97·71	74	164·57	112	180	132·08	...	...	39·02	44	...	...	57·04
Bangalore	52	44	96	98	132	120	154·84	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	48

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the prices of cleaned rice.
† Figures have not so far been reported.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dal		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	
															Rajputana—
...	...	55·16	...	58·59	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	106·56	...	...	*Eastern—* Ajmer
...	...	50	61·25	50	95	70	75	...	45	50	...	70	120	80	**Delhi—** Delhi
															Punjab—
...	55·16	...	55·16	48·44	133·28	80	...	...	53·28	42·03	145·47	72·66	...	...	*Southern—* Ferozepur
...	50	43·28	57·19	48·44	114·22	66·72	72·66	57·19	57·19	43·28	106·72	66·72	133·28	66·72	*Central—* Lahore
..	...	...	60	40	...	61·25	...	...	48·75	41·25	...	67·5	...	77·5	*Submontane—* Amritsar
...	41·09	42·5	59·22	47·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	145·47	70	123·12	61·56	*Northern—* Râwalpindi
...	...	...	56·87	43·75	120	65	...	...	50	36·87	...	..	122·5	68·75	*Western—* Lyallpur
...	36·25	44·37	59·37	45	...	...	44·69	45·78	44·37	42·5	155	65	120	75	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	39·22	33·33	56·15	44·74	47·03	46·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	116·35	69·58	Peshâwar
...	51·87	...	58·12	43·75	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ismail Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan
...	...	...	61·25	57·5	...	...	...	...	...	53·12	...	...	...	...	Karâchi
...	...	...	62·5	53·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur
...	55	45	...	...	70	65·78 to 77·5	...	57·5	...	...		...	...	...	Quetta
															Bombay—
...	...	...	66·67	57·13	98·54	74·53	62·5	53·59	34·69	46·93	123·23	83·02	...	...	*Konkan—* Bombay
...	...	...	80·64	72·24	...	...	...	...	43·23	36·35	...	...	...	...	*Deccan and Karnâtak* Dharwar (Hubli)
...	...	...	71·09	56·72	109·22	70·31	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	74·53	61·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
...	...	..	62·2	60·16	91·46	...	...	...	33·33	...	...	...	...	..	*Khandesh and N. Deccan—* Ahmednâgar
...		...	...	...	110·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat
...	...	...	80	65	100	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces—
...	...	...	77·56	67·31	105·19	90·69	...	..	40	34	129	76·19	...	...	*Western—* Nagpur
..	...	...	66·62	64	88·87	69·56	...	50	...	50	...	72·69	...	...	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	...	80	48	100	60	..	...	..	...	110	62	...	...	*Eastern—* Raipur
															Berar—
...	...	...	66·62	64·69	90·87	68·19	...	...	34·69	37·75	...	81·06	...	...	Akola
...	...	...	59·44	63·94	86·69	70·56	...	...	31·12	35·69	114·31	77·12	...	...	Amrâoti
															Madras—
...	...	...	103·1	77·3		...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	*South, central—* Coimbatore
52·6	...	...	...	...	80·0	67·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
...	...	...	123·6	61·7	...	44·1	...	...	42·4	23·6	...	...	...	...	*Central—* Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	...	...	...	81·6	49·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
...	...	...	76·8	64·4	...	...	59·4	74·6	65·8	57·6	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, south—* Madras
42·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	...	122	44·9	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	*Southern—* Madura
															Mysore—
40	...	...	44·57*	60*	184·5	100	...	40	...	...	...		...	...	Mysore
38	...	...	48*	66*	132	98	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Bangalore

* Relates to horse gram

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER—*concluded*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw
	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1910	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
Rajputana—															
Eastern—															
Ajmer (a)	...	100	...	673·59	...	92·5	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
Delhi—															
Delhi	150	125	840	740	120	92 5	23·75	33·12	80	80	170	200	30	22·5	..
Punjab—															
Southern—															
Ferozepur	177·66	80	916·56	673.75	100	76·25	38·12	42·03	160	177.81	177·66	160	...	...	...
Central—															
Lahore	177·81	114·22	883·44	711·09	123·12	76·25	38·12	59·22	200	160	177·81	152·34	18·12	11·41	..
Submontane—															
Amritsar	135	115	870	700	100	67·5	40	44·37	90	110	140	170	...	...	...
Northern—															
Ráwalpindi	...	...	800	650	100	72·66	31·84	42·5	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Lyallpur	...	90	840	640	90	57·5	42·5	45	200	200	160	160	...	...	..
Multan	145	107·5	800	677·5	76·25	66·56	36·25	42·19	130	130	165	190	15	12·5	..
N.-W. Frontier Province—															
Peshámar	...	...	711·09	640	116·35	98·44	23·44	23·18	206·46	98·44	172·97	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	913·75	730·78	96·25	79·37	36·25	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	19·37	.
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karáchi	...	...	830	...	14·27	100	18·12	18·75	...	...	...	...	24·01	...	...
Shikarpur	...	...	850	720	70	65	21·72	21·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	810 to 840	650 to 715	...	...	23·44	23·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—															
Konkan—															
Bombay	135·73	185·78	885·73	914·27	121·09	84·37	21·25	35	...	...	125·16	163·28	24·01	24·01	...
Deccan and Karnátak—															
Dharwar (Hubli)	...	...	...	...	68·02	74·95	...	...	...	...	120	...	..	..	...
Sholapur	...	...	900	766·67	133·33	83·59	28·75	53·12	125·28	...	...	...	..	.	..
Poona	...	...	757·92	...	131·09	81·56	26·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—															
Ahmednagar	...	...	883·33	...	126·67	83·33	20·73	43·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	133·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.		...
Gujarat—															
Surat	...	...	897·29	994·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	...	...	960	920	...	...	16·87	17·19	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Central Provinces—															
Western—															
Nagpur	182·5	...	900	600	...	...	36·12	57·5	150	135·31	190	171·37	...	...	...
Central—															
Jubbulpore	183·31	76·19	690	660	...	...	28·31	30	150	160	152	160	...	...	...
Eastern—															
Raipur	...	...	700	700	...	...	37·5	48	190	180	130	140	...	..	...
Berar—															
Akola	...	98	1,200	838·06		...	26·19	44·06	270	133·31	...	...	...	...	...
Amráoti	...	...	960	580	...	...	30	39	303·56	236·19	...	...	...	...	...
Madras—															
South, central—															
Coimbatore	139·6	139·6	731·7	731·7	128	70·4	23	28·8	...	...	128	141	..	..	..
Salem	...	...	753·4	684·9	...	...	...	...	171·3	171·3	102·5	123·4	...	...	15·4
Central—															
Bellary	147·7	110·8	1015·9	1015·9	71·4	71·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Cuddapah	...	...	822·4	723·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	102·9	131·8	...	..	..
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263·6	333·3	104·7	116·9	...		...
East Coast, central—															
Nellore	...	...	733·3	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·1
East Coast, south—															
Madras	158	108·7	855·8	790	97·1	75·7	16·9	18·8	230·4	362·1	111·1	123·4	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	600	600	...	...	23·4	23·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	810·8	810·7	...	...	22·5	26·3	246·9	123·4	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—															
Madura	159·6	116·1	945·9	810·8	...	...	...	...	252.5	217·7	...	...	...	...	15
Mysore—															
Mysore	150·86	120	822·86	780	131·67	76·87	...	...	274·27*	274·27*	154·37	154·32	5·16	4·43	5·16
Bangalore	120	112	960	1131·41	120	77·13	...	...	651·41*	240*	171·41	137·13	11·41	8·8	16·15

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 108 per 10 maunds

(a) Figures have not so far been reported

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw	Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Coal (Bengal)		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	
															Rajputana— *Eastern—*
...	...	...	...	...	...	55·16	...	...	...	110	...	80 to 90	...	8·75	Ajmer
															Delhi—
...	...	22·5	15	23·75	42·5	42·5	10	12·5	...	90	350	30)	4·31	5·66	Delhi
															Punjab— *Southern—*
...	...	...	18·12	10	47·03	36·41	...	...	113	113	250	225	4·56	...	Ferozepur
															Central—
..	...	...	18·12	14·84	47·5	35 62	12·5	11·87	240	200	140	170	...	6	Lahore
															Submontane—
...	...	...	15	15·62	47·5	31·25	12·5	10	160	160	...	...	...	4·5	Amritsar
															Northern—
...	...	...	25	26·72	...	...	15	12·5	120	120	140	140	3·75	4	Ráwalpindi
															Western—
...	...	...	16·25	11·25	47·5	...	11·25	16·25	160	140	270	270	4·62	5	Lyallpur
...	...	...	15·62	11·41	40	34·69	...	...	125	125	...	...	4·34	4·5	Multan
															N.-W. Fronti Province—
...	..	...	12·71	8·54	27·71	29·22	8·02	13·40	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	4·87	5	Peshäwar
...	...	..	31·41	14·22	45	38·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ismael Kh
															Sind and Baluchi tan—
...	...	...	...	...	49·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·89	3·28	Karáchi
..	...	...	...	17·5	17·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·23	2·62	Shikárpur
...	...	...	16·56	11·25	52·5	88·75	15·43	15·43	120 to 220	120 to 220	...	...	4·87	4·47	Quetta
															Bombay— *Konkan—*
..	...	...	...	...	32·13	35·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·97	3·31	Bombay
															Deccan and Karn tak—
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4·25	3 75	Dharwar (Hubli)
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·54	2·64	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·03	3·37	Poona
															Khandesh and N.-Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3·44	1·75	Ahmednagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
															Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	50	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
															Central Prov ces— *Western—*
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	8	10	85 to 100	80	145 to 200	125	3·87	2·25	Nagpur
															Central—
...	...	...	...	...	50	40	...	...	77·5	60	80	70	3·5	3	Jubbulpore
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·37	3·62	Raipur
															Berar—
..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	95	71	64	3·44	3·81	Akola
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	8·94	12·5	120	70	...	70	3·5	3·37	Amráoti
															Madras— *South Central—*
...	10 4	8	...	...	102·9*	102·9*	...	...	...	...	60 to 250	60	4·91	5·75	Coimbatore
7·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	...	.	...	...	Salem
															Central—
..	30	12·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	160†	120†	150	150	4·56	4·57	Bellary
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	2·81	Cuddapah
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·19	6	Karnul
															East Coast, Centra
5·7	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·27	2·38	Nellore
															East Coast, South-
...	...	...	...	...	50	47	9·2	12·9	225†	225†	...	...	3·41	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	19·8	10·4	...	...	150†	150†	...	...	8·25	4·29	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	84·6	38·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·28	4·41	Trichinopoly
															Southern—
15	...	...	...	...	27·2	20·4	...	...	...	...	80	60	4·23	8·75	Madura
															Mysore—
4·43	...	4·22	12·19		...	40	...	17·5	50 to 100	50 to 100	50 to 100	50 to 100	4·75	4·75	Mysore
8·8	...	...	61·04	...	...	52·5	...	...	160	160	160 to 200	160 to 200	4·75	6	Bangalore

* Superior quality

† Sheep or goats

TABLE NO. 5—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER, 1919

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	6 5	6 10	7 12	8 1	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	2 5	2 5	...	...	7 5	7 5	7 11	8 2	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	.	..	...	...	6 10	6 10	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	4 —	4 11	...	...	7 11	7 11	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...
Bassein	3 8	3 8	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 6	7 6	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 6	7 14	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 5	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	6 15	7 1	7 5	7 8	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	2 12	2 12	...	...	5 13	6 7	7 10	7 10	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	7 4	6 15	7 10	7 —	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 15	6 15	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 1	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	..	...	...	6 15	7 15	7 15	9 2	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	..	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	1 14	1 14	...	...	6 1	6 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	...	4 8	...	...	...	...
Cachar	4 —	3 4	...	...	3 4	3 12	5 4	5 —	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	3 12	3 12	...	...	3 2	3 2	3 6	3 15	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	2 8	2 8	5 —	5 2	...	...	...	...
Manipur	7 —	7 —	...	...	16 —	14 8	17 8	16 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	3 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	6 —	5 8	...	...	3 —	2 12	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	...	4 8	...	...	3 4	3 4	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	..	...	...	...	3 —	2 8	5 8	6 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	6 —	5 8	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	..	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12	4 8	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 9	4 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 5	3 8	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	..	...	...	...	3 12	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 9	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	4 12	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 13	4 13	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 6	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 14	5 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from returns furnished fortnightly by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the retail prices in the district head-quarters on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

* The figures under wheat represent the prices of wheat flour.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13	2 13	9 5	9 5	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1	2 9	16 —	16 —	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	4 —	...	...	...	3 1	3 1	9 5	9 5	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1	2 1	11 3	11 3	Pegu
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 13	...	...	3 2	3 2	9 5	9 5	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13	2 13	9 5	9 5	Maubin
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	3 8	3 8	11 3	11 3	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	10 2	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 13	10 3	10 3	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2	3 2	8 —	8 —	Prome
...	...	...	...	...	4 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	7 —	7 —	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	5 13	5 13	16 —	15 2	3 4	3 4	7 —	7 —	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 —	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	Pakókku
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	7 —	7 —	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10	2 10	8 1	8 1	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	12 —	12 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	3	3 9	...	...	2 11	2 10	8 —	8 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	8 8	9 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	4 9	4 —	...	...	3 9	3 8	8 —	8 —	Cachar
												Hill Tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	6 8	6 8	3 5	3 5	7 7	7 7	Khasi and Jáintia Hills
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	2 12	2 12	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	3 —	3 8	19 —	18 —	3 8	3 8	8 8	8 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 4	3 4	6 8	6 8	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	5 12	5 12	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 12	6 8	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 8		...	4 —	3 8	9 8	9 8	Kámrup (Gauhati)
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 4	3 4	9 —	9 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	8 8	9 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	9 —	9 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	9 [illegible]	9 4	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 14	Tippera
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	4 —	3 —	...	8 —	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 10	10 11	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4	4 —	11 —	10 12	Howrah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	4 —	10 8	10 4	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 3	3 5	11 10	11 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 4	11 4	11 8	Jessore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 10	9 10	Faridpur

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER 1919—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza sativa*) Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12	4 14	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10	4 14	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	4 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 12	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12	4 4	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 14	4 2	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 12	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2	3 12	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 13	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10	3 10	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	..	..	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	...	...	...	..
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	6 10	6 4	...	8 —	...	...	...	4 6	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	4 12	4 6	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	6 —	5 —	7 8	7 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	6 —	5 8	7 8	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	5 8	6 —	7 —	8 —	...	...	4 12	6 —	...	...	...	..
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	5 8	5 4	8 —	7 8	...	...	5 —	4 12	...	...	...	..
Monghyr	7 —	6 —	...	6 5	...	...	4 8	4 11½	...	...	...	...
Gaya	6 —	5 12	6 8	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 12	4 —	...	...	...
Patna	7 12	8 —	8 —	9 8	...	...	6 4	5 8	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	6 8	5 8 to 5 12	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	..	6 —	5 —	..	...	...	...
Mánbhum	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	..	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Ranchi	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	...	.	4 —	4 10	...	...	...	...
Palámau	5 10	5 5½	6 12	6 12	...	...	4 8	4 1½	...	.	.	...
Hazáribágh	4 4	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	..	5 8	5 8	..	6 8	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	4 9	4 4	.	.	..		4 5	4 6	..		...	
Cuttack	4 15	4 15	.	...	.		4 15	4 4	...	..	..	
Balasore	...	...	.	...		...	5 8	5 6	...	...	...	
Sambalpur	5 —	4 12	...	...		.	7 8	8 7				...
United Provinces—												
AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	5 4	5 4	6 9	6 9	3 —	3 —	4 8	4 4	...	...	...	...
Benares	5 11½	5 8½	7 13	7 9	3 12½	3 0½	4 3	4 1	...	...	6 4	6 4
Ghazipur	5 6	5 6	7 3	7 8	3 6	3 1	5 2	4 8	...	...	6 8	6 6
Jaunpur	6 5	6 3	8 6	8 6	3 8	3 8	6 —	5 5	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	5 2	5 2	7 —	7 —	3 —	3 —	4 12	4 8	6 —	6 8	6 —	6 —
Central—												
Bánda	5 10	5 9	7 1	6 10	3 4	3 4	4 13	4 12	6 —	5 14	6 —	...
Fatehpur	5 8	5 4	7 —	6 8	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 4		...	7 —	...
Hamirpur	5 2	5 4	5 8	5 10	3 4	3 4	4 4	4 12	5 —	...	6 —	...
Jalaun	5 2	6 —	7 8	7 —	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 0	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	5 12	5 10	8 8	7 12	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	6 8	6 —
Jhansi	5 8	5 9	7 4	7 4	3 0	3 1	...	4 12	6 4	6 2	6 —	...
Etawah	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 1	2 —	3 6	4 —	4 14	...	6 8	7 12	6 2
Farrukhabad	6 2	5 12	8 12	8 12	4 13	4 8	5 6	5 8	3 2	3 2	4 4	4 4
Mainpuri	5 4	5 4	7 4	7 —	2 8	2 8	4 8	5 4	...	...	7 4	...
Etah	5 12	6 —	7 4	7 4	2 8	2 8	5 8	5 4	...	...	8 —	...
Western—												
Meerut	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	2 8	3 —	...	5 8	7 8	8 —	7 8	...
Agra	5 8	5 6	7 9	7 3	3 2	2 13	...	...	7 6	6 —	8 14	7 5
Muttra	5 14	5 12	8 5	7 10	2 8	2 8	3 8	3 8	8 2	8 —	8 2	8 —
Aligarh	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	2 4	2 8	4 —	4 8	...	6 —	8 4	...
Bulandshahr	5 12	6 —	7 8	7 8	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 —	8 —	6 8
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	6 2	5 14	8 7	7 13	3 14	3 14	4 9	4 9	...	...	...	...
Azamgarh	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	6 —	6 —	7 12	8 —	4 6	4 6	5 6	5 4	...	...	...	...
Basti	6 4	6 8	8 4	8 8	3 12	3 12	5 8	4 12	...	.		..

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 —	12 8	Bankura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 8	11 4	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	10 —	10 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Murshidabad
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6	3 4	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	3 8	11 —	11 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6	3 6	9 12	9 12	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	9 —	9 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 3	3 3	10 —	10 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	Rangpur
												Hills
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	8 —	3 8	3 8	11 —	10 8	Purnea
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	...	3 12	11 —	11 —	Bhágalpur
9 6	9 14	...	...	6 1	6 1	9 6	8 13	3 14	3 14	11 —	12 —	Darbhanga
11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	4 —	4 —	12 8	12 8	Muzaffarpur
6 8	6 8	6 —	6 —	7 —	6 4	8 — to 9 —	8 8	4 8	4 4	10 —	10 —	Sáran
10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	4 8	4 8	11 8	11 6	Chámparan
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	7 8	4 4	4 —	11 8	12 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 —	8 8	8 2	5 12	5 12½	12 9	11 9	Monghyr
...	7 8	...	6 8	5 12	5 12	7 14	7 2	4 12	4 4	13 5	13 5	Gaya
...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	9 4	9 —	5 4	5 —	12 8	12 8	Patna
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	4 4	4 —	13 —	13 —	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	9 8	9 8	Singbhum
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 4	7 —	...	4 —	4 —	10 —	9 —	Mánbhum
7 8	7 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 —	6 —	3 8	3 4	9 —	9 —	Ranchi
...	...	...	...	5 1	5 10	9 9	...	4 8	3 15	11 4	11 4	Palámau
8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 8	8 —	10 —	4 —	3 8	13 —	13 —	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	4 14	5 1	...	...	3 9	3 5	16 —	16 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	4 15	4 15	...	...	3 7	3 7	13 —	13 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 —	...	...	3 4	3 4	10 —	10 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 4	3 4	10 11	10 —	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												AGRA—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 10	...	...	4 8	4 8	12 —	12 —	Mirzapur
...	...	6 8	6 —	5 11½	6 2	6 12	...	3 14	3 12	...	...	Benares
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	7 14	7 —	4 8	4 8	14 2	14 2	Ghazipur
...	...	6 10	6 10	6 5	6 5	8 12	...	5 —	4 8	14 2	14 2	Jaunpur
4 —	...	...	...	6 2	6 —	...	...	4 4	5 8	13 —	13 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 6	8 4	6 —	3 8	3 12	13 8	13 8	Bánda
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 12	7 —	...	4 4	4 4	13 —	12 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	...	5 8	7 —	...	3 12	3 12	12 12	12 12	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 —	...	4 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	Jalaun
4 —	4 —	7 8	7 8	5 12	...	9 4	10 —	4 —	4 —	16 —	14 —	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	5 7	5 6	7 4	...	3 15	3 10	15 —	14 —	Jhansi
...	8 8	...	8 —	5 8	5 4	8 —	8 —	4 8	4 7	14 1	15 1	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	5 11	5 10	7 8	6 13	4 2	3 14	16 —	16 —	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 8	4 8	4 —	16 —	16 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 —	9 —	8 —	4 8	4 8	15 —	15 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 12	8 —	...	4 4	4 4	15 —	15 8	Meerut
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 6	8 —	6 —	4 2	...	15 3	...	Agra
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 8	8 12	...	4 —	4 —	17 —	17 —	Muttra
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 12	7 8	4 8	4 8	16 —	16 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 8	8 —	7 8	5 5	4 8	16 —	16 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	8 7	7 8	4 9	4 9	10 6	10 6	Ballia
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	3 12	3 12	13 —	13 —	Azamgarh
...	...	...	...	5 12	6 4	8 —	...	4 14	4 14	13 8	13 8	Gorakhpur
...	...	...	...	5 8	6 —	8 8	8 8	4 4	4 4	15 —	15 —	Basti

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER 1919—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(a) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	5 12	6 —	8 8	8 8	2 8	2 8	5 —	4 12	...	...	7 —	...
Budaun	5 8	5 6	8 5	7 5	2 8	2 8	5 5	5 —	7 10	6 6	6 10	5 2
Pilibhit	5 13	5 12	8 2	8 2	2 4	2 4	3 12	4 12	...	...	...	...
Bareli	5 10	5 14	8 4	8 7	2 13	2 12	4 11	4 3	8 8	7 15	8 —	7 7
Moradabad	6 —	5 14	7 14	7 14	2 6	2 6	4 10	5 2	...	6 14	...	...
Bijnor	5 10	5 12	8 2	8 4	2 —	2 —	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	6 4	6 4	8 12	8 12	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	7 10	8 —	7 —	6 —
Saharanpur	6 2	6 2	8 12	8 13	2 2	1 14	4 4	4 —	...	6 6	...	...
Dehra Dun	6 —	6 —	8 12	8 11	2 —	2 —	3 8	3 8	4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	4 8	4 7	6 5	6 —	2 2	2 1	3 11	3 11	4 3	...	3 11	3 11
Almora	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	2 —	2 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	4 4	4 4	7 —	7 —	2 4	2 —	3 8	3 —	...	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	2 8	2 8	5 13	5 12	6 8	6 8	7 8	6 —
Sultanpur	5 14	6 —	9 —	8 4	...	...	5 12	4 12	...	...	...	...
Rae Bareli	5 14	5 14	7 12	8 —	4 —	4 —	5 2	5 2	...	...	7 —	...
Unao	5 6	5 7	6 12	7 4	5 2	2 14	5 12	4 12	...	...	...	...
Lucknow	5 12	5 10	8 12	8 4	2 8	2 8	4 8	4 8	...	...	7 —	...
Hardoi	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	3 —	...	4 12	4 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	5 12	5 12	7 12	7 12		...	4 —	3 12	...	...	...	...
Barabanki	6 4	6 4	8 4	8 4	2 10	3 —	5 2	5 6	7 —	...	...	...
Gonda	6 2	5 14	6 14	7 2	3 2	3 2	5 2	4 2	9 2	7 4	8 4	7 2
Bahraich	6 8	6 4	9 8	8 8	3 4	3 4	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Sitapur	5 12	6 —	8 8	8 —	2 4	2 4	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8
Kheri	6 4	6 4	8 8	8 12	2 —	2 —	5 8	5 12	...	...	...	...
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	5 12	5 14	7 13	8 1	3 12	3 14	4 11	4 9	9 14	9 6	5 4	5 2
Ajmer*	...	5 8	...	7 8	...	3 —	...	4 10	...	7 8	...	5 12
Kishangarh	6 4	6 4	9 8	10 —	2 4	2 8	5 8	3 —	9 —	9 —	7 —	8 —
Tonk*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaipur	5 10	6 9	8 —	9 3	4 4	4 1	4 8	4 5	7 8	8 —	6 3	5 14
Karauli*	...	5 12½	...	7 13	...	4 1	...	5 —	...	...	...	6 4
Dholpur	5 8	...	8 4	...	3 2	...	3 6	...	6 12	...	10 11	...
Bharatpur*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alwar	7 —	7 —	9 15	9 14	3 8	3 8	4 —	4 —	9 12	9 11	9 —	8 5
Nasirabad	5 12	5 12	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —	...	...	6 —	6 —
Western—												
Bikaner	5 12	5 8	8 —	7 13	2 8	2 12	3 12	3 12	...	8 —	5 1	4 8
Jaisalmer*	...	4 4	...	...	...	2 12	...	3 12	...	4 4	...	4 4
Jodhpur*	...	4 10	...	9 8	...	3 2	...	3 12	...	7 3 and 8 —	...	4 14 and 5 13
Central India—												
Indore	6 2	6 —	9 4	8 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	4 12	12 2	12 10	...	...
Neemuch	6 4	6 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	9 —	...	...
Gwalior	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	3 4	3 4	5 8	4 12	9 8	9 —	8 —	...
Delhi—												
Delhi	6 2	6 6	8 4	8 8	2 — and 2 8	2 — and 2 8	4 —	4 —	7 8	7 8	7 —	6 —
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	6 12	6 8	8 4	8 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 8	7 8	7 —	8 —
Ferozepur	7 —	7 —	8 4	8 4	...	...	3 8	3 8	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —
Central—												
Lahore	6 8	6 8	6 12	8 4	...	...	4 12	3 12	8 —	8 —	7 8	6 12
Gujranwala	7 12	8 4	10 8	10 4	...	...	5 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Gujrat	8 —	8 —	12 —	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	9 —	...
Jhelam	6 12	6 12	9 —	9 —	...	...	4 —	4 8	...	10 —	6 8	6 10

* Figures have not so far been reported.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(a) AGRA—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	..	...	5 12	5 12	8 —	10 —	4 4	4 4	15 —	..	Shahjahánpur
...	...	10 —	6 8	5 6	5 5	9 —	6 14	5 8	4 5	16 —	16 —	Budaun
...	...	.	...	5 14	5 14	...	...	4 —	4 1	13 —	13 —	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	5 13	5 11	9 4	8 10	4 11	4 11	13 8	14 —	Bareli
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	9 4	8 10	4 6	4 1	14 8	14 8	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	...		4 4	4 4	14 8	14 8	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	3 8	3 8	16 —	16 —	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 10	8 8		4 —	4 4	13 13	13 13	Saharanpur
6 —	6 —	...	...	5 12	5 13	9 —	9 —	4 4	4 —	10 —	10 —	Dehra Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	4 7	4 12	7 5	5 4	3 2	3 2	11 —	11 4	Naini Tal
6 —	6 —	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	3 —	3 —	8 4	8 4	Almora
6 —	6 —	...	...	3 12	3 12	..	..	2 8	2 8	7 —	6 8	Garhwál
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	5 12	5 13	6 —	6 8	4 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	Partábgarh
...	...	.	...	5 8	5 12	...	...	4 —	3 12	16 —	16 —	Sultanpur
9 8	9 8	5 —	5 —	5 3	5 4	...	..	4 —	4 4	15 —	15 —	Rae Bareli
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	10 —	10 8	...	3 14	15 —	14 —	Unao
...	...	...	13 —	5 8	5 6	9 8	10 —	4 8	4 8	13 —	13 —	Lucknow
...	...	10 —	10 —	5 12	5 8	9 8	10 —	4 8	4 8	16 —	16 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 12	...	...	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Fyzabad
10 —	10 —	...	...	6 1	6 —	10 —		4 1	4 2	15 5	16 5	Barabanki
...	...	6 2	6 —	5 6	5 6	10 8	8 4	4 2	3 14	14 4	14 12	Gonda
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	9 —	4 8	4 4	15 —	15 —	Bahraich
...	...	12 —	12 —	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	13 —	13 —	Sitapur
9 8	9 8	9 —	9 —	5 8	5 12	11 8	11 —	4 8	4 10	16 —	16	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	4 3	4 3	5 12	5 14	8 11	8 12	3 7	3 8	11 15	11 15	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	...	4 4	...	6 4	..	7 4	...	...	..	18 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 12	10 4	9 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonk
...	...	6 2	6 2	6 2 and 6 10	6 6 and 6 14	8 —	7 8	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	...	5 10	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	Karauli
...	...	7 8	...	6 —		..	...	5 4	...	17 —	...	Dholpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bharatpur
...	...	7 —	7 7	7 2	6 10	7 6	8 8	6 12	6 12	17 8	17 8	Alwar
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	..	...	3 8	3 8	18 —	18 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	...	..	3 —	3 —	16 —	16 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	...	4 4	...	...	...	...	...	22 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	...	6 9 to 7 10	...	7 15 and 9 3	...	4 6	...	20 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	14 —	...	4 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	Indore
...	...	.	..	6 —	6 —	...	...	3 12	3 12	13 —	13 —	Neemuch
...	...	7 —	5 —	6 8	6 4	8 —	8 —	4 12	4 12	16 —	16 —	Gwalior
												Delhi—
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	4 —	3 8 and 4 —	15 —	15 —	Delhi
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 8	...	..	...	...	9 —	9 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	2 12	2 12	10 —	10 —	Ferozepur
												Central—
...	...	7 4	7 4	6 12	6 12	7 8	7 8	3 4	3 4	10 —	10 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	6 12	7 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 12	9 —	9 —	...	4 —	10 —	10 —	Jhelam

TABLE NO. 5—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER 1919—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hardium vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	6 4	6 4	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 8	8 —	6 —
Rohtak	6 8	6 12	9 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —
Karnál	6 10	6 10	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Submontane—												
Ambala	6 10	6 5	8 14	8 12	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 4	7 12	...	...
Ludhiana	6 12	6 8	8 4	8 4	...	...	4 6	4 6	8 8	8 8	6 —	6 —
Jullundur	7 4	7 8	8 —	8 8	...	...	5 —	4 12	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —
Hoshiárpur	7 —	7 2	9 —	9 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	8 —	8 —	10 4	10 4	...	...	5 —	5 4	8 —	8 —	...	...
Amritsar	7 4	7 4	10 8	10 8	...	...	5 —	5 8	9 12	10 —	6 12	6 12
Siálkot	6 12	7 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	10 —	...	...
Hills—												
Simla	5 12	5 8	7 8	7 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 12	6 4	5 12	6 4
Kángra	8 8	8 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	5 8	..	..	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	6 6	6 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	4 4	4 4	9 12	9 12	8 8	7 12
Attock	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	..	...	..
Western—												
Sháhpur	7 4	7 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 12	4 4	9 —	10 —	...	...
Jhang	7 4	7 6	9 4	9 —	...	...	4 8	3 12	10 —	9 —	...	6 8
Lyallpur	7 4	7 —	9 4	9 4	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	...
Multan	7 4	7 8	9 4	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	10 8	10 4	8 —	8 4
Montgomery	7 4	7 8	...	...	...	...	4 10	4 8	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	8 —	7 2	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	6 —	9	9 —	8 —	8 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	6 12	6 12	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	9 —	8 8	9 8	9 8
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazara	6 8	6 10	12 8	11 —	2 11	2 11	4 15	4 15		...	5 —	5 —
Peshawar	7 6	6 15	13 6	12 13	3 4	3 4	4 4	...	12 7	12 2	6 9	6 9
Kohát	6 4	5 10	12 2	11 2	...	3 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	7 4	6 9
Bannu	7 11	8 7	13 2	12 13	...		5 10	5 10	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	7 8	2 3	1 14	3 7	3 2	9 —	9 1	9 8	9 1
Tochi	5 12	7 14	11 7	11 8	...	...	3 15	3 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram	6 2	6 —	9 6	8 4	5 10	5 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	7 —	7 4	15 —	15 —	3 4	3 4	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Wano†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	5 12	5 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	8 —	6 —	5 4
Hyderabad	5 4	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	3 12	3 12	7 —	7 —	5 8	5 —
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 4	3 4	4 —	4 —	7 8	8 —	6 4	5 8
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	7 —	5 —	6 —	6 —
Upper Sind Frontier	5 12	5 12	...	...	3 4	3 4	4 —	4 —	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 8
Quetta	...	...	7 4	7 4	2 —	2 4	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 — to 5 8	3 13	3 13
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	3 9	3 9	...	...	5 6	5 6	5 12	5 12	3 5	3 5	...	...
Ratnagiri	3 6	3 6	...	...	4 4	4 4	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Alibág	3 4	3 4	...	...	3 11	3 11	5 *8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Bombay	*4 7	*4 7	...	...	2 9	2 6	5 9	5 9	4 —	3 13	4 —	3 13
Thána	5 1	5 1	...	...	4 1	4 1	5 11	5 11	...	...	5 3	5 3
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	3 12	3 12	...	...	3 14	3 14	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	3 14	3 14
Belgaum	3 10	3 10	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 10	5 6	5 3	5 3	5 2	5 2
Satara	4 8	5 9	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 —	4 14	4 3	6 15	5 9
Sholapur	4 14	4 14	...	...	2 7	2 7	5 9	5 9	6 1	5 14	5 8	5 —
Bijapur	4 10	4 3	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 8	5 8	...	...
Poona	4 6	4 1	...	...	3 5	3 5	4 7	4 2	4 10	4 5	4 12	4 7
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmednagar	5 1	5 1	...	...	3 6	3 6	3 12	3 12	4 14	4 9	4 9	4 9
Násik	4 7	4 13	...	...	3 1	3 1	6 2	6 2	...	..	4 11	4 11
Dhulia	4 13	4 6	...	...	...	4 12	5 2	5 —	6 7	5 —	5 14	4 7
Jalgaon	4 12	4 12	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	6 1	5 12	5 7	5 1
Gujarat—												
Surat	5 5	5 5	...	...	3 4	3 4	5 9	5 9	4 10	4 10	6 —	6 —
Broach	3 8	3 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	5 8	5 —	7 —	5 —
Kaira	3 2	3 2	...	...	...	...	5 —	2 14	...	...	7 —	4 8
Baroda	4 8	4 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 12	5 12	...	...	5 —	5 —
Ahmedabad	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 —	6 —	5 8	...
Godhra	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 4	5 4	...	...	4 8	4 —
Disa	5 8	6 —	...	...	2 10	2 10	2 12	2 12	6 8	6 —	5 12	5 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	3 12	4 —	...	...	2 4	2 2	4 4	4 —	5 —	5 —	4 12	4 8
Central Provinces—												
Nimar	5 6	5 6	...	...	2 14	2 14	5 2	5 2	6 —	5 8	...	..
Hoshangabad	5 11	5 11	...	...	3 4	3 4(a)	4 14	4 14	...	6 4	..	
Betul	5 14	5 5	...	...	2 10	2 10	4 12	4 12	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara	5 5	5 5	...	...	3 7	3 2	4 12	4 6	...	...	...	..
Nagpur	5 2	5 1	...	...	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —(a)	6 9	5 15	...	...
Wardha	4 11	4 11	...	...	2 9	2 9	4 13	4 7	7 8	6 1	...	...

*Relates to Khandwa wheat

† Figures have not so far been reported
(a) Rangoon rice

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or Marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	4 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	..	3 8	3 8	16 —	16 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	10 8	10 —	4 —	3 8	10 —	10 —	Karnál
												Sub-montane—
...	...	...	...	7 2	6 12	8 4	7 12	3 8	3 8	10 10	10 8	Ambala
...	...	3 —	3 —	6 12	6 6	8 4	8 4	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	Ludhiána
...	...	6 —	7 —	6 12	6 12	10 —	10 —	...	...	19 —	19 —	Jullundur
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 4	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	Hoshiárpur
...	...	4 —	4 —	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	..	...	9 —	9 —	Gurdáspur
...	..	7 —	6 12	6 8	6 8	10 —	9 4	3 4	3 4	9 —	9 12	Amritsar
...	..	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 8	3 8	3 4	8 8	8 8	Simla
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 6	9 —	...	2 12	2 12	11 8	11 8	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 8	8 12	...	3 12	10 —	9 8	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 6	9 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	21 —	21 —	Attock
												Western—
...	...	...	...	6 10	6 8	9 8	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Sháhpur
8 —	8 —	...	...	6 10	6 12	10 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	Jhang
...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	Lyallpur
...	...	6 8	7 —	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 —	...	...	10 8	11 —	Multan
...	...	...	...	6 14	7 4	...	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	Montgomery
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 6	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province—
...	...	5 —	5 —	6 2	5 14	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	Hazára
...	...	7 3	6 9	7 2	6 14	10 —	9 3	...	...	17 1	16 6	Peshávar
...	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	9 1	8 2	...	..	13 8	18 8	Kohát
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 14	...	...	...	20 —	19 11	Bannu
...	...	...	...	6 14	6 4	7 10	7 10	...	...	11 —	11 —	Dera Ismail Khan
...	...	...	...	..	...	8 8	8 9	...	...	12 8	12 8	Tochi
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	9 8	7 8	...	...	8 6	8 6	Kurram
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	10 8	10 —	...	...	12 —	12 8	Malakand
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 8	...	...	3 4	3 —	20 —	20 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 4	3 4	16 —	16 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)
...	...	...	..	...	6 4	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	3 —	2 8	16 —	16 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 —	7 4	7 4	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	3 3	3 3	12 8	12 8	Karwar
7 2	6 8	...	...	4 1	4 1	...	...	3 7	3 7	10 13	10 13	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	4 10	4 10	...	...	2 11	2 11	12 13	12 13	Alibág
3 15	3 15	...	...	4 3	4 3	...	...	3 11	3 13	12 10	12 10	Bombay
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6		...	3 4	3 4	13 6	13 6	Thana
												Deccan and Karnatak—
...	...	...	...	4 10	4 10	...	...	3 5	3 5	13 13	13 13	Dharwar
7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 7	...	...	3 9	3 13	12 —	12 —	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	3 2	3 7	9 10	9 10	Satara
...	...	...	...	4 15	4 15	...	...	2 15	2 15	13 13	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	5 15	5 8	...	...	3 7	3 7	11 —	11 —	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	5 3	4 10	...	...	3 10	3 5	13 1	13 1	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	4 —	3 11	14 3	14 3	Ahmednagar
5 2	5 2	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	2 14	2 14	13 10	13 10	Násik
...	...	...	...	4 11	4 11	...	...	2 —	3 8	10 10	11 5	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 1	...	...	3 15	3 15	14 10	13 4	Jalgáon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	5 9	5 5	...	...	3 11	3 11	14 13	14 13	Surat
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	17 12	17 12	Broach
8 —	6 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	20 —	20 —	Kaira
...	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	...	...	3 4	3 4	20 —	20 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	20 —	20 —	Ahmedabad
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	16 —	16 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	18 —	18 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 —	...	...	4 2	4 —	50 —	50 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	4 13	5 5	...	...	3 15	3 15	10 9	10 9	Nimar
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 12	...	...	3 15	3 14	14 7	14 7	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	5 2	5 2	...	...	3 8	3 8	12 13	12 13	Betul
...		...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 11	3 10	13 —	13 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	4 15	5 8	...	...	3 10	3 10	9 10	9 10	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	4 12	5 6	...	...	4 2	3 14	11 13	11 13	Wardha

TABLE NO. 5—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER 1919—*concluded.*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces— *continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	5 15	5 12	...	...	2 8	2 8	4 8	3 14	...	...	...	...
Saugor	6 4	5 12	...	...	3 8	3 8	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Damoh	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 11	4 11	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	6 4	6 4	...	...	2 8	2 8	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...
Mandla	5 —	5 4	...	...	5 —	5 —(a)	6 4	5 12	...	...	...	...
Seoni	6 4	6 —	...	...	3 12	3 4	4 12	4 12	...	...	...	...
Bálaghat	5 2	5 2	...	...	4 4	4 4	5 10	5 10	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	5 2	5 2	...	...	...	...	5 3	5 3	6 3	6 3	...	...
Chánda	4 15	4 15	...	...	3 14	3 14	5 2	5 2	7 1	7 1	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Raipur	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 12	3 12	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Drug	5 14	5 5	...	...	4 4	4 4	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	6 3	5 7	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 7	6 12	6 5	...	...
Akola	5 8	5 12	...	...	2 5	2 5	5 12	5 12	6 —	5 12	...	...
Amráoti	5 5	4 13	...	...	2 14	2 14	5 11	5 2	7 —	5 8	...	...
Yeotmal	4 12	4 12	...	...	2 14	2 14	4 8	4 8	8 —	7 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad	2 7	2 8	...	...	2 3	2 4	4 14	4 14	6 —	5 9	4 5	4 5
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12	5 —	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 9	4 —	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2	4 2	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15	4 15	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	3 5	6 4	5 2	6 14	4 13
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	...	4 7	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14	3 14	5 9	5 5	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 5	3 5	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 5	3 8	5 11	4 15	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10	3 10	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 9	3 9	...	...	8 7	7 1
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	...	...	10 —	10 —
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	4 14	4 14	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 11	4 11	5 —	4 12	6 —	4 8
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 4	5 3	5 5	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 15	4 2	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	3 14	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	...	...	6 3	6 8
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	4 2	...	...	5 8	5 8
Trichinopoly		...	...	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	7 1	6 11	4 13	5 2
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	—	4 5	3 13	6 4	6 4	5 8	5 8
Madura			...	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	...	...	...	...
Mysore—												
Mysore	...	2 8	2 4	2 4	3 —	3 —	3 8	3 8	9 —	...	...	...
Bangalore	2 12	2 12	2 6	2 4	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	...	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	2 —	2 —	2 —	2 —	3 12	3 12	4 12	4 6	...	...	...	...
Aden	3 2	3 2	...	...	3 3	3 3	3 10	3 10	5 —	5 —	2 13	2 13

(a) Rangoon rice

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces *—continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	5 15	6 8	...	...	3 5	3 5	13 —	13	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	13 8	12 8	Saugor
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	14 —	14 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	4 4	4 —	13 —	14 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 4	12 —	11 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	3 8	3 —	12 —	12 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	5 2	5 2	...	...	3 1	3 1	10 9	10 9	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	4 1	4 1	...	...	3 2	3 2	9 10	9 10	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 12	3 11	13 2	13 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	3 8	3 8	9 8	9 8	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 12	3 —	10 —	10 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	...	...	3 8	3 4	10 5	10 5	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	...	...	3 15	3 14	8 6	8 6	Buldána
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	3 5	3 5	14 —	10 8	Akola
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 7	...	...	4 5	3 12	13 5	13 5	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	4 13	4 13	...	...	3 2	3 2	12 12	12 12	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
4 5	4 5	...	...	4 5	4 5	...	...	4 10	4 5	10 9	9 11	Secunderabád
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	12 13	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	S. Canara
												South, central—
5 15	5 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	Nilgiris
...	4 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 2	Salem
												Central—
6 7	5 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	Bellary
7 7	6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	Anantapur
5 12	5 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	17 14	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 7	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
6 13	6 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	16 —	Ganjam
8 7	6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	Vizagapatam
5 15	5 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 9	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 10	Kistna
5 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	17 13	Guntur
6 3	6 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
5 13	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	19 11	Madras
5 11	5 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 10	21 10	Chingleput
6 11	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 —	18 6	N. Arcot
5 9	5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 13	16 15	S. Arcot
5 15	5 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
7 6	6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
...	6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 12	Tinnevelly
5 9	5 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	Madura
												Mysore—
6 8	6 8	...	...	3 4	3 4	...	...	...	3 —	10 —	10 —	Mysore
8 —	7 —	...	...	3 8	3 12	...	...	2 12	2 12	12 —	9 12	Bangalore
												Coorg—
6 —	5 8	...	...	6 12	6 8	...	...	2 10	2 6	12 4	11 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	...	...	3 —	3 —	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

WHEAT PRICES IN INDIA

RETURN SHOWING THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF WHEAT IN INDIA FROM THE SECOND HALF OF JULY, 1914, TO THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER, 1919

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
November 13, 1919

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

A—Wholesale prices of Wheat in

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 31st July 1914.			30th September 1914.			31st December 1914.			31st March 1915.			30th June 1915.			30th September 1915.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Karachi	Karachi (white)*	3	15	3	4	7	9	5	8	10	5	4	3	4	4	3	4	12	3
Bombay (port)	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy)	4	1	9	4	2	1	5	1	6	4	7	7	...			5	0	3
Calcutta	Calcutta Club No. 2)	4	5	10	4	8	3	5	10	0	5	2	0	4	8	0	5	1	0
Punjab	Lahore	3	10	3	3	11	6	4	13	6	5	0	0	3	11	6	4	7	0
	Ferozepur	3	5	3	3	14	0	4	8	0	5	0	0	3	13	0	4	7	0
	Lyallpur	3	6	0	3	14	0	4	10	0	4	12	0	3	12	0	4	4	0
	Amritsar	3	3	3	3	11	6	4	10	0	5	0	0	3	12	0	4	8	0
	Multan	3	6	0	3	14	6	4	12	0	4	7	0	3	10	0	4	8	0
	Rawalpindi	3	4	3	3	11	3	4	4	0	4	5	0	3	14	0	4	7	0
	Ambala	3	10	3	3	14	6	5	0	0	5	13	0	3	15	6	4	12	0
Delhi	Delhi	3	14	0	4	5	0	5	5	0	6	8	0	4	3	0	4	12	6
United Provinces	Benares	4	2	10	4	3	5	5	1	7	5	8	10	4	6	5	4	10	6
	Aligarh (Hathras)	4	0	9	4	6	0	5	2	8	5	11	2	4	3	5	4	9	3
	Cawnpur	4	3	0	4	8	0	5	6	0	5	0	0	4	7	0	4	14	0
	Meerut	4	0	0	4	5	0	5	0	0	6	2	6	3	13	0	4	7	0
	Shahjahanpur	4	0	0	4	5	3	5	0	0	4	9	0	4	0	0	4	10	0
	Agra	4	1	7	4	5	2	5	8	3	6	6	4	4	9	1	5	2	6
	Fyzabad	4	3	3	4	3	3	5	1	0	4	12	3	4	9	0	4	13	0
	Lucknow	4	2	9	4	7	1	5	8	4	4	13	6	4	7	1	4	13	6
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	4	1	1	4	1	11	4	11	4	4	6	7	4	5	0	4	12	10
	Jubbulpore	4	5	1	4	7	1	5	2	7	4	11	4	4	8	2	4	13	7
	Raipur	3	14	5	3	14	5	4	14	5	3	14	5	4	4	10	4	11	2
	Akola	4	12	0	5	5	7	5	13	7	4	12	5	3	15	7	3	15	7
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	3	6	6	3	11	6	4	3	10	4	3	10	3	8	10	4	6	2
Baluchistan	Quetta	3	15	5	4	0	0	4	9	0	5	5	2	4	7	3	4	3	3
Bombay	Poona	5	4	1	...			5	11	7	5	6	2	5	1	4	5	8	11
	Ahmednagar	5	2	9	4	13	3	6	14	4	4	6	6	4	10	1	4	15	6
	Ahmedabad	4	8	0	5	0	0	5	14	0	5	0	0	4	12	0	5	5	4
	Dharwar (Hubli)	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	1	5	3	10	6	3	11	9	3	12	1
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	3	13	0	4	0	0	5	4	0	5	6	0	4	6	0	5	0	0
	Bhagalpur	4	3	0	4	3	0	5	4	0	4	13	0	4	8	0	5	9	7
	Muzaffarpur	4	7	0	4	0	0	5	5	0	6	10	6	4	7	0	5	0	0
	Ranchi	4	7	0	4	14	0	6	4	0	5	0	0	5	8	0	5	12	0
	Cuttack	4	5	8	4	11	3	5	9	0	6	1	6	4	11	3	5	1	3
Bengal	Dacca	4	8	0	5	0	0	6	8	0				...			...		
	Rangpur	4	8	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	6	4	0	5	8	0	5	4	0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	5	9	0	5	9	0	5	9	0	6	5	5	6	5	5	6	5	5
	Mandalay	4	3	0	4	14	9	5	2	7	4	13	7	5	2	7	5	2	7
	(Median) Average	4	2	3	4	5	0	5	2	8	5	0	0	4	6	2	4	12	10
	Index Numbers (a)	100			104			125			121			106			116		

* 5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red.

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from fortnightly returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the wholesale prices in the markets referred to above, which prevailed on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight. The statistics for Karachi, Bombay, and Calcutta are compiled from the Chambers of Commerce Market Reports.

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July, 1914, which is taken as 100.

India per maund of 82⅐ lbs

Fortnight ending											
31st December 1915.	31st March 1916.	30th June 1916.	30th September 1916.	31st December 1916.	31st March 1917.	30th June 1917.	30th September 1917.	31st December 1917.	15th January 1918.	31st January 1918.	15th February 1918.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 9 3	3 15 3	3 10 2	4 4 3	4 14 9	4 12 3	4 7 3	4 11 9	5 6 4	5 4 4	4 14 9	5 3 3
5 0 5	4 6 9	4 2 10	4 5 10	4 11 1	4 9 10	4 15 4	4 11 8	5 1 2	5 0 10	5 0 1	5 1 11
5 3 0	3 15 0	4 1 6	4 4 6	...	4 9 0	4 8 6	4 12 6	5 3 6	5 10 0	5 11 6	5 12 6
4 7 0	3 9 0	3 3 3	3 11 6	4 5 3	4 3 3	4 0 0	4 3 3	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 13 6	5 0 0
4 5 3	3 10 0	3 5 3	3 10 3	4 3 6	4 1 9	3 12 0	3 14 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 11 3	4 9 0
4 2 0	3 4 0	3 1 6	3 11 0	4 3 0	4 0 0	3 13 0	4 2 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 11 0
4 5 0	3 6 0	3 2 [illegible]	3 7 0	4 2 0	3 13 6	3 13 0	3 15 0	4 10 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0
4 3 6	3 7 0	3 2 0	3 11 6	4 1 6	4 1 6	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 13 0	4 12 6	4 14 6	4 13 0
4 8 0	3 12 0	3 10 6	3 12 0	4 6 0	4 11 0	4 4 0	4 7 0	5 2 6	5 2 6	5 2 6	5 5 3
4 9 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	3 13 0	4 7 0	3 14 0	3 14 6	4 0 0	4 15 0	4 15 0	4 15 0	5 1 0
4 12 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 11 0	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 3 0	4 15 4	5 0 0	4 14 0	5 1 0
4 14 3	4 2 10	3 14 7	4 0 8	4 12 11	4 5 0	4 3 5	4 1 7	4 11 5	4 11 5	4 11 5	5 3 6
4 15 8	4 6 0	4 0 0	4 1 8	4 8 11	4 3 8	3 14 0	3 14 6	4 14 9	4 11 6	4 13 6	5 7 2
5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 3 3	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 14 0	5 3 0
4 9 0	3 12 9	3 6 3	3 10 3	4 7 0	4 5 0	3 12 9	3 12 11	4 13 7	4 13 7	4 13 7	5 5 4
4 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 11 9	4 5 0	4 1 9	3 11 3	3 14 0	4 7 0	4 14 0	4 15 0	5 2 0
5 5 4	4 7 1	4 1 7	4 5 2	5 2 6	4 13 6	4 7 1	4 7 1	5 5 4	5 5 4	5 5 4	5 8 3
5 2 8	3 10 3	3 13 3	3 14 9	4 8 0	4 1 7	...	3 15 3	4 12 0	4 13 6	4 11 3	4 12 0
5 0 0	3 14 6	3 11 6	4 0 0	4 9 3	4 0 0	4 3 4	4 3 4	5 0 0	5 2 6	5 2 6	5 8 3
4 9 7	3 12 10	3 11 7	3 11 7	4 1 11	3 13 2	4 1 11	4 3 2	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5
4 14 10	3 11 6	3 8 11	3 14 5	4 6 0	4 5 2	4 0 0	4 5 2	5 2 7	5 3 11	5 9 10	5 5 5
4 6 5	3 7 2	3 7 2	3 9 7	4 0 0	3 12 10	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 11 2	3 11 2	3 11 2	3 11 2
4 12 2	3 15 6	3 14 0	3 7 10	3 7 10	3 4 8	4 3 6	4 3 6	...	5 15 11	5 15 11	5 15 11
4 7 7	3 13 4	3 9 10	3 8 3	4 4 9	4 8 7	4 0 4	4 2 1	4 15 4	4 15 4	5 1 3	5 1 3
4 10 6	4 9 4	4 7 0	4 12 0	5 5 0	5 5 0	4 14 0	5 0 6	5 7 0	5 9 0	5 13 0	5 12 0
5 6 8	4 9 4	4 3 9	4 2 8	...	4 11 7	5 3 1	5 2 2	...	7 6 11	...	...
3 10 9	3 11 8	3 11 2	3 9 10	3 8 1	3 9 11	4 4 1	4 15 1	5 13 10	...	6 0 7	5 13 10
5 5 4	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	5 12 0
3 13 8	3 0 10	3 0 1	3 3 10	3 11 11	3 3 10	3 11 8	4 8 11	...	4 3 4	4 1 8	...
5 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 7 6	4 0 0	4 6 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	4 12 0	4 6 0	4 7 0	5 0 0
6 8 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	3 15 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0
5 5 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 6
6 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	5 4 0	5 12 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0
5 9 0	4 5 9	3 12 11	4 1 4	5 1 5	4 5 8	4 1 4	4 5 8	5 5 4	5 5 4	5 5 4	5 1 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 9 2
5 7 6	4 3 1	4 14 9	4 14 9	4 4 3	3 14 1	3 14 1	4 10 2	4 13 7	4 13 7	4 3 1	4 13 7
4 14 3	3 15 0	3 11 6	3 14 9	4 7 0	4 5 0	4 0 2	4 3 3	4 15 4	5 0 0	4 14 7	5 1 11
118	95	90	95	107	104	97	102	120	121	119	124

A—Wholesale prices of Wheat in

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 28th February 1918. Rs. A. P.	15th March 1918. Rs. A. P.	31st March 1918. Rs. A. P.	15th April 1918. Rs. A. P.	30th April 1918. Rs. A. P.	15th May 1918. Rs. A. P.	31st May 1918. Rs. A. P.	15th June 1918. Rs. A. P.
Karachi	Karachi (white)*	5 5 4	5 4 4	5 3 3	5 3 3	5 4 4	5 4 4	5 5 4	5 4 4
Bombay (Port)	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy).	5 2 10	5 1 4	5 1 9	5 3 9	5 2 10	5 7 10	5 8 2	5 13 8
Calcutta	Calcutta (Club No. 2).	6 6 6	5 1 0	5 2 0	5 2 6	5 1 0	5 1 0	5 1 0	5 2 0
Punjab	Lahore	4 13 6	5 0 0	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 10 3	4 1 6	4 7 0	4 7 0
	Ferozepur	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 10 3
	Lyallpur	4 12 0	4 7 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 2 0	3 13 0	3 15 0	3 14 0
	Amritsar	4 11 0	4 10 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	4 5 0
	Multan	4 13 0	4 13 0	4 10 0	4 13 0	4 6 3	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 0 0
	Rawalpindi	5 14 9	5 14 9	6 2 6	5 2 6	5 11 6	4 13 6	4 11 3	5 6 2
	Ambala	5 1 0	4 15 0	4 7 0	4 8 0	3 12 6	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 1 0
Delhi	Delhi	5 8 0	5 3 6	4 15 0	5 0 8	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 5 0	4 5 0
United Provinces	Benares	5 3 6	5 1 11	4 10 9	4 1 2	4 3 2	4 4 0	4 6 3	4 7 1
	Aligarh (Hathras)	5 6 8	5 8 2	4 11 2	4 3 8	4 1 8	4 1 8	4 2 6½	4 7 2½
	Cawnpore	5 5 0	4 14 0	4 11 0	4 14 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 9 0
	Meerut	5 5 3	4 13 9	5 0 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 1 6	4 1 6
	Shahjahanpur	5 2 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 3 6	4 0 0	4 3 6
	Agra	5 11 5	5 14 5	5 5 4	5 11 5	5 5 4	4 13 6	4 13 6	5 0 0
	Fyzabad	4 15 0	4 1 6	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 1 9
	Lucknow	5 5 4	4 5 3	4 7 1	4 7 1	4 3 4	4 5 2	4 7 1	4 9 2
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	4 14 5	4 14 5	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 12 8	5 14 1	5 14 1
	Jubbulpore	5 1 4	5 1 4	5 1 4	4 6 1	4 9 1	4 9 1	4 14 10	5 2 7
	Raipur	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 10	4 6 5	4 6 5	4 6 5
	Akola	5 15 11	5 15 4	5 9 11	5 3 11	5 3 10	5 3 11	5 3 11	5 4 10
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	5 6 9	5 1 8	5 1 11	4 15 4	4 11 4	4 11 4	4 10 9	4 3 9
Baluchistan	Quetta	5 8 0	5 2 3	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6
Bombay	Poona	...	6 12 11	6 9 7	7 1 11	7 3 7	8 3 1	7 9 8	...
	Ahmednagar	5 15 2	5 10 1	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 1 6	5 15 8	6 3 4	6 5 1
	Ahmedabad	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 6 0	6 2 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	4 8 11	4 13 3	4 8 11	4 12 1	5 7 6	6 2 6	...	5 15 0
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	5 8 0	5 0 0	4 7 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	3 7 0	3 9 0
	Bhagalpur	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	Muzaffarpur	5 11 6	5 11 6	5 11 6	5 0 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0
	Ranchi	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	5 11 0	5 11 0
	Cuttack	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	6 1 6	6 1 6	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0
Bengal	Rangpur	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 9 2	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
	Mandalay	4 13 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	4 13 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 7 6	5 13 1
	(Median) Average	5 3 2	5 1 0	4 15 0	4 13 7	4 10 3	4 9 1	4 8 11	4 9 1
	Index Numbers (a)	126	122	119	117	112	110	110	110

* 5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red.
(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July, 1914, which is taken as 100.

India per maund of 82$\frac{2}{7}$ lbs—*contd.*

Fortnight ending											
30th June 1918.	15th July 1918.	31st July 1918.	15th August 1918.	31st August 1918.	15th September 1918.	30th September 1918.	15th October 1918.	31st October 1918.	15th November 1918.	30th November 1918.	15th December 1918.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
5 3 3	5 5 3	5 8 4	5 8 4	5 8 4	5 10 4	6 8 4	6 10 4	6 10 4	6 12 4	6 13 4	6 13 4
6 0 7	6 3 11	6 5 11	7 0 0	6 14 11	7 7 5	7 12 2	7 1 2	7 2 10	8 8 8	8 5 9	8 2 9
5 1 0	5 10 0	5 11 6	5 15 6	6 0 6	6 6 0	9 1 0	7 8 0	8 4 0	7 12 0	8 14 0	8 12 0
4 9 0	4 13 6	5 0 0	5 2 6	5 0 0	5 8 3	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6
3 14 6	4 1 6	4 9 1	4 11 6	4 13 6	5 5 3	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	5 14 9
4 0 1	4 5 0	4 8 0	4 10 6	4 12 0	5 4 0	5 12 0	5 11 0	5 12 6	5 14 0	5 15 0	6 0 0
4 7 0	4 10 0	4 11 3	4 13 6	4 13 6	5 6 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 14 6	5 12 9	5 14 0
4 1 6	4 5 0	4 7 0	4 13 6	5 0 0	5 2 6	5 8 3	5 10 0	5 8 3	5 13 0	5 13 0	5 11 0
5 1 3	5 2 6	5 2 6	5 11 6	5 6 9	5 8 3	5 14 9	6 0 0	6 0 6	6 0 6	6 4 6	6 0 6
4 1 0	4 5 0	4 9 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	5 8 0	6 4 0	6 9 0	6 9 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0
4 7 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 10 0	7 0 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 15 0	6 15 0	6 10 0
4 10 6	4 8 3	5 0 1	5 1 6	5 9 3	6 6 0	6 10 8	6 7 9	6 2 7	6 7 1	6 14 1	6 14 1
4 14 6	5 1 4½	5 3 0	5 8 0	6 0 7½	6 10 0	7 4 8	7 4 8	6 5 6	6 12 0	6 11 0	6 13 10½
4 14 0	5 8 0	5 5 4	5 15 0	5 8 3	6 10 0	7 4 0	6 15 0	6 13 0	6 15 3	6 10 8	6 10 8
..	4 11 3	5 2 6	5 8 3	5 11 6	6 6 0	7 0 9	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 10 9	6 10 9	6 4 0
4 7 9	4 11 0	5 0 0	5 9 9	5 9 9	6 6 0	7 10 0	6 10 0	6 7 0	6 14 0	7 6 0	7 4 0
5 5 4	5 11 5	5 14 10	5 12 2	5 10 2	6 7 1	7 4 8	7 4 7	7 5 2	7 1 5	6 15 3	6 14 3
4 1 9	4 5 0	5 0 0	5 1 3	5 2 9	5 8 0	6 15 3	7 1 3	6 2 9	...	6 5 9	6 6 3
4 9 2	4 14 0	5 2 6	5 5 4	5 8 3	6 6 4	8 0 0	6 10 6	6 6 4	6 15 4	6 15 3	6 15 3
5 10 8	5 7 10	5 7 10	6 3 1	6 6 4	7 0 11	7 3 1	7 7 4	8 6 2	8 6 4	8 6 4	8 6 4
5 2 7	5 2 7	5 5 5	5 9 10	5 11 5	6 6 5	6 10 8	7 1 10	6 15 4	7 12 11	6 15 4	6 15 4
4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 2	6 0 0	6 3 2	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 4 10
5 4 10	5 4 10	5 4 10	5 4 10	6 1 0	6 13 1	7 0 2	7 0 2	9 1 6	9 13 7	9 13 7	8 5 4
4 1 2	4 1 2	4 5 8	4 8 0	4 12 5	4 13 7	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 4 7
4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6
7 6 11	7 15 9	8 0 11	7 8 0	8 3 1	8 14 3	...	9 7 1	...	9 11 7	9 1 7	9 7 1
6 5 1	6 7 11	6 14 4	7 5 8	...	9 3 1	...	8 11 9	8 11 9	8 4 5	8 15 5	8 8 4
5 12 0	6 2 0	6 6 0	7 0 0	6 10 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0
5 8 7	5 14 11	7 3 7	7 9 1	7 11 8	9 4 0	8 5 10	...	8 15 10	9 7 11	8 5 0	7 9 0
3 9 0	3 9 0	4 12 0	4 7 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	6 10 0	6 0 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 6
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	5 6 0	6 0 0	6 6 0	6 10 0	6 6 0	6 8 0
4 7 0	4 7 0	4 10 6	4 10 6	5 5 0	5 5 0	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6
5 11 0	5 11 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	7 8 0	8 0 0
5 5 4	6 1 6	6 1 6	6 1 6	6 1 6	6 1 6	6 12 11	6 12 11	8 3 3	8 3 3	8 3 3	9 6 7
5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 10 5
5 13 1	5 13 1	5 13 1	5 13 1	5 13 1	6 7 5	7 1 9	7 12 11	8 1 7	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9
4 14 3	5 3 0	5 3 6	5 8 0	5 8 9	6 6 0	6 12 11	6 10 6	6 8 0	6 14 6	6 14 1	6 13 10½
118	124	125	133	134	154	164	161	157	167	166	166

A—Wholesale prices of Wheat in

Port or province	Market	FORTNIGHT ENDING 31st December 1918.	15th January 1919.	31st January 1919.	14th February 1919.	28th February 1919.	15th March 1919.	31st March 1919.	15th April 1919.	30th April 1919.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi*	Karachi (white)†	6 14 5	7 0 5	6 15 5	6 15 5	7 7 5	7 5 5	7 1 5	6 14 5	6 12 5
Bombay* (port)	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy)	8 2 9	7 12 11	7 14 4	7 15 10	7 8 6	7 2 7	6 6 10	6 6 10	6 15 8
Calcutta*	Calcutta (Club No. 2	8 6 0	8 0 0	7 15 6	8 2 6	8 0 0	7 10 0	7 6 0	6 10 0	8 1 0
Punjab	Lahore	6 6 6	6 15 3	6 15 8	7 4 3	6 15 8	6 2 6	5 14 9	5 14 9	5 2 6
	Ferozepur	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 10 9	6 10 9	6 2 6	5 14 9	5 11 6	5 8 3
	Lyallpur	6 14 0	6 8 0	6 12 0	7 0 0	6 11 0	6 6 0	5 2 0	5 6 0	5 13 0
	Amritsar	6 4 3	6 11 0	6 8 0	6 12 0	6 10 0	5 11 3	5 4 6	5 12 0	5 0 0
	Multan	5 11 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	5 14 6	6 11 0	5 10 6	5 0 0	5 5 0	4 14 0
	Rawalpindi	6 10 9	6 10 9	6 2 6	6 10 9	6 15 3	6 10 9	5 11 6	5 8 0	5 10 0
	Ambala	6 10 0	7 4 0	7 8 0	6 14 0	6 14 0	6 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0
Delhi	Delhi	6 14 0	7 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 6 0	...	...	5 14 0
United Provinces	Benares	6 9 2	6 9 2	6 15 9	6 15 9	7 2 6	6 2 7	6 6 0	6 8 4	6 10 8
	Aligarh (Hathras)	6 13 0	6 15 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	6 4 0	5 15 0	5 14 11	6 3 6	6 6 0
	Cawnpore	6 10 8	7 4 4	7 4 4	6 12 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	6 6 0	6 8 0	6 6 0
	Meerut	6 6 0	6 14 9	7 5 0	7 5 0	6 10 3	6 2 9	5 11 6	5 8 3	5 11 6
	Shahjahanpur	7 2 0	7 2 0	7 2 0	7 0 0	6 12 0	6 10 0	6 7 0	5 6 0	5 12 0
	Agra	6 13 9	6 13 11	6 14 7	7 5 1	6 14 10	6 2 10	5 14 8	6 1 9	6 7 3
	Fyzabad	6 8 0	6 6 3	6 6 3	6 8 6	6 4 6	5 15 0	5 8 0	5 13 0	6 2 6
	Lucknow	6 15 3	7 4 3	7 4 3	6 15 3	6 10 8	6 6 3	5 14 9	6 2 5	6 4 6
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 13 2	8 10 0	10 6 5	8 9 3	8 9 5	8 9 10	8 1 10
	Jubbulpore	6 10 8	6 15 4	6 15 4	7 9 11	7 9 11	7 3 4	7 4 5	6 2 6	6 6 5
	Raipur	7 2 5	7 1 7	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5
	Akola	6 13 1	6 13 2	6 12 10	6 12 10	8 5 10	9 1 2	8 13 7	8 13 5	8 13 5
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	5 4 5	5 4 5	5 4 5	5 4 7	5 6 9	5 6 9	5 1 3	4 14 2	5 0 0
Baluchistan	Quetta	4 13 6	4 13 6	6 4 6	6 4 6	6 4 6	6 7 6	6 8 0	5 13 6	6 1 6
Bombay	Poona	9 11 7	9 11 7	9 11 7	9 11 7	9 11 7	9 7 1	8 5 4	8 5 4	8 10 5
	Ahmednagar	8 15 5	8 15 5	8 15 5	8 12 8	8 13 10	8 11 9	8 8 1	...	8 4 5
	Ahmedabad	8 4 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 8 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	8 5 0	7 14 9	8 8 6	9 12 7	9 4 0	9 7 11	9 12 7	9 5 8	9 5 8
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	6 2 6	6 11 0	6 11 0	6 2 6	5 11 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 2 6	6 2 6
	Bhagalpur	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	7 3 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	5 12 0	6 0 0
	Muzaffarpur	6 10 6	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	6 6 0	6 6 0
	Ranchi	8 0 0	8 4 0	8 4 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 2 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
	Cuttack	9 6 7	9 6 7	9 6 7	9 6 7	8 12 3	8 12 3	8 1 7	8 1 7	8 12 3
Bengal	Rangpur	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	7 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	8 10 5	8 10 5	8 10 5	8 10 5	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...
	Mandalay	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	7 12 11	7 1 9	7 1 9	...	...
	(Median) Average	6 13 9	7 0 5	7 3 0	7 0 0	7 2 6	6 10 9	6 7 6	6 2 6	6 6 0
	Index Numbers (a)	166	170	174	169	173	161	156	149	154

* Prices at ports after 15th October 1919 are as follows:—

Ports	Rate per	On 24th October 1919.	On 31st October 1919.	On 7th November 1919.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi (white)	Maund	6 2 4	6 2 4	6 3 4
Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy)	„	6 15 8	7 8 6	...
Calcutta (Club No. 2)	„	7 8 0	7 4 0	7 4 0

† 5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red.
(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914, which is taken as 100.

India per maund of 82½ lbs—contd.

Fortnight ending 15th May 1919. Rs. A. P.	31st May 1919. Rs. A. P.	15th June 1919. Rs. A. P.	30th June 1919. Rs. A. P.	15th July 1919. Rs. A. P.	31st July 1919. Rs. A. P.	15th August 1919. Rs. A. P.	31st August 1919. Rs. A. P.	15th September 1919. Rs. A. P.	30th September 1919. Rs. A. P.	15th October 1919. Rs. A. P.	Increase or decrease in fortnight ending 15th October 1919 as compared with preceding fortnight. Per cent
6 11 4	6 10 4	6 8 4	6 7 4	6 9 4	6 11 4	6 12 5	6 13 5	6 10 4	6 6 4	6 2 4	—4
6 15 8	7 5 7	7 4 1	7 8 6	7 12 11	7 12 11	7 11 5	7 5 7	6 9 10	6 9 10	...	...
7 12 0	8 1 0	7 14 0	7 12 0	7 12 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 12 0	7 0 0	7 4 0	7 6 0	+3
5 2 6	5 4 8	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 8 3	6 2 3	6 2 6	5 14 9	5 14 9	*Nil*
5 11 3	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 2 6	5 13 3	5 8 3	5 8 3	*Nil*
5 6 0	5 10 0	5 14 0	5 10 0	6 1 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	5 4 0	5 9 0	5 6 0	—3
5 0 0	6 2 0	5 12 0	6 6 0	6 2 0	6 1 0	6 0 0	5 10 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	*Nil*
5 5 3	5 7 0	5 12 0	5 8 3	5 10 0	6 13 3	6 0 6	6 0 6	5 12 3	5 2 6	5 5 3	+3
6 4 0	6 2 6	6 8 6	6 4 6	6 6 6	6 4 6	6 4 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	5 14 9	6 0 6	+2
5 15 0	5 15 0	6 2 0	6 2 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	6 3 0	6 3 0	5 14 0	—5
6 6 0	6 7 0	6 9 0	6 15 0	6 13 0	6 13 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	6 6 9	6 2 0	6 4 0	+2
6 14 8	7 4 8	7 5 4	7 2 6	7 2 6	6 15 9	6 15 9	6 15 9	7 0 6	7 0 6	6 7 9	—8
6 8 6	6 11 0	6 13 3	6 14 0	6 14 0	6 13 0	6 15 0	6 15 6	6 10 6	6 9 0	6 11 6	+2
6 10 0	6 11 0	6 12 0	7 1 9	7 4 6	6 14 0	7 2 0	7 4 0	7 2 0	6 10 6	6 8 0	—2
5 15 0	6 2 6	6 6 0	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 14 3	6 10 6	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	*Nil*
6 0 0	6 2 5	6 10 0	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 0	6 13 0	6 8 6	6 8 6	6 6 5	6 10 8	+4
6 10 4	6 13 6	7 1 3	7 1 3	7 0 7	7 2 10	7 1 9	7 1 1	7 5 10	7 3 8	7 3 4	*Nil*
6 10 9	6 10 9	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 12 9	6 12 9	6 12 9	6 10 8	—2
6 15 4	6 15 8	6 15 3	7 1 6	7 1 6	6 15 3	7 1 6	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 10 8	—4
8 10 0	8 10 0	8 10 0	10 3 1	9 6 7	7 7 2	8 3 2	8 8 8	8 3 8	6 10 7	7 10 5	+15
6 10 8	7 1 10	7 4 5	7 7 0	7 1 10	6 10 8	6 8 5	6 10 7	6 8 5	6 2 5	6 2 5	*Nil*
7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	*Nil*
8 4 0	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	6 13 0	6 4 0	7 2 1	+14
5 1 3	5 8 3	4 12 5	4 14 2	5 1 3	5 9 0	5 10 7	5 10 7	5 6 2	5 6 1	5 4 7	—2
6 4 3½	7 1 0	6 11 0	6 13 6	7 8 0	7 14 0	8 5 0	8 3 6	7 13 6	7 13 6	...	...
9 1 3	9 1 3	9 5 9	8 8 2	8 12 9	8 8 2	8 8 2	8 12 9	9 10 4	8 11 7	8 3 8	—6
8 9 11	8 9 11	8 10 10	8 12 8	8 11 9	8 11 9	8 8 4	8 8 1	8 1 0	7 7 6	7 2 0	—5
8 4 0	8 8 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	*Nil*
8 13 10	8 6 9	8 13 10	10 8 5	10 8 5	10 8 5	...	10 8 5	10 8 5	9 10 3	10 8 5	+9
6 2 6	6 10 9	6 10 9	6 2 6	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 11 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	*Nil*
6 10 0	8 0 0	7 2 0	7 2 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	5 14 0	—6
7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	6 10 6	—8
8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	*Nil*
8 12 3	8 12 3	9 6 0	9 6 0	9 0 3	9 0 3	9 0 3	8 12 3	8 1 6	8 1 6	8 1 6	*Nil*
7 8 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3 6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 10 8	6 15 3	6 15 3	7 1 6	7 1 0¼	6 15 1½	6 15 9	6 15 4½	6 11 7½	6 9 5	6 10 6	+1
161	168	168	172	171	168	169	168	162	159	161	

Variations expressed in Index Numbers during the fortnight ending the 15th October as compared with those in the previous fortnight in 1919 and 1918 :—

	1919			1918		
	30th September	15th October	Increase or Decrease	30th September	15th October	Increase or Decrease
			Per cent			Per cent
India . . .	100	101	+1	100	98	—2
Punjab . .	100	99	—1	100	100	*Nil*
United Provinces .	100	99	—1	100	93	—7
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	114	+14	100	107	+7

B—Retail prices of Wheat in India

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending: 31st July 1914.	30th September 1914.	31st December 1914.	31st March 1915.	30th June 1915.	30th September 1915.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Karachi	Karachi	9 8	8 0	7 0	7 8	8 8	8 0
Bombay (port)	Bombay*	6 13	6 8	5 14	5 8	5 14	5 3
Calcutta	Calcutta	9 0	8 4	6 5	...	...	...
Punjab	Lahore	10 12	10 4	8 0	7 12	10 8	8 12
	Ferozepur	11 8	10 0	8 8	7 12	10 4	8 12
	Amritsar	12 4	10 8	8 8	7 12	10 4	8 12
	Rawalpindi	12 4	10 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	8 8
	Lyallpur	11 4	10 4	8 4	8 4	11 0	9 0
	Multan	11 8	10 0	8 4	8 12	10 12	8 14
	Ambala	10 12	10 0	8 0	6 8	9 12	8 2
Delhi	Delhi	9 12	9 0	7 4	6 0	9 4	8 0
United Provinces	Benares	9 3	9 1	7 7	7 5	8 8	7 15
	Cawnpore	9 8	8 12	7 4	7 12	8 8	8 0
	Meerut	10 12	9 0	7 12	6 4	10 0	8 12
	Agra	9 12	9 0	7 0	6 0	8 8	7 8
	Lucknow	9 12	8 12	7 0	8 0	8 12	8 0
	Aligarh	9 4	9 0	7 0	5 14	10 0	9 0
	Shahjahanpur	10 0	9 6	7 14	7 4	10 0	8 12
	Fyzabad	9 4	9 4	7 12	8 2	8 10	8 0
Central Provinces and Berar	Nagpur	9 9	8 15	8 4	8 15	8 15	8 2
	Jubbulpore	9 0	8 12	7 8	8 4	8 8	8 0
	Raipur	10 0	10 0	7 8	10 0	8 12	8 0
	Akola	8 6	7 6	6 5	7 6	8 6	9 7
North-West Frontier Province	Peshawar	11 6	10 0	9 2	9 2	10 0	8 14
Baluchistan	Quetta	10 2	10 0	8 12	7 8¼	9 0	9 8¼
Bombay	Poona	7 7	7 7	6 8	7 2	7 7	7 3
	Ahmednagar	8 2	8 1	5 14	8 2	7 6	7 6
	Ahmedabad	8 8	7 12	6 8	7 8	8 0	7 0
	Dharwar	9 9	8 2	8 2	10 0	10 8	9 15
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	10 8	9 12	7 8	7 8	9 6	7 12
	Bhagalpur	9 8	9 8	7 8	8 4	8 12	6 14
	Muzaffarpur	9 0	9 0	7 0	5 8	8 8	7 8
	Ranchi	9 2	8 4	6 12	8 0	7 0	6 12
	Cuttack	9 3	8 8	7 3	6 9	8 8	7 14
Bengal	Dacca	8 14	8 8	6 0	...	...	...
	Murshidabad	10 8	10 0	8 8	...	...	...
	Malda	10 0	9 8	7 8	...	...	...
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	6 13	6 13	6 13	5 10	5 10	5 10
	Mandalay	8 14	7 12	7 8	7 12	7 5	7 5
	(Median) Average	9 9	9 0	7 8	7 12	8 12	8 0
	Index Numbers (a)	100	106	127	123	109	120

NOTE.—These statistics are entirely compiled from returns furnished fortnightly by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the retail prices in the head quarters of the districts and in the ports referred to above.

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914, which is taken as 100.

* Relates to Khandwa wheat.

[The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

FORTNIGHT ENDING											
31st December 1915.	31st March 1916.	30th June 1916.	30th September 1916.	31st December 1916.	31st March 1917.	30th June 1917.	30th September 1917.	31st December 1917.	15th January 1918.	31st January 1918.	15th February 1918.
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
8 0	8 0	9 8	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 0
5 3	6 14	7 10	7 10	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 6	5 6	5 2	5 2	5 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 12	11 0	12 4	10 8	9 0	9 4	9 12	9 4	8 0	7 12	8 0	7 12
9 0	11 0	11 12	10 12	9 4	9 8	10 4	10 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 8
9 0	11 8	12 4	11 8	9 8	10 0	10 8	10 0	8 6	8 10	8 8	8 10
8 8	10 4	10 12	10 6	8 14	8 4	9 4	8 14	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 4
9 8	12 0	12 8	10 8	9 4	9 12	10 4	9 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 8
9 4	11 8	12 4	10 8	9 8	9 8	10 4	9 12	8 2	8 2	7 14	8 2
8 12	10 8	11 8	10 6	8 10	10 0	10 0	9 12	7 12	8 0	8 0	7 12
8 0	9 8	11 0	10 4	8 8	8 12	9 12	9 4	7 13½	7 12	8 0	7 10
7 11	9 1	9 12	9 8	7 15	9 1	9 1	9 6¼	8 1½	8 1½	8 1½	7 5½
7 12	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 8	9 4	9 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	7 8
8 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0
7 4	8 12	9 4	9 0	7 8	7 12	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 4	7 0	6 12
7 12	10 0	10 8	9 12	8 8	9 12	9 4	9 4	7 14	7 8	7 8	7 0
7 4	9 12	10 4	10 0	7 8	9 4	10 7	10 12	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 4
8 0	11 0	11 8	10 8	9 0	9 8	10 12	10 4	8 14	8 4	8 1	7 10
7 8	10 6	10 0	9 14	8 10	9 12	9 4	10 2	8 4	8 0	8 2	8 0
8 2	10 0	10 3	10 3	9 9	10 3	9 9	9 4	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11
7 14	10 4	11 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 0	7 8	7 6	6 14	7 4
8 8	11 4	11 4	11 0	10 0	10 2	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
7 6	9 8	9 11	9 11	9 11	10 12	8 15	8 15	...	5 9	5 9	5 9
8 11	10 0	10 0	11 4	9 3	8 12	9 14	9 10	8 0	8 0	7 13	7 13
8 9½	8 11	9 0	8 6½	7 8	7 8	8 3½	...	...	...	...	...
7 3	8 6	8 6	8 2	7 13	8 6	7 3	7 3	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6
8 14	9 9	9 9	9 9	10 2	10 2	8 11	8 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8
7 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8
9 7	11 5	11 5	11 3	9 5	10 11	9 5	8 6	7 15	7 15	7 15	8 6
8 0	10 0	10 12	11 0	9 12	9 0	10 8	11 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	7 8
6 4	10 12	10 12	10 2	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 14	9 0	9 0	9 0
7 0	7 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 0
6 8	7 8	9 8	9 12	7 8	7 4	8 8	8 8	7 4	7 4	7 0	6 0
7 3	9 3	10 8	9 3	7 14	9 3	9 13	9 3	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
6 14	8 4	7 12	7 12	8 14	9 9	9 9	8 0	7 12	7 12	8 4	7 12
8 0	10 0	10 4	10 0	8 10	9 3	9 8	9 4	7 12	7 12	7 15½	7 9
120	96	93	96	111	104	100	108	123	123	120	126

B—Retail prices of Wheat in India—*contd.*

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 28th February 1918.	15th March 1918.	31st March 1918.	15th April 1918.	30th April 1918.	15th May 1918.	31st May 1918.	15th June 1918.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Karachi	Karachi	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	6 8
Bombay (port)	Bombay*	5 2	5 2	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 12
Punjab	Lahore	8 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 8	8 12	8 12
	Ferozepore	8 8	8 8	8 12	8 12	10 6	10 0	10 0	10 8
	Amritsar	8 4	8 8	8 10	9 0	9 8	9 10	9 0	9 0
	Rawalpindi	6 8	6 8	6 4	7 8	6 12	8 0	8 4	7 8
	Lyallpur	8 4	8 8	9 8	9 0	9 4	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Multan	8 2	8 2	8 6	8 2	8 14	10 4	10 4	9 12
	Ambala	7 12	8 0	8 14	8 8	10 4	10 0	10 0	9 12
Delhi	Delhi	7 0	7 6	7 14	7 11	8 6	8 8	8 12	8 12
United Provinces	Benares	7 5½	7 7½	8 10	9 3	8 15	8 14½	8 13	8 11
	Cawnpore	7 4	8 0	8 4	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8
	Meerut	7 4	8 0	7 8	8 12	10 0	9 8	9 8	9 8
	Agra	6 8	6 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	8 4	8 4	8 0
	Lucknow	7 4	9 0	8 12	8 12	9 4	9 0	8 12	8 8
	Aligarh	7 12	7 12	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	9 12	9 12
	Shahjahanpur	7 10	8 10	8 10	8 14	10 0	9 9	9 14	9 6
	Fyzabad	7 14	9 2	9 10	9 6	9 12	9 12	9 10	9 4
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 10	7 0	6 11	6 11
	Jubbulpore	7 10	7 10	7 10	8 14	8 8	8 8	7 14	7 8
	Raipur	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 12	8 12
	Akola	5 9	5 9	5 14	6 11	6 11	6 11	6 11	6 10
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	7 8	7 13	7 10	8 0	8 8	8 5	8 8	9 5
Bombay	Poona	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	4 13	4 13	4 13
	Ahmednagar	6 8	6 8	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13
	Ahmedabad	6 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0
	Dharwar	7 15	7 15	7 15	7 15	7 0	6 8	6 8	6 8
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	7 0	8 0	8 12	10 8	11 0	10 8	11 0	11 0
	Bhagalpur	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Muzaffarpur	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Ranchi	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
	Cuttack	7 14	7 14	7 14	6 9	6 9	7 3	7 3	7 3
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	7 0	7 0	7 0	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10
	Mandalay	7 12	7 5	7 5	7 12	7 5	7 5	6 14	6 11
	(Median) Average	7 6¼	7 12	7 14	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 10	8 9½
	Index Numbers (a)	129	123	121	120	112	112	111	111

* Relates to Khandwa wheat.
(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914, which is taken as 100.

[The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

FORTNIGHT ENDING

30th June 1918.	15th July 1918.	31st July 1918.	15th August 1918.	31st August 1918.	15th September 1918.	30th September 1918.	15th October 1918.	31st October 1918.	15th November 1918.	30th November 1918.	15th December 1918.	31st December 1918
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
6 8	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 0	5 0
4 12	4 12	4 12	4 7	4 7	3 13	3 13	3 13	3 11	3 6	3 8	3 3	3 8
8 8	8 0	7 12	7 8	7 12	7 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	5 12
10 4	9 8	8 8	8 4	8 0	7 4	6 4	6 8	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 0
8 12	8 8	8 4	8 0	8 0	7 4	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 6	6 2
7 10	7 8	7 8	6 12	7 2	7 0	6 8	6 4	6 6	6 6	6 2	6 6	5 12
9 8	9 4	8 6	8 2	8 4	7 8	6 10	6 12	6 10	6 8	6 8	6 4	5 12
9 8	9 0	8 12	8 0	7 12	7 8	7 0	6 14	7 0	6 12	6 12	6 14	6 14
9 12	9 2	8 12	7 12	7 12	7 2	6 5	6 1	6 1	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0
8 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	5 12	5 8	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 12	5 8
8 4	8 8	7 10½	7 9	6 14	6 8	5 12	5 11½	6 1½	5 14	5 7	5 7	5 11½
8 0	7 0	7 4	6 8	7 0	5 12	5 4	5 8	5 14	5 8	5 12	5 12	5 12
8 12	8 4	7 8	7 0	6 12	6 0	5 8	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	6 0	6 0
7 8	7 0	6 12	7 0	7 1	6 2	5 6	5 4	5 10	5 7	5 9	5 10	6 8
8 8	8 0	7 8	7 4	7 0	6 0	4 12	5 12	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 8
9 8	8 12	8 0	7 12	7 4	6 12	6 0	5 12	6 4	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 4
8 14	8 7	8 0	6 14	6 14	6 1	5 6	6 6½	6 2	5 12	5 4	5 8	5 8
9 4	9 0	7 12	7 8	7 6	7 0	5 8	5 6	6 4	6 2	6 0	6 0	5 14
6 11	7 0	7 0	6 6	6 1	5 7	5 12	4 14	4 14	3 14	3 14	4 13	5 7
7 8	7 8	7 4	6 14	6 12	6 0	5 12	5 6	5 8	4 15	5 8	5 8	5 12
8 8	7 12	7 12	7 12	6 12	6 4	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 4	5 8
6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	5 13	5 8	5 4	5 4	3 9	3 5	3 5	4 7	5 4
9 10	9 10	9 2	8 13	8 5	8 2	7 13	7 13	7 13	7 13	7 13	7 8	7 8
4 13	4 13	4 13	4 13	4 13	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 10
5 13	5 13	5 7	5 1	4 11	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5
6 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 8	4 8	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
6 8	6 8	5 9	5 2	5 2	4 14	5 2	4 11	4 12	4 8	4 12	4 8	5 0
11 0	11 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	8 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8
9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	7 0	6 10	6 4	6 0	6 4	6 2	6 2
9 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	7 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 8
7 0	6 12	6 4	6 4	6 0	6 0	5 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 0	5 0	5 0
7 8	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	5 14	5 14	4 14	4 14	4 14	4 4	4 4
4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 4	3 4
6 11	6 11	6 11	6 11	6 11	5 14	5 6	4 15	4 12	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 9
8 6	7 10	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	5 10	5 11½	6 0	5 12	5 10½	5 9	5 9¾
114	125	127	137	137	155	170	167	159	166	169	172	170

B—Retail prices of Wheat in India—*concld.*

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 15th January 1919.	31st January 1919.	14th February 1919.	28th February 1919.	15th March 1919	31st March 1919.	15th April 1919.	30th April 1919.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Karachi . . .	Karachi . .	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8
Bombay (port) . .	Bombay* . .	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 13	3 13	4 0	4 0
Punjab . . .	Lahore . .	5 8	5 8	5 4	5 8	6 4	6 8	6 8	7 12
	Ferozepore . .	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	6 4	6 8	6 12	7 0
	Amritsar . .	5 12	5 11	5 12	6 0	6 12	7 8	6 12	7 12
	Rawalpindi . .	5 12	6 4	5 12	5 8	5 12	6 12	7 0	6 12
	Lyallpur . .	6 0	5 8	5 8	5 12	6 4	7 8	7 8	7 0
	Multan . .	6 2	6 2	6 8	5 14	6 14	7 12	7 4	8 0
	Ambala . .	5 6	5 4	5 12	5 12	6 2	7 0	7 0	7 0
Delhi . . .	Delhi . . .	5 8	5 8	5 6	5 8	6 0	...	...	6 8
United Provinces .	Benares . .	5 11½	5 7	5 7	5 6½	6 4	6 0	5 11	5 13½
	Cawnpore . .	5 4	5 4	5 8	5 12	6 4	6 0	6 0	6 2
	Meerut . .	5 8	5 4	5 4	5 12	6 4	6 12	7 4	6 12
	Agra . . .	5 11	5 10	5 6	5 9	6 5	6 9	6 7	6 2
	Lucknow . .	5 6	5 6	5 8	6 0	6 4	6 10	6 8	6 0
	Aligarh . .	6 0	5 12	5 12	6 0	6 12	7 0	7 0	7 0
	Shahjahanpur .	5 4	5 6	5 6	5 12	5 12	5 12	6 14	6 12
	Fyzabad . .	6 0	6 0	5 14	6 4	6 8	7 0	6 12	6 4
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur . .	5 7	4 8	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 12
	Jubbulpore . .	5 8	5 8	5 0	5 0	5 2	5 4	6 4	6 0
	Raipur . .	5 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
	Akola . . .	5 4	5 13	5 2	4 11	4 11	4 11	4 11	4 8
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar . .	7 9	7 6	7 6	7 3	7 6	7 14	8 3	7 14
Bombay . . .	Poona . .	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 10
	Ahmednagar .	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 11	4 6
	Ahmedabad .	3 8	3 8	3 8	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8
	Dharwar . .	4 12	4 8	4 4	4 8	4 1	4 1	4 4	4 4
Bihar and Orissa .	Patna . .	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	6 8	6 4
	Bhagalpur . .	6 2	6 2	5 12	5 10	5 10	5 10	6 8	6 8
	Muzaffarpur .	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0
	Ranchi . .	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 12	4 12	4 12	4 12
	Cuttack . .	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 9	4 9	4 15	4 15	4 9
Burma . . .	Amherst (Moulmein)	3 8	3 8	3 4	2 15	2 15	2 15	...	...
	Mandalay . .	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 12	5 2	5 2	...	...
	(Median Average) .	5 8	5 6½	5 5	5 8	5 12	5 12	6 7	6 2
	Index Numbers (*a*)	174	177	180	174	166	166	149	156

(*a*) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July, 1914, which is taken as 100
* Relates to Khandwa wheat

[The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas]

Fortnight ending 15th May 1919.	31st May 1919.	15th June 1919.	30th June 1919.	15th July 1919	31st July 1919.	15th August 1919.	31st August 1919.	15th September 1919.	30th September 1919.	15th October 1919.	Increase or decrease in fortnight ending 15th October 1919 as compared with preceding fortnight.
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	Per cent.
5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 12	—4
4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 2	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	*Nil*
7 12	7 9	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 0	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 8	*Nil*
6 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 12	7 0	7 0	*Nil*
7 12	6 6	6 10	6 2	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 12	7 4	7 4	7 4	*Nil*
6 2	6 4	5 14	6 2	6 0	6 2	6 2	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 6	+2
7 8	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 8	6 4	6 4	6 8	7 4	7 0	7 4	—3
7 4	7 2	6 12	7 0	6 14	6 10	6 6	6 6	6 10	7 8	7 4	+3
6 9	6 9	6 5	6 5	6 3	6 2	6 0	6 3	6 5	6 5	6 10	—5
6 0	5 15	5 13	5 8	5 10	5 10	5 10	6 0	6 0	6 6	6 2	+4
5 13½	5 4	5 4	5 7	5 7	5 9	5 8¼	5 8	5 8½	5 8½	5 11½	—3
5 12	5 10	5 8	5 4	5 4	5 8	5 4	5 6	5 6	5 10	5 12	—2
6 8	6 4	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	*Nil*
5 14	5 12	5 10	...	5 9	5 8	5 7	5 8	5 5	5 6	5 8	—2
5 10	5 10	5 10	5 8	5 8	5 10	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 10	5 12	—2
6 8	6 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 12	6 0	6 0	*Nil*
6 8	6 5	5 14	5 11	5 11	5 10	5 12	6 0	5 4	6 0	5 12	+4
5 13	5 14	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 9	5 12	5 12	5 12	*Nil*
4 13	4 13	4 13	3 14	4 2	5 2	4 13	4 13	4 13	5 1	5 2	—1
5 12	5 6	5 4	5 2	5 6	5 12	5 15	5 12	5 14	6 4	6 4	*Nil*
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	*Nil*
4 9	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 7	4 7	5 8	5 12	5 8	+5
7 14	7 3	8 3	8 0	7 14	7 3	6 12	6 12	7 2	6 15	7 6	—6
3 12	3 8	3 5	3 8	3 12	3 12	4 1	4 1	4 1	4 1	4 6	—7
4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 12	4 12	4 12	5 1	5 1	*Nil*
4 8	4 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 0	5 0	*Nil*
4 1	4 4	4 1	4 4	4 4	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	3 12	3 12	*Nil*
6 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 0	8 0	7 12	+3
6 0	5 0	5 0	5 9	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 10	—6
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	—17
4 10	4 10	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 10	4 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	*Nil*
4 9	4 9	4 4	4 4	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 9	4 15	4 15	4 15	*Nil*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 13½	5 10	5 9	5 8	5 8	5 8½	5 8⅓	5 8⅓	5 8¼	5 12	5 12	*Nil*
164	170	172	174	174	173	174	173	173	166	166	

Variations expressed in Index Numbers during the fortnight ending the 15th October as compared with those in the previous fortnight in 1919 and 1918 :—

	1919			1918		
	30th September	15th October	Increase or Decrease	30th September	15th October	Increase or Decrease
			Per cent.			Per cent.
India . . .	100	100	*Nil*	100	98	—2
Punjab . .	100	100	*Nil*	100	97	—3
United Provinces.	100	99	—1	100	95	—5
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	102	+2	100	112	+12

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.

IN INDIAN PORTS.

[Index Numbers—Prices for the week ending the 30th July, 1914=100.]

Date.	KARACHI. White (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 3% red). Price.		Karachi. Red (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 92% red). Price.		Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pissy). Price.		Calcutta Club No. 2. Price.	
	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Week ending 30th July 1914	31 6	100	31 3	100	32 9	100	34 9½	100
„ 6th August „	31 3	99	31 0	99	32 10¼	100	34 9½	100
„ 3rd September „	34 6	110	34 3	110	...	...	34 10½	100
„ 1st October „	35 9	113	35 1½	112	33 7	103	...	...
„ 5th November „	38 9	123	38 0	122	34 9½	106	41 8½	120
„ 3rd December „	40 0	127	39 0	125	35 10½	110	44 4	127
„ 30th „ „	44 3	140	41 6	133	40 7¼	124	...	..
„ 7th January 1915	42 6	135	39 6	126	41 0	125	47 4	136
„ 4th February „	45 0	143	43 0	138	42 1	128	48 10	140
„ 25th „ „	50 0	159	48 0	154	41 2	126	50 10	146
„ 4th March „	44 6	141	42 6	136	38 4	117	49 10	143
„ 1st April „	42 0	133	39 0	125	35 8¼	109	40 10½	117
„ 6th May „	37 6	119	36 9	118	38 5	117	34 4½	99
„ 3rd June „	36 6	116	35 9	114	39 7½	121	34 10½	100
„ 2nd July „	34 0	108	33 3	106	...	...	35 10½	103
„ 23rd „ „	34 9	110	34 0	109	38 6½	118	37 1½	107
„ 6th August „	34 9	110	34 0	109	...	...	38 7½	111
„ 27th „ „	36 0	114	35 0	112	41 4½	126	39 4½	113
„ 3rd September „	36 3	115	35 3	113	42 1	128	40 10	117
„ 29th „ „	38 0	121	37 3	119	40 0	122	40 4½	116
„ 8th October „	37 6	119	36 9	118	39 5½	120	40 10½	117
„ 5th November „	37 9	120	37 3	119	40 4	123	42 4	122
„ 3rd December „	36 9	117	36 6	117	39 6	121	41 10	120
„ 7th January 1916	37 4½	119	37 1½	119	39 11	122	42 4	122
„ 4th February „	34 9	110	34 6	110	38 9	118	37 10	109
„ 3rd March „	33 9	107	33 6	107	37 5	114	38 10	112
„ 7th April „	30 9	98	30 6	98	35 3	108	32 11	95
„ 5th May „	28 10½	92	28 7½	92	33 8	108	32 11	95
„ 12th „ „	34 3	109	30 0	96	33 8	108	32 5	93
„ 2nd June „	30 3	96	30 0	96	34 7	106	33 3	96
„ 30th „ „	29 0	92	28 9	92	33 4	102	32 8	94
„ 7th July „	29 9	94	29 6	94	34 0	104	32 5	93
„ 14th „ „	32 0	102	31 9	102	33 8	103	33 2	95
„ 28th „ „	33 6	106	33 3	106	35 6	108	33 4½	96
„ 4th August „	34 0	108	33 9	108	35 6	108	32 10½	94
„ 31st „ „	36 3	115	34 3	113	36 2	111	33 4½	96
„ 8th September „	35 4½	112	34 4½	110	36 7½	112	34 1½	98
„ 22nd „ „	34 0	108	33 0	106	35 6	108	34 1½	98
„ 13th October „	35 6	113	34 6	110	34 9½	106	34 1½	98
„ 27th „ „	35 6	113	34 6	110	35 2	107	34 1½	98
„ 3rd November „	36 3	115	35 3	113	37 0	113	34 11	100
„ 24th „ „	37 9	120	36 9	118	39 2	120	37 10	109
„ 1st December „	38 6	122	37 6	120	39 3	120	41 1	118
„ 29th „ „	39 3	125	38 3	122	37 5	114	...	...
„ 5th January 1917	39 0	124	38 0	122	38 1	116	39 4	113
„ 30th March „	38 0	121	37 0	118	36 9	112	36 4	104
„ 13th April „	38 6	122	37 6	120	37 4	114	37 4	107
„ 4th May „	37 0	117	36 0	115	36 7	112	34 2	98
„ 29th June „	35 6	113	34 6	110	39 6	121	36 1	104
„ 27th July „	37 3	118	36 3	116	38 5	117	37 4	107
„ 31st August „	36 6	116	35 6	114	35 2	107	36 4	104
„ 28th September „	37 9	120	36 9	118	37 8	115	38 2	110
„ 26th October „	38 9	123	37 9	121	40 8	124	...	...
„ 30th November „	43 0	137	42 0	134	40 8	124	42 10	123
„ 28th December „	43 0	137	42 0	134	40 5	123	...	...
„ 4th January 1918	42 3	134	41 3	132	40 5	123	45 10	132
„ 11th „ „	42 0	133	41 0	131	41 0	125	46 4	133
„ 18th „ „	42 0	133	41 0	131	40 3	123	44 10	129
„ 25th „ „	40 0	127	39 0	125	40 2	123	45 7	131
„ 1st February „	39 3	125	38 3	122	39 11	122	45 7	131
„ 8th „ „	43 0	137	42 0	134	40 5	123	44 10	129
„ 15th „ „	41 6	132	40 6	130	40 10	125	46 1	132
„ 22nd „ „	42 6	135	41 6	133	40 10	125	48 10	140
„ 1st March „	42 6	135	41 6	133	41 3	126	51 1	147
„ 8th „ „	42 6	135	41 6	133	41 1	125	48 4	139
„ 15th „ „	42 0	133	41 0	131	40 6	124	40 4	116
„ 22nd „ „	42 0	133	41 0	131	40 6	124	39 4	113
„ 29th „ „	41 6	132	40 6	130	40 9	124	40 10	117
„ 5th April „	41 6	132	40 6	130	41 2	126	40 10	117
„ 12th „ „	41 6	132	40 6	130	41 9	127	41 1	118
„ 19th „ „	41 0	130	40 0	128	41 10	128	42 10	123
„ 26th „ „	42 0	133	41 0	131	41 3	126	40 4	116
„ 3rd May „	42 0	133	41 0	131	42 1	128	39 4	113
„ 10th „ „	42 0	133	41 0	131	43 5	133	39 10	114

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.—*contd.*

IN LONDON.

[Index Numbers—Price on 30th July, 1914, in the case of Choice White Karachi and that on the first date available in the case of other gr[ains] taken as 100.]

Date.	Choice White Karachi — Price.	Choice White Karachi — Index Numbers.	Red Karachi. — Price.	Red Karachi. — Index Numbers.	Delhi. — Price.	Delhi. — Index Numbers.	Choice White Bombay. — Price.	Choice White Bombay. — Index Numbers.	Club No. 1. — Price.	Club No. 1. — Index Numbers.	Club No. 2. — Price.	Club No. 2. — Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
10th July, 1914	39 6 July-Aug.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st August „	41 0	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd September, 1914	46 0	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st October „	44 9	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th November „	48 3	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd December „	50 6	128	50 0	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16th „ „	Nominal	...	...	...	50 9 May-June.	100	...	...	...	...	50 6 April-May, Sellers	[illegible]
30th „ „	51 6 May-June.	130	53 0 Jany.-Feb.	106	52 0	102	...	...	...	...	52 0 April-May.	[illegible]
8th January, 1915	52 3 Do.	132	...	...	53 3 May-June.	105	...	...	...	...	53 6 Do.	[illegible]
4th February „	61 0 Do.	154	Nominal	...	61 4½ Do.	121	...	...	...	...	Nominal	...
25th „ „	60 3 Do.	153	Do.	...	60 6 April-May.	119	...	...	...	...	64 6 Mar.-April.	[illegible]
4th March „	59 0 Do.	149	Do.	...	59 3 Do.	117	...	...	...	...	59 6 April-May.	[illegible]
8th April „	58 0 Do.	147	Unoffered	...	Unoffered	...	...	...	...	...	64 3 Do.	[illegible]
6th May „	66 3 June-July.	168	64 0 June-July.	128	65 0 May-June.	128	...	...	...	...	65 0 Do.	[illegible]
12th „ „	63 9 Do.	161	63 3 Do.	126	64 3 Do.	127	68 0	100	67 0	100	...	...
4th June „	61 0 Do.	154	60 9 Do.	121	61 6 June-July.	121	62 9 June-July.	92	62 0 June-July.	93	61 0 June-July.	[illegible]
2nd July „	53 0 June	134	52 9 June	105	53 3 June	105	53 9 Do.	7	53 3 Do.	79	52 9 Do.	[illegible]
23rd „ „	56 0 July	142	55 7½ July.	111	56 3 July	111	56 9 July	83	56 3 July	84	55 9 July	[illegible]
6th August „	56 6	143	56 1½	112	56 9	112	57 3 Do.	84	56 9	85	56 1½	[illegible]
27th „ „	54 0	137	56 1½	112	56 6	111	57 3 Do.	84	56 9	85	56 1½	[illegible]
3rd September „	54 0 July. Sellers.	137	53 7½ July, Sellers.	107	...	...	Nominal	...	56 9 July, Sellers	85	...	...
24th Sept., '15 to 18th April 1916	No sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19th April, 1916	61 0	154	60 0	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28th April to 15th May, 1916	No sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19th May, 1916	63 0 May-June.	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd and 9th June, 1916	Nominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th June, 1916	57 0 June-July.	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23rd „ „	55 0 June, Sellers.	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27th „ „	55 6, Sellers.	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29th June to 7th July, 1916.	Nominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14th July, 1916	58 6 July-Aug.	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22nd „ „	59 0 Do.	149	58 6 July-Aug. Sellers	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28th „ „	61 3 Do. Sellers.	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th August „	65 0 Aug.-Sept.	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31st „ „	72 6 Sept., Sellers.	184	Nominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8th September 1916	73 0 Oct., Paid.	185	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22nd „ „	71 0 Do.	108	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14th October „	73 9 Oct.-Nov. Sellers.	187	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21st „ „	75 6 Do.	191	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd November „	79 0 Paid	200	Do.	...	79 6 Sellers.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
24th „ „	81 0 Paid	205	Do.	...	79 6 Noml.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st December „	82 0 Buyers	208	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
5th to 12th Jan., 1917	No sellers	...	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd February to 30th March, 1917	82 0 Feb.-Mar. & Mar.-April.	208	No sellers.	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th April, 1917	83 0 April-May	210	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
13th April to 4th May, 1917	85 0 Do.	215	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	87 6	129	...	...	...	...
5th to 11th May '17	86 9 May-June quoted.	220	No sellers	...	79 6 Nom.	157	87 6	129	...	...	...	...
18th May to 6th July „	86 9 „	220	86 3	172	86 9	171	87 6	129	86 9	129	...	...
13th to 20th July „	86 9 „	220	86 3 afloat	172	86 9 afloat	171	89 6	132	86 9	129	...	...
27th July to 10th Aug. 1917	No sellers. Nominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th to 24th Aug. '17	86 9 sellers	220	86 3 sellers	172	86 9 sellers	171	89 6 sellers	132	86 9 sellers	129	...	...
31st Aug. 1917	86 9 Nominal	220	86 3 Nom.	172	86 9 Nom.	171	89 6 Nom.	132	86 9 Nom.	129	...	...
7th September '17 to 2nd Jan. '18	78 0	197	77 6	155	77 6	153	79 0	116	...	...	78 0	[illegible]

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.—*contd.*

IN INDIAN PORTS—*contd.*

[Index Numbers—Prices for the week ending the 30th July, 1914 = 100.]

Date.	KARACHI. White (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red). Price.		KARACHI. Red (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 92% red). Price.		Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy). Price.		Calcutta Club No. 2. Price.	
	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Week ending 17th May 1918	42 0	133	41 0	131	43 9	134	40 4	116
" 24th " "	42 6	135	41 6	133	43 7	133	41 1	118
" 31st " "	42 6	135	41 6	133	43 11	134	40 4	116
" 7th June "	42 0	133	41 0	131	42 6	130	41 1	118
" 14th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	46 8	142	40 10	117
" 21st " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	42 10	131	40 10	117
" 28th " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	48 1	147	40 4	116
" 5th July "	41 6	132	40 6	130	47 8	146	41 7	120
" 12th " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	49 8	152	43 4	125
" 19th " "	42 6	135	41 6	133	49 9	152	44 10	129
" 26th " "	43 0	137	42 0	134	50 7	154	45 1	130
" 2nd August "	44 0	140	43 0	138	50 9	155	45 7	131
" 9th " "	44 0	140	43 0	138	53 9	164	46 4	133
" 16th " "	44 0	140	43 0	138	55 10	170	47 7	137
" 23rd " "	44 0	140	43 0	138	53 7	164	51 10	149
" 30th " "	44 0	140	43 0	138	55 3	169	48 1	138
" 6th September "	44 0	140	43 0	138	56 2	172	50 10	146
" 13th " "	45 0	143	44 0	141	59 6	182	50 10	146
" 20th " "	46 0	146	45 6	146	60 5	184	55 10	160
" 27th " "	52 0	165	51 6	165	61 10	189	72 3	208
" 4th October "	52 0	165	51 6	165	56 11	174	70 3	202
" 11th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	56 7	173	59 9	172
" 18th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	56 4	172	—	—
" 25th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	57 3	175	59 4	171
" 1st November "	53 0	168	52 6	168	57 3	175	65 9	189
" 8th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	68 1	208	62 9	180
" 15th " "	54 0	171	53 6	171	68 1	208	61 9	177
" 22nd " "	54 6	173	54 0	173	68 1	208	59 9½	172
" 29th " "	54 6	173	54 0	173	66 8	204	70 9	203
" 6th December "	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 2	199	69 9	200
" 13th " "	54 6	173	54 0	173	65 2	199	69 9	200
" 20th " "	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 11	201	67 9	195
" 27th " "	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 2	199	...	...
" 3rd January, 1919	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 2	199	66 9	192
" 10th " "	56 0	178	55 6	178	64 5	197	61 9	177
" 17th " "	56 0	178	55 6	178	62 3	190	63 9	183
" 24th " "	55 6	176	55 0	176	62 7	191	63 6	183
" 31st " "	55 6	176	55 0	176	62 11	192	63 6	183
" 7th February "	55 6	176	55 0	176	63 8	194	64 9	186
" 14th " "	55 6	176	55 0	176	63 8	194	65 0	187
" 21st " "	56 6	179	56 0	179	61 10	189	64 3	185
" 28th " "	59 6	189	59 0	189	60 0	183	63 9	183
" 7th March "	60 6	192	60 0	192	60 0	183	63 3	182
" 14th " "	58 6	186	58 0	186	57 1	174	60 9	175
" 21st " "	58 6	186	58 0	186	57 1	174	62 3	179
" 28th " "	56 6	179	56 0	179	51 3	156	58 10	169
" 4th April "	56 6	179	55 0	176	...	...	57 10	166
" 11th " "	55 0	175	54 6	174	...	...	55 4	159
" 18th " "	55 0	175	54 6	174	51 3	156	52 10	152
" 25th " "	55 0	175	54 6	174	51 3	156	63 9	183
" 2nd May "	54 0	171	53 6	171	55 8	170	64 3	185
" 9th " "	54 0	171	53 6	171	55 8	170	60 3	173
" 16th " "	53 6	170	53 0	170	55 8	170	61 9	177
" 23rd " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	57 1	174	61 3	176
" 30th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	58 7	179	64 3	185
" 6th June "	52 6	167	52 0	166	58 7	179	62 3	179
" 13th " "	52 0	165	51 6	165	57 10	177	62 9	180
" 20th " "	52 0	165	51 6	165	59 4	181	65 9	189
" 27th " "	51 6	163	51 0	163	60 0	183	61 9	177
" 4th July "	51 6	163	51 0	163	60 0	183	61 9	177
" 11th " "	51 6	163	51 0	163	64 5	197	63 9	183
" 18th " "	52 6	167	52 0	166	62 3	190	61 9	177
" 25th " "	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	62 3	179
" 1st August "	53 6	170	53 0	170	62 3	190	63 9	183
" 8th " "	54 0	171	53 6	171	61 6	188	63 3	182
" 15th " "	54 0	171	53 6	171	61 6	188	63 9	183
" 22nd " "	54 6	173	54 0	173	60 0	183	63 3	182
" 29th " "	54 6	173	54 0	173	58 7	179	61 9	177
" 5th September "	54 0	171	53 6	171	56 5	172	59 9	172
" 12th " "	53 6	170	53 0	170	55 8	170	60 3	173
" 19th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	52 9	161	55 10	160
" 26th " "	51 0	162	50 6	162	52 9	161	57 10	166
" 3rd October "	48 6	154	48 0	154	52 9	161	...	...
" 10th " "	49 0	156	48 6	155	54 2	165	58 10	169
" 17th " "	49 0	156	48 6	155	...	...	58 10	169
" 24th " "	49 0	156	48 6	155	55 8	170	59 9	172
" 31st " "	49 0	156	48 6	155	60 0	183	57 10	166
" 7th November "	49 6	157	49 0	157	...	..	57 10	166

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.—*contd.*

IN LONDON—*contd.*

[Index Numbers—Price on 30th July, 1914, in the case of Choice White Karachi and that on the first date available in the case of other gr taken as 100.]

Date.	Choice White Karachi.		Red Karachi.		Delhi.		Choice White Bombay.		Club No. 1.		Club No.	
	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	In Nu be
	s. d.		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*	
3rd January to 17th October '18	80 0	203	79 6	159	79 6	157	81 0	119	...	...	80 0	1
18th October '18 to 6th January '19	80 0 afloat	203	80 0 afloat	160	80 0 afloat	158	80 0 afloat	118	...	...	80 0 afloat	1
7th January to 28th February '19	Nothing offering	to London		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1st March to 13th May '19 *	80 0 afloat	203	80 0 afloat	160	80 0 afloat	158	80 0 afloat	118	...	...	80 0 afloat	1

—The Indian price quotations are market, and not F. O. B. prices. The source of these quotations is the Prices Current published weekly the Chambers of Commerce. The statistics for London are compiled from Reuter's telegrams.

* Later quotations are not available.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

Joint Stock Companies.

SEPTEMBER 1919.

During the month under report, 113 companies were registered with an aggregate authorised capital of over R48 crores, as against 22 companies with an aggregate authorised capital of about one crore in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Bengal alone accounted for 68 companies (R25 crores). For the six months, April to September 1919, the number of companies registered was 343 with an authorised capital of R86 crores as against 125 companies with R 5 crores of authorised capital in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The largest flotation in September was that of the Tata Power Co., Bombay (R9 crores).

Table 1.

Abstract Statement of Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of September 1919, and in the corresponding month of 1918.

Classification of Companies	September 1918		September 1919	
	Number of companies	Aggregate authorised capital	Number of companies	Aggregate authorised capital
Banking, Loan, and Insurance—		R(1,000)		R(1,000)
Banking and Loan	2	1,50	7	7,08,50
Insurance	...	...	7	11,18,00
Trading—				
Navigation	...	...	1	1,00,00
Printing, Publishing, and Stationery	1	20	2	2,50
Others	9	26,90	49	14,37,14
Mills and Presses—				
Cotton Mills	...	...	5	1,74,25
Jute Mills	...	...	4	2,30,00
Mills for Wool, Silk, Hemp, etc.	...	...	4	4,50,00
Flour Mills	...	...	2	12,00
Rice Mills	...	...	3	25,00
Other Mills and Presses	...	...	1	6,00
Tea and other Planting Companies—				
Tea	2	5,00	6	9,20
Others	...	...	1	1,00,00
Mining and Quarrying—				
Coal	2	3,50	9	43,00
Others	2	16,00	3	1,16,50
Land and Building	1	6,00	3	1,28,00
Sugar manufacture	...	...	2	10,25
Companies other than those specified above	3	29,00	4	1,38,00
TOTAL	22	88,10	113	48,08,34

Table 2.

Abstract Statement of Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the six months, April to September, 1919, and in the corresponding period of 1918.

Classification of Companies.	April to September, 1918		April to September, 1919	
	Number of Companies	Aggregate authorised capital	Number of Companies	Aggregate authorised capital
Banking, Loan, and Insurance—		R(1,000)		R(1,000)
Banking and Loan	11	26,78	34	7,35,00
Insurance	1	10,00	10	84,08,00
Trading—				
Navigation	...	...	3	1,25,00
Co-operative Association	1	20	...	...
Shipping, Landing and Warehousing	...	...	1	30,00
Printing, Publishing, and Stationery	7	5,19	7	6,48
Others	54	1,93,15	150	22,08,01
Mills and Presses—				
Cotton Mills	3	51,00	7	2,31,75
Jute Mills	...	...	7	3,69,00
Mill for Wool, Silk, Hemp, etc.	...	...	4	4,50,00
Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses	1	5,00	3	19,30
Flour Mills	...	...	3	19,00
Rice Mills	1	45,00	7	33,00
Saw and Timber mill	1	10,00	...	...
Other Mills and Presses	2	7,00	6	38,00
Tea and other Planting Companies—				
Tea	17	38,40	30	70,20
Others	5	18,90	9	1,41,75
Mining and Quarrying—				
Coal	4	11,50	30	1,42,45
Others	8	32,18	10	1,20,95
Land and Building	1	6,00	7	2,10,80
Breweries	2	1,72	...	...
Sugar manufacture	1	4,00	3	35,25
Companies other than those specified above	5	37,55	12	1,58,50
TOTAL	125	5,08,52	343	86,07,44

Table 3.

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of September 1919.

No.	Class and name	Names of agents, managers, etc., and situation of registered office	Objects	Authorised capital
	I.—Banking, Loan and Insurance			
	(a) Banking and Loan			Rs.
1	Porjana Loan Office Co.	Managing Dir. J. C. Bhaduri, Porjana, Bengal.	Money lending business	50,000
2	Calcutta Industrial Bank	Dir. Hon'ble Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari, 11, Pollock Street, Calcutta.	Banking business	2,00,00,000
3	Karnani Industrial Bank	Managing Dir. Rai Bahadur Seth Suklal Karnani, O. B. E., 3, Synagogue St., Calcutta.	" "	5,00,00,000
4	Coimbatore Bazar Bank	Managing Dir. A. V. Srikanta Ayyar, Coimbatore, Madras.	Banking and loan	1,00,000
5	Edayapalaiyam Maha Bisnu Bank.	Managing Dir. R. V. Naidu, Udayapalaiyam, Madras.	" "	1,00,000
6	Mettupalaiyam Town Bank	Managing Dir. S. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mettupalaiyam Madras.	" "	1,00,000
7	Simla Banking and Industrial Co.	Simla, Punjab	" "	5,00,000
	Total Banking and Loan	......	......	7,08,50,000
	(b) Insurance			
8	Alpha General Insurance Co.	Managing Agents, Oosman Jamal & Sons, 26 and 27, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.	Insurance	5,00,00,000
9	Bengal Insurance and Real Property Co.	Managing Agents, Ghosh & Co., 12, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.	"	1,00,00,000
10	Universal Fire and General Insurance Co.	Managing Agents, M. Kanji & Co., Bombay.	"	1,00,00,000
11	Vulcan Insurance Co.	Agents, J. C. Sitalvad & Co., Bombay.	"	3,00,00,000
12	Safety Insurance Co.*	F. Jacob, Bombay	"	15,00,000
13	British India General Insurance Co.	Managing Dir. H. M. Mehta, Bombay.	"	1,00,00,000
14	Hindustan Native Craft and Marine Insurance Co.	Managing Agents, Haridas Walji & Co., Bombay.	"	3,00,000
	Total, Insurance	......	......	11,18,00,000
	Total, Banking, Loan and Insurance.	......	......	18,26,50,000
	II.—Trading			
	(a) Navigation.			
15	Oriental Navigation Co.	Managing Agents, Bando & Co., 3, 4, 5 & 6, Hare St., Calcutta.	To acquire steamships and other vessels or crafts of every description.	1,00,00,000
	(b) Printing, Publishing and Stationery.			
16	Chukervertty, Chatterjee & Co.	Managing Dir. R. C. Chukervertty, 15, College Sq., Calcutta.	Printing, Publishing and dealing in books, etc.	2,00,000
17	Model Library*	15, College Sq., Calcutta	" "	50,000
	Total Printing, Publishing and Stationery.		......	2,50,000

* Registered as a private company

Table 3—*contd.*

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of September, 1919—*contd.*

No.	Class and Name	Names of agents, managers, etc., and situation of registered office	Objects	Authorised capital
	II.—Trading—*contd.* (*c*) *Others.*			Rs.
18	Railway Sleepers . . .	Managing Agents, H. P. Moitra & Co., 3 & 4, Hare St., Calcutta.	Timber merchants . .	10,00,000
19	A. Chandler . . .	Managing Dir. F. M. Leslie, 43, Park St., Calcutta.	Chemists, druggists, etc. .	1,00,000
20	Borooah Timber Co. . .	Managing Agents, Martin & Co., 6 & 7, Clive St., Calcutta.	Timber business, etc. .	30,00,000
21	Pioneer United Agency* .	Brahmanbaria, Bengal .	To carry on business of agents and brokers.	20,000
22	Standard Clothing Factory .	Managing Agents, G. Mukerjee & Co., 98, Clive St., Calcutta.	Cloth merchants, etc. .	1,00,000
23	Eastern Machinery and Engineering Co.	Managing Dir. M. R. Banerjee, 14, Clive St., Calcutta.	Iron founders, mechanical engineers, etc.	10,00,000
24	Macfarlane & Co. . . .	Managing Dir. J. Macfarlane, 303, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.	Manufacturing medicines, drugs, etc.	4,00,000
25	Central Bengal Motor Service and Trading Co.	Dir. J. N. Bose, 29, Durga Ch. Mittra St., Calcutta.	Conveyance of passengers and goods.	60,000
26	Electric Apparatus Manufacturing Co.	Managing Agents, Sinha & Co., 160, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	Manufacturing and selling electrical goods, etc.	5,00,000
27	Occi-Orient Mercantile Corporation.	Managing Agents, Gandy Dalton & Co., 5, Clive Row, Calcutta.	General merchants . .	5,00,000
28	Bengal Hydraulic Lime Works	Managing Agents, Bennett & Co., 7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.	Manufacturing lime, bricks, tiles, etc.	1,00,000
29	A. Forbes & Co.* . . .	12, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.	Trading in hides, etc. .	7,00,000
30	Taylor Chamria Sons* .	38, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Merchants and commission agents.	30,00,000
31	Tamluq Commercial Industries.*	Berulia, Haria P. O., Bengal.	Facilitating local industries, etc.	20,000
32	Rajshahi Tannery Co. . .	Managing Agents, Davenport & Co., 8—1, Council House St., Calcutta.	Manufacturing leather goods.	10,00,000
33	Radha Gobinda Brick Co. .	Dir. R. C. Chuckerbutty, Jalpaiguri, Bengal.	Manufacturing bricks and cultivating cotton, rice, etc.	20,000
34	Sen Majumdar & Co.* . .	24, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Agency business . .	50,000
35	Behar Firebricks & Potteries .	Managing Agents, A. C. Banerjee & Co., Bengal.	Manufacturing bricks, tiles, etc.	10,00,000
36	Sikdar Iron Works . .	Managing Agents, Sikdar & Co., 12, Clive St., Calcutta.	Iron founders, engineers, etc.	6,00,000
37	British India Tobacco Co. .	Managing Agents, Howeson Bros., 32, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.	Dealing in tobacco, cigars, etc.	30,00,000
38	Behar Tannery Co. . .	Managing Agents, Davenport & Co., 8-1. Council House St., Calcutta.	Hide and skin merchants, etc.	10,00,000
39	Premier Soap Company of India.	Managing Agents, Development Corporation of India, 4, Council House St., Calcutta.	Manufacturing soap .	25,00,000
40	Bengal Glass Works .	Managing Agents, Ebrahim Peer Mohamed & Co., 39-1, Canning St., Calcutta.	Manufacturing glass .	7,00,000
41	White Brothers.* . . .	54, Canning St., Calcutta.	General trade . .	20,000
42	Cooks Motors	Managing Agents Cook & Co., 183, Dharamtolla Street, Calcutta.	Dealing in motor cars .	15,00,000
43	Indian Glace Kids . .	Managing Agents Chari & Co., 2, Lyons Range, Calcutta.	Tanning and manufacturing hides, etc.	50,00,000
44	Oriental Machinery Supplying Agency.	Managing Agents, C. N. Coondoo & Co., 81, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Mechanical Engineers .	10,00,000
45	Bengal Motor and Electric Co.	Managing Agents G. D. Ramgopal, 11, Hare Street, Calcutta.	Manufacturers of, dealers in letters to hire, repairers, cleaners, storers, etc., of motors, etc	10,00,000

* Registered as a private company

Table 3—*contd.*

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of September 1919—*contd.*

No.	Class and Name	Names of agents, managers, etc., and situation of registered office	Objects	Authorised capital
	II.—Trading.			Rs.
	(c) *Others.*			
46	J. N. Cocolas & Co.*	Cawnpore	Dealing in cotton, etc.	3,00,000
47	Allahabad Tanneries	15, Canning Road, Allahabad.	Tanning and manufacturing leather articles.	10,00,000
48	Kekri Motor Service	Kekri, Ajmer-Merwara	To convey passengers and goods on hire in motor vehicles.	50,000
49	Fulchand Govinda Lal and Company.	Vahiratdar Parikh Fulchand Govinda Lal, Ahmodabad, Bombay.	Carrying on agency of a mill.	3,200
50	Bhagirathi Stores	Managing Agents, Lala Kanhiyalal and Sons, Bombay.	Store keepers and dealers in Indian goods.	2,50,000
51	Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency.	Managing Agents, K. D. Wadia & Co., Bombay.	Manufacturers and importers of motors and all accessories thereto.	50,00,000
52	Asoka Swadeshi Stores	Bombay	Storekeepers and dealers in swadeshi goods.	1,00,00,000
53	Bijapur Motor Service Company.*	Agents, Shaha & Co., Bijapur, Bombay.	Carrying on business of motor cars, etc.	1,00,000
54	Simpson Frith & Co.*	Dir. W. H. Frith, Hornby Road, Bombay.	Merchants and commission agents.	5,00,000
55	Tata Power Company	Agents, Tata Sons, Hornby Road, Bombay.	Electric suppliers	9,00,00,000
56	Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Company.	Agents, Dharamsi Morarji & Co., Bombay.	Manufacturers of acids, salts, etc.	50,00,000
57	Western India Chemical Works	Managing Agents, Lallubhai Samoldas & Co., Bombay.	Chemists and druggists	10,00,000
58	Swadesi Felt Caps and Hosiery Manufacturing Company.	Agents, G.A. Hawa & Co., Bombay.	Manufacturers and dealers in fibrous substances.	10,00,000
59	Hanslux*	President H. Hanslux, Bombay.	Manufacturers of soaps, toilets, hair oils, etc.	20,000
60	Coimbatore Industrials*	Managing Dir, T. R. Venkataramana Ayyar, Coimbatore, Madras.	General trade	1,00,000
61	India Co.*	Managing Dir. C. Rajam, Triplicane, Madras.	"	20,000
62	Salam*	Sialkot, Punjab	Dealing in sporting goods, etc.	20,000
63	Ngwa Bin Sike Co.	Nyaung, Burma	Exporters and importers of all kinds of goods.	51,000
64	Sylhet Trading Co.*	Promoter Maulvi Md. Abdulla, Sylhet, Assam.	Carrying on tea and other business	20,000
65	Hazaribag Ranchi Motor Service.	Dir. W. R. Lascelles, Sijua, Hazaribag, Bihar & Orissa.	Public carriers	2,00,000
66	Mysore Metal Industries	417, Avenue Road, Bangalore City, Mysore.	Manufacturers and dealers in metals.	2,00,000
	Total others	......	......	14,37,14,200
	Total, Trading	......	......	15,39,64,200
	III.—Mills and Presses.			
	(a) *Cotton mills.*			
67	Calcutta Cotton Mills	Managing Agents, Marwari Industrial Agency, 11, Pollock Street, Calcutta.	Cotton spinning, doubling, etc.	50,00,000
68	Hurdutroy Chamria Cotton Mills Co.	Managing Agents, Taylor Chamria Sons, 38, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Spinning, weaving, cotton, etc.	1,00,00,000
69	Ahmedabad Jupiter Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co.	Secretaries, Treasurers, Agents, Fulchand Govinda Lal & Co., Bombay.	Spinning and weaving cotton, etc.	10,00,000
70	Ahmedabad Vishnu Cotton Mills Co.	Agents Ambalal-Bhagat & Co., Bombay.	"	10,00,000
71	Shri Vevekanand Mills	Secretaries and Agents, Nanubhai Maneoklal & Co., Ahmedabad, Bombay.	"	4,25,000
	Total, Cotton Mills	......	......	1,74,25,000

*Registered as a private company.

Table 3—*contd.*

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of September 1919—*contd.*

No.	Class and Name	Names of agents, managers, etc., and situation of registered office	Objects.	Authorised capital
	III.—Mills and Presses —*contd.*			
	(*b*) *Jute mills.*			Rs.
72	Benjamin Jute Mills Co.	Managing Agents, B. N. Elias, 307, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	Spinning, weaving, pressing jute, etc.	50,00,000
73	Hukum Chand Mills (Calcutta)	Managing Agents, S. O. Chand Hukum Chand & Co., 30-2, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Spinning, etc., jute flax, hemp.	80,00,000
74	Halwasya Jute Mills Co.	Managing Agents, Rai Bahadur B. L. Hurgobind, 6, Clive Row, Calcutta.	Spinning, weaving, etc., jute, etc.	50,00,000
75	Bengal Jute Mills Co.	Managing Agents, Smith & Co., 2, Garstins Place, Calcutta.	" "	50,00,000
	Total, Jute Mills	......	......	2,30,00,000
	(*c*) *Mills for Wool, Silk, Hemp, etc.*			
76	Indian Woollen Mills	Agents, M. Dass, G. Dass & Co., Bombay.	Spinning and weaving wool, etc.	50,00,000
77	Wadia Woollen Mills	Agents, P. Wadia Halai & Co., Bombay.	" "	1,00,00,000
78	Currimbhoy Woollen and Silk Mills.	Agents, Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Bombay.	" "	2,00,00,000
79	Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills.	Agents, Dharamsi Morarji & Co., Bombay.	" "	1,00,00,000
	Total, mills for Wool, Silk, Hemp, etc.	......	......	4,50,00,000
	(*d*) *Flour Mills.*			
80	Metropolitan Flour Mills	Managing Agents, Elliott & Co., 7-A, Clive Row, Calcutta.	Milling flour	2,00,000
81	Swadeshi Flour and Oil Mills	Secretaries and Agents, Patell Premsukh & Co., Bombay.	Millers and grain dealers	10,00,000
	Total, Flour mills	......	......	12,00,000
	(*e*) *Rice Mills.*			
82	Behar Rice Mills	Managing Agents, H. V. Low & Co., 12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.	Milling rice, etc.	20,00,000
83	Central Rice Mills	Managing Agents, Banerji, Mukherjee & Co., Bengal.	" "	1,00,000
84	Arumbur Industrials Co.	Managing Dir., S. A. Srinivasa Sarma, Mayavaram, Madras.	Milling paddy and other grains.	4,00,000
				25,00,000
	(*f*) *Other Mills and Presses.*			
85	Acme Oil Mills	Managing Agents, M. McGinley & Co., 7, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.	Manufacturing and dealing in oils.	6,00,000
	Total, Mills and Presses	......	......	8,97,25,000
	IV.—Tea and other Planting Companies.			
	(*a*) *Tea.*			
86	Harishnagar Tea Co.	Managing Agents, Bengal Traders, 117, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.	Planting and manufacturing tea, coffee, cocoa, etc.	1,00,000

Table 3—*contd.*

Detailed statement shewing particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of September 1919—*contd.*

No.	Class and Name	Names of agents, managers, etc., and situation of registered office	Objects	Authorised capital
	IV.—Tea and other Planting Companies—*contd.*			Rs.
87	Assam Tea and Cotton Co. .	Managing Agents, Mercantile Agency, Bengal.	Cultivating and manufacturing tea, cotton, sugarcane, etc.	2,00,000
88	Alliance Tea Co. . . .	Managing Agents, J. C. Roy & Co., 223, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	Planting and manufacturing tea, tea seed, etc.	2,00,000
89	Taripur Tea Co. . . .	Dir. Md. Nurul Huque, Jalpaiguri, Bengal.	Planting, preparing and selling tea, indigo and cotton, etc.	2,00,000
90	Sylhet Tea Syndicate* . .	Managing Dir. R. R. Dev, Sylhet, Assam.	To carry on tea business .	20,000
91	Jaypassa Tea Co. . .	Managing Dir. R. R. Dev, Sylhet, Assam.	Cultivation and manufacture of tea.	2,00,000
	Total, Tea .			9,20,000
	(*b*) *Others.*			
92	Malabar Forests and Rubber Company.	Managing Agents, Sabnio & Co., Bombay.	Planting and growing timber, wood, rubber etc.	1,00,00,000
	Total, Tea and other Planting Companies.	......	......	1,09,20,000
	V.—Mining and Quarrying.			
	(*a*) *Coal.*			
93	Caledonian Coal Co. . .	Managing Agents, Turnbull Brothers, 1-2, Hare Street, Calcutta.	Miners, colliery proprietors and coke manufacturers.	15,00,000
94	Coal and Coke Consumers .	Managing Agents, Indian Mineral Co., 2, Lyons Range, Calcutta.	Prospecting and developing coal mines.	1,00,000
95	High field Colliery . .	Managing Agents, Heilgers Bros., Clive Buildings, Calcutta.	Miners and colliery proprietors.	4,00,000
96	Kajora Khas Collieries . .	Managing Agents, A. C. Banerjee & Co., Bengal.	Purchasing coal and other mines, etc.	4,00,000
97	Central Kajora Coal Co. .	" " "	" "	5,00,000
98	Great Eastern Coal Co. . .	Managing Agents, P. Datta & Co., Bengal.	Miners and colliery proprietors.	4,00,000
99	Saltegram Coal Co. . .	Managing Agents, Chatterjee & Co., 4, Mission Row, Calcutta.	Coal mining . .	5,50,000
100	Coal Bunkering and Shipping Co.	Managing Agents, Bazaz & Co., Bengal.	Miners and colliery proprietors.	1,50,000
101	Sabana Coal Co. . . .	Managing Agents, Cornish & Co., 84-D, Clive Street, Calcutta.	" "	3,00,000
	Total, Coal .			43,00,000
	(*b*) *Others.*			
102	Bengal Crushed Lime Stone Co.	Managing Agents, N. Bell & Co., 97, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Acquiring mines, etc.	1,50,000
103	Central Provinces Portland Cement Co.	Managing Agents, Burn & Co., 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.	Working mines or quarries, manufacturing cement etc.	1,00,00,000
104	Mergui Tin Dredging Co. .	Managing Agents, Ellerman Rice Mills, 59, Sule Pagoda Road, Rangoon, Burma.	To purchase lands for mining purposes.	15,00,000
	Total others .	......	..	1,16,50,000
	Total, Mining and Quarrying.	......	......	1,59,50,000

*Registered as a private company

Table 3—*concld.*

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of September, 1919—*concld.*

No.	Class and Name	Names of agents, managers, etc., and situation of registered office	Objects	Authorised capital
	VI.—Land and Building.			Rs.
105	Mathurapur Zemindary Co.	Managing Agents, H. V. Low & Co., 12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.	Acquiring zemindaries, etc.	20,00,000
106	Commercial Properties	Managing Agents, Senda Barnet & Co, 8, Clive Street, Calcutta.	To purchase land and erect buildings.	1,00,00,000
107	Progressive Land, Building and Trading Co.	Managing Agents, B. H. Warden Sons & Co., Bombay.	Constructing, hiring and dealing in buildings.	8,00,000
	Total, Land and Building	......	......	1,28,00,000
	VII.—Sugar Manufacture.			
108	Pengal Sugar Factory	Managing Agents, Prompt & Co., Mustafapur, Bengal.	To acquire land and open sugar factories, etc.	25,000
109	Standard Sugar Mills.	Managing Agents, Eastern Agency Co., 2 and 3, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta.	Acquiring sugar factory or land producing cane, palm, date, sugar, etc.	10,00,000
	Total, Sugar manufacture	......	......	10,25,000
	VIII.—Others.			
110	Signet Co.*	8, Clive Row, Calcutta	To deal in shares, stocks, bonds, etc.	30,00,000
111	India Amusements	Managing Agents, Ganguli and Ghosh, Bengal.	Entertainments and amusements of all kinds.	3,00,000
112	Madan Theatres	Managing Agents, J. F. Madan & Co., 5, Dharmatola Street, Calcutta.	Cinematographic shows and exhibitions.	1,00,00,000
113	Krishna Agriculturists Association.	Managing Dir., C. B. Razu Chinnanidrakolam, Madras.	......	5,00,000
	Total Others	......	......	1,38,00,000
	GRAND TOTAL	......	......	48,08,34,200

CALCUTTA:
November 6, 1919

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

COTTON PRESS RETURN.

No. 1 of 1919-20.

I.—Cotton Press Return for India in the half-month ending 15th September, 1919.

(Season 1919-20, *i.e.*, from 1st September, 1919, to 31st August, 1920.)

Province or State	Total estimated outturn of cotton crop (bales of 400 lbs each) (a)	Percentage to total for India	Total number of presses in the Province or State	Number of presses for which returns have been received for the half-month	Quantity of cotton pressed in the half-month (bales of 400 lbs each)	TOTAL QUANTITY PRESSED FROM 1ST SEPTEMBER TO 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1919 (BALES OF 400 lbs EACH)	
						Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bombay (including Indian States)			187	4	750	750	1,46
Central Provinces and Berar (including Indian States) .			163	...	...	...	...
Madras			63	48	(b) 14,867	14,867	12,97
Punjab (including Indian States)			92	...	...	...	...
United Provinces . . .			85	2	242	242	21
Sind			15	...	...	...	...
Burma			(e) 19	1	657	657	14
Bihar and Orissa . . .			...	...	...	...	...
Bengal			3	...	...	...	...
Assam			...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province			1	1	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara . . .			5	1	...	...	...
Delhi			1	...	...	...	...
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES (c)			684	57	16,516	16,516	14,79
Hyderabad			44	...	...	...	...
Central India			35	...	...	...	...
Baroda			18	...	...	...	...
Rajputana			10	...	...	...	...
Mysore			3	...	...	...	...
TOTAL INDIAN STATES (d) .			110	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .			744	57	16,516	16,516	14,79[illegible]

(a) Preliminary estimates of the outturn of the Cotton crop of the season 1919-20 will not be available until the third week of December.
(b) Figures for the weeks ending 6th and 13th September, 1919. In Madras the cotton pressing season commences in February and these figu[illegible] therefore relate to the crop of the preceding season.
(c) Including Indian States situated within provincial boundaries.
(d) Excluding States situated within provincial boundaries.
(e) Of this number 1 press worked during the half-month.

II.—Return of Cotton received in the Mills in India in the half-month ending 15th September, 1919. (Season 1919-20, *i.e.*, from 1st September, 1919, to 31st August, 1920.)

Province or State	Total number of mills in the Province or State	Number of mills for which returns have been received for the half-month	Quantity of cotton received in the half-month (bales of 400 lbs each)	Total quantity received from 1st September to 15th September, 1919 (bales of 400 lbs each)	
				Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay (including Indian States)	161	16	2,617	2,617	1,608
Central Provinces and Berar (including Indian States)	10	8	...	...	...
Madras	13	11	(a) 900	900	1,589
Punjab	3	...	...	...	476
United Provinces	15	...	...	...	...
Sind	1	...	...	...	...
Bengal	10	10	2,576	2,576	3,870
Ajmer-Merwara	2	2	200	200	208
Delhi	2	...	...	...	...
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES (b)	217	47	6,293	6,293	7,751
Hyderabad	3	1	...	...	...
Central India	5	1	158	158	84
Baroda	4	...	...	...	...
Mysore	2	...	...	...	...
TOTAL INDIAN STATES (c)	14	2	158	158	84
GRAND TOTAL	231	49	6,451	6,451	7,835

Note.—This statement shows the quantity of *unpressed* cotton received in the mills, the quantity of pressed cotton coming through the presses not being taken into account, as this is included in statement I.

(a) Figures for the weeks ending 6th and 13th September, 1919. [See footnote (b) on preceding page.]

(b) Including Indian States situated within provincial boundaries.

(c) Excluding States situated within provincial boundaries.

III.—Total quantity of cotton pressed in the Pressing Factories and of unpressed cotton received in the Spinning Mills, from 1st September, to 15th September, 1919, in *British Provinces (including Indian States within provincial boundaries).*

Province	Total estimated outturn of cotton crop (bales of 400 lbs each) *	Quantity of cotton pressed up to 15th September, 1919 (bales of 400 lbs each)	Quantity of unpressed cotton received in spinning mills up to 15th September, 1919 (bales of 400 lbs each)	Total of columns 3 and 4 (bales of 400 lbs each)	Percentage ratio of col. 5 to col. 2 *
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay (including Indian States)		750	2,617	3,367	
Central Provinces and Berar (including Indian States)		...	...	...	
Madras		14,867	900	15,767	
Punjab (including Indian States) } North-West Frontier Province } Delhi }		...	...	...	
United Provinces		242	...	242	
Sind		...	...	...	
Burma		657	...	657	
Bengal } Bihar and Orissa } Assam }		...	2,576	2,576	
Ajmer-Merwara		...	200	200	
TOTAL		16,516	6,293	22,809	

Note.—This table contains the totals of tables I and II, excluding Hyderabad, Central India, Baroda, Rajputana, and Mysore.

* *See* footnote (*) to statement I.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA;
November 7, 1919.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

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Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 15th November 1919	
Statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 8th November 1919	
Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways	

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 15th November, 1919.

No. 102.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (6) of section 63 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, c. 61), the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, is pleased to make the following amendment in the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General (in the said Act referred to as the Indian Legislative Council) published under Notification No. 61 of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, dated 14th November, 1912, as subsequently amended, namely:—

In rule 2 (*c*) in Schedule XVI to the said Regulations for the word "Calcutta" the word "Patna" shall be substituted.

No. 103.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 74 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, c. 61), the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, is pleased to make the following amendments in the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa published under Notification No. 66 of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, dated the 21st November, 1912, as subsequently amended, namely :—

In Schedule IV to the said Regulations the following amendments shall be made:—

(*a*) In rules 3 (*b*) and 7 (*c*) for the word "Calcutta" the word "Patna" shall be substituted.

(*b*) For clause (*f*) of rule 3 the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*f*) are teachers in a college as defined in the Patna University Act, 1917, or in an educational institution permitted or entitled under the Regulations of the Patna University to present candidates at the Matriculation examination of that University, or maintained or aided by Government."

The 17th November, 1919.

No. 104.—Mr. H. P. Duval, I.C.S., is placed on special duty in the Legislative Department with effect from the 15th November, 1919.

The 20th November, 1919.

No. 105.—Wheras the validity of the election on the 21st July, 1919, of Haji Chaudhuri Muhammad Ismail Khan by the Muhammadan Community in Bihar and Orissa to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General has been brought in question under Regulation XVI of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General ;

The Governor General in Council having made enquiry into the matter is pleased hereby to declare the election of the said Haji Chaudhuri Muhammad Ismail Khan to be void, and to call upon the Muhammadan Community in Bihar and Orissa to elect, in accordance with the said Regulations, another person to be an Additional Member of the said Council, by the 22nd January, 1920.

The 21st November, 1919.

No. 106.—A vacancy having occurred in the Indian Legislative Council by reason of the death of the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sayed Allahando Shah, an Additional Member of the said Council who represented the Jagirdars and Zamindars of Sindh in the Presidency of Bombay, the Governor General is pleased, in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI(*b*) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, to call upon the Jagirdars and Zamindars of Sindh in the Presidency of Bombay to elect, in accordance with the said Regulations, a person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy on or before the 15th January 1920.

H. M. SMITH,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 15th November 1919.

No. 1872.—Rai Abinas Chandra Koar Bahadur, I.S.O., a Superintendent in the Home Department, is granted privilege leave for one month and six days with effect from the 18th November 1919.

The 17th November 1919.

No. 1878.—The following provisional rule, approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council in substitution for rule 5 of the rules relating to the appointment of candidates to the Indian Civil Service otherwise than by annual open competition, which were published with the Home Department notification no. 675 (Establishments), dated the 9th June 1919, is published for general information :—

"5. Candidates must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that they have received whole-time continuous and systematic education up to the age of 18, or to the date of entering

His Majesty's Forces whichever is the earlier, and must also produce satisfactory evidence that if they have not received University education, they would have been justified in proceeding from school to a University with a view to taking high honours."

The 19th November 1919.

No. 1909.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Powney Thompson, C.B.E., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

The 21st November 1919.

No. 1924.—Mr. E. H. C. Walsh, C.S.I., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 22nd October 1919.

No. 1926.—Mr. E. Danks is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 6th November 1919.

No. 1930.—Mr. C. A. Barron, C.I.E., Officiating Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th November 1919.

W. S. MARRIS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

JUDICIAL.

The 19th November 1919.

No. 1688.—Mr. E. B. H. Panton, I.C.S., took his seat as an Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 10th November 1919.

The 20th November 1919.

No. 1704.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 527, sub-section (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the criminal case, King-Emperor *versus* Seeni Vellala Sivasubramania Pandia Thaliar, accused under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, from the High Court of Judicature at Madras to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The 21st November 1919.

No. 1711.—Mr. P. L. Buckland, Barrister-at-Law, took his seat as an Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 10th November 1919.

MEDICAL.

The 18th November 1919.

No. 597.—The services of Captain R. B. Lloyd, M.B., I.M.S., are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 21st November 1919.

No. 606.—Lieutenant Colonel G. Tate, M.B., I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Simla East, is granted privilege leave for six months with effect from the 12th November 1919.

No. 607.—Captain E. S. Phipson, D.S.O., M.B., I.M.S., Health Officer, Simla, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Simla East, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant Colonel Tate, M.B., I.M.S., or until further orders.

H. D. CRAIK,
Offg. Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

Delhi, the 21st November 1919.

No. 310.—Sir Marc Aurel Stein, K.C.I.E., Ph.D., D.Sc., employed on special duty in the Archæological Department, is granted privilege leave for five months and two days and in continuation special leave on urgent private affairs for 29 days with effect from the 1st December 1919 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 18th November 1919.

No. 573.—The Reverend A. H. Blencowe is appointed to be a temporary chaplain on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties. His services are placed at the disposal of the Army Department.

The 19th November 1919.

No. 575.—The services of the Reverend A. Macfarlane, Senior Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment (Church of Scotland), are placed at the disposal of the Army Department.

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

Delhi, the 20th November 1919.

No. 1187-381.—Mr. A. Howard, M.A., C.I.E., A.R.C.S., F.L.S., Imperial Economic Botanist, Pusa, has been granted privilege leave for 2 months and 29 days combined with furlough for 8 months and 2 days under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 308(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department No. 168-C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919, with effect from the 19th November 1919 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1189-381.—Mrs. G. L. C. Howard, M.A., Second Imperial Economic Botanist, Pusa, has been granted privilege leave for 2 months and 19 days combined with furlough for 8 months and 12 days under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 308(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 19th November 1919, or the subsequent date on which she may avail herself of it.

FORESTS.

The 18th November 1919.

No. 11-D.-233.—With reference to this Department's Notification No 151-C., dated 23rd December 1918, Mr. W. A. Robertson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma, was placed on special duty at the Forest Research Institute and College for the period from 21st October 1918 to 26th October 1918 inclusive.

No. 12-D.-266.—Mr. S. N. Mitra, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bengal, is appointed Assistant Instructor at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st October 1919.

Mr. A. Das, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, was on special duty at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, from the 1st to the 5th November 1919, his services being replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam from the afternoon of the latter date.

The 21st November 1919.

No. 15-D.-9.17.—With reference to this Department Notification No. 380-310, dated 30th April 1919, Mr. S. H. Howard, Deputy Conservator of Forests, United Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Sylviculturist at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st October 1919 and until further orders.

FOODSTUFFS.

The 21st November 1919.

No. 1100-F. S.—The services of Mr. C. A. Innes, C.I.E., I.C.S., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, and Foodstuffs Commissioner with the Government of India, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras with effect from the afternoon of the 24th November 1919.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 19th November 1919.

No. 76-S. I.—The following extracts from the Fourth Supplement, dated 12th September 1919, to the *London Gazette*, dated the 9th September 1919, are published for general information :—

Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood,
St. James's Palace, S.W. 1,
12th September 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, for meritorious services in connection with the War in Mesopotamia. The appointment to date from 3rd June 1919 :—

To be an Additional Companion of the said Most Exalted Order :—

Captain Wilfrid Nunn, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.

Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood,
St. James's Palace, S.W. 1,
12th September 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, for meritorious services in connection with the War in India. The appointments to date from 3rd June 1919 :—

To be Additional Companions of the said Most Exalted Order :—

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Hubert Isacke, C.M.G., Royal West Kent Regiment.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Stewart Gordon Loch, D.S.O., late Royal Engineers.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) William Kelty McLeod, late Royal Artillery.

* * * * *

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Robert Fox Sorsbie, C.I.E., late Royal Engineers.
Colonel Alan Edmondson Tate, C.M.G., Army Medical Service.

* * * * *

Colonel (temporary Major-General) Frank Ernest Johnson, C.M.G., D.S.O., late Royal Artillery.

* * * * *

By Order of the Grand Master,

R. E. HOLLAND,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 20th November 1919.

No. 182-I. E.—The following extracts from the Fourth Supplement, dated the 12th September 1919, to the *London Gazette*, dated the 9th September 1919, are published for general information :—

Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood,
St. James's Palace, S. W. 1,
12th September 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, for meritorious services connected with the War in France. The appointments to date from 3rd June 1919 :—

To be Additional Companions of the said Most Eminent Order :—

* * * * *

Temporary Captain Walter Hugh John Wilkinson, General List.

* * * * *

Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood,
St. James's Palace, S. W. 1,
12th September 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, for meritorious services in connection with the War in Mesopotamia. The appointments to date from 3rd June 1919 :—

To be Additional Companions of the said Most Eminent Order :—

Brevet-Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, C.M.G., D.S.O., Royal Highlanders.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) George Francis White, C.B., C.M.G., Royal Artillery.

* * * *

Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood,
St. James's Palace, S. W. 1,
12th September 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in and appointments to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, for meritorious services in connection with the War in India. The promotions and appointments to date from 3rd June 1919 :—

To be Additional Knights Commanders of the said Most Eminent Order.

Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Altham Altham, K.C.B., C.M.G.

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Alexander Anderson, K C.B.

* * * * *

Major-General Herbert Aveling Raitt, C.B.

To be Additional Companions of the said Most Eminent Order :—

* * * * *

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Gerard Christian, C.B., D.S.O.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Henry Rex Cook.

* * * * *

Colonel George Mowat Duff, Royal Engineers.

* * * * *

Major Dudley Ridisford Hewitt, Army Remount Department.

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederic C L Royal Artillery.

* * * * *

Colonel Robert Smeiton Maclag C.B., C.S.I., Royal Engineers.

* * * * *

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Herbert Colborne Nanton, C.B., Royal Engineers.

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel James Rennie, Royal Army Medical Corps, retired.

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Leslie Mackenzie, D.S.O., Royal Sussex Regiment.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Francis William Drummond Quinton, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Norman Watney, 1-4th Royal West Kent Regiment.

* * * * *

By Order of the Grand Master,

R. E. HOLLAND,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 17th November 1919.

No. 2802-G.—Mr. G. M. Coates, officiating Superintendent, 3rd grade, Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, is granted one month's privilege leave with effect from the 8th November 1919.

No. 2803-G.—The following promotion is made in the Secretariat:—

Mr. M. Smith, Assistant, class II, to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd grade. Dated the 8th November 1919.

No. 2805-G.—The privilege leave granted to Mr. C. W. Kirkpatrick, M.B.E., Secretariat Superintendent, 1st grade, in Notification No. 2608-G., dated the 14th October 1919, is hereby extended by four days.

No. 4804-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 85 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), as applied to Berar, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 1168-I. B., dated the 30th April 1918, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that all District Magistrates exercising jurisdiction in Berar may send European lunatics to the European Lunatic Asylum at Ranchi in the province of Bihar and Orissa.

No. 4806-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the First Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3361-I. A., dated 23rd December 1898, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911), to be extradition offences within the meaning of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903).

The 18th November 1919.

No. 3888-Est. A.—Mr. H. G. Waterfield, Superintendent of Police, Indore, and Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Criminal Branch, Central India Agency, held charge of the current duties of the office of Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Ceneral India, in addition to his other duties, for the period from the 1st September to the 13th October 1919, inclusive.

No. 3896-Est. A.—Mr. H. F. Gibbon, officiating Extra Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, is granted privilege leave for six months combined with leave on private affairs for three months under Articles 233 and 337, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 24th October 1919.

No. 3900-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. B. Blakeway, C.I.E., a Resident of the 2nd Class and Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is granted privilege leave for 5 months and 22 days combined with furlough for 6 months and 8 days under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 18th October 1919.

No. 3901-Est. A.—Mr. S. E. Pears, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd Class, and Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 18th October 1919.

No. 3890-Est. B.—Captain A. E. C. Harris, M.C., 7th Hariana Lancers, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Inspecting Officer, Central India States Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, with effect from the 30th October 1919.

The 19th November 1919.

No. 3918-Est. A.—Captain J. W. Thomson Glover, Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for Leh, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Special Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir in addition to his own duties with effect from the 25th October 1919, and until further orders.

No. 3920-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Smith of the Political Department is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Assistant Political Agent, Chilas, in addition to his own duties as Political Agent, Gilgit, with effect from the 28th October 1919.

The 20th November 1919.

No. 3926-Est. A.—Mr. J. H. Davies, Indian Civil Service, is appointed temporarily to officiate in the Political Department of the Government of India and is posted as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, with effect from the 24th August 1919.

No. 3929-Est. B.—The undermentioned officer is granted 60 days' special war leave, and in continuation 90 days' privilege leave, with effect from the 30th October 1919:—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Barnard, I.A., Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service, Cavalry.

Pension service 32nd year commenced on the 11th February 1919.

No. 3930-Est. B.—Captain H. J. Norman, 1st-102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, Officiating Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infantry, was appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Cavalry, in addition to his own duties, from the 30th October to the 4th November 1919.

No. 3931-Est. B.—Major R. O. Sutherland, D.S.O., 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Cavalry, with effect from the 5th November 1919 and during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Barnard, I.A., or until further orders.

No. 4850-I. B.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 96 A of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, ch. 61), the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to declare that Mr. Mir Iqbal Ali Khan, son of Sardar Bahadur Hashim Nawaz Jang, a subject of the Hyderabad State, is eligible for admission to the Indian Civil Service, provided that he shall be found to possess the qualifications prescribed for candidates in the Regulations for admission to the said Service.

No. 4852-I. B.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 96 A of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, ch. 61), the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to declare that Captain Ambadi Krishna Menon, I.M.S. (Temporary Commission), a subject of the Cochin State, is eligible for appointment to any military office under the Crown to which a native of British India may be appointed.

No. 4853-I. B.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 96 A of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, ch. 61), the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to declare that Captain Palathinkal Varkki Cheriyan, I.M.S. (Temporary Commission), a subject of the Travancore State, is eligible for appointment to any military office under the Crown to which a native of British India may be appointed.

No. 4855-I. B.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 96 A of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, ch. 61), the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to declare that Mr. Dattatraya V. Rege, son of Mr. Vamanrao Rege, of Khanapur in the Belgaum District, a subject of Kolhapur, is eligible for appointment to any civil office under the Crown to which a native of British India may be appointed.

R. E. HOLLAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 19th November 1919.

No. 3907-Est. B.—Lieutenant G. E. Hawkes, M.C., Reserve Officer, Zhob Militia, was appointed to officiate as Adjutant, Cavalry, of the same corps, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 31st May 1919.

No. 3910-Est. A.—The services of Lieutenant (Temporary Captain) J. W. Matthews are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 11th November 1919.

No. 3911-Est. A.—Captain N. R. Coles, 40th Cavalry, is placed on special duty under the orders of His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Sistan and Kain, for employment with the Sistan Levy Corps, with effect from the 11th November 1919.

The 20th November 1919.

No. 3942-Est. A.—*Corrigendum.*—In Notification No. 3587-Est. A., dated the 21st October 1919, appointing Saiyid Ali Shah, Head Clerk, Kermanshah Consulate, as Indian Attaché to His Britannic Majesty's Consul General and Agent of the Government of India in Khorasan, *for* "11th October 1919" *read* "10th November 1919".

No. 2826-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Antonio Rabello Braga as Vice-Consul in charge of the Consulate for Brazil at Bombay.

No. 2833-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Leonard G. Dawson as Consul for the United States of America at Madras.

H. R. C. DOBBS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 18th November 1919.

No. 31.—The services of Major (Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel) B. C. Battye, D.S.O., R.E., Military Works Services, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, for a period of two and a half years with effect from the 3rd October 1919.

The 20th November 1919.

No. 32.—The Hon'ble Mr. F. C. Rose, Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is granted combined leave, preparatory to retirement, for 11 months and 15th days (privilege leave for 5 months and 3 days and furlough for the remaining period) with effect from the 26th November 1919.

No. 33.—Colonel (temporary Major-General) Sir S. D'A. Crookshank, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., Superintending Engineer, United Provinces, Public Works Department, at present on special duty in the Public Works Department of the Government of India Secretariat, is appointed to officiate, with effect from the 26th November 1919, as Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Mr. F. C. Rose, or until further orders.

F. C. ROSE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 15th November 1919.

No. 2022-F. E.—Mr. B. K. Roy Chaudhuri, Assistant Accounts Officer, class II, in the office of the Accountant General, Bengal, has been granted privilege leave for 14 days with effect from the 27th October 1919.

No. 2023-F. E.—Mr. F. D. Buxy, Assistant Accountant General, Central Revenues, has been granted combined leave for 6 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 2 months and 6 days and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 2nd November 1919.

Mr. K. C. Biswas has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Central Revenues, with effect from the 2nd November 1919.

No. 2024-F. E.—The privilege leave for 34 days sanctioned to Mr. P. C. Chaudhuri Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, in Finance Department Notification No. 1733-F. E. dated 1st October 1919, published on page 1986 of Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated 4th October 1919, was extended by 7 days.

No. 2025-F. E.—Mr. R. S. Jackson, an officer in class II of the Public Works List of the Indian Finance Department, has been posted as Assistant Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with effect from the 1st November 1919.

The 17th November 1919.

No. 2028-F. E.—Mr. E. R. Seshu Ayyar has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, Nagpur, with effect from the 4th November 1919.

Rai Sahib N. C. Ganguli, a senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer, class II, in that office, with effect from the 2nd November 1919.

The 20th November 1919.

No. 2046-F. E.—In line 2 of Finance Department Notification No. 1989-F. E., dated the 12th November 1919, published on page 2202 of Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 15th November 1919, regarding Mr. G. W. V. de Rhe Philipe, for the words "5 months and 19 days," read "5 months and 21 days".

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

The 21st November 1919.

No. 2964-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under Article 1 (B) of Schedule II of the said Act on applications made under section 22 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884 (Bom. Act 1 of 1884), for the correction of any erroneous entry or for the insertion of any names in the lists published under section 21 of that Act.

H. F. HOWARD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Delhi, the 22nd November 1919.

No. 250-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the leaflet entitled "The Tragedy of India" issued from San Francisco by Edward Gammons.

EXPLOSIVES.

The 22nd November 1919.

No. 198-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendment in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, published with the Notification in this Department No. 4013-33, dated the 6th June 1914:—

In clause (9) of rule 4 of the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, after the word "includes" the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"Any explosive containing a perchlorate and not being a chlorate-mixture, fulminate or nitro-compound as defined in this rule, and".

INTOXICATING DRUGS.

The 22nd November 1919.

No. 256-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 179, dated the 26th January 1918, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that duty at the rate of Rs. 27-8-0 per seer shall be levied, with effect from 1st April 1920, upon all opium imported into the Punjab:

Provided that the said duty shall not be levied in respect of—

(*a*) poppy heads; or

(*b*) opium produced in the Hill States of the Punjab; or

(*c*) opium on which duty has already been paid in the North-West Frontier Province.

No. 257-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 180, dated the 26th January 1918, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that duty at the rate of Rs. 19 per seer shall be levied, with effect from the 1st April 1920, upon all opium, except poppy heads, produced in any State subject to the political control of the Punjab Government and imported into the Punjab.

No. 258-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 181, dated the 26th January 1918, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that duty at the rate of Rs. 27-8-0 per seer shall be levied, with effect from the 1st April 1920, upon all opium imported into the North-West Frontier Province:

Provided that the said duty shall not be leviable in respect of—

(*a*) poppy heads; or

(*b*) opium on which duty has already been paid in the Punjab.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS.

The 22nd November 1919.

No. 170-D.—Mr. H. G. Graves, Controller of Patents and Designs, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on the 25th November 1919 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it in combination with furlough of such duration as may bring the total period of absence up to one year.

Mr. Victor Lough is appointed Controller of Patents and Designs during the absence on leave of Mr. H. G. Graves or until further orders.

POST OFFICE.

The 22nd November 1919.

No. 176-D.—Saturday, the 13th December, and Tuesday, the 16th December 1919, will be observed as Post Office and Telegraph holidays in all postal and telegraph circles in India, in connection with the peace celebrations.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT.

The 22nd November 1919.

No. 174-D.—Rai Sahib Tinkori Roy, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, Bengal and Assam, Calcutta, from the 18th September 1919 to the 3rd October 1919, inclusive.

No. 221-D.—Mr. Ramani Mohan Ghose is confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, Madras, with effect from the 27th November 1918.

PURCHASE SCHEMES.

The 22nd November 1919.

No. 227-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the Notification in this Department No. 12807, dated the 16th November 1918.

No. 247-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following entry shall be deleted from the Schedule appended to the Notification in this Department No. 7822, dated the 27th September 1919, as subsequently amended, *viz.* :—

"(A) Ragi."

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 21st November 1919.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.

No. 3294.—The undermentioned officers are granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding the appointments noted :—

Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services.

Captain E. C. Beddows, Royal Army Medical Corps. Dated 6th May 1919.

Captain J. A. W. Cullen, Royal Army Medical Corps. Dated 12th May 1919.

No. 3295.—Captain H. Menzies, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores. Dated 18th September 1919.

No. 3296.—Lieutenant F. Hill, 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retain the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General. Dated 23rd October 1919.

No. 3297.—Lieutenant P. W. Hobson, 1st Garrison Battalion, The East Yorkshire Regiment, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Station Staff Officer, 1st class. Dated 22nd August 1919.

No. 3298.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Worgan, D.S.O., 20th Deccan Horse, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while employed as a temporary Brigade Commander. Dated 11th July 1919.

No. 3299.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Bradshaw, 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while holding an appointment as Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster General. Dated 1st October 1919.

No. 3300.—Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) W. S. Leslie, D.S.O., 31st Punjabis, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retain his present temporary rank while employed as temporary Brigadier-General, General Staff. Dated 6th October 1919.

No. 3301.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Dobbs, D.S.O., p.s.c., 1st Battalion, 94th Russell's Infantry, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while holding an appointment as Base Commandant. Dated 20th October 1919.

No. 3302.—Captain E. P. Keeling, Supply and Transport Corps, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director of Supply and Transport. Dated 25th September 1919.

No. 3303.—Major W. S. Barroll, 1st Battalion, 94th Russell's Infantry, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retain the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General. Dated 9th October 1919.

No. 3304.—In Army Department Notification No. 2813, dated the 12th September 1919, against the name of Captain L. E. Dennys, M.C., 1st Battalion, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force), *for* " 15th June 1919 " *read* " 3rd June 1919."

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3305.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenants to be Captains.

James Rice, attached 1st Battalion, 112th Infantry. Dated 22nd July 1919.

Arthur Stanford Matthewman, attached 1st Battalion, 94th Russell's Infantry. Dated 4th August 1919.

Cecil Kenneth Davis, attached 42nd Cavalry Regiment. Dated 14th August 1919.

Richard Narcissus Nunn, M.C., attached 20th Deccan Horse. Dated 16th August 1919.

John Stanley Thompson, attached 1st Battalion, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs. Dated 21st October 1919.

Edwin France, attached Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 22nd October 1919.

Edgar Ernest Aldworth, attached 2nd Battalion, 69th Punjabis. Dated 24th October 1919.

James Smyth, attached 1st Battalion, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 26th October 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Patrick Aubrey Bapty, attached 1st Battalion, 48th Pioneers. Dated 31st July 1919.

Alan Rendel Westmacott, attached 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).

Francis George Bott, attached 35th Scinde Horse.

George Berard Calder Woods, attached 3rd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

James Joseph Lambert MacKirdy, attached 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

James Lindsay Wood, attached 1st Battalion, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

John Rowland Bean, attached 4th Cavalry.

Reginald Henry Trives Smith, attached 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

Leslie Charles Cockaday, attached 20th Deccan Horse.

Frank de Visme Ambler, attached 108th Infantry.

} Dated 21st August 1919.

John Franklyn Blackden, attached 40th Cavalry Regiment.

William Jack Malden, attached 2nd Battalion, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's).

Walter William Richard Pryce, attached 120th Rajputana Infantry.

Richard Knight, attached 41st Cavalry Regiment.

Allan Scott Wilkinson, attached 40th Cavalry Regiment.

John Norman Blackwell, attached 4th Cavalry.

George Ignatius Montague Hotham, attached 4th Cavalry.

James Rolland Ross, attached 3rd Battalion, 23rd Sikh Infantry.

} Dated 31st August 1919.

Justin Gerrard Pargiter, attached 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse). Dated 1st October 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 3306.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Gustave Alfred Ghastel DeBoinville. Dated 30th July 1919.

Alan Robert Thomas. Dated 24th September 1919.

John Stevenson. Dated 26th September 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

William Charles Dalrymple. Dated 10th June 1919.

Theodore William Cox. Dated 20th June 1919.

John Burnaby Scorey. Dated 16th August 1919.

George John Graham. Dated 11th September 1919.

Alexander Lindsay Robertson. Dated 13th September 1919.

Alexander Standish. Dated 14th October 1919.

Ephraim Patchett. Dated 1st November 1919.

Claude Horace Albert Wyncoll. Dated 4th November 1919.

Samuel Thomas.
William Andrews. } Dated 5th November 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

No. 3307.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Infantry.

The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment.

Lieutenant G. Wicks to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 5th September 1919, *vice* Captain C. Rowland, vacated with effect from the 21st August 1919.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

1-25th London Regiment.

Lieutenant F. H. Henwood to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 6th May 1919.

Second Lieutenant C. L. Bond to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. A. Francis to be acting Captain with pay of rank while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 6th May 1919.

Second Lieutenant J. F. Davis to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 9th July 1919.

Major W. S. Stafford to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while performing the duties of Battalion Commander. Dated 9th July 1919.

Lieutenant N. C. Lamberton to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 21st July 1919.

Captain C. A. Francis to be acting Major while performing the duties of second-in-command. Dated 22nd July 1919.

Second Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. L. Bond relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 4th September 1919.

Second Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. F. Davis relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 29th July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) N. C. Lamberton relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 13th September 1919.

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) W. S. Stafford relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to perform the duties of Battalion Commander. Dated 20th September 1919.

Captain (acting Major) C. A. Francis relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command. Dated 20th September 1919.

No. 1 Combined British Infantry Depôt.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. L. James, The Highland Light Infantry, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold the appointment of Adjutant and Quartermaster of Keti Convalescent Camp. Dated 1st October 1919.

Machine Gun Corps.

In Army Department Notification No. 174, dated the 25th January 1919, so far as it relates to the grant of acting rank of Major to Lieutenant (acting Captain) D. Grahame, *for* "21st October 1918," *read* "27th October 1918."

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3308.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

7th Hariana Lancers.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. W. Lickman relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a squadron. Dated 6th October 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. H. Balch relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to perform the duties of Adjutant. Dated 6th October 1919.

41st Cavalry Regiment.

Lieutenant J. Morris-Jones, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a squadron. Dated 28th April 1919, *vice* Major E. Lorimer, vacated with effect from the 13th April 1919.

Lieutenant J. Morris-Jones, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a squadron. Dated 3rd June 1919.

2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.

Second Lieutenant (acting Major) W. H. Knox, Royal Engineers, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a field company, and to retain his acting rank of Captain. Dated 22nd September 1919.

Captain (acting Major) F. J. P. Gibson, Royal Engineers, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a field company. Dated 22nd September 1919.

Indian Signal Service.

Captain T. G. Jenkins, Royal Engineers, to be acting Major while commanding a company. Dated 22nd February 1919, *vice* Captain (acting Major) A. H. A. Empson, 8th Cavalry, transferred to command No. 44 Divisional Signal Company, with effect from the 8th February 1919.

2nd Battalion, 5th Light Infantry.

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) K. D. M. Henderson, M.C., 1st Battalion, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment), attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a battalion. Dated 1st September 1919.

4th Battalion, 9th Bhopal Infantry.

Lieutenant T. A. A. Addinsell, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 16th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) K. D. Marsland, vacated with effect from the 1st September 1919.

1st Battalion, 22nd Punjabis.

Lieutenant W. G. Frizzel, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 30th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. D. Joyce, appointed temporary second-in-command with effect from the 15th September 1919.

Lieutenant D. H. Ford, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 2nd October 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) P. C. Legg, vacated with effect from the 17th September 1919.

Lieutenant A. G. Warren, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 16th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. A. Delahunty, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, vacated with effect from the 1st September 1919.

2nd Battalion, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant F. R. Swynnerton, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 21st October 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. G. Radcliff proceeded on leave from the 6th October 1919.

Second Lieutenant C. R. A. May, attached, to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 22nd October 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. H. McCutcheon, proceeded on leave from the 7th October 1919.

2nd Battalion, 88th Carnatic Infantry.

Lieutenant (acting Major) C. E. F. Osborne relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold the appointment of second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 28th June 1919.

2nd Battalion, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).

Lieutenant H. Miller, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 6th May 1919; to complete establishment.

Lieutenant E. W. Shenton, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 22nd June 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. Miller, vacated with effect from the 7th June 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. Miller, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 7th June 1919.

Second Lieutenant T. H. Hall to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while holding the appointment of Adjutant of a Battalion. Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain, additional) E. W. Shenton, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached, to retain his acting rank while commanding a company. Dated 19th September 1919, *vice* Captain H. James, vacated.

Lieutenant C. J. Parker to be acting Captain, additional, to complete establishment. Dated 19th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. W. Shenton, vacated.

1st Battalion, 95th Russell's Infantry.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. Mandeville relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold the appointment of Adjutant. Dated 18th October 1919.

2nd Battalion, 109th Infantry.

Major R. Todd to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a battalion. Dated 18th July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. H. Souter to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 9th August 1919.

Lieutenant J. P. W. Robertson to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 29th August 1919.

Lieutenant F. A. Mayes to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 9th August 1919.

Lieutenant E. R. Moore to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while holding the appointment of Adjutant. Dated 3rd August 1919.

1st Battalion, 116th Mahrattas.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) O. E. Jones, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a Special Brahmin company. Dated 12th May 1919.

120th Rajputana Infantry.

Captain (acting Major) D. G. P. M. Shewen, 27th Punjabis, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a depôt. Dated 13th September 1919.

2nd Battalion, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

Captain P. R. Quayle to be acting Major while holding the appointment of second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 1st July 1919.

Lieutenant I. St. G. Acheson to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 1st July 1919.

Lieutenant C. M. James to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 1st July 1919.

Lieutenant J. M. Blair to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 1st July 1919.

Lieutenant A. R. Trent to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 5th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. M. James, vacated with effect from the 20th August 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. M. James relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 20th August 1919.

Lieutenant W. H. C. Jones to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 4th October 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. R. Trent, vacated with effect from the 18th September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. R. Trent relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 18th September 1919.

2nd Battalion, 128th Pioneers

Lieutenant A. S. Clarkson to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 1st October 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) P. B. Shute, vacated with effect from the 15th September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) P. B. Shute relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 15th September 1919.

Second Lieutenant P. T. Ascroft to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while Adjutant of a Battalion. Dated 5th October 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. W. Wootten, vacated.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. W. Wootten relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold the appointment of Adjutant. Dated 19th September 1919.

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) W. L. S. Meiklejohn on transfer from the 2nd Battalion, 94th Russell's Infantry, in a similar appointment, retains the acting rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a battalion. Dated 3rd October 1919.

Captain (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) I. Ferrier relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a battalion. Dated 3rd October 1919.

Captain (acting Major) H. E. Eve, M.C., relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold the appointment of second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 3rd October 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. S. Clarkson relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 3rd October 1919.

1st Battalion, 150th Indian Infantry.

Lieutenant R. S. Johnson, M.C., to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 2nd December 1918, *vice* Captain E. H. Thirkell-White, vacated with effect from the 17th November 1918.

3rd Battalion, 152nd Punjabis.

Lieutenant W. A. Power to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 4th October 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. V. Higby, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached, vacated with effect from the 18th September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. V. Higby, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 18th September 1919.

Lieutenant W. H. Fish, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached, to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while holding the appointment of Adjutant of a Battalion. Dated 14th October 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) N. F. Hodgkins, vacated.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) N. F. Hodgkins, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold the appointment of Adjutant of a Battalion. Dated 29th September 1919.

2nd Battalion, 153rd Punjabis.

Lieutenant A. C Moore to be acting Major while holding the appointment of second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 1st June 1919, on mobilization.

Captain B. H. Bonham Carter to be acting Major while holding the appointment of second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 18th July 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Major) A. C. Moore, vacated with effect from the 3rd July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Major) A. C. Moore relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 3rd July 1919.

3rd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. A. Strong, M.C., retains his acting rank (with pay) while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 31st July 1919.

Lieutenant J. W. Campbell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 31st July 1919, *vice* Captain R. W. Copland, killed in action 16th July 1919.

8th Bullock Corps.

Temporary Lieutenant F. E. Ingram, Indian Army, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding an Animal Transport Unit. Dated 21st July 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. A. Barden, Indian Army, attached, who relinquishes his acting rank with effect from the 6th July 1919.

Military Works Services.

Second Lieutenant R. J. P. Jones, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force), to be acting Captain while employed as Adjutant and Quartermaster of an Electrical and Mechanical Depôt. Dated 17th October 1919.

In Army Department Notification No. 3168, dated the 31st October 1919, *for* "Major W. P. Pakenham, Royal Engineers," *read* "Major W. P. Pakenham-Walsh, Royal Engineers."

No. 3309.—Lieutenant H. Linskill, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the acting rank of Major while in command of Depôt No. 5 Burma Ford Van Company. Dated 5th October 1918.

No. 3310.—The undermentioned grant of acting rank is notified, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant B. C. Mahony, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted the acting rank of Major while employed as Senior Special Service Officer of an Imperial Service Sapper and Miner Company. Dated 28th June 1919.

Second Lieutenant E. C. H. Foster, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted the acting rank of Captain while employed as a Special Service Officer of an Imperial Service Sapper and Miner Company. Dated 23rd August 1919.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

No. 3311.—The following officers are granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the acting rank specified while holding the appointments noted against their names:—

To be acting Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major A. S. M. Peebles, Indian Medical Service, Officer Commanding, No. 35 Indian Casualty Clearing Station. From 5th November 1918 to 30th December 1918.

Captain J. H. Smith, Indian Medical Service, Officer Commanding, No. 35 Indian Casualty Clearing Station. From 31st December 1918 to 29th March 1919.

Captain J. W. Lane, Royal Army Medical Corps, Officer Commanding, Combined Casualty Clearing Station. From 19th August 1919 to 27th August 1919.

Captain C. H. Smith, Indian Medical Service, Officer Commanding, Indian General Hospital. Dated 17th September 1919.

To be acting Major.

Captain R. B. Reed, Royal Army Medical Corps (Territorial Force), Registrar of an Indian General Hospital. Dated 17th September 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3312.—The undermentioned officers whose admission to the Indian Army on probation, was notified in Army Department Notifications No. 948, dated the 10th May 1918, No. 1467, dated the 5th July 1918, No. 2191, dated the 27th September 1918, and No. 2500, dated the 25th October 1918, are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified:—

Arthur Noel Rea. Dated 25th March 1919.

Roland Hampden Wall. Dated 1st June 1919.

Dennis Whitehorn Reid. Dated 27th August 1919.

Ernest Henry Bickersteth. Dated 24th September 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 3313.—The following officer is admitted to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Infantry Branch.

To be Lieutenant.

Harry Alfred Barker, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), attached Depôt, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 23rd January 1918, but to rank from the 2nd December 1916.

No. 3314.—Army Department Notification No. 2376, dated the 11th October 1918, in so far as it relates to Henry Arthur Eric Barker, is cancelled.

No. 3315.—In Army Department Notification No. 133, dated the 5th February 1915, *for* "Francis Kingdon Ward" *read* "Frank Kingdon-Ward."

No. 3316.—In Army Department Notification No. 3093, dated the 17th October 1919, *for* "temporary rank of Captain" *read* "temporary rank of Major".

DISMISSAL, REMOVALS AND DISCHARGES.

No. 3317.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the services of Second Lieutenant Alec Henry Garton Johnson, Unattached List for Indian Army, are dispensed with from the 21st November 1919, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 310, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, he having been found unsuitable for retention in the Indian Army.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 3318.—Captain Harold Maitland Haslehust, M.B.E., is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to relinquish his commission in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, with effect from the 20th February 1919.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3319.—Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert de Vere Harvest, Indian Army, Supernumerary List, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 3rd October 1919.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

No. 3320.—The services of the Reverend W. R. Park, B.A., C.I.E., Chaplain, Church of England, Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his civil duties.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3321.—The following temporary appointments are made:—

3rd Battalion, 103rd (Kolhapur) Mahratta Light Infantry.

Vishnu Shevade and Sayaji Jadhav (Kolhapur State Infantry) to be temporary Jemadars for the period they were employed with the 3rd Battalion, 103rd (Kolhapur) Mahratta Light Infantry, *viz.*, 2nd July 1918 to 24th January 1919; to complete the establishment.

Railway Training Camp, Quetta.

Jemadar Narain Singh (late Jemadar, Faridkot Imperial Service Sappers) to be temporary Jemadar, with effect from the 25th July 1918; to complete the establishment.

143rd Labour Corps.

Subadar Hazara Singh (Burma Military Police) to be temporary Subadar, with effect from the 17th July 1919; to complete the establishment.

Combined Labour Corps Depôt, Lucknow.

Jemadar Sundar Singh (Burma Military Police) to be temporary Jemadar, with effect from the 20th May 1918; to complete the establishment.

REWARDS.

No. 3322.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of the following rewards for meritorious service in the field while serving with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force:—

Awarded the Meritorious Service Medal (without annuity).

No. 1003 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Santokh Singh, Indian Medical Department.

No. 1172 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Jwala Singh, Indian Medical Department.

No. 3323.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of the Meritorious Service Medal (with annuity) to No 6417 Quartermaster Dafadar (now Jemadar, Jamal Din, 10th Mule Corps, in recognition of his meritorious service and devotion to duty while serving with the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force.

No. 3324.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction under the provisions of paragraph 470, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the special promotion of the undermentioned Indian warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men for services during the war :—

These promotions will have effect from 1st January 1919, unless otherwise stated.

21st Kohat Mountain Battery (Frontier Force).

No. 460 Quartermaster Havildar Sultan Ali to be promoted Jemadar, supernumerary to establishment.

Supply and Transport Corps.

Jemadar Akbar Khan, 28th Mule Corps, to be promoted Ressaidar, supernumerary to establishment.

No. 267 Kot Dafadar Abdul Rahman, 29th Mule Corps, to be promoted Jemadar, supernumerary to establishment.

Indian Medical Department (Bengal).

2nd class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Karam Husain, ranking as Subadar. Date of promotion to 2nd class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon to be antedated to 1st November 1917.

No. 852 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Wahidyar Khan, I.D.S.M., to be 2nd class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar.

No. 1258 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Karam-chand Kapur. Date of promotion to 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeon to be antedated to 1st November 1917.

No. 1379 2nd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Harendra Kumar Guha. Date of promotion to 2nd class Sub-Assistant to be antedated to 22nd October 1917.

No. 1384 2nd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Rati-lal Keshav-lal Modi. Date of promotion to 2nd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon to be antedated to 12th November 1917.

Indian Medical Department (Madras).

2nd class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Nemum Vijvaraghava Mudali, ranking as Subadar. Date of promotion to 2nd class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon to be antedated to 1st March 1917.

Army Hospital Corps.

No. 3570 Assistant Cook Piyare Lal to be promoted to Cook.

No. 7255 Assistant Cook Sant Lal to be promoted to Cook.

No 8365 2nd Grade Ward-Servant Rambirich to be promoted to 1st Grade Ward-Servant.

No. 5055 2nd Grade Ward-Servant De La Vurma to be promoted to 1st Grade Ward-Servant.

No. 8892 3rd Grade Ward-Servant Manik Chand to be promoted to 2nd Grade Ward-Servant.

No. 8347 3rd Grade Ward-Servant Sadik Hussain to be promoted to 2nd Grade Ward-Servant.

No. 7684 3rd Grade Ward-Servant Pachkowrie to be promoted to 2nd Grade Ward-Servant.

No. 9730 3rd Grade Ward-Servant Madurainayagam to be promoted to 2nd Grade Ward-Servant.

No. 3518 2nd Grade Ward-Sweeper Santu to be promoted to 1st Grade Ward-Sweeper.

Army Bearer Corps.

No. 13559 Bearer Dhani Ram, No. 3 Company, to be promoted Naik.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 3325.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Third Supplement, dated the 4th October, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 3rd October, 1919, pages 12383, 12387, 12388 and 12390.

War Office,
4th October, 1919.

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1 D

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Lt. J. A. Bell, Ind. Army Res. of Off., relinquishes the actg. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be empld. with R. E. 1st Sept. 1919.

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Hon. Lt. H. H. Raja Narendra Sah of Tehri to be Hon. Capt. 5th Oct. 1919.

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REGULAR FORCES

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

Labour Corps.

* * * * *

The undermentioned temp. 2nd Lts. to be temp. Lts.:—

G. J. Bay (Ind. Lab.). 10 July 1919.

* * * * *

Fourth Supplement, dated the 6th October, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 3rd October, 1919, pages 12393 and 12395.

War Office,
6th October, 1919.

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MEMORANDA.

Col. H. J. Barton retires on an Indian Pension. 6th Oct. 1919.

* * * * *

Fifth Supplement, dated the 7th October, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 3rd October, 1919, pages 12401, 12402, 12403, 12404, 12408, 12409 and 12410.

War Office,
7th October, 1919.

The following are among the Decorations and medals awarded by the Allied Powers at various dates to the British Forces for distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign :—

His Majesty the King has given unrestricted permission in all cases to wear the Decorations and medals in question.

* * * * *

Decorations conferred by

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

* * * * *

Croix de Guerre.

* * * * *

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Frederick Fraser Hunter, D.S.O., Indian Army.

* * * * *

Ordre du Merite Agricole.

* * * * *

Officier.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Adams, D.S.O., Indian Army.

* * * * *

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert William Jackson, D.S.O., 90th Punjabis, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Temporary Lieutenant George Howard White, Special List (attached 6th Cavalry, Indian Army).

Chevalier.

* * * * *

Major John Charles Digby Pinney, Retired, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Supplement, dated the 7th October, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 7th October, 1919, pages 12189, 12190, 12492, 12495 and 12196.

War Office,
7th October, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

* * * * *

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

* * * * *

Cl. II.—The notifications in the Gazettes of 13th Sept. 1918, and 27th Aug. 1919, regarding Maj. C. H. Williams, ret. pay, Ind. Army, are cancelled.

* * * * *

CAVALRY.

* * * * *

Res. Regts of Cav.

* * * * *

Remt. Serv.—Lt.-Col. J. A. Houison-Craufurd, C.M.G., C.B.E., ret. Ind. Army (Hon. Brig.-Gen. ret. R.A.F.), to be a Dist. Remt. Officer. 19th May 1919. (Substituted for the notification in the Gazette of 10th June 1919.)

* * * * *

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

Temp. Col. Sir Ronald Ross, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., F.R.C.S. (Lt.-Col. R.A.M.C., T.F.) (Maj., ret. Ind. Med. Serv.) relinquishes his temp. commn. on re-posting. 18th Sept. 1919.

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INFANTRY.

Labour Corps

* * * * *

Temp. 2nd Lt. C. J. Floyd (Ind. Lab.) relinquishes his commission on completion of service, 18 Mar. 1919, and retains the rank of 2nd Lt.

* * * * *

Second Supplement, dated the 8th October, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 7th October, 1919, pages 12499, 12500, 12502, 12505 and 12506.

War Office,
8th October, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

* * * * *

The undermentioned appts. are made :—

* * * * *

HD.-QRS. OF ADMIN. SERVS. AND DEPTS.

Asst. Dir.-Gens. of Transportation (Cl. X).—

* * * * *

Maj. M. S. S. O'Connor, Ind. Army Res. of Off., from D. A. D. of Rly. Traffic (Cl. BB), and to be temp. Lt.-Col. whilst so empld. 2nd July 1919.

* * * * *

The undermentioned relinquish their temp appts. :—
G.S.O., 1st Grade.—Bt. Col. A. C. M. Waterfield, M.V.O., Ind. Army. 30th Nov. 1918.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Col. J. B. Smith. C.B., Ind. Med. Serv., is apptd. an Hon. Physician to the King, *vice* Col. J. Crimmin, V.C., C.B., C.I.E., Ind. Med. Serv. 25th Feb. 1919.

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TERRITORIAL FORCE.

* * * * *

ROYAL DEFENCE CORPS.

Protection Coys.—Maj C. G. F. Fagan (Lt.-Col., ret. Ind. Army) relinquishes his commission on ceasing to be empld. 7th Sept. 1919, and retains his rank.

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Fourth Supplement, dated the 9th October, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 7th October, 1919, pages 12511, 12513 and 12517.

War Office,
9th October, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

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CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

* * * * *

Lt. E. M. Egan, from Gen. List (on probation with Ind. Army), to be temp. Lt., 11th Aug. 1919, with seniority from 31st Jan. 1919.

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COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

* * * * *

HD.-QRS. OF ADMIN. SERVS. AND DEPTS.

Dep. Asst. Dir. of Trans. (Cl. BB).—Maj. G. V. Comyn, M.C., S. & T. Corps, Ind. Army. 7th Feb. 1919.

The undermentioned appts. are made :—

GENERAL STAFF.

G. S. Os., 1st Grade—

*   *   *   *   *

Bt. Lt.-Col. A. C. Ross, D.S.O., 20th Horse Ind. Army, from a G. S. O., 2nd Grade and to be temp. Lt.-Col. whilst so empld. 1st Apr. 1919.

2nd Grade, and to be temp. Majs. whilst so empld. 1st April 1919 :—

Capt. G. de la P. Beresford, M.C., 10th Lrs., Ind. Army.

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SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Cl. FF.—Lt. G. G. R Hunter, Ind. Army Res. of Off., and to be temp. Capt. whilst so empld. 6th Mar. 1919.

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ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

Brig. Majs.—Capt. C L. Andrews, M.C., 31st Lrs, Ind. Army, from a Staff Capt., *vice* Bt. Maj. C. O Harvey, M.C., 38th Horse, Ind. Army. 21st Feb. 1919.

Lt. (temp. Capt.) H. D. Ashe, attd. 29th Lrs., Ind. Army. 1st Apr. 1919.

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London Gazette, dated the 10th October, 1919, pages 12559, 12560, 12561 and 12562.

India Office,
10th October, 1919.

*   *   *   *   *

The KING has approved the retirement of the undermentioned officer of the Indian Army :—

Col. C. H. Clay. 28th Aug. 1919.

*   *   *   *   *

Indian Medical Service.

NOTE.—In the notification in the London Gazette, dated 8th Mar. 1918, admitting certain gentlemen to the I.M.S., for the heading "To be Lieutenants" substitute "To be Temporary Lieutenants."

*   *   *   *   *

The KING has approved the retirement of the following officers of the Indian Army :—

*   *   *   *   *

Lieut.-Col. C. S. Fellows, in consequence of ill-health. 28th Sept. 1919.

The KING has approved the retirement of the undermentioned officer of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers and the grant to him of the rank of Lieut. :—

Lieut. C. F. R. Killick, in consequence of ill-health. 7th Aug. 1919.

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Supplement, dated the 10th October, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 10th October, 1919, pages 12619 and 12620.

War Office,
10th October, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES

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TEMP. APPT., WAR OFFICE.

* * * * * *

The undermentioned temp. appts. are made at the War Office :—

Staff Capts.—Bt. Lt.-Col. C. R. A. Bond, C.B.E., ret, Ind. S C., from a Dep. Asst. Dir. of Movements. 31st Aug. 1919.

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Third Supplement, dated the 13th October, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 10th October, 1919, pages 12643 and 12644.

War Office,
13th October, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

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MACHINE GUN CORPS (INFANTRY).

* * * * * *

Lt. (now Capt.) N. C. Wimbush (Ind. Army Res. of Off.) to be actg. Capt. while 2nd in comd. of a Co., 16 Feb. 1918 to 6 Sept. 1918.

Lt. (now Capt.) N. C. Wimbush (Ind. Army Res. of Off.) to be actg. Maj. while comdg. a Co., 7 Sept. 1918 to 6 Feb. 1919. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 2 June 1919.)

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Fourth Supplement, dated the 14th October, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 10th October, 1919, pages 12650 and 12651.

War Office,
14th October, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned rewards for distinguished service in connection with military operations in France and Flanders. Dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

To be Major-General.

Lt.-Col. and Bt. Col. (T.-Maj.-Gen.) A. W. Peck, C.B., C.M.G., Ind. Army.

* * * * * *

Chancery of the Order of Saint
Michael and Saint George,
Downing Street,
14th October, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, for services rendered in connection with military operations in Egypt. Dated 3rd June 1919 :—

To be Additional Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Distinguished Order :—

Maj.-Gen. Philip Charles Palin, C.B., C.M.G., Ind. Army.

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War Office,
14th October, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned rewards for valuable services rendered in connection with the War. Dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

To be Brevet Colonel.

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Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. (T.-Brig.-Gen.) R. S. St. John, C.I.E., D.S.O., Ind. Army.

* * * * * *

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 21st November 1919.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 112.—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenants to be Lieutenant-Commanders.

Guy Engledu (temporary Commander).
Alban Rahere Castleton Poyntz.
Herbert Ludlow Davis.
} Dated 23rd October 1919.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 20th November 1919.

No. 2334 E.—19.—Mr. H. A. Outhwaite, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, officiated as a District Traffic Superintendent in class II of that Establishment from the 5th to the 24th September 1919.

The 21st November 1919.

No. 958-P.—16.—It is notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned the undermentioned surveys being carried out by the Agency of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Company of Calcutta:—

(i) A detailed survey for a loop line of railway on the metre gauge from Sararchar *vid* Kathiadi to Kishoreganj, both stations on the Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazaar Railway.

(ii) A reconnaissance survey for a system of feeder railways on the metre gauge in the Kishoreganj area, comprising lines from (*a*) Kishoreganj to Badla, (*b*) Nilganj to Kendua, and (*c*) Kishoreganj *vid* Nandail to the Brahmaputra;— a total distance of about 50 miles.

2. The surveys will be known as the Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazaar Railway extension surveys.

No. 1172-E.—19.—Mr. W G. L. Gilbert, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of Government with effect from the 24th October 1919.

No. 118 -E.-19.—Mr. W. H. K. Howard, O.B.E., Chief Engineer, State Railways, is on return from leave appointed Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 6, Bombay.

R. McLEAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th November 1919.

No. E.-315.—Lieutenant D. Gordon White, 3rd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, at present Military Assistant (Clothing), Indian Munitions Board, is granted 90 days' privilege leave with effect from the 13th November 1919.

The 21st November 1919.

No. E.-975.—The services of Lieutenant A. L. Blank, I. A. R. O, Assistant Inspector of Army Boots, Cawnpore, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 15th November 1919.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,
Secretary, Indian Munitions Board.

No. 1918.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 20th November 1919.

ALLOTMENT TO PROVINCES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTED IN 1919.

RESOLUTION.

The undermentioned gentlemen, who have been appointed in England to the Indian Civil Service, are, under the orders of the Governor General in Council, allotted to the Provinces shown against their names:—

Mr. J. Peddie. The Hon. S. K. Sinha. Mr. K. C. Chunder.	Bengal.
Mr. M. H. B. Nethersole. Mr. W. Hussain.	United Provinces.
Mr. H. R. Waugh.	Punjab.
Mr. J. K. Stanford.	Burma.
Mr. S. Lall. Mr. W. G. Lacey.	Bihar and Orissa.
Mr. N. T. Porter. Mr. C. D. Deshmukh.	Central Provinces.
Mr. C. R. Pawsey.	Assam.

2. The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that Messrs. Peddie, Chunder and Pawsey and the Hon. S. K. Sinha shall on arrival at Bombay ascertain from the Resident Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay whether any orders as to their destination await them. In the absence of any such orders, they should proceed to Calcutta and report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Messrs. Lall and Lacey should on arrival at Bombay inquire from the Resident Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay whether any orders as to their destination await them. In the absence of any such orders, they should at once proceed to Patna (Patna Junction Railway Station) and there report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa or in his absence to the Commissioner of the Patna Division.

3. Messrs. Nethersole, Hussain, Waugh, Porter and Deshmukh should ascertain on arrival at Bombay from the Resident Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay whether any orders as to their destination await them. In the absence of such orders, Messrs. Nethersole and Hussain should proceed at once to Allahabad and report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces. Mr. Waugh should proceed to Lahore and report himself to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab and Messrs. Porter and Deshmukh should proceed to Nagpur and report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

4. Mr. Stanford should on arrival at Rangoon report himself to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations concerned for information and guidance. Also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* and that a copy be forwarded to each of the gentlemen named therein.

W. S MARRIS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1918.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 20th November 1919.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION RELATING TO PENSIONS OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

RESOLUTION.

In connexion with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India relating to the Indian Civil Service contained in paragraphs 45 and 46 of Annexure X to their Report, the Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State, are pleased to announce that it has been decided—

(1) to retain the present uniform rate of £1,000 for annuities, but not to require the 4 per cent. contribution which the officers are at present compelled to make towards it, and

(2) to fund for the benefit of the officers concerned the 4 per cent. deduction now made, this being returned to them on retirement, or to their legal representatives in case of death, with the same interest as is allowed on subscriptions to the General Provident Fund. This concession will take effect from the 1st April 1919.

2. The Commission in paragraph 48 of Annexure X to their Report expressed the opinion that the existing rates of invalid annuities laid down in article 564, Civil Service Regulations, are sufficiently liberal, but the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the facts that, *firstly*, when questions of the retirement on grounds of health of members of the Indian Civil Service have been under consideration, difficulties have from time to time arisen owing to the disproportion between the rates of the invalid annuities and the amount of the annuity of £1,000 which an officer receives on retirement after a full term of service, *secondly*, that local Governments are naturally unwilling to penalise officers retiring through no fault of their own, and endeavour so far as possible to avoid the premature retirement of their officials on invalid pension, and, *thirdly*, that officers who ought in their own interests and in the interests of the service to be invalided are induced by pecuniary considerations to avoid appearance before Medical Boards and persist in their duties at serious risk to health and even life. The Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State, have therefore decided to improve the rates as follows, the exact amount being calculated on years of "active" instead of "total" service as heretofore :—

	£
For the first three years of active service—a gratuity of	500
" 4th year—an annuity of	150
" 5th " "	170
" 6th " "	200
" 7th " "	230
" 8th " "	260
" 9th " "	290
" 10th " "	320
" 11th " "	360
" 12th " "	400
" 13th " "	440
" 14th " "	480
" 15th " "	540
" 16th " "	600
" 17th " "	660
" 18th " "	720
" 19th " "	780
" 20th " "	840
" 21st " "	900

This scale will apply to all officers invalided since 1st April 1919 and from date of invaliding. Any of these officers or any officers now in the service invalided hereafter will be allowed the benefit of the present rules in the rare cases where owing to special circumstances the present rules are more favourable to them.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations, the several Departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Adviser, Military Finance) and the offices subordinate to this Department for information and guidance.

Ordered also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

W. S. MARRIS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 2945-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
Mint.

Dated Delhi, the 21st November 1919.

RULES REGULATING THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE MINT AND ASSAY OFFICES AND THE PUBLIC IN RESPECT OF BULLION TENDERED FOR ASSAY.

RESOLUTION.

As a result of recent occurrences in one of the Mints the Government of India have decided to frame rules regulating the relations between the Mint and the Assay Office and between these and the public. In the past members of the public bringing bullion for assay have dealt direct with the Assay Office and the various processes employed in dealing with such bullion have all been performed in the Assay Office where the bullion has been weighed in and out, melted, assayed and finally reported on. The objections to this system are that it opens the door to possible connivance between the public and the Assay Office and tends to detract from the impartiality of assay by affording the Assay staff information as to the ownership of the bullion presented for assay and in some cases of the estimated fineness of the bullion. The Government of India are accordingly pleased to lay down the following rules which will be observed in future.

(1) All bullion brought for assay will be presented at the Mint and not at the Assay Office, only such number of tenders being received as the Assay Master is prepared to deal with. Tenders will be accepted in the order in which they are presented.

(2) Tenders of bullion will be weighed on receipt and re-weighed after melting by an Assistant specially deputed for this work by the Mint Master in the presence of the tenderer or his representative. No melter will be present at the weighment, nor will the results of such weighments be communicated to him. All bullion will be weighed at the Mint in the presence of the tenderer or his representative, if he so desires, and bullion will be removed from the Mint only on a pass issued by the Assistant specifying the number of bars and the actual weight.

(3) The serial number of the tender and the weights before and after melting and the fees paid for melting and assay will be recorded under the initials of the officer actually making the weighment in a book provided for the purpose. The fees will be paid into the office daily and the Cashier will acknowledge receipt in the book.

(4) In the case of gold bullion melted from each pot a muster of 50 grains will be sent to the Assay Master for report with the serial number of the melting. The same procedure will be followed in the case of silver except that the muster will be 90 grains. The serial number will be sufficient for purposes of identification, and no further information as regards the bullion to be assayed will be communicated to the Assay Office.

(5) The assay reports (together with the musters in the case of gold bullion) will be sent direct by the Assay Office to the Mint Master and will in no case except with the express permission of the Mint Master be shown either to the melter or to the Bullion Department.

(6) No employé of the Mint will be permitted to enter the Assay Office and no employé of the latter office will be permitted to enter the Mint except in so far as is necessary for the proper performance of his duties under the written orders of the Mint or Assay Master or of some officer to whom the power has been delegated to issue passes in this behalf. No member of the public will be permitted to enter the Assay Office except under such rules as may be laid down for visitors.

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Comptroller and Auditor General, the Controller of Currency, and the Mint and Assay Masters, Calcutta and Bombay. Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

H. F. HOWARD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 20th November 1919, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. The disturbance, which appeared in the south of the Bay and was giving locally heavy rain on the east Madras coast towards the end of the previous week, developed into a storm off Vizagapatam during the 13th; it then advanced in a northeasterly direction and by the morning of the 17th had crossed the Bengal coast and disappeared. During its continuance rainfall was widespread on the north Madras coast, in northeast India and Burma, the falls being locally heavy on the coast from Gopalpur to Kyaukpyu; Gopalpur received nearly 13" in forty-eight hours; False Point and Kyaukpyu 19" and 17½" respectively in seventy-two hours, and Akyab 10¼" in twenty-four hours with another 4½" during the succeeding twenty-four hours. In the southern and central districts of the Peninsula rain fell on the 13th and 14th, but ceased almost entirely on the remaining days. Towards the end of the week conditions became unsettled over Gujarat and the adjacent parts to the east, and local rain fell in Gujarat, south Rajputana and the west of Central India and of the Central Provinces.

2. *Burma.*—Nearly general rain fell in Lower Burma on the 16th and 17th, and in Upper Burma on the 15th; there was local rain in both these areas on four other days.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Nearly general rain fell in Assam and Bengal on the 15th, and in Orissa on the 13th and 14th; rainfall occurred locally or at a few stations on one other day in Orissa, and on two other days in the other two areas. In Chota Nagpur and Bihar the week was rainless except for a light fall at Chaibasa and Naya Dumka.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Local rain fell in the west of Central India and of the Central Provinces on the 19th, and there was an individual fall on one other day in the latter area.

Northwest India.—Rainfall was local in Gujarat on the 18th and 19th; over the rest of the division Udaipur was the only station that reported rain during the week.

The Peninsula.—There was nearly general rain in south Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast on the 13th, in Mysore on the 14th, and in Malabar on the 13th and 14th; rain fell locally or at a few stations in Mysore on two other days and on the north Madras coast on three other days. Rainfall was local in the Konkan on the 15th, in the Bombay Deccan on the 13th and 17th, in north Hyderabad on the 19th, in southeast Madras on the 13th, and in the Madras Deccan between the 13th and 15th; a few falls occurred on one other day in the Konkan and southeast Madras, and on three other days in the Bombay Deccan.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows:—

November 13th. False Point 5·80", Cuttack 1·37", Jubbulpore 0·75", Sholapur 1·11", Raichur 0·89", Mysore 1·64", Cochin 1·26", Trivandrum 2·24", Negapatam 2·80", Vizagapatam 2·62", Calingapatam 4·53" and Gopalpur 8·12".

" 14th. Lashio 0·93", Jessore 1·34", Calcutta 1·74", Saugor Island 3·88", Balasore 2·80", False Point 5·76", Cuttack 1·81", Belgaum 1·28", Chitaldrug 0·91", Bangalore 1·62", Calicut 1·15" and Gopalpur 4·76".

" 15th. Bassein 1·21", Kyaukpyu 7·35", Akyab 10·28", Myitkyina 0·95", Silchar 1·21", Cherrapunji 3·80", Cox's Bazar 4·44", Chittagong 2·55", Barisal 1·14" and False Point 7·72".

" 16th. Moulmein 1·39", Kyaukpyu 6·34", Akyab 4·48", Minbu 2·02", Myitkyina 3·36", Silchar 2·37", Cox's Bazar 0·94", Chittagong 2·76" and Barisal 0·96".

" 17th. Mergui 1·10", Moulmein 1·70", Kyaukpyu 3·86", Bhamo 1·45" and Poona 0·58".

" 18th. Rangoon 1·47", Lashio 0·42", Maymyo 0·66", Dwarka 0·49", Ahmadabad 0·30" and Poona 0·77".

" 19th. Port Blair 1·54", Neemuch 0·40", Amraoti 0·36", Khandwa 0·66", Udaipur 0·20", Rajkot 0·56", Ahmadabad 0·26" and Parbhani 0·19".

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Gujarat, Central India West, Berar, the Central Provinces West, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South, Mysore, Malabar, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North ; and was 20 per cent or more in defect in Bihar, Kashmir, Baluchistan, Central India East, the Central Provinces East, Hyderabad North and Madras South-east. It was equal to the normal in Chota Nagpur and Rajputana East. No rain usually falls at this time of year in the United Provinces, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Rajputana West.

The rainfall from the 2nd May to date is 20 per cent or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Kashmir, Sind and Hyderabad North; and is 20 per cent or more in excess in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Baluchistan, Rajputana West, Central India, the Central Provinces West, Mysore and the Madras Coast North. In the remaining divisions the rainfall of the period differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 20th November 1919.			Rainfall data from 2nd May to 20th November 1919.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	2·7	2·1	+0·6	75·1	100·9	−25·8	−26	−27
Lower Burma*	5·5	0·7	+4·8	155·8	150·3	+5·5	+4	+1
Upper Burma	2·2	0·2	+2·0	42·9	46·7	−3·8	−8	−12
Assam	1·1	0·1	+1·0	73·4	77·7	−4·3	−6	−7
Bengal	2·1	0·2	+1·9	73·3	74·4	−1·1	−1	−4
Orissa	6·6	0·4	+6·2	71·2	57·6	+13·6	+24	+13
Chota Nagpur	0·1	0·1	0	58·9	49·0	+9·9	+20	+20
Bihar	0	0·1	−0·1	48·5	49·9	−1·4	−3	−3
United Provinces, East	0	0	0	40·8	39·1	+1·7	+4	+4
United Provinces, West	0	0	0	36·7	38·1	−1·4	−4	−4
Punjab, East and North	0	0	0	21·7	21·0	+0·7	+3	+3
Punjab, South-West	0	0	0	8·1	7·8	+0·3	+4	+4
Kashmir	0	0·1	−0·1	5·0	8·1	−3·1	−38	−37
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0	0	5·4	5·5	−0·1	−2	−2
Baluchistan	0	0·1	−0·1	2·7	1·8	+0·9	+50	+59
Sind	0	0	0	3·3	4·6	−1·3	−28	−28
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	13·9	10·7	+3·2	+30	+30
Rajputana, East	0·1	0·1	0	21·0	22·0	−1·0	−5	−5
Gujarat	0·3	0·1	+0·2	26·1	23·4	+2·7	+11	+11
Central India, West	0·2	0·1	+0·1	37·6	29·4	+8·2	+28	+28
Central India, East	0	0·1	−0·1	60·0	41·0	+19·0	+46	+47
Berar	0·2	0·1	+0·1	27·1	30·9	−3·8	−12	−13
Central Provinces, West	0·2	0·1	+0·1	58·2	44·4	+13·8	+31	+31
Central Provinces, East	0	0·1	−0·1	55·6	49·5	+6·1	+12	+13
Konkan	0·2	0·1	+0·1	92·7	95·8	−3·1	−3	−3
Bombay Deccan	0·8	0·1	+0·7	29·0	27·5	+1·5	+5	+3
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	−0·1	25·7	32·7	−7·0	−21	−21
Hyderabad, South	0·5	0	+0·5	30·2	29·2	+1·0	+3	+2
Mysore	1·5	0·3	+1·2	33·6	27·3	+6·3	+23	+19
Malabar	1·5	1·0	+0·5	101·3	97·6	+3·7	+4	+3
Madras, South-East	0·6	1·8	−1·2	30·5	27·7	+2·8	+10	+15
Madras Deccan	0·4	0·3	+0·1	24·9	23·1	+1·8	+8	+7
Madras Coast, North	3·2	0·8	+2·4	45·5	35·0	+10·5	+30	+24

* Information incomplete.

G. C. SIMPSON,
Offg. Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 20th November 1919.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 15th November 1919.

Burma.—The rainfall during the week was general in Lower Burma and in the wet zone of Upper Burma, but mostly light in the dry zone. Reaping of early paddy is proceeding in Lower Burma. Cultivation of cold weather crops, gathering of groundnuts and plucking of cotton continue in Upper Burma. Standing crops are in fair condition and their outturn is expected to be below normal in the majority of districts. The condition of cattle is generally satisfactory. The price of unhusked rice remained unchanged at rupees 150 and that for white rice (specials) at rupees 365 per hundred baskets. Prices are much above normal.

Assam.—During the week the weather was seasonable and cloudy. Plucking of tea and cotton and ploughing for and sowing of mustard and pulses are in progress. Harvesting of winter rice has commenced. The outturn of winter rice, cotton and tea is fair. Prospects of sugarcane are fair to good. Other crops are generally in fair condition. Cattle disease is reported from six districts. The price of common rice continues to fall.

Bengal.—The week was practically rainless. Harvesting of winter paddy continues. Sowings of potatoes, tobacco, wheat and oilseeds are progressing favourably. Prospects of standing crops are hopeful. The average price of common rice has fallen by about 0·43 per cent.

Bihar and Orissa.—During the week rain fell in Orissa, Purnea, the Santal Parganas, Manbhum and Singhbhum. There was no rain in the rest of the Province. The fall was heavy in the coast districts of Orissa especially in Puri and light in the remaining districts. Sowings of spring crops are in progress. Harvesting of early winter paddy continues. Standing crops are doing well. More rain is wanted for paddy in parts of Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Purnea. Gratuitous relief was given to 14,571 persons in Bhagalpur, 767 in the Santal Parganas, 4,496 in Cuttack and 6,277 in Puri. The number of persons attending relief works was 70 in the Santal Parganas. The price of common rice has risen in six districts, fallen in seven and remained stationary in the remaining districts as compared with that of the preceding week. The average price of local common rice at headquarters was 5·89 seers a rupee against 5·96 in the preceding week and that of maize was 7·56 seers against 7·91 seers in the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from nine districts. During the week ending the 8th November, 602 persons were given gratuitous relief and 2,626 attended test works in three Feudatory States of Orissa, *viz.*:—Bamra, Baramba and Daspalla.

Famine report not received.

United Provinces.—No rain fell during the week. Damage to late rice crop is reported from Padrauna and Hata tahsils in Gorakhpur. Preparation of lands for and sowing of spring crops and poppy, harvesting of autumn crops, irrigation of spring crops, sugarcane and late rice crops and pressing of sugarcane and picking of cotton continue. Standing crops are generally flourishing. Prospects are good. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Very little cattle disease is reported. Fodder is somewhat scarce in flooded tracts of Ballia, but elsewhere it is adequate. Water and market supplies are sufficient. Prices are stationary with a tendency to rise in some districts.

Punjab.—During the week the weather remained dry. Rain is urgently wanted everywhere. The condition of standing crops is average to good on irrigated and below average to average on unirrigated areas. Picking of cotton and harvesting of other autumn crops continue. The yield is generally normal on irrigated and below normal on unirrigated areas. Wheat and other spring crops are being sown. The area sown is below normal to normal. Cattle are generally healthy. Shortage of fodder and canal water is reported in parts of a few districts. Prices have risen slightly in some districts and are stationary in others. They are generally above scarcity rates. Prices of wheat:—Ambala and Rawalpindi 6, Ferozepore 6¼ and Lahore 6¼ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was rainless. Sowings of spring crops and harvesting of certain autumn crops are in progress. The outturn of cotton is reported to be below average in Peshawar. Standing crops are generally average but prospects of crops on unirrigated areas in one district are reported to be poor. Prices of wheat:—Peshawar 7¾ and Dera Ismail Khan 7 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—During the week no rain fell. Prices are stationary. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The week was generally dry and clear. Cattle are healthy. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are fluctuating.

Rajputana.—During the week the weather was generally cold and clear. Autumn crops except *til* and cotton are being generally harvested. Sowings of spring crops still continue. Germination is generally good. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. The condition of agricultural stock is good except in parts of Kotah. Prices are steady.

Central India.—The rainfall during the week was *nil* in northern districts of Gwalior. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops are in progress. Picking of cotton continues in Gwalior and Malwa. Standing crops with their probable outturn are fair to good except in Bhilsa where they are poor. Damage is reported in some places of Baghelkhand and Malwa. Agricultural stock is generally good except for cattle disease in parts of Gwalior, Indore and Baghelkhand. Prices are high.

The weekly report on famine in Bundelkhand is as follows.—Distress is not acute. Numbers on relief works are decreasing. People are reverting to agricultural operations. No wandering or emaciation is reported. Relief measures are adequate. Suspensions of land revenue are being granted. *Takavi* advances are sufficient. The public health is good. Prices range from 6 to 7½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief in thousands:—works 3·4, gratuitous relief 4·7, total 8·11.

Central Provinces.—During the week the weather has been cool and occasionally cloudy. Five districts received light showers, ranging from 10 to 81 cents. Reaping of *juar* has commenced in places and gathering, threshing and winnowing of other autumn crops are in progress. Picking of cotton is in full swing. Sowings of spring crops are approaching completion in several districts and germination is reported to be satisfactory. Prospects of both season crops are generally good. Fodder and water are ample. Cattle are generally healthy but cattle disease prevails in a sporadic form in parts of nine districts. The price of wheat rose by 1 seer per rupee in Seoni. Gram sells cheaper by 1 seer in Buldana. *Juar* in Chanda and rice and *juar* in Yeotmal became dearer by 1 to 2 seers per rupee. Other variations are unimportant but exhibit a tendency to rise.

Feudatory States.—The weather was occasionally cloudy. Reaping of autumn and sowing of spring crops are proceeding.

Bombay.—Rain fell during the week in the Konkan, the Karnatak, parts of the Deccan and Kolhapur. Rain is injurious to crops in parts of Kanara and Belgaum but elsewhere crops are in good condition. Harvesting of autumn crops and spring sowings continue. Cotton picking is in progress in some places. The supply of fodder and water is generally adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in parts of the Karnatak and are steady elsewhere.

Hyderabad.—During the week the rainfall was almost general. The average fall was 23 cents. Autumn and early rice crops which are in fair to good condition are being harvested. Sowings of spring crops continue. Cattle disease is reported in some talukas of the Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal, Adilabad and Karimnagar districts. Prices of grains continue to be high. *Juar* is selling at 4 seers per rupee in the Adilabad district.

The weekly report on famine for week ending 8th November 1919 is as follows:—Situation continues to be generally satisfactory. Several camps were closed. The number of persons on relief works is decreasing. *Takavi* is still being advanced to help spring cultivation. Prices of grains continue to be high. Rice is selling at 3½ seers and *juar* at 7 seers per rupee. Numbers relieved in thousands for week ending 6th instant:—works 12, gratuitous relief 11, total 23.

Mysore.—Good rain fell during the week. Standing crops are in good condition. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available. Prices are high and fluctuating. Prospects of the season are fair. Harvesting of rice, *ragi* and sugarcane is proceeding. The outturn is fair to good.

Coorg.—Report not received.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was very heavy in Ganjam, Vizagapatam littoral, Sandur and Cochin, heavy in Godavari, Banganapalle, Bellary, Nellore, Malabar, South Kanara, Travancore and the hills, good in the Vizagapatam Agency, Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chingleput, Madras, South Arcot, central except Coimbatore and south except Tinnevelly and fair elsewhere. Standing crops are in fair condition generally but they have been damaged in small areas in Godavari, Kistna and Chittoor. Owing to recent rains paddy crop in parts of one taluka in Tanjore is affected by floods. Castor in parts of one taluka in Salem has been damaged by insect pests. The outturn of harvested paddy and dry crops is generally fair. Fresh sowings of paddy and dry crops are progressing. The condition of cattle is generally good. Water is sufficient except in parts of seven districts. Pasture and fodder are sufficient generally. Prices are generally steady. Prospects are fair generally.

The weekly report on famine in Ganjam is as follows.—Relief works 25 in Goomsur, 3 in Udayagiri, 23 in Kallikota and Atagada, 3 in Humma, Biridi, and Palur and one in Ronabha are in progress. Labourers and small agriculturists are mostly affected. People are resorting freely to works and their physical condition is generally fair. Relief measures are adequate. Cloth distribution is being provided by private charity. Prices of rice in Goomsur 4·5, in Udayagiri 7·0, in Kallikota and Atagada 4·5 and in Chatrapur 4·8 seers and of *ragi* in Kallikota and Atagada 6·0 and in Chatrapur 7·6 seers per rupee. Numbers (incomplete) on relief works 49,337, gratuitous relief 74,432, total 123,769.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 21st November 1919.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 8th November 1919 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern	Bombay City	1	1
	Central	West Khandesh District	32	28
		East Khandesh District	48	30
	Southern	Belgaum District	5	5
		Hubli Town	55	55
		Dharwar District	27	11
		Bijapur District	14	12
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	1	1
	Political Charges.	Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	35	14
		Kathiawar Agency	20	12
		TOTAL	238	169
MADRAS.	...	Bellary District	36 (a)	28
		Coimbatore District	34 (a)	25 (a)
		Madura District	17 (b)	13
		Salem District	11	7
		TOTAL	98	73
BIHAR AND ORISSA.	Tirhut	Saran District	6	2
		Darbhanga District	4	4
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr District	4	2
		TOTAL	14	8
UNITED PROVINCES.	Allahabad	Allahabad District	10	10
	Benares	Ghazipur District	...	2
		Ballia District	5	5
	Gorakhpur	Basti District	12	3
		TOTAL	27	20

(a) One imported. (b) Two imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Ambala	Rohtak District	18	11
	Jullundur	Ludhiana District	1	...
	Lahore	Gujranwala District	1	1
	Rawal-pindi.	Gujrat District	1*	1*
		Rawalpindi District	39	28
		Attock District	...	1
	Multan	Multan District	13	13
		TOTAL	73	55
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	5	3
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	1	1
		Henzada District	2	2
		Maubin District	1	1
	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	1	1
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	13	13
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	1	...
	Meiktila	Yamethin District	3	5
	Native States.	Northern Shan States	2	2
		TOTAL	29	28
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	116	76
		Nagpur District	83	58
		Bhandara District	15	11
		Chanda District	1	1
		Balaghat District	30	25
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore District	20	9
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	47	25
	Chhattisgarh	Raipur District	1	1
		TOTAL	313	201
MYSORE STATE.		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	21	20
		Bangalore City	1	1
		Bangalore District	40	27
		Mysore City	18	16
		Mysore District	26	13
		Hassan District	17	13
		Kadur District	15	11
		Shimoga District	10	7
		Tumkur District	2	2
		TOTAL	150	110

* Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Parbhani District	19	19
		Nander District	52	44
		Raichur District	31	12
		Usmanabad District	225	205
		Bidar District	352	337
		Medak District	1	...
		Mahbubnagar District	34	25
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	16	6
		Atrafibaldah Sarfikhas District	2	5
		TOTAL	732*	653*
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Sehore Cantonment	5	4
		Sehore Town	9	8
		Bhopal State	14	9
		TOTAL	28	21
		GRAND TOTAL	1,701	1,388

* Includes previous weeks. The actual number of cases and deaths during the week ending November 8th were 371 and 308, respectively.

DELHI:
The 21st November 1919.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi.*

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The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1919.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th November 1919

On and after 15th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi, Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India"

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J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 22nd November 1919.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

November 10.

5014. A. B. Godrej. *Improvements in safes.*
5015. H. Kendall. *Improvements in or relating to bale-band fasteners.*
5016. T. Zweigbergk. *Improvements in or relating to electric-motor control systems.*

November 11.

5017. C. G. L. Judge. *Improvements in rolling machines for tea.*
5018. C. G. L. Judge. *Improvements in electrically driven motor vehicles and means of transmitting current thereto.*
5019. E. Moss. *Improvements in and relating to raising, lowering and depth regulating means for ploughs and other implements.*

November 12.

5020. W. J. Sellars. *Improvements in heels of footwear.*
5021. Roneo Ld. and W. Chipperfield. *Improvements in the construction of metal cases for containing shelves, drawers or the like and in the construction of sliding drawers therefor.*

November 13.

5022. F. C. Griffin. *Improvement in sterilizing apparatus.*
5023. W. P. C. Smith. *Improvements in or relating to burners for use in heating and other appliances.*

November 14.

5024. H. L. T. Wolfe. *Improvements in or relating to pumps of centrifugal or turbine types.*
5025. E. Hayward. *A new and improved engine driven motor-car horn.*
5026. I. Hotson-Tait. *A composition for sealing cans, and the like, that contain perishable foods.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

4349. S. S. Sarma *Improved cooker.*
4669. Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaelstofaktieselskab. *Improvements in the manufacture of concentrated nitric acid.*
4757. Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaelstofaktieselskab. *Improvements in the manufacture of fertilizers containing nitrogen compounds and phosphoric acid.*
4783. A. G. Zuniga. *Improvements in easy chairs.*
4857. E. R. Subroyar. *Door and window adjuster.*
4859. J. H. H. Rolfe. *Drying machine for tea and other substances.*
4909. W. T. Barbour and W. M. Bell. *Improvements in winding, doubling or other like machines for yarn or thread.*
4917. Aktieselskabet Dansk Gærings-Industri. *Process for production of yeast, especially air-yeast.*

4918. Aktieselskabet Dansk Gærings-Industri. *Process for production of yeast, especially air-yeast.*
4942. J. Wells. *Improvements in gas producers for mechanical traction.*
4243. A. E. M. Van der Meersch. *Improvements in safety razors.*
4958. F. Handley Page and Handley Page Ld. *Improvements in mechanism for releasing bombs and other articles from aircraft.*
4954. F. Handley Page. *Means for supplying fuel to internal combustion engines.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

4221. W. L. H. Roberts. *Improvements in furnaces.*
4265. Miris Steel Co., Ld. *Improved manufacture of iron or steel or their alloys.*
4269. H. D. Bennett. *Improvements in cooking vessels.*
4318. M. F. Connell. *Improvements in recording machines or totalisators.*
4638. J. Mucklow. *Improved machine for extracting stalk from tea.*
4717. E. E. Dutt. *A process for the manufacture of portland cement from feldspar residues.*
4759. A. J. Jung. *Improvements in or relating to carburettors.*
4779. B. S. Bharade. *Indian kitchen chula.*
4803. T. W. Bonner. *Improved disc pulveriser.*
4808. K. Annaji and K. Sundararajan. *Improved automatic electric time switch.*
4823. F. H. Kettell and Hobson & Sons (London) Ld. *Improvements in helmets.*
4824. J. S. Arthur and L. G. Killby. *A new compound of lime and bromine and a process for its manufacture.*
4827. C. C. Stephen. *Improvements in machines for cleaning scrap rubber or other substances.*
4828. Measuregraph Co. *Fabric measuring and cost computing machine.*
4829. Holt Manufacturing Co. *Improvements in and relating to chain-track vehicles.*
4830. A. T. Ellis and H. A. Hands. *Improvements in and relating to the valves of internal combustion engines.*
4832. Holt Manufacturing Co. *Improvements in or relating to chain-tracks for vehicles with self-laying tracks.*
4833. J. H. Walker. *Improvements in and relating to metal reinforcement for concrete.*
4834. W. H. Dixon. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of match boxes.*
4835. A. J. F. Lee. *Improvements relating to submersible vessels.*
4836. A. J. F. Lee. *An immersible salvage vessel.*
4837. R. L. Datta. *Production of chromates.*
4838. R. L. Datta. *Improvements in the production of trinitrophenol.*
4841. J. M. Marum. *An improved method and apparatus for vaporizing volatile oil for disinfecting and other purposes.*
4842. T. W. Dear. *Improvements in adjustable hubs for cart wheels and the like.*
4849. Fastnut Ld. *Improved combined nut and washer.*
4850. R. S. Whaley. *Improvements in or relating to internal-combustion engines.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

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4038. Rapson.
4120. McManis and Shorwood.

PATENTS SEALED.

3862. Porter and Emrick.
4382. Edmondson.
4478. Barclay.
4527. Datta.
4539. Siemens Bros. & Co., Ld. and Ferreira.
4565. Muggeridge.
4578. Osmond.
4593. Benard.
4594. Holt Manufacturing Co.
4596. Holt Manufacturing Co.
4598. Kimber.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

1984 of 1915. Farr. (To 7 January 1921.)
2304 of 1915. Beadle. (To 14 September 1920.)
2400 of 1915. Craddock. (To 7 December 1920.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

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1911.

629. (Halo.)

1913.

1111. (British Sulphur Co., Ld.) 1112. (British Sulphur Co., Ld.) 1113. (British Sulphur Co., Ld.) 1114. (Vickers Ld.) 1115. (Vickers Ld.)

1915.

2255. (Riucker.)

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"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
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Qualified Punjabi Teacher.

LAHORE.—M. Muhammad Zafar Ali, Student, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

Qualified Tamil Teachers.

MADRAS—
M. R. Ry. K. Raghavachari, Senior Tamil Pandit, Wesleyan Mission Girls' High School, Royapettah.
M. R. Ry. A. M. Satakoparamanuja Acharya, Senior Tamil Pandit, National High School, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.

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GODAVARI.—M. R. Ry. V. Subba Rao, Stewartpetta, Pithapuram, Godavari District.
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J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. QUININE can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards for Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Assam on indents duly countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of their Districts. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. It is never sold to private persons or firms. CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms and CINCHONIDINE can be purchased by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the Principal Druggists in Calcutta. QUINOIDINE or *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid* and *Residual Alkaloid* or *Amorphous Cinchona Alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance but private purchasers may use the V. P. P. system*, and are obtainable from the SUPERINTENDENT, JUVENILE JAIL, ALIPORE.

The rates for these drugs from 16th May 1919 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities 60 lbs. and above in one delivery	Rs. 24 per lb.
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. but below 60 lbs. in one delivery	,, 25 ,,
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	,, 26 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	,, 12 ,,

(Only small quantities available when in stock.)

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 5 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	,, 6 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 6 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	,, 7 ,,
QUINOIDINE in non Tablet form (when in stock) and Residual Alkaloids.	,, 4 ,

QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 6 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. in one delivery (when in stock) .	,, 7 ,,

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb., 4-lb., and 6¼-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 1-lb., 5-lb. and 10-lb. boxes.
Quinoidine is available in 1-lb. box.
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. box.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Local sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

Drugs are sold for cash or by V. P. Post. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

[For ¼ lb. 4 As.; ½ lb. 5 As.; 1 lb. 8 As.; 1½ lb. 11 As.; 2 lbs. 14 As.; 2½ lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3 lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; 4 lbs. Re. 1 As. 7; 4½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 10; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 13; 6 lbs. Rs. 2; 6½ lbs. Rs. 2 As. 3.]

	Rs.	A.	P.
Quinoidine tab: 1 lb. Weg. 3 lbs. Postage	1	1	0
Quinoidine tab: 2 lbs. Weg. 6 lbs. Postage	2	0	6
Quinoidine tab: 3 lbs. Weg. 9 lbs. Postage	3	0	0

***N.B.*—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.**

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th November 1919.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,94,00,000	0	0			
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below* .	25,00,000	0	0	1,69,00,000	0	0
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments				25,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	4,33,55,906	15	6			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,42,91,744	10	8	5,76,47,651	10	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				31,22,87,710	0	4
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .				26,29,440	3	11
Sundries				32,15,240	12	0
RUPEES .				41,51,80,042	10	5

ASSETS

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities . .				6,77,46,202	0	0
Other authorized Investments . .				1,39,04,144	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities .				11 52,79,826	9	2
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				5,21,99,452	12	1
Bills discounted and purchased .				1,93,03,266	3	7
Balances with other Banks .				44,24,872	11	11
Bullion						
Dead Stock				28,71,706	9	11
Stamps				14,832	0	11
Sundries				4,27,943	10	7
				27,61,65,746	10	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	7 25,70,332	13	6			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	6,64,43,063	2	9	13,90,14,296	0	3
RUPEES .				41,51,80,042	10	5

		Rs.	A.	P.
* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value	Rs.	3,80,212	8	0
† Do. do. do.	"	5,17,455	0	0
	Rs.	8 97,667	8	0

By the order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL :
Calcutta, 20th November 1919.

C. M. TALLACK,
Chief Accountant.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 36·99.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Revenue Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 12th November 1919.

No. 9597-*R*.—The agreement made on the 9th July 1918 between the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, and the Secretary of State for India in Council, regarding the acquisition of land for the former in Singhbhum published under the Local Government's Notification No. 4527-R.-III-L-1, dated the 12th July 1918, on pages 1407-1408 of Part II of the India Gazette of the 20th idem is hereby cancelled.

J. A. HUBBACK,
Chief Secretary to Government.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 21st March 1917.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men ar requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Sub-Surveyors.
5. Tracers.
6. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

W. G. WOOD,

Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee

DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN INDIA, DHANBAD P. O., MANBHUM.

Indian Mines Act, 1901.

NOTICE.

An examination for First Class Coal Mine Managers' Certificates of Competency unde the rules applicable to coal mines will be held on the 16th, 17th and 18th February 1920 An examination for Second Class Coal Mine Managers' Certificates of Competency will b held on the 23rd, 24th and 25th February 1920. Both examinations will be held at th Railway Institute, Dhanbad.

Rules 32 and 33 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, require that a candidate for a first clas certificate must be at least 23 years of age and have had at least five years' practica experience in a coal mine, and for a second class certificate be at least 21 years of ag and have had at least three years' practical experience in a coal mine. The periods o practical experience may be reduced to three years and one year respectively, in the case o a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining subjects after a course o study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by th Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subject at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

The fees are Rs. 15 in the case of first class certificates and Rs. 8 in the case of secon class certificates. By rule 34 of Government of India, Department of Commerce an Industry, Notification No. 2968—82, dated the 21st April 1906, "these fees shall be paid not less than one month prior to the date of the examination, to the Chief Inspector of Mine at his office." The fees may be remitted by money order or paid in any other manner.

Applications and fees should be addressed to the Chief Inspector of Mines in India Dhanbad P.O., E I. Railway, and not to any Officer by name. No candidate will b permitted to sit at the examination unless his application, supported by original certificates a to experience and character, and fee, is received, in the case of a candidate for the first clas certificate examination on or before the 15th January 1920, and, in the case of a candidat for the second class certificate examination on or before the 22nd January 1920. Candidate are advised to send all papers under registered cover.

G. F. ADAMS,

Chief Inspector of Mines in India,
and *ex-officio* President of the Board of Examiners.

DHANBAD,
The 13th October 1919.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 19th November 1919.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th November 1919.

	Total amount of notes in circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England.		In His Majesty's Dominions	In transit between India, England and H. M.'s Dominions.		In the U. S. A. and in transit therefrom.		Securities (Purchase Price).		Total.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		13	14	15
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	78,89,750	61,27,17,348	62,06,07,098	7,41,14,493	3,11,40,838	14,55,30,619	...	...	...	4,50,56,135	...	...	4,60,00,000	(a) 17,02,99,946	(b) (c) 82,49,92,326	1,33,71,34,390
Cawnpore	...	8,68,77,679	8,68,77,679	6,62,43,781	47,73,285			...				...	...		.	7,10,17,066
Lahore		12,32,00,388	12,32,00,388	3,16,10,397	1,80,07,604		.	...		..		...	...	.	..	4,98,18,001
Bombay	88,79,995	50,50,14,733	51,38,94,728	11,71,47,541	16,17,95,585	40,03,998		...			.	...	...	—		28,29,47,124
Karachi	...	6,27,27,519	6,27,27,519	95,96,962	21,52,658	...		...		...	.	...	...		.	1,17,49,620
Madras	11,27,800	23,20,43,387	23,31,71,187	2,57,15,202	43,88,923	...	...	...		...	.	...	...	.	..	3,00,99,125
Rangoon	...	17,27,58,442	17,27,58,442	1,42,03,285	35,[illegible]3,710	..	...	.		...		...	...		...	1,77,86,995
	1,78,97,545	1,79,53,39,496	1,81,32,37,041	33,88,31,661	22,58,37,633	14,95,34,617	...	...	...	4,50,56,138	...	...	4,60,00,000	17,02,99,946	82,49,92,326	1,80,05,52,321
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			1,26,84,720	*Deduct*—Amount due on T. Ts. drawn by one Circle on another												...
Total Circulation R			1,80,05,52,321	Total Reserve R												1,80,05,52,321

Remarks.

(a) Nominal value—R10,30,81,500 of rupee paper and R7,40,00,000 Indian Treasury Bills.

(b) Nominal value—R83,97,15,001.

(c) Includes Treasury Bills purchased under section 3, Act XI of 1917, as amended by Act V of 1918 and Act II of 1919.

There was no transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 15th November 1919.
There was no gold in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 15th November 1919.

W. ALDER,

Offg. Controller of Currency.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS.
9TH (SECUNDERABAD) DIVISION.

CLAIMANTS WHO HAVE ATTAINED THEIR MAJORITY.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Controller of Military Accounts, Bolarum, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing:—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company	John Brandon (son).* Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Artificer, Carnatic Ordnance Department	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, I., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia, *alias* Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, I., Corporal, 3rd Madras European Regiment	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers	James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	Perquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veteran Company	Jeremiah Mitchell Hawkins (Foster-son). George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Keleker, I. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Bugler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, B., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B. Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery.	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	Agnes Maude McManus (daughter). Mary Elizabeth McManus (daughter). Reith McManus (daughter). Patrick John McManus (son).
Murphy, I., Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, T., Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, R., Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E., Sub-Overseer	Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Michael, Colour-Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, J., Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).

* Claim received, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

G. R. O'DOWD,
for Controller of Military Accounts.

9TH (SECUNDERABAD) DIVISION, BOLARUM;
14th November 1919.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Register No.	Number of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
W. D.-3 of 1918-19 . .	YB/61 31562 . .	10	Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Bombay.
	AC/37 84857 . .	10	
	„ 84858 . .	10	
	AC/23 84974 . .	10	
W. D.-4 of 1918-19 . .	RB/63 66241 . .	10	
	AC/9 31827 . .	10	
	YB/59 84626 . .	10	
	„ 84680 . .	10	
	AC/13 64418 .	10	
	„ 64419 . .	10	
	AC/27 31175 . .	10	
	YB/62 25441 . .	10	

CYRIL E. GWYTHER,
Deputy Controller in charge Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, the 18th November 1919.

ASSAM SECRETARIAT.
Revenue Department.
Revenue Branch.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 10th November 1919.

No. 3522-*R*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1, sub-section (3), of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, hereby rescinds Notification No. 27, dated the 26th July 1889, of the Revenue Department of this Administration in so far as it applies to the permanently-settled portions of parganas Renga, Dakshinkach and Baraya in the district of Sylhet.

In accordance with this Administration Notification No. 27, dated the 26th July 1889, the operation of the section 59 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, I of 1886, by which tenants are exempted from the obligation to pay rent except to a registered proprietor, was suspended in the permanently settled portions of the Sylhet district. The intention was that the provisions of the section should not be brought into force until registration was facilitated by the preparation of a general register of estates.

The General Register of Estates, based on the new record of rights, has now been completed for parganas Renga, Dakshinkach and Baraya in the Sadar Sub-Division of the Sylhet district. There is therefore no longer any reason why all changes of proprietorship in respect of the permanently-settled estates of the aforesaid three parganas should not be registered in accordance with the provisions of the Land and Revenue Regulation.

J. E. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BALUCHISTAN.
BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 14th November 1919.

No. 10.—Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan that land is required by Government for public purposes namely :—

REMODELLING SPEZAND YARD.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purposes :—

This declaration is made under the provision of Section 6 Act I of 1894, and under Section 7 of the said act the Deputy Commissioner of the Kalat District is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land :—

SPECIFICATION OF LAND.

District.	Tehsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Boundaries.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
Kalat .	Mach (Bolan).	Spezand .	2·84 acres .	*North*—Railway Line and Railway land. *South*—Zamindar's land. *East*—Zamindar's Land and Railway line towards Sibi. *West*—Railway and Zamindar's lands.	Offices of the Settlement Officer, Quetta, and the Executive Engineer, North Western Railway, Quetta.

J. A. DEALY, Colonel,

Secretary to the Hon'ble the A. G. G. and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, P. W. D.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 3rd October 1919.

No. 142.—Mr. E. D. Wilson, Superintendent, 1st grade on return from leave is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 500—30—800, from the 20th October 1919, *vice* Mr. G. W. C. Lisle, Assistant Commissioner, granted leave and is posted to the charge of the Pachbadra Division.

(177 P. of 1919).

The 31st October 1919.

No. 177.—Mr A. Gardner, Assistant Superintendent substantive *pro tempore*, Farrukhabad circle, in the Upper Division, Internal Branch, is granted privilege leave for 15 days from the 9th November 1919.

(F. 731 P. of 1919).

The 6th November 1919.

No. 179.—Mr. E. St. C. L. Chopin, Superintendent, 1st grade, was appointed to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner, on Rs. 500—30—800, the 16th August 1919 to the 19th October 1919 (both dates inclusive) *vice* Mr. G. W. C. Lisle, Assistant Commissioner granted leave and from the 20th to the 27th October 1919, during the transit period of Mr. E D. Beatson, Assistant Commissioner and was posted to the charge of the Salt Range Division.

J. C. FERGUSSON, I.C.S.,

Offg. Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Camp Ajmer, the 13th November 1919.

No. 1661-*C*.—3—The following draft rules which it is proposed to make for the assessment and collection of tax on hawkers plying their trade in the Abu Municipal Area in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 24 (1) (*b*) and 112 (2) (*b*) of the Abu Municipal Law, 1919, are published as required by section 27 of the said Law for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana on or after the 16th December 1919, any objections or suggestions received by that date being also considered.

DRAFT RULES FRAMED UNDER THE ABU MUNICIPAL LAW, 1919.

1. The term "hawker" shall mean and include all itinerant vendors who take and expose goods for sale outside the limits of the Abu Bazar: but it shall not apply to the sale of goods by a shop-keeper or hotel-keeper at his shop or hotel situated outside bazar limits nor to goods taken out of bazar limits for sale by a *bonâfide* shop-keeper on a written order of a customer.

2. The limits of the Abu Bazar are the group of houses comprised in Blocks A to H of the Municipal Register.

3. No hawker shall ply his trade within Municipal limits unless he shall have first obtained a license from the Municipal Committee.

4. Such license shall be valid for one year commencing from the 1st April, and shall be subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The licensee shall deposit a sum of R10 as security for due observance by him of the conditions of the license.

(2) No goods shall be exposed for sale at night, *i. e.*, after half an hour after sunset and before half an hour before sunrise.

(3) The licensee shall not make any loud cry or noise for the purpose of attracting attention to his goods.

(4) The licensee shall not sell or attempt to sell, or to attract attention to, his goods on any road, path or other public place prohibited by the Municipal Committee.

(5) On expiry or surrender of his license the licensee shall declare what income he has derived from such hawking and shall pay a tax on such income calculated as follows:—

(*a*) An income not exceeding R500—a tax at R2½ per cent subject to a maximum of R5.

(*b*) An income exceeding R500 but not exceeding R750—a tax of R7-8-0.

(*c*) An income exceeding R750 but not exceeding R1,000—a tax of R10.

(*d*) An income exceeding R1,000—a tax at R1-8-0 per cent on each complete R100.

(6) On payment of the prescribed tax the security deposit shall forthwith be refunded to the licensee.

5. These rules shall come into force with effect from 1st April 1920.

By order,

A. D. MACPHERSON, Lt.-Col.,

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

CORRIGENDUM.

Quetta, the 10th November 1919.

No 4440-*R*.—Substitute the following for the boundaries of Chaman given in the schedule annexed to this office Notification No. 3329-R., dated the 5th August 1919:—

Chaman.

North.—Water tank, large Military Fort and Terminal Commissariat Godown.

East.—Slaughter House, Small Pox Ward and Pucca Pillar No. 20.

South.—Public Road, Rain Water channel (Shella Ab) and Railway Store.

West.—Railway Quarters and small Militaty Fort up to Terminal Commissariat Godown.

By order,

H. D. G. LAW,

Secretary.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 10th November 1919.

No. 1812-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the India Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), as applied to the railway lands in Central India specifie in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 261-I. B., date the 10th February 1913, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Counci the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased to make the following rul to regulate the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives in tl said lands, hereinafter styled "the Central India Railway-Lands".

THE CENTRAL INDIA [RAILWAY LANDS] EXPLOSIVES RULES, 1919.

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CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. These rules may be called the Central India [Railway Lands] Explosives Rules, 1919.

2. Nothing in these rules shall apply—

to the manufacture, possession, sale, packing, transport or importation of paper caps for toy pistols, under such conditions and in such quantities as the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, or, in the case of transport by rail, the Railway Board, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives may from time to time determine;

3. In these rules, unless there is any thing repugnant in the subject or context :—

(1) "The Act" means the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, as applied to the Central India Railway Lands.

(2) "Ammunition" means any explosive when the same is enclosed in any case or contrivance; or is otherwise adapted or prepared, so as to form—

(a) a cartridge or charge for small-arms, cannon or any other weapon, or for blasting, or

(b) a safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or

(c) a tube for firing explosives, or

(d) a percussion-cap, detonator, fog-signal, shell, torpedo, war-rocket, or any other contrivance other than a fire-work.

(3) "Authorised explosive" means an explosive included in a list of authorised explosives prepared by the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India and in force for the time being.

(4) "Chlorate-mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate.

(5) "Detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains fulminate in such quantity, that the explosion of one capsule or case would communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

(6) "District authority" means the officer exercising the powers of a District Magistrate.

(7) "Fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture whatever, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion-caps or any other appliance for developing detonation, or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

(8) "Gunpowder" means gunpowder ordinarily so called.

(9) "Nitrate-mixture" means any preparation, other than gunpowder, which is formed by the mechanical mixture of nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance:

and includes such explosives as—

Chilworth special powder,	Bobbinite, and
Ammonal,	Westfallite.

(10) "Nitro-compound" means any chemical compound which is possessed of explosive properties or is capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, and is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid), or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

(11) "Small-arm nitro-compound" means a nitro-compound adopted and intended exclusively for use in cartridges for small-arms.

(12) "Safety cartridge"—

(i) means a cartridge for small-arms, the case of which can be extracted from the small-arm after firing, and which is so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges; and

(ii) includes a rifle-calibre machine-gun cartridge, if it is as described in clause (i) whether it is for use with a machine-gun having chambers identical with those of rifles or with a machine-gun having special chambers:

Provided that the diameter of the cartridge in either case (i) or case (ii) does not exceed one inch.

(13) "Safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive in such quantity, that the burning of such fuze would not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

(14) "Testing authority" means the Chemical Examiner or such other officer as the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India may appoint in this behalf.

CHAPTER II.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPLOSIVES.

4. (1) For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows, namely:— Classes of expl

Class 1	Gunpowder.
Class 2	Nitrate-mixture.
Class 3	Nitro-compound.
Class 4	Chlorate-mixture.
Class 5	Fulminate.
Class 6	Ammunition.
Class 7	Firework.

(2) When any explosive falls within more than one of the said classes, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of such classes.

5. Nitro-compounds shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely:— Division of nitro-compou

(a) Division 1, comprising—

(i) such explosives, as—

Ballistite,	Dynamite,
Blasting gelatine,	Gelatine dynamite,
Carbonite,	Gelignite,
Cordite,	Nitro-glycerine, and

Stonite, and

(ii) any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists either wholly or partly, of nitro-glycerine or some other liquid nitro-compound; and

(b) Division 2, comprising—
(i) such explosives, as—

Amborite No. 2,	Gun-cotton,
Ammonite,	Picric powder,
Bellite,	Roburite,
Coopal's powder,	Schultz's powder, and
E. C. sporting powder,	Tonite (or cotton powder),

and

(ii) any nitro-compound, as hereinbefore defined, which is not comprised in Division 1.

Division of chlorate-mixtures. 6. Chlorate-mixtures shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely :—

(a) Division 1, comprising—
(i) such explosives, as—
Permonite, and
Polarite, and
(ii) any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound, and

(b) Division 2, comprising—
(i) such explosives, as—
Cheddite, and
Steelite, and
(ii) any chlorate-mixture, as hereinbefore defined, which is not comprised in Division 1.

Division of fulminates. 7. Fulminates shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely :—

(a) Division 1, comprising such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury, and preparations of those substances, such as are used in percussion-caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or certain descriptions of compounds of phosphorus, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate, with sulphur, or with sulphuret, with or without carbonaceous matter ; and

(b) Division 2, comprising such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate odiazo benzol.

Division of ammunition. 8. Ammunition shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely :

(a) Division 1, comprising exclusively—
Safety cartridges,
Safety fuzes for blasting,
Railway fog-signals, and
Percussion-caps ; and

(b) Division 2, comprising any ammunition, as hereinbefore defined, which *does not contain* its own means of ignition and is not included in Division 1, such as—
Cartridges for small-arms, other than safety cartridges,
Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting or other like purposes,
Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,
Fuzes for blasting, other than safety fuzes,
Fuzes for shells,
Tubes for firing explosives, and
War-rockets,
which do not contain their own means of ignition ; and

(c) Division 3, comprising any ammunition, as hereinbefore difined, which *contains* its own means of ignition and is not included in Division 1, such as—
Detonators,
Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,
Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
Fuzes for shells, and
Tubes for firing explosives,
containing their own means of ignition.

Explanations.—The expression "ammunition containing its own means of ignition" means ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to or forming part of the ammunition, which is adapted to explode or fire the ammunition by friction or percussion.

The expression "percussion-cap" does not include a detonator.

Division of fireworks. 9. Fireworks shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely :—

(a) Division 1, comprising *firework compositions*, that is to say,—
(i) any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature, which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in any of the foregoing definitions,
(ii) any star, and

(*iii*) (except as declared in the proviso to this rule) any coloured fire composition; and

(*b*) Division 2, comprising *manufactured fireworks*, that is to say, any explosive of Class 1, 2, 3, 4 or 6 and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition, is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker (including Chinese crackers), toy cap or amorce, serpent rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon, lance, wheel Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article specially adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals or sound signals:

Provided that a substantially constructed and hermetically closed metal case, containing not more than one pound of coloured fire composition of such a nature as not to be liable to spontaneous ignition, shall be deemed to be a "manufactured firework" and not a "firework composition."

CHAPTER III.

IMPORTATION.

10. No explosive shall be imported into the Central India Railway Lands,— When license to import is requis

(*i*) unless it is in authorised explosive,

(*ii*) except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under these rules:

Provided that nothing in sub-clause (*ii*) of this rule shall apply to an explosive conveyed under rule 14;

Further provided that when an explosive is so imported, a District authority or any other officer empowered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India in this behalf may at any time detain such explosive until he receives the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India thereon.

Testing of explosives.

11. No license for the importation of an explosive shall be granted unless such explosives is certified by the testing authority to have passed the test (if any) prescribed by rule 13 for such explosives. Testing of impo explosives.

12. No test shall be necessary— Explosives exem from testing.

(*i*) in the case of gunpowder, ammunition (Division 1), fulminates and fireworks; or

(*ii*) in the case of a nitrate-mixture;

Provided that—

(*a*) the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India or the licensing authority may direct that any nitrate-mixture shall be subjected to such analysis by such officer as the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India may prescribe; and

(*b*) where an analysis has been prescribed under sub-clause (*a*), such nitrate-mixture is certified by the officer appointed as aforesaid to have passed such analysis.

13. Any explosive not specified in rule 12 shall be subject to the test set forth in Schedule I as applicable to such explosive. Nature of test prescribed.

14. Any authorised explosive may be imported into the Central India Railway Lands in anticipation of the grant of a license to import if it is certified by the manufacturer to be of British manufacture. Importation by in anticipation of the grant of a license.

15. No explosive shall be imported under rule 14 until the consignee has given notice of his intention to import such explosive to the District authority is whose jurisdiction the place or magazine appointed under rule 16 is situated, and has given to such officer an undertaking (without security or with such security as that officer deems sufficient) that he will in the event of the explosive failing to pass the prescribed test or analysis, comply with such directions as to its disposal as the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India may issue. Requirements to fulfilled by impo and consignee to importation.

16. An explosive imported under rule 14 shall, under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, be conveyed to and stored in a place set apart by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India for this purpose or any private magazine declared by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India to be suitable therefore: Disposal of explosives impor

Provided that explosives not of British manufacture shall not be transported by rail until a license to import such explosives has been granted.

17. The person owing or being in charge of the magazine to which the explosive imported has been conveyed under rule 16 shall, if analysis or testing of the explosive is required by these rules, forthwith deliver without charge to such officer or person as may be appointed by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India in this behalf such samples as he may require. Delivery of sam by owner or pers in charge of the magazine and th testing of such samples.

18. The explosive shall not be removed or distributed from the place or magazine to which it has been conveyed under rule 16, until a license has been granted for its importation and until the person in charge of the magazine has received notice from the licensing authority that it may be so removed or distributed. Distribution prohibited till license is granted

CHAPTER IV.

TRANSPORT.

When license to transport is requisite.

19. Explosives required *bonâ fide* for blasting purposes shall not be transported except under and in accordance with a license granted under these rules:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to—

(i) the transport by the holder of a license in form E of any of the explosives covered by his license, and of safety fuzes for blasting in such quantities as he may require for his private use,

(ii) the transport of explosives which are covered by a license for their importation and are being transported in accordance with such license from the place of import to the place of destination,

(iii) the transport of explosives from the place of import under rule 16 to the places indicated in that rule,

(iv) the transport of explosives from one district in British India to another through the Central India Railway Lands provided that the transport of such explosives in British India is regularised by the explosive rule for the time being in force in British India.

Licenses for the general transport of explosives for blasting.

Application for license for general transport.

20. An application for a license in Form 2 (for the general transport of explosives for blasting purposes shall be in writing and shall state particulars as to the place from which, and the place or places to which, it is desired to transport explosives.

Procedure in granting a license for general transport.

21. When the place or places to which explosives are to be transported is or are outside the local limits of the authority of the licensing officer, a copy of the license shall be forthwith sent to the District authority in whose jurisdiction such place is situated.

Procedure in transporting explosives under license for general transport.

22. Every consignment of explosives transported under a license in Form 2 shall be accompanied by a pass issued by the licensee in the form prescribed in Form 2; and such pass shall (if the consignment be despatched by rail) be attached to the way-bill or invoice as the case may be.

Procedure in issuing passes.

23. A copy of every pass issued under rule 22 shall forthwith be sent—

(i) to the licensing authority; and

(ii) when the place to which the consignment is sent is outside the local limits of the authority of the licensing officer, to the officer indicated in rule 21.

CHAPTER V.

MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION AND SALE.

Manufacture.

When license to manufacture is requisite.

24. An explosive shall not be manufactured except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under these rules for such manufactures:

Provided that no license under this rule to manufacture shall be necessary—

(a) for the making of a small quantity of an explosive for the purpose of chemical experiment and not for practical use or for sale; or

(b) for the filling for private use, and not for sale, of any safety cartridges to the amount allowed by these rules to be possessed for private use; or

(c) in the case of any person who, holding a license under these rules to possess an explosive—

(i) fills with the said explosive, for sale or otherwise, cartridges for small arms; or

(ii) by filling cartridges, making charges, or drying, sifting, fitting or otherwise, adapts or prepares the said explosive for use exclusively in his mine or quarry or in some excavation or work carried on by him or under his control.

Conditions to be observed by persons filling cartridges.

25. The following conditions shall be observed by every person filling cartridges for small-arms under clause (c) (i) of the proviso to rule 24:—

(a) there shall not be in the room in which such filling is being carried on more than five pounds of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound or such quantity of any other explosive as is prescribed by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India in this behalf unless it is made up into safety cartridges;

(b) no work unconnected with the making of cartridges shall be carried on in the said room while such filling is being carried on;

(c) there shall not be in the said room, while such filling is being carried on, any fire or any artificial light, except a light of such construction, position and character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion;

(d) if filling is done on magazine premises, the said room shall be detached from the magazine, but shall be situated in the immediate neighbourhood thereof and at such distance therefrom as may be specified on the license by the authority granting the same; and

(e) the licensee shall give notice to the authority which granted his license that he intends to carry on such filling of cartridges as is allowed by this rule.

26. The following conditions shall be observed by every person adapting or preparing explosives under clause (c) (ii) of the proviso to rule 24:— Conditions to be observed by perso adapting or preparing cartridges.

(a) there shall not be in the workshop in which such adaptatoin or preparation is carried on more than one hundred pounds of gunpowders, or such quantity of any other explosive as is prescribed by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India in this behalf;

(b) no work unconnected with such adaptation or preparation shall be carried on in the said workshop while such adaptation or preparation is being carried on;

(c) the said workshop shall be detached from the magazine or licensed premises, but shall be situated in the immediate neighbourhood thereof and at such distance therefrom as may be specified on the license by the authority granting the same;

(d) an explosive of one description shall not be converted into an explosive of another description, and an explosive shall not be unmade or resolved into its ingredients; and

(e) the licensee shall give notice to the authority which granted his license that he intends to carry on such adaptation or preparation as is allowed by this rule.

Possession.

27. An explosive shall not be possessed except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under these rules for possession: When license to possess is requisit

Provided that no license under these rules shall be necessary for the possession—

(a) of any explosive by a carrier or other person for the purpose of transport, when the same is being kept or transported in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VIII regulating the transport of such explosives; or

(b) by any person, of explosives under and in accordance with the conditions of a permit granted under rule 58, rule 59, or rule 60; or

(c) by any person, of manufactured fireworks in any quantity not exceeding two hundred pounds,

when the same are obtained and intended by such person for immediate use and not for sale and are possessed by him for a period not exceeding fourteen days, and when they are kept in a substantial receptacle which is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives and is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access to the explosives; or

(d) by any person for his own private use and not for sale, of—

(i) gunpowder in any quantity not exceeding thirty pounds; or

(ii) safety cartridges made with gunpowder and containing in all not more than one hundred and fifty pounds of gunpowder; or

(iii) cartridges (non-safety) for small arms made with gunpowder and containing in all not more than five pounds of gunpolo;

(iv) cartridges for cannon or blasting, made with gunpowder, and not containing their own means of ignition, and containing in all not more than thirty pounds of gunpower; or

(v) cartridges for small-arm made with small-arm nitro-compound and containing in all not more than ten pounds of small-arm nitro-compound; or

(vi) a small-arm nitro-compound in any quantity not exceeding ten pounds; or

(vii) percussion-caps; or

(viii) safety fuzes for blasting; or

(ix) railway fog-signals and flare-lights when kept by a railway company for use on their railway:

Provided that the quantity of explosive kept by any person under clause (d) shall be in substitution of the like quantity by weight of any other explosives which might otherwise be so kept by him and, that the quantity of such other explosive shall be reduced accordingly; and, further, that, if the explosive so kept for private use under this clause is in any other form than that of cartridges for small-arms, the explosive of which the quantity is so to be reduced shall be some explosive other than safety cartridges made with gunpowder.

28. Nothing in rule 24 or rule 27 shall be deemed to authorise the manufacture or possession of an explosive in contravention of any prohibition notified under section 6 of the Act, and for the time being in force. Saving of general prohibition under the Act.

Sale.

29. An explosive shall not be sold except under and in accordance with the condition of a license granted under these rules for such sale: When license for sale is requisite.

Provided that this rule shall not apply to the sale by any person of an explosive which he is lawfully entitled to possess for his own private use to any person who is lawfully entitled to possess the same.

CHAPTER VI.

MAGAZINES.

Procedure in applying for license in Form G.

30. An applicant for a license to possess explosives (other than an explosive of the 5th Fulminate class) in, and to sell explosives from, a magazine shall submit to the District authority an application in Form G in Schedule III, and shall comply with the conditions embodied therein.

Issue of notices to objectors to the site of the magazine.

31. Upon receipt of the said application the District authority shall forthwith cause notice to be published of such application and of the time and place at which he will be prepared to hear it, and calling upon any person objecting to the establishment of the magazine on the proposed site to give notice of such objection to him and to the applicant not less than seven clear days before the day fixed for hearing the application, together with his name, address and calling, and a short statement of the grounds of his objection.

The day of hearing the application shall be a day following soon after the expiration of the period of one month referred to in rule 32.

Publication and service of notices.

32. The notice under rule 31 shall be published at the expense of the applicant, by the District authority not less than one month before the said day of hearing.

Inquiry into objections.

33. On the day fixed for the hearing, or any day to which such hearing may be adjourned from time to time, the District authority shall hear any objections preferred in accordance with rule 31 and shall make such inquiry as he may deem necessary.

Report of completion of inquiry.

34. On completion of the inquiry the District authority shall forward the application (accompanied by a draft license in Form J of Schedule III) to the Chief Inspector of Explosives together with a report stating whether he—

(a) dis approves of the proposed site for the magazine, or

(b) approves of the proposed site either unconditionally or subject to any such restrictions or precautions as he considers necessary.

Procedure to be observed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives on receipt of report.

35. The Chief Inspector of Explosives shall forward to the applicant a statement in Form H in Schedule III, showing the distances which should, in his opinion, be kept clear round the magazine. Such distances should ordinarily be those specified in the table annexed to these rules.

Submission of application to the licensing authority.

36. The said Form H shall be returned, with the third column duly filled in, by the applicant to the Chief Inspector of Explosives, who shall submit it to the licensing authority with his recommendations and with the draft license and a statement in Form I showing the distances which, after considering any representation made by the applicant when returning Form H to him, he considers should be kept clear round the magazine.

Grant of license.

37. The licensing athuority may thereupon grant the license as applied for with such modifications or restrictions (if any) as may be deemed proper, or may reject the application.

Procedure on grant of license.

38. A copy of every license granted under rule 37 shall be forwarded to the Chief Inspector of Explosives, and the original license shall be forwarded to the District authority if the license has not been granted by him.

Endorsement of license.

39. The District authority when satisfied that all the conditions prescribed in the license in regard to the magazine have been complied with, shall forthwith endorse the license, and unless and until so endorsed the license shall not come into force.

If it is decided not to endorse a license the District authority shall forthwith inform the Chief Inspector of Explosives and the licensing authority (if the license has not been granted by the District authority).

CHAPTER VII.

LICENSES AND PERMITS.

Grant of Licenses.

Forms of licenses, licensing authorities and fees.

40. (1) Licenses for the importation, transport, manufacture, possession and sale of an explosive may be granted by the licensing authorities set forth in Schedule II in the Forms, for the purposes, subject to the conditions and on payment of the fees specified therein.

Validity of license.

(2) Licenses granted in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be valid for such period as is specified in column 7 of Schedule II.

Conditions under which licenses are held.

41. (1) Every license granted under these rules shall be deemed to be granted subject to the conditions contained therein.

(2) Such conditions shall comprise all those specified in the prescribed form and—

(a) (in the case of a license in Form J or Form K) such further conditions as the licensing authority may impose, or

(b) (in the case of a license in Form I) such further conditions as the licensing authority may think necessary in respect to the time and place of unloading, landing, delivery and conveyance of the explosive, and expedient for the public safety or in the interest of the State,

(3) Such conditions shall, in the case of a license granted by the Governor-General in Council to manufacture any explosive in any quantity, include all the conditions prescribed under these rules and in the forms of license for possessing such explosive in such quantity:

Provided that, notwithstanding anything contained in clause (2) or clause (3), the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India or the Governor-General in Council, as the case may be, may, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, dispense with any of the conditions specified in the prescribed form of a license.

Amendment of licenses.

42. (1) Provided that these rules are otherwise complied with, every license granted under them may be amended by the authority granting such license. Amendment of license.

(2) A licensee who desires to have his license amended shall submit it to the district authority with an application stating the nature of the amendment and the reasons for it. The District authority, in cases in which the original license was not granted by him, shall forward the license and the application with his recommendation to the licensing authority direct, or, if the license to be amended is in Form J or Form K, through the Chief Inspector of Explosives:

Provided that the Chief Inspector of Explosives shall be consulted before a license in Form J originally granted by the District authority is amended.

(3) No fee shall be charged for the amendment of a license.

Renewal of licenses.

43. The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India may, from time to time, renew, on the same or on altered conditions, any license granted by the Governor-General in Council for the manufacture of explosives: Renewal of license issued by the Governor-General in Council.

Provided as follows:—

(i) no such renewal shall admit of the manufacture of any explosive other than that specified in the original license;

(ii) every such renewal shall first be approved by an Inspector of Explosives; and

(iii) every such renewal shall be for a period not exceeding one year.

44. (1) The authority granting a license in Form J may renew such license on the same or altered conditions. Renewal of licenses in Form J.

(2) A licensee who desires such renewal shall, within the period specified in rule 47, submit the license to the Chief Inspector of Explosives with a written application stating the quantity and description of explosives for the storage of which he desires the license to be renewed.

(3) On receipt of such application the Chief Inspector of Explosives shall, if there is any proposed variation in the particulars of the license, and if he considers it necessary to do so, send to the applicant a statement in Form H in Schedule III hereto annexed, showing the distances which should, in his opinion, be kept clear round the magazine.

(4) The procedure prescribed in rules 36 to 39 shall then be followed, so far as it is applicable.

45. Every license for the manufacture, possession or sale of explosives not provided for in rule 43 or rule 44 may, unless the circumstances have so changed that the grant of a new license either would not be authorised under the Act and these rules, or is deemed objectionable by the licensing authority, be renewed on application made within the period specified in rule 47. Renewal of license not provided for in rule 43 or rule 44.

46. Every license for the general transport of explosives may be renewed by the authority granting such license. Renewal of license for general transport for blasting explosives.

47. Every application for the renewal of a license shall be made at a date not less than thirty days before the date on which the original license expires, and if the application is so made, the magazine or premises shall be held to be duly licensed or the transport license shall be held to be duly granted until such date as the licensing authority issues the renewed license or until an intimation that the renewal of the license is refused has been communicated to the applicant. Time for making application for the renewal of a license.

48. The fee chargeable for renewing any license shall be the fee originally chargeable under these rules on such license. Fee chargeable on renewal of license.

Expiration of licenses.

49. A person licensed to manufacture, possess or sell any explosive shall on the expiration or forfeiture of his license, forthwith give notice to the District authority of the description and quantity of explosives in his possession, and shall comply with any directions which the said District authority may think fit to give in regard to the possession or transport of the same. Procedure on expiration or forfeiture of license.

50. (1) On receiving a notice under rule 49 the said District authority may grant for a term not exceeding three months from the date of such expiration or forfeiture, as the case may be, a temporary license for the possession or sale of the actual stock of explosives which is held at the time of the issue of such license. Issue of temporary license when original has expired or been forfeited.

(2) The fee chargeable on such license shall bear the same proportion to the fee charged on the expired or forfeited license as the period covered by the temporary license bears to a full year.

51. (1) When any person holding a license under these rules dies, or is adjudicated an insolvent, or is otherwise disqualified by operation of law from continuing the business in respect of which the license was granted, any person carrying on such business shall forthwith apply to the proper licensing authority for the grant of a new license in his own name for the unexpired portion of the original license. Death, etc., of licensee.

(2) No person applying for a license under clause (1) shall, during such time as is reasonably necessary for making his application, and during the pendency thereof, be liable

to any penalty under the Act or these rules for carrying on the business and acting under the license, so that he otherwise conforms with the provisions of the Act and these rules.

(3) The fee chargeable on such new license shall be one rupee:

Provided that no fee shall be charged on a new license in Form 2 or Form E of Schedule III.

Forfeiture of licenses.

Liability of license to forfeiture.

52. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited by the licensing authority on breach of any of the conditions contained therein, and also by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India if at any time the continuance of the license in the hands of the licensee is deemed objectionable.

General provisions as to licenses.

Production of licenses or passes on demand.

53. (1) Every person holding a license, or acting under a license, granted under these rules, shall be bound to produce the same, or an authenticated copy kept at the magazine or place to which the license applies, when called upon to do so by an Inspector of Explosives, or any Magistrate, or any Police Officer not below the rank of a Police Officer in charge of a police-station; and

(2) Any person in charge of a consignment of blasting materials under cover of a pass, issued by a holder of a license in Form 2 of Schedule III, shall be bound to produce such pass when called upon to do so by any of the officers aforesaid.

(3) Copies of any license may, for the purposes of this rule, be authenticated free of charge by any of the officers aforesaid or by the authority which granted the license.

Duplicate license in case of loss of license.

54. When a license granted under these rules is lost or destroyed through no fault of the licensee, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of eight annas.

Mode of payment of fees.

55. All fees chargeable under these rules shall be collected by impressed stamps:

Provided that, when such fees have been made over to any local authority, they shall be collected in such manner as the local authority may from time to time direct.

Discretion of authority empowered to grant, amend or renew licenses.

56. Every authority empowered to grant, amend or renew a license may, in its discretion,

(*a*) refuse to grant, amend or renew such license, or

(*b*) refer the application for orders to the Government (if any) to which it is subordinate.

Executive control over licensing authorities.

57. All subordinate authorities acting under this chapter shall perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

Permits for temporary possession of explosives to be granted free of cost.

Permit for temporary storage of explosives in a magazine in excess of licensed quantities.

58. (1) A permit may be granted to the holder of a license in a Form J or Form K, to store in his magazine subject to the conditions of his license (except in this respect) and for a period not exceeding one month, any quantity of explosives in excess of that entered in his license.

(2) Such permit shall be granted by the authority who issued the license and only when it is proved to his satisfaction that the excess storage is due to unforeseen circumstances.

Permit for temporary possession of fire-works by non-licensees.

59. A permit may be granted to any person to possess manufactured fire-works in any quantity exceeding fifty pounds but not exceeding two hundred pounds and for any period not exceeding fourteen days, provided that such fire-works are obtained and intended by such person for immediate use and not for sale and are kept in a substantial receptacle which is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives and is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access to them.

Such permit shall be granted by a Magistrate of the first class or a Police Officer not below the rank of Assistant or Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Permit to possess fire-work in excess of licensed quantities.

60. A permit may be granted to a holder of a license in Form A, Form B, Form C or Form D to possess, for a period of seven days, subject to the conditions in his license (except in this respect), any quantity of manufactured fire-works not exceeding one thousand pounds.

CHAPTER VIII.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN TRANSPORTING EXPLOSIVES.

Part I.—General.

Packing and Marking.

Prohibition of consignment or conveyance of improperly packed explosives.

61. No explosive shall be tendered for conveyance or conveyed unless packed and marked in accordance with the provisions of rules 62 to 66, or (in the case of explosives conveyed under rule 16) in accordance with the rules in force in the United Kingdom at the time of embarkation.

Packing of explosives.

62. Whatever be the nature of the explosive and to whatever class it belongs, the following general rules shall be observed:—

(1) The interior of every package shall be free from grit and otherwise clean.

(2) Save as is provided in Schedule IV, there shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any package unless the same is covered with suitable material so as effectually to prevent the exposure of such iron or steel.

(3) Every package, when actually used for the packing of one explosive, shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive or any other article or substance:

Provided that this rule shall not prevent the packing of inner packages containing a propellant in an outer package with inner packages containing gunpowder or other propellant:

Provided also that with ammunition (Divisional) there may be packed in the same package any article which is not of an inflammable or explosive nature, or liable to cause fire or explosion.

(4) Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to prohibit the use of an additional package, whether inner or outer; provided that such additional package shall not be of such character as shall have been prohibited in writing by the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

Explanation.—Unless the context otherwise requires—

the expression "outer package" means a box, barrel, case or cylinder of wood, metal or other solid material, of such strength, construction and character, that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, nor become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape;

the expression "inner package" means a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent any explosive from escaping;

the expression "propellant" means an authorised explosive of the nitro-compound class adapted and intended exclusively for use as a propelling charge in cannon of small-arms.

63. The method of packing authorised explosives of various Classes, respectively, and the maximum amounts which may be packed in any one package shall be those indicated in Schedule IV. Packing of authorised explosives.

64. Explosives which are not authorised explosives shall be packed subject to such special precautions as may be prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives. Packing of explosives which are not authorised.

65. (1) On the outermost package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark, the word "Explosive," the name of the explosive, the number of the Class and of the Division to which it belongs, and the name of the manufacturer or sender. Labelling and marking of packages.

(2) In the case of a nitro-compound or of a chlorate-mixture there shall be added the date of manufacture or issue from the factory, or such sign indicating such date as may be approved by the Chief Inspector of Explosives:

Provided that—

(*a*) in the case of cartridges or charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting or other like purpose, which do not contain their own means of ignition, the marking shall be as for the explosive when not so made up;

(*b*) in the case of ammunition (Divisional) (safety fuzes excepted), there shall be added the words "Not liable to explode in bulk;

(*c*) in the case of pin-fire cartridges for pistols, there shall be added the words "pin-fire cartridges," and

(*d*) in the case of safety fuzes or gunpowder, the word "Explosive" and the number of the Class and Division may be omitted.

(3) Where an outer package contains more than one explosive, the marking above required shall be affixed separately in respect of each explosive so contained.

66. To meet special cases the Chief Inspector of Explosives may, by order in writing, subject to such conditions (if any) as he may think fit to impose, relax any of the conditions imposed by rules 62 to 65. Relaxation of packing rules.

Consignment.

67. (1) No person shall forward to any warehouseman or carrier any explosive unless he has given notice to such warehouseman or carrier of his intention to forward such explosive and has received an intimation from such warehouseman or carrier that he is prepared to receive such consignment. Despatch of explosives to carrier.

(2) Such notice shall state—

(*a*) the name and quantity of the explosive to be conveyed; and

(*b*) the name and address of the consignee.

68. No warehouseman or carrier shall send such an intimation as is specified in rule 67 unless he is prepared to receive it, and Receipt of explosives by carrier.

(*a*) forthwith to despatch such explosive, or

(*b*) to deposit it in an authorised magazine or at a place at which some person is licensed to possess such explosive in such quantity.

Precautions to be observed in loading and unloading explosives.

69. No explosive shall be loaded on, or unloaded from, any carriage or vessel between sunset and sunrise. Loading and unloading to be by daylight.

70. During the loading or unloading of an explosive no person shall, nor shall any person be allowed to, bring into, have or use in, dangerous proximity to such explosive any fire or any article or liquid or substance which is liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion (such as, charcoal, matches or petroleum) or (unless the use of a light is unavoidable) any light; Prohibition of naked lights, etc.

Provided that when the use of a light for the purposes of loading or unloading is unavoidable a light may be used if it be of such construction and character and in such position as not to cause any danger from fire or explosion.

'rohibition of moking.

71. During the loading or unloading of an explosive no person shall smoke, nor shall be allowed to smoke, on, in or dangerously near to the carriage or vessel containing such explosive.

rohibition nailed oots, etc.

72. During the loading or unloading of an explosive no person wearing boots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heels or tips, shall handle, nor shall be allowed to handle, such explosives.

lethod of handling xplosives.

73. In the loading or unloading of an explosive the casks or packages containing the explosive shall be passed from hand to hand and shall not be rolled along, and they shall not be thrown down or dropped but shall be carefully deposited and stowed.

Loading.

rotection of xplosives in ransit.

74. (1) Explosives shall be conveyed whenever possible in the interior of a carriage so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or in the hold of a vessel having a close deck so closed, as effectually to protect the explosives from communication of fire; and

(2) When they cannot be so conveyed, they shall be completely covered with a painted cloth, tarpaulin or other suitable material so as effectually to protect the explosives from communication of fire.

laximum onsignments llowed.

75. The quantity of explosives conveyed in any one carriage or vessel shall not exceed two thousand pounds:

Provided that where the explosives are conveyed under the conditions set forth in clause (1) of rule 74, the quantity of explosives may exceed two thousand pounds, but shall not exceed ten tons in any one carriage on a railway or two tons in any one other carriage or twenty tons in any one vessel.

ixplosives of ifferent kinds to e kept apart.

76. No explosive, which contains its own means of ignition, shall be conveyed in any carriage or vessel which is being used for the conveyance of an explosive not of the same Class, and Division, unless it is sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

langers from fire nd water to be uarded against.

77. Due precautions shall be taken by means of a partition or otherwise, and by careful stowing, to secure any explosive from being brought into contact with, or endangered by, any other article or substance conveyed in the carriage or vessel which is liable to cause fire or explosion; and if the explosive is dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from coming into contact with such explosive.

'rotection from aked iron or steel.

78. All iron or steel in the interior of the portion of the carriage or vessel with which the package containing any explosive is or may come in contact, shall be effectually covered with leather, wood, cloth or other suitable material.

Conveyance.

xplosives not to e sent by public arriage or vessel.

79. No explosives shall be conveyed in any carriage or vessel plying for or carrying public passengers.

arriage or vessel o be in charge of ompetent person or ersons.

80. The carriage or vessel conveying an explosive shall be in charge of, and constantly attended by, some competent person, or by a sufficient number of competent persons.

ntoxicated person ot to have charge f carriage or essel.

81. No person who is intoxicated shall, nor shall he be permitted to, have charge of, or be in, on or, attending to, any carriage or vessel conveying explosives.

riving or avigation to be areful.

82. The person in charge of a carriage or vessel conveying an explosive shall not drive, conduct or manœuvre such carriage or vessel in a dangerous or negligent manner.

rohibition of delay n transit.

83. If the quantity of explosive conveyed in the carriage or vessel exceeds one hundred pounds the person or persons in charge of such carriage or vessel shall not stop or delay at any place for a longer time than may be reasonably necessary, nor stop unnecessarily at any place where such stopping would be attended by public danger.

voidance of anger by fire, etc.

84. No person shall, during the conveyance of an explosive, do any act, or thing in relation to the explosive which is liable to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the conveyance of the explosive or for work immediately connected with such conveyance.

ixplosives not to e carried across ailway bridges.

85. No explosive shall be carried otherwise than by rail across any railway bridge across which reasonable facilities for the conveyance thereof by rail are afforded by the Railway Administration:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to—

(*a*) ammunition Class 6, Division 1, in any quantity; or

(*b*) any quantity of gunpowder, or of a nitro-compound or of ammunition, Class 6, Divisions 2 and 3, not exceeding five pounds; or

(*c*) any quantity of fire-works not exceeding ten pounds.

Exemptions and savings.

aving as to the onveyance of mmunition and hinese crackers.

86. Nothing in rules 69 to 78 shall apply to ammunition (Division 1), and in the case of the transport by rail of Chinese crackers (Division 2 of Class 7—Fireworks), the provisions of rule 78 may be relaxed during the period from July to March inclusive under an order of the District Traffic Officer when the number or size of consignments offering is such that, in

his judgment, serious delay would be caused by the observance of the rule: provided that in both instances all due precautions shall be taken to prevent explosion.

87. Nothing in rules 67, 68 and 79 shall apply to the conveyance of— *Saving as to the conveyance of small consignment*

(a) any quantity not exceeding five pounds of any explosive other than a fulminate or ammunition (Division 3) or fire-works (Division 1);

(b) detonators not exceeding two hundred in number and not containing in the aggregate more than three ounces of fulminate;

(c) ammunition (Division I) in any quantity:

Provided that—

(i) previous notice shall be given to the person in charge of the carriage or vessel in which the explosive is intended to be conveyed;

(ii) all due precautions shall be taken to prevent accidents by fire or explosion;

(iii) no other explosive shall be carried in the same compartment; and also

(iv) (in the case of detonators) the consignment shall be covered by a certificate, signed by the consignor, that the quantity of fulminate in the consignment does not exceed the amount specified in sub-clause (b).

88. Nothing in rules 67, 68, 79, 80 and 83 shall apply to the conveyance of any explosive by railway. *Saving as to conveyance by railway.*

89. Where a carrier, or the owner or the master of a vessel, is prevented from complying with these rules by the wilful act, neglect or default of the consignor or consignee of the explosive, or other person, or by the improper refusal of the consignee or other person to accept delivery of the explosive, such consignor, consignee or other person who is guilty of such wilful act, neglect, default or refusal shall be liable to the same penalty to which the carrier, owner or master is liable for a breach of these rules, and his conviction shall exempt the carrier, owner or master from any penalty under these rules. *Saving of liability of carrier and owner and master of a ship for breac of these rules whe consignee, etc., is in fault.*

Part II.—Railways.

Consignment.

90. Rules 91 to 125 shall apply to the transport of explosives by railway. *Conveyance by railway.*

91. No explosive which a Railway Administration shall, by any notice or regulation for the time being in force, notify that they will not receive, shall be brought, sent or forwarded to or upon any railway of the said Railway Administration. *Certain explosives not to be consign*

92. The consignor shall certify that the explosive has been packed in accordance with the rules in force in the United Kingdom or in British India or in the Central India Railway Lands. *Certificate of packing.*

93. No person shall send for carriage upon any railway any consignment of an explosive unless— *Notice of the consignment.*

(1) he has given to the officer in charge of the railway station previous notice in writing (which, at the option of the Railway Administration, may extend to 48 hours) of his intention to send such consignment, and stating—

(a) the true name, description, quantity and mode of packing of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and

(b) his own name and address, and also the name and address of the proposed consignee, and

(2) he has had an intimation in writing from an authorised officer of the railway that such consignment will be received.

94. Consignments of explosives shall be sent to the forwarding station and shall be received by the railway servants only at such times, between sunrise and sunset, as the Railway Administration may appoint. *Receipt of consignment.*

95. The consignor shall (in the case of nitro-compounds and chlorate-mixtures)— *Certificate in case of nitro-compoun and chlorates.*

(1) cause the outer packages to be marked with the date of manufacture, and

(2) attach to the consignment note a certificate, or (provided the original is produced for verification) copy of a certificate (so describing the packages as to render their identification certain) signed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives or an Inspector of Explosives, or, if the certificate is granted at the time when the explosive is imported, by the Chemical Examiner or Analyser—

(a) that the explosive is of standard purity, and

(b) that (if the explosive be denamite or any nitro-glycerine compound) there are no signs of exuded nitro-glycerine or of liquefaction.

(3) The aforesaid certificate shall ordinarily be valid for six months after date: provided that, in the case of dynamite and other nitro-glycerine compounds which are not used as propellants as defined in rule 62—

(a) such certificate shall lapse on the 31st July, and

(b) a fresh certificate for each conveyance may, at the discretion of the Railway Administration concerned, be demanded during the period from the 1st April to the 31st July (both inclusive) if the original certificate has not been granted later than the 31st March.

96. The Railway Administration may refuse to receive any packages which they suspect to contain any explosive packed or sent in contravention of these regulations. *Discretion of Railway to refuse improperly-packed explosives.*

Disposal of consignment on arrival at station of departure.

97. Every package containing any explosive proposed to be conveyed on any railway shall immediately on arrival at the station be unloaded and placed in a safe place under the special direction of the officer in charge of the station. These packages should not be allowed to stand in the sun.

Loading.

Maximum quantities to be conveyed in one vehicle.

98. The quantity of explosives conveyed in any one vehicle shall not in any case exceed that specified in rule 75 and shall not (unless the vehicle is specially constructed and approved by the Railway Board for the carriage of explosives) exceed two-thirds of the normal load of such vehicle:

Provided that (in the case of explosives of the kinds specified in rule 103) the quantity of explosives shall not—

(*a*) where such explosives are stowed in the manner described in clause (1) of that rule exceed three tons, and

(*b*) where such explosives are stowed in the manner described in clause (2) of that rule exceed five tons.

Prohibition of conveyance with inflammable substances.

99. There shall not be conveyed in the same vehicle with any explosive any lucifer or other matches, fuzees, pipe-lights, acids, naphtha, paraffine, petroleum or any other volatile spirit substance liable to give off an inflammable vapour or liable to spontaneous ignition, or to cause or communicate fire or explosion.

Condition of vehicle.

100. Vehicles used for the carriage of explosives shall be examined to see that they are spark-proof, and have been cleaned out before they are loaded. Hair-cloth, hides or other suitable materials shall be spread on the floor of the wagon and between each layer of packages, except when the packages are covered with gunny or felt, or contain safety cartridges for small-arms packed in tin-lined service pattern boxes.

Stowing of explosives.

101. All packages containing explosives shall be secured in such a way as to prevent concussion when the train is in motion.

Method of stowing explosives.

102. Packages containing explosives other than those referred to in rule 103 shall not be stowed in more than three layers one above the other. But if the packages are in rectangular form and of uniform size (provided they are double packages, and are so secured as to prevent movement during transit) they may be stowed in any number of layers not exceeding five:

Provided that this rule shall not apply to safety cartridges for small-arms packed in tin-lined service pattern boxes.

Method of stowing of high explosives.

103. (1) Packages containing dynamite and other blasting explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound) Class or explosives of the 4th (chlorate-mixture), 5th (fulminate) Classes or of the 1st Division of the 7th (firework) Class shall be stowed in one layer only and secured so as to prevent movement during transit.

(2) Provided that, if the packages of explosives are in rectangular form and are properly secured so as to prevent movement during transit, they may be stowed in any number of layers not exceeding five.

Locking of vehicles.

104. Vehicles shall in every case be locked when loaded with explosives.

Delivery.

Delivery to consignee.

105. The consignee shall remove the explosives from the receiving station during the twelve hours of day light following its arrival.

Disposal when consignee fails to take delivery.

106. If the consignee does not remove the explosive within the time allowed by rule 105, the Railway Administration may return the explosive to the consignor at his risk and expense.

Protection of explosives pending removal.

107. Pending removal by the consignee, or return to the consignor, the explosive shall be kept at a safe distance from the station buildings, and (if unloaded) shall be completely covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material and, if necessary, shall be protected by a police guard.

Power to open packages.

Opening of suspected packages.

108. The Railway Administration may at any time open or require to be opened at the risk and expense of the consignor any package which is upon any railway and which is suspected to contain explosives packed or consigned in contravention of any of these rules.

Disposal of opened packages.

109. The Railway Administration may return to the consignor at his risk and expense the contents of any package which is found during transit to have been packed or consigned in contravention of any of these rules.

Precautions to be observed during loading and unloading.

Time of loading and unloading.

110. Notwithstanding anything in rule 69 a small consignment of explosives may be unloaded between sunset and sunrise.

For the purposes of this rule no consignment of more than half a wagon load booked to one station shall be deemed to be a small consignment.

Loading and unloading to be continuous.

111. Subject to the provisions of rules 64 and 110, the loading and unloading of explosives when once begun shall be diligently proceeded with until the same is completed.

Place of loading and unloading.

112. Vehicles containing explosives shall be loaded and unloaded on sidings at a safe distance from the station buildings.

Loading and unloading of Government explosives.

113. All explosives under despatch or receipt by a Government arsenal, depôt or factory shall be loaded or unloaded by Government servants employed in such arsenal, depôt or factory.

Maximum number of vehicles to be

114. Not more than five vehicles containing explosives shall be loaded or unloaded at

115. All operations connected with the transhipment of explosives at junction stations shall take place during daylight.

Time of tranship-ment.

Marshalling and Shunting.

116. Not more than five vehicles containing explosives shall at any one time be hauled in the same train.

Maximum numb of vehicles to be hauled in one tra

117. No explosive of the 5th (fulminate) Class or of the 3rd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, or of the 7th (firework) Class shall be carried in the same train with any explosive not of the Class and Division to which it belongs, unless it be sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

Precaution in th case of high expl sives.

118. Vehicles containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, and shall be close-coupled to one another as well as to the adjoining vehicles and shall be preceded and followed by three vehicles not loaded with explosives or other article or substance of an inflammable nature.

Position of vehi in the train.

119. When the train is being marshalled, vehicles loaded with explosive shall not be shunted by a locomotive, unless they are separated from the engine by not less than three vehicles containing no explosive nor easily inflammable substance:

Shunting.

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to the shunting of vehicles specially constructed for the carriage of explosives.

120. During the shunting of vehicles containing explosives the speed of all movements shall not exceed five miles an hour; and loose shunts are prohibited.

Limit of speed i shunting.

121. No shunting shall be carried on save under the superintendence of a duly authorised officer, who shall see to the observance of rules 119 and 120.

Superintendence shunting.

Brakes.

122. If the vehicles employed in the transport of explosives are provided with brakes other than iron brakes, the brakes thereon shall on no account be worked while the vehicles are running with a train, nor shall brakes, other than iron brakes, on vehicles immediately adjoining such vehicles, be worked while such vehicles are so running.

Brakes.

Conveyance by Passenger train.

123. Save as provided in rule 124, no explosives shall be conveyed by passenger train except—

Conveyance of ex plosives by passe ger train.

(*a*) safety cartridges and percussion caps and safety-fuzes (for blasting), and fog-signals for railway use;

(*b*) explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound) Class other than propellants in the form of cartridge up to the limit of 5 lbs.

Provided that no detonators are carried in the same compartment;

(*c*) detonators to the number of 200 if the amount of fulminate of mercury in the package or packages containing the detonators does not exceed in the aggregate 3 oz. (and a certificate to this effect is tendered by the consignor).

Provided that no other explosive is carried in the same compartment;

(*d*) sporting gunpowder packed in double cases as provided in Schedule IV, so long as the gunpowder is contained in tin canisters containing not more than five pounds each and packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the Chief Inspector of Explosives. But no outer case shall contain more than 25 lbs. of gunpowder, and the total consignment by one train shall not exceed 80 lbs.

124. Any explosive may be conveyed by mixed train on any line or section on which goods trains are not running, subject to the following conditions:—

Conveyance of ex plosives by mixe train.

(1) that not more than one vehicle containing explosives shall be hauled at any one time;

(2) that such vehicle shall be specially constructed and approved by the Railway Board for the carriage of explosives;

(3) that there are not less than three vehicles between such vehicle and the engine and between such vehicle and the passenger coaches;

(4) that such vehicle is close-coupled to the adjoining vehicles; and

(5) that, immediately on entering a section upon which goods trains are running, such vehicle is detached from the train.

Exemptions.

125. Nothing in rules 98, 114 and 116 shall apply to separate consignments of safety-cartridges for small-arms.

Saving as to cartridges for sm arms.

CHAPTER IX.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Powers of Search and Destruction.

126. (1) Any of the officers mentioned in clause (2) may, within the areas specified in that clause—

Powers of searc and destruction.

(*a*) enter, inspect and examine any place, carriage or vessel in which an explosive is being manufactured, possessed, sold, transported or imported under a license granted under these rules, or in which he has reason to believe that an explosive has been or is being manufactured, possessed, sold, transported or imported in contravention of the Act, or of these rules and may enter, inspect and examine any magazine or [illegible]

(b) search for explosives therein ;
(c) take samples of any explosives found therein, on payment of the value thereof, if payment can be made at the time the samples are taken ; and
(d) seize, detain, remove and, if necessary, destroy or otherwise render harmless any explosive found therein in respect of which he has reason to believe that any of the provisions of the said rules or Act have been contravened.

(2) The officers and areas referred to in clause (1) are :—

Officers.	Areas.
The Chief Inspector and Inspectors of Explosives . .	Throughout the Central India Railway Lands.
All District Magistrates	Within their respective districts.
All Magistrates subordinate to the District Magistrate . .	Within their respective jurisdiction.
All Police Officers of rank not below that of Inspector, or, if the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India so directs, of Sub-Inspector.	Within the respective areas over which their authority extends.

(3) Whenever the Chief Inspector or any Inspector of Explosives, or any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate, or any Police Officer seizes, detains or removes any explosive under this rule, he shall report the fact to the District authority.

(4) Neither the Chief Inspector nor an Inspector of Explosives, nor any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate, nor any Police Officer shall under these rules destroy or otherwise render harmless any explosive without the previous sanction of the District authority unless the matter appears urgent and fraught with serious public danger.

(5) Whenever any officer destroys any explosive or otherwise renders it harmless, he shall take and keep a sample thereof, and shall, if required, give a portion of the sample to the person owning the explosive or having the same under his control at the time of seizure ; and whenever any officer other than the District authority so deals with any explosive, he shall report the circumstance to the District authority.

Penalties.

127. Whoever commits any offence mentioned in the first column of the following table shall be punishable with fine which may extend to the amount indicated in that behalf in the second column of that table :—

1	2
(1) Importing an explosive in contravention of rules 10, 14, 15 and 16.	Three thousand rupees.
(2) Contravening any of the provisions of rule 17 or rule 18 relating to importation of explosives.	One thousand rupees.
(3) Transporting blasting material in contravention of rule 19.	One thousand rupees.
(4) Manufacturing an explosive in contravention of rule 24.	Three thousand rupees.
(5) Contravening any of the provisions of rules 25 and 26 relating to the manufacture of explosives.	One thousand rupees.
(6) Possessing an explosive in contravention of rule 27.	One thousand rupees.
(7) Selling an explosive in contravention of rule 29.	Five hundred rupees.
(8) Contravening a condition of a license granted under article 1 or article 9 of Schedule II.	Three thousand rupees.
(9) Contravening a condition of a license granted under article 3, article 4, article 5, article 6, article 7, article 8, article 15 or article 16 of Schedule II.	Five hundred rupees.
(10) Contravening a condition of a license granted under article 2, article 10, article 11, article 12, article 13 or article 14 of Schedule II.	One thousand rupees.
(11) Contravening any direction given under rule 49, for the disposal of an explosive.	One thousand rupees.
(12) Failing to produce a license (or authenticated copy thereof) or pass when called upon to do so under rule 53.	Two hundred rupees.
(13) Contravening any of the provisions of Chapter VIII relating to the transporting of explosives.	One thousand rupees.
(14) Furnishing a false certificate under rules 14, 87, 92, 95 and 123.	Two hundred rupees.

Exemptions.

128. Nothing in these rules shall render liable to any penalty the owner or master of any vessel, or any carrier, or ware-houseman or the person having charge of any carriage for any act done in breach of these rules, if he proves that by reason of stress of weather, inevitable accident, or other emergency, the doing of such act was, under the circumstances, necessary and proper. Saving a[cts] done in e[mergency] etc.

SCHEDULE I.

PRESCRIBED TESTS.

[*Vide rule 13.*]

I.—Heat Test as applied to Explosives of the Nitro-compound Class.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Apparatus required.

1. A water bath, consisting of a spherical glass or copper vessel [(*a*) Fig. I] of about 8 inches diameter, and with an aperture of about 5 inches; the bath is filled with water to within a quarter of a inch of the edge. It has a loose cover of sheet copper about 6 inches in diameter (*b*), and rests on a tripod stand about 14 inches high (*c*), which is covered with coarse iron wire guaze (*e*), and is surrounded with a screen of thin sheet tin or copper (*d*). Within the latter is placed an Argand burner (*f*), with glass chimney. The cover (*b*) has four holes arranged as seen in Fig. II, No. 4 to receive the regulator, No. 3 the thermometer, Nos. 1 and 2 the test-tubes containing the gun-cotton or other materials to be tested. Around holes 1 and 2 on the under side of the cover are soldered three pieces of brass wire with points slightly converging (Fig. III); these act as springs and allow the test-tubes to be easily placed in position and removed.

Fig. I.

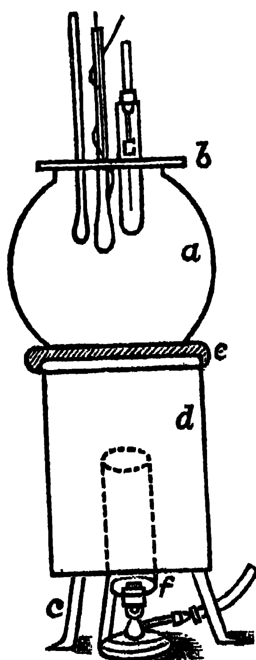


Fig. II.

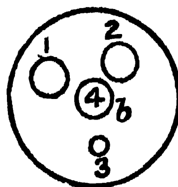


Fig. III

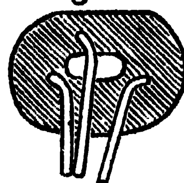
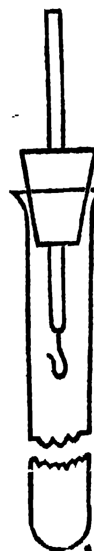


Fig. IV.



* 2. Scheibler's or Page's temperature regulator.
* 3. Two cells of Le Clanché's battery No. 1 } if Scheibler's regulator is used.
* 4. A few yards of insulated copper wire }

5. Test-tubes from 5¼ to 5½ inches long, and of such diameter that they will hold from 20 to 22 cubic centimetres of water when filled to a height of 5 inches.

6. India-rubber stoppers, fitting the test-tubes and carrying an arrangement for holding the test-paper, *viz.*, a narrow glass tube passing through the centre of the stopper, drawn out so as to form a hook, or terminating in a platinum wire hook (Fig. IV).

7. A thermometer, with range not less than from 30° to 212° Fahrenheit.

8. A minute clock.

* This is not absolutely required as the temperature of the bath can be kept constant by proper attention to the heating flame.

Materials required.

(*a*) *Test-paper.*—The test-paper is prepared as follows :—45 grains of white maize starch (cornflour) previously washed with cold water, are added to 8¼ ounces of distilled water; the mixture is stirred, heated to boiling, and kept gently boiling for 10 minutes; 15 grains of pure potassium iodide (*i.e.*, which has been re-crystallized from alcohol) are dissolved in 8¼ ounces of distilled water. The two solutions are thoroughly mixed and allowed to get cold. Strips, or sheets, of best white English filter paper, weighing air dry, from 4·1 to 4·6 grammes per 100 square inches, previously washed with water and re-dried, are dipped into the solution thus prepared, and allowed to remain in it for not less than 10 seconds; they are then allowed to drain and dry in a place free from laboratory fumes and dust. The upper and lower margins of the strips, or sheets are cut off, and the paper is preserved in well-stoppered or corked bottles *and in the dark.** The dimensions of the pieces of test-paper used are about $\frac{4}{10}$ inch by $\frac{8}{10}$ inch (10 mm. by 20 mm.).

(*b*) *Standard tint-paper.*—A solution of caramel in water is made of such concentration that when diluted one hundred times (10 cc. made up to 1 litre) the tint of this diluted solution equals the tint produced by the Nessler test in 100 cc. water containing 0·000075 grm. of ammonia or 0·00023505 grm. of chloride of ammonium. With this caramel solution lines are drawn on strips of white filter paper † by means of a clean quill pen. When the marks thus produced are dry the paper is cut into pieces of the same size as the test-paper previously described, in such a way that each piece has a brown line across it near the middle of its length, and only such strips are preserved in which the brown line has a breadth varying from ½ mm. to 1 mm. ($\frac{1}{50}$ of an inch to $\frac{1}{25}$ of an inch).

II.—Testing Dynamite, Blasting Gelatine, and other explosives of the First Division of the Nitro-compound Class.

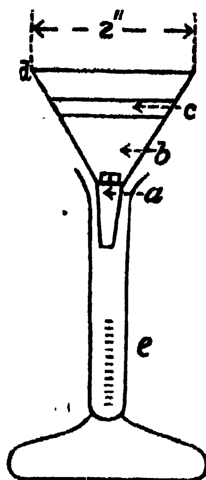
A.—DYNAMITE, ETC. ETC.

Nitro-glycerine preparations, from which the nitro-glycerine can be extracted in the manner described below, *must* satisfy the following test.

This test, however, though at present looked upon as the most important as far as testing the purity of the nitro-glycerine is concerned, is in England only one of several which any given sample of nitro-glycerine preparation has to satisfy in order to establish its compliance with the definition in the Authorised List.

Apparatus required.

A funnel 2 inches across (*d*), a cylindrical measure divided into grains (*e*). (See sketch.)



Mode of operation.

About 300 to 400 grains of dynamite (*b*) finely divided are placed into the funnel which has previously been loosely plugged by some freshly-ignited asbestos (*a*)

The surface is smoothed by means of a flat-headed glass rod or stopper, and some clean washed and dried Kieselguhr (*c*) is spread over it to the depth of about ¼ inch.

Water is next carefully dropped from a wash bottle upon this Kieselguhr, and when the first portion has been soaked up more is added; this is repeated until sufficient nitro-glycerine has been collected in the graduated measure (*e*) below.

If any water should have passed through with the nitro-glycerine, it should be removed with a piece of blotting paper, and the nitro-glycerine, if necessary, filtered through a dry paper filter.

*When a paper is freshly prepared, and as long as it remains in good condition, a drop of dilute acetic acid, put on the paper with a glass rod, produces no coloration. In process of time, however, the stronger the light to which the paper is exposed, the sooner a drop of acid produces a brown or bluish coloration (a single hour of direct sunlight produces a marked effect), and whenever this is the case the paper should be rejected. After preparation the paper should be kept in the dark for a month before being taken into use. After that if carefully kept in the dark it will remain good for 6 months or more, but should be tested from time to time as above.

† This paper must be carefully washed with distilled water in the first instance, to remove any traces of bleaching matter, and dried.

Application of the Test.

The thermometer is fixed so as to be inserted through the lid of the water bath described under I, into the water (which is to be steadily maintained at a temperature of 160° Fahr.*) to a depth of 2¾ inches. Fifty grains of nitro-glycerine to be tested are weighed into a test-tube in such a way as not to soil the sides of the tube. A test paper is fixed on the hook of the glass rod so that when inserted into the tube it will be in a vertical position. A sufficient amount of a mixture of half distilled water and half glycerine to moisten the upper half of the paper is now applied to the upper edge of the test paper by means of a camel's-hair pencil, the cork carrying the rod and paper is fixed into the test-tube and the position of the paper adjusted, so that its lower edge is about half-way down the tube; the latter is then inserted through one of the perforations of the cover to such a depth that the lower margin of the moistened part of the paper is about five-eighths of an inch above the surface of the cover. The test is complete when the faint brown line, which after a time makes its appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist part of the paper, equals in tint the brown line of the standard tint paper.

The nitro-glycerine under examination will not be considered to have satisfied the test unless the time necessary to produce the standard tint as above described is *at least* 15 minuts.

B.—BLASTING GELATINE, GELATINE DYNAMITE, AND ANALOGOUS PREPARATIONS.

Fifty (50) grains of blasting gelatine are to be intimately incorporated with one hundred (100) grains of French chalk.† The mixture is to be gradually introduced into a test-tube, of the dimensions prescribed above for the dynamite heat test, with the aid of gentle tapping upon the table, between the introduction of successive portions of the mixture into the tube so that when the tube contains all the mixture it shall be filled to the extent of 1¾ inches (one inch and three-quarters) of its height. The test-paper is then to be inserted and the heat is to be applied in the manner prescribed above for the dynamite heat test, and the sample tested is to withstand exposure to 160° Fahr. for a period of ten (10) minutes, before producing a discoloration of the test-papers corresponding in tint to the standard colour test which is employed for governing the results of the dynamite heat tests.

(For Exudation and Liquefaction tests for Blasting Gelatine, etc., etc., see Appendix.)

N.B.—Non-gelatinized nitro glycerine preparations from which the nitro-glycerine cannot be expelled by water, are tested without any previous separation of the ingredients, the temperature being as above (160° Fahr.) and the time being seven (7) minutes.

C.—CORDITE AND BALLISTITE.

1. Apparatus required.

The apparatus necessary for the application of the heat test to cordite is identical with that described above for explosives of the nitro-compound class generally ‡ with the addition of a mill and a nest of sieves§ similar to those used at Waltham Abbey for preparing the cordite for testing (*see* instructions below).

2. Preparation of the sample to be tested.

Pieces half an inch long are cut from one end of every stick selected for the test; in the case of the thicker cordites, each piece so cut is further sub-divided into about four portions. These cut pieces are then passed once through the mill, the first portion of material which passes through being rejected on account of the possible presence of foreign matter from the mill. The ground material is put on the top sieve of the nest of sieves and sifted. The portion which has passed through the top sieve and been stopped by the second is taken for the test. If the mill is properly set the greater portion of the ground material will be of the proper size.

If the volatile matter in the explosive exceed 0·5 per cent. the sifted material should be dried at a temperature not exceeding 140° Fahr. until the proportion does not exceed 0·5 per cent.

After each sample has been ground, the mill must be taken to pieces and carefully cleaned.

* For explosives supplied for His Majesty's Military and Naval Services the temperature is fixed by the War Office at 180°.

† This can be readily effected by carefully working the two materials together with a wooden pestle in a wooden mortar.

The French chalk should be of good commercial quality, and, after being carefully washed with distilled water and dried in a water oven, it should be exposed under a bell jar to moist air until it has taken up about 0·5 per cent. of moisture. It should then be bottled for use; and with ordinary care the limits of 0·5 per cent. can be maintained in keeping.

‡ In the Waltham Abbey apparatus the cover (Fig. II) has all the holes around the circumference instead of having one in the centre and three around the circumference.

§ A nest of two sieves with the holes drilled in sheet copper. The holes in the top sieve have a diameter=14 B. W. G., those in the second=21 B. W. G.

If too hard for the mill, it may be softened by exposure to the vapour of acetone, or reduced to the necessary degree of sub-division by means of a sharp moderately coarse rasp. Should it have become too soft in the acetone vapour for the mill, it should be cut up into small pieces which may be brought to any desired degree of hardness by simple exposure to air.

Explosives which consists partly of gelatinized collodion cotton and partly of ungelatinized gun-cotton are best reduced to powder by a rasp, or softened by exposure to mixed ether and alcohol vapour at a temperature of 90° to 100° Fahr.

3. Application of the Test.

The thermometer is fixed so as to be inserted through the lid of the water bath described under paragraph 1, so as to be immersed in the water to a depth of 2¾ inches. The water is maintained at a constant temperature of 180° Fahr. When this temperature is reached, 25 grains of the sifted cordite are put into one of the test-tubes, and collected at the bottom by gentle tapping. A test-paper is fixed on to the hook of the glass rod, so that when inserted into the tube it will be in a vertical position. A mixture of equal parts of distilled water and pure glycerine (Price's) is now applied to the upper edge of the test-paper by means of a camel's-hair pencil, in sufficient amount to moisten the upper half; the stopper carrying the rod and paper is fixed into the test-tube and the position of the paper adjusted so that its lower edge is about half-way down the tube; the latter is then inserted through one of the perforations of the cover to the same depth as the thermometer. The lower margin of the moistened part of the paper should then be about five-eighths of an inch above the surface of the cover. The test is completed when the faint-brown line, which after a time makes its appearance at the margin between the wet and dry portions of the test-paper, equals in depth of tint the brown line drawn on the standard tint paper.

4. The time which elapses between the insertion of the test-tube and the completion of the test must not be less then 15 minutes.

N. B.—In the case of ballistite the treatment is the same except that when it is in a very finely granulated condition it need not be cut up.

III—Testing Gun-cotton, Schultz's Gun Powder, E. C. Powder, and other explosives, of the 2nd Division of the Nitro-compound Class.

A.—COMPRESSED NITRO-CELLULOSE, TONITE, ETC., ETC.

Sufficient material to serve for two or more tests is removed from the centre of the cartridge by gentle scraping, and, if necessary, further reduced by rubbing through a sieve with a clean hard brush.

The fine powder thus produced is spread out in a thin layer upon a paper tray 6 inches by 4½ inches which is then placed inside a water oven, kept, as nearly as possible, at 120° Fahr.

The wire gauze shelves in the oven should be about 3 inches apart. The sample is allowed to remain at rest for 15 minutes in the oven, the door of which is left wide open.

After the lapse of 15 minutes the tray is removed and exposed to the air of the room for two hours, the sample being at some point within that time rubbed upon the tray with a brush in order to reduce it to a fine and uniform state of division.

Application of the Test.

The cover of the water bath is fitted with the gas regulator which is inserted through the centre (hole No. 4). The thermometer is fixed into hole No. 3. The water in the bath is then heated to 170° Fahr., and the regulator set to maintain that temperature. Twenty grains of the sample to be tested are weighed out, placed in the test-tube, and gently pressed down until the specimen occupies a space of not more than $1\frac{5}{16}$ inches in a test-tube of the dimensions specified. A test-paper is affixed to the hook of the glass rod or tube, and moistened by touching the upper edge with a drop of distilled water containing 50 per cent. of Price's glycerine. The quantity of liquid used must be only sufficient to moisten about half of the paper. The cork carrying the rod and test-paper is then fixed into the test-tube, and the latter inserted into the bath to a depth of 2½ inches, measured from the cover, the regulator and thermometer being inserted to the same depth. The test-paper is to be kept near the top of the test-tube, but clear of the cork, until the tube has been immersed for about five minutes. A ring of moisture will about this time be deposited upon the sides of the test-tube a little above the cover of the bath; the glass rod must then be lowered until the lower margin of the moistened part of the paper is on a level with the bottom of the ring of moisture in the tube: the paper is now closely watched. The test is complete when the faint brown line which makes its appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist parts of the paper, equal in tint the brown line of the standard tint paper.

The interval of time between the first insertion of the tube containing the sample of gun-cotton in the water at 170° and the production of the standard tint constitutes the test and this interval of time must be *not less* than 10 minutes, or the sample will not be considered to have satisfied the test.

B.—GELATINIZED AND SEMI-GELATINIZED NITRO-CELLULOSE PREPARATIONS.*

Twenty-five grains introduced into the test-tube* of the dimensions prescribed for the dynamite heat test, then proceed as for blasting gelatine, etc., taking the temperature at 180° Fahr., and the time as 15 minutes.

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* If in a compressed form it should be broken up in the same manner as cordite and ballistite.

C.—NITRO-CELLULOSE NOT INCLUDED IN A. OR B. SCHULTZ'S POWDER, E. C. POWDER, ETC., ETC.

Sufficient of the sample, without further mechanical division, is dried in the oven as above and then exposed for two hours to the air. The test as directed above for compressed nitro-cellulose, etc., is then applied, the minimum duration of test being the same, *viz.*, 10 minutes.

D.—PICRIC ACID.

(1) The material shall contain not more than 0·3 part of mineral or non-combustible matter in 100 parts by weight of the material dried at 160° Fahr.

(2) It should not contain more than a minute trace of lead.

(3) One hundred parts of the dry material shall not contain more than 0·3 part of *total* (free and combined) sulphuric acid, of which not more than 0·1 part shall be *free* sulphuric acid.

(4) Its melting point should be between 248° and 253° Fahr.

E.—AMMONITE, BELLITE, ROBURITE, AND EXPLOSIVES OF SIMILAR COMPOSITION.

These are required to stand the same heat test as compressed nitro-cellulose.

IV.—Testing Chlorate-Mixtures.

The material must not be too sensitive* and must show no tendency to increase in sensitiveness on keeping.

The material must contain nothing liable to reduce the chlorate.

Chlorides calculated as potassium chloride must not exceed 0·25 per cent.

The material must contain no free acid, or substance liable to produce free acid.

Explosives of this class containing nitro-compounds will be subject to the heat test as if they belonged to Class III.

V.—Testing Ammunition (Divisions 2 and 3).

Any explosive made up into ammunition (other than Division 1), for which a test is provided in the schedule, is to be tested as if not so made up.

APPENDIX.

Exudation and Liquefaction Test for Blasting Gelatine, Gelatine Dynamite and analogous Preparations.

TEST FOR LIQUEFACTION.

A cylinder of blasting gelatine is to be cut from the cartridge to be tested, the length of the cylinder to be about equal to its diameter and the ends being cut flat.

The cylinder is to be placed on end on a flat surface without any wrapper, and secured by a pin passing vertically through its centre.

In this condition the cylinder is to be exposed for one hundred and forty-four (144) consecutive hours (six days and nights) to a temperature ranging from 85° to 90° Fahr. (inclusive), and during such exposure the cylinder shall not diminish in height by more than one-fourth of its original height, and the upper cut surface shall retain its flatness and the sharpness of its edge.

Note.—If the blasting gelatine and the gelatine dynamite to be tested be not made up in a cylindrical form the above test is to be applied with the necessary modifications.

TEST FOR LIABILITY TO EXUDATION.

There shall be no separation from the general mass of the blasting gelatine or gelatine dynamite of a substance of less consistency than the bulk of the remaining portion of the materials under any conditions of storage, transport, or use, or when the material is subjected three times in succession to alternate freezing and thawing, or when subjected to the liquefaction test hereinbefore described.

* They will be considered too sensitive if they can be exploded however partially by means of a glancing blow with a broomstick on soft wood (such as deal).

SCHEDULE II.

Licenses (vide *rule 40*).

Article.	Form of License. (See Schedule III).	Purpose for which granted.	Kinds and maximum quantities of explosives for which granted.	Authority entitled to grant license.	Fee.	Period for which license is valid.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Importation.			
1	1	To import by land .	Any authorised explosives in any quantity.	The District authority of the area to which the explosives are consigned.	Rs. 10.	Such period as the licensing authority deems necessary.
2	2	For the general transport of explosives required for blasting purposes by a holder of a license in Form F, Form J or Form K, from the place of storage of the magazine as the case may be to such place or places as the licensing authority may specify.	Any explosive in any quantity.	The District authority of the area from which the explosive is to be transported.	Free of charge . . .	One year from the issue of the license or such less period as the licensing authority may prescribe.
			Manufacture, Possession and Sale.			
3	A	To manufacture, possess and sell at such place as may be approved by the licensing authority.	(*i*) Two hundred pounds in all of gunpowder, and small-arm nitro-compound, together with any quantity of explosives contained in ammunition (Division 1), or (*ii*) Two hundred pounds of manufactured fireworks, or		Rs. Covering the maximum quantity of explosives allowed or any less quantity exceeding one half such maximum . . 20 Covering half such maximum or any less quantity exceeding one-fourth 10 Covering one-fourth such maximum or any less quantity 5	
4	B	To possess and sell at such place as may be approved by the licensing authority.	(*iii*) Sixty pounds in all of gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compounds and manufactured fireworks, together with any quantity of explosives contained in ammunition (Division 1), or (*iv*) Any such less quantity of any of the said explosives, as the licensing authority may think fit to specify in the license.	The District authority.	Covering the maximum quantity of explosives allowed or any less quantity exceeding one-half such maximum . . 10 Covering half such maximum or any less quantity exceeding one-fourth 5 Covering one-fourth such maximum or any less quantity . .2-8	Up till the 31st day of December of the year for which the license is issued.
5	C	To possess at such place as may be approved by the licensing authority.			Annas 8.	
7	E	To possess (granted to contractors, cultivators and other persons only when the explosives are proved to the satisfaction of the licensing officer to be required *bond fide* for blasting purposes).	One hundred pounds of gunpowder, ten pounds of other explosives and one hundred detonators.	The District authority.		
8	E		One hundred pounds of gunpowder.	The District authority or any Magistrate of first class or any Magistrate of the 2nd class specially authorised by the District Magistrate in this behalf.	Free of charge.	

Article.	Form of License. (See Schedule III.)	Purpose for which granted.	Kinds and maximum quantities of explosives for which granted.	Authority entitled to grant license.	Fee.	Period for which license is valid.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Such Form as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe.	To manufacture [in cases not provided for in Articles (3) and (6)].	Any explosive in any quantity.	The Governor-General in Council.	Such fee as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe.	
10		To possess . .	Fulminates . .			
11	F	To possess [in cases not provided for in Article (3), (4), (5), (6), (7) or (8)] at such place as may be approved by the licensing authority.	Any explosive (not being a fulminate) in any quantity not exceeding sixty pounds).	The District authority.	Rs. 5.	Up till the 31st day of December of the year for which the license is issued.
12	J	To possess [in cases not provided for in Article (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8) or (11)] in a magazine.	Any explosive (not being a fulminate) in any quantity.	The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India or such officer as the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India may authorise in this behalf.	Rs. 15.	
13	J	To possess in and sell [in cases not provided for in Article (4) or (6)] from a magazine	Any explosive (not being a fulminate) in any quantity.		Rs. 20.	
14	K	To possess (temporarily) in a floating magazine.	Any explosive (not being a fulminate) in any quantity.	The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	Rs. 20.	Six months from the issue of the license or such less period as the licensing authority may prescribe.

SCHEDULE III.

PRESCRIBED FORMS.

FORM 1.

(Article 1 of Schedule II).

[FEE—TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to import Explosives.

Name, etc., and address of license-holder.	Number of packages.	Explosive.			Purpose for which required.	Designation.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Weight.	Number.			
							From——— ——— to the ——— of ——— 191 .

The ——— of ———

——— 191 .



(Signature)

——of——

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, as applied to the Central India Railway Lands and the rules thereunder.

2. This license shall become void after expiry of the period named thereon.

3. On the outside of each package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark the word "Explosive," followed by the name of the explosives or other description of the contents and the name and address of the owners or senders.

FORM 2.

(*Article 2 of Schedule II.*)

[FREE OF CHARGE.]

General license to transport Explosives required for blasting purposes.

(To be granted to holders of licenses in Forms F, J or K contained in schedule III to the Central India Railway Lands Explosives Rules, 1919.)

A general license is hereby granted to____________________________,

to transport explosives required for blasting purposes from____________________

to the places * specified below, subject to the conditions hereinafter contained.

*Places of destination____________________________

The license shall continue in force till the________________________

*The*______________ *191* .

(*Signature.*)

Seal.

Conditions of license.

1. The license is subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, as applied to the Central India Railway Lands and to the rules made thereunder.

2. It becomes void on the expiration of the term mentioned, or if a consignment breaks bulk before reaching the place of destination, or if the explosive is taken from or to any place other than the places mentioned in the license.

3. It authorises the licensee to deliver consignments of explosives required for blasting purposes from and to the places specified in the license : provided—

(*i*) that the consignee has taken out a license for the possession of such explosives under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, as applied to the Central India Railway Lands ;

(*ii*) that the quantity of explosives despatched to any consignee is not in excess of the quantity which such consignee is entitled to possess ;

(*iii*) that each consignment of explosives is covered by a pass in the form appended hereto ; and that (when the explosives are transported by rail) such pass shall be attached to the way-bill or invoice (as the case may be);

(*iv*) that a copy of the pass issued with each consignment is forthwith sent to the authority granting the license and (in cases where the explosives are being transported to a place beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of such authority) also to the District authority of the area to which the explosives are consigned.

(*v*) that any loss, shortage or theft of explosives in transit is reported without delay to the licensing authority and to the police station in the jurisdiction of which the loss, shortage or theft is discovered.

FORM OF PASS.

[*See condition 3 (iii) of License.*]

Pass granted by the holder of General Transport License (Explosives) No. for the transport of a consignment of explosives required for blasting purposes.

No.__________

This pass covers __________packages containing (*Description of explosives and weight*)

while in transit from__________________to__________________

Name of consignee____________________________

No. of consignee's license to possess explosives____________________

Date of despatch of consignment________________________

Approximate date on which consignment should reach its destination____________

(*Signed*)____________________

Holder of General Transport License No.__________

FORM A.

(*Article 3 of Schedule II.*)

[FEE . RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to manufacture, possess and sell gunpowder, or small-arm nitro-compound, or an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class, or (elsewhere than in villages or other rural areas) an explosive of the 7th (Firework) Class.

(Granted by the District Authority.)

Name, etc., of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of explosive to be possessed at any one time.	Description and quantity of explosive to be manufactured during the year.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					The 31st December 191 .

———— *Area*

———— *191* .

Seal.

(*Signature.*)

of————

Conditions.

1. The license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, as applied to the Central India Railway Lands and the rules thereunder. [IV of 188

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales, in such form as the Agent to the Governor General in Central India may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do.

Provided that where the license extends only to the manufacture, possession and sale of manufactured fireworks and the quantity permitted to be kept at one time does not exceed fifty pounds the licensee shall not be required to keep or exhibit records or accounts of the same.

4. (*1*) The explosive shall be manufactured in a tent or lightly constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and separated from any dwelling-house, highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place by the distance—

(*a*) in the case of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, of one hundred yards, or

(*b*) in the case of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class, or of the 7th (Firework) Class, of fifty yards.

(*2*) In the case of filling cartridges for small-arms the operation may, if preferred, be carried out in the upper room of a building to which the conditions in clause (1) as to distance need not apply.

Provided that no more than five pounds of explosive (except such as may be contained in safety cartridges) shall be in the room where the operation is being carried on.

(*3*) In all other cases the manufacture shall be carried on in a one-storeyed building.

5. The number of persons employed at any one time in manufacture in any one building or room shall not exceed six and only persons actually manufacturing or superintending manufacture shall be allowed inside the place of manufacture.

6. No iron or steel implements shall be used in manufacture. Only copper, gun-metal or wooden tools are permissible.

7. All explosives, as manufactured, shall be removed without delay to a safe place of storage, and no explosive shall be allowed to accumulate in the place of manufacture.

8. Manufacture shall only be carried on between sunrise and sunset.

9. No smoking or lights shall be allowed in or near a room where explosives are being manufactured.

10. All sales of explosives under this license must be effected on the premises shown on the face of the license.

11. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years, nor shall any child under that age be employed in manufacture.

12. (*1*) The explosives possessed by the licensee shall be kept in one or other or both of the following modes:—

Mode A, that is to say, in a building or excavation, which is detached from any dwelling-house, and is separated by the distances prescribed in condition No. 4* from any

* These distances may be reduced to one-half when the building is surrounded by a traverse as high as the eaves of the building.

highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without, and is exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives: and

(a) such a building must be substantially constructed of brick, stone or concrete, or must be a securely constructed fireproof safe;

(b) such an excavation must be formed in solid rock, or earth, or in mine refuse not liable to ignition, and must not open into, from or out of any mine, quarry, tunnel or underground place which is in use for the carrying on of any work or for the employment of any person.

Mode B, that is to say, in a substantial receptacle (whether or not a fireproof safe) which is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives, and is placed inside a dwelling-house, or inside a building which is not itself qualified for the keeping of explosives in Mode A:

Provided that a fireproof safe shall not be used for the keeping of any explosive other than gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, and cartridges of the 2nd Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class (not containing their own means of ignition) and made with gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, such as cartridges or charges for cannon or blasting purposes.

13. The maximum quantity of explosives allowed to be kept at the same time shall be the following:—

(1) if the only explosive kept be one or more or the following, namely:—

(a) gunpowder;

(b) small-arm nitro-compound; or

(c) ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class,

the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A. lbs.	In Mode B. lbs.
gunpowder and small-arm nitro-compound, in all	Two hundred.	Fifty.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

(2) if the only explosive kept be manufactured fireworks, the maximum shall be—

manufactured fireworks	Two hundred.	Fifty.

(3) in any other case the maximum shall be—

mixed explosives, including gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and manufactured fireworks, etc., in all . . .	Sixty.	Fifteen.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class	Any quantity.	Any quantity

Provided that in each of the three cases abovementioned the aggregate quantity kept on the premises in Mode A and Mode B together may not in any case exceed the maximum quantity which may be kept in Mode A.

14. With respect to a building or excavation used in Mode A, and a receptacle used in Mode B—

(a) the interior thereof, and the shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed, or so lined and covered, as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, or the detaching of any grit, iron or steel or similar substance, in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive;

and such interior, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean;

(b) in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously effected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom;

(c) all articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature, and all lights, shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive, and from any room or part of a building, excavation or receptacle containing the same; and

(d) no person in any such room or part of a building or any such excavation or any such receptacle, shall have any iron or steel in his possession or attached to or on his boots or shoes:

Provided that this condition, so far as it relates to the exposure of iron or steel or similar substances, shall not be obligatory in the case where no explosive is kept other than ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class.

15. Any quantity exceeding five pounds of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class or of the 2nd Division of the 7th (Firework) Class, and of any other explosive exceeding one pound, shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping;

and, when publicly exposed for sale or when sold, the outermost receptacle containing such explosives shall have affixed the name of the explosives in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely-attached label or other mark:

Provided that two samples of each kind of firework may be exposed for sale without complying with the foregoing clauses of this condition, if such samples be placed in such a position that no light or fire is, or is likely to be, brought near them.

16. (1) Explosives of different descriptions which may be kept under this license, shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other:

(2) Provided as follows:—

(a) Gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and safety fuzes belonging to the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(b) the various explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(c) the various explosives of the 7th (Firework) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

17. The licensee shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license for the possession of explosives, the following particulars, namely:—

(a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold;

(b) the nature and amount of articles sold: and

(c) the date of sale:

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

FORM B.

(*Article 4 of Schedule II.*)

[FEE RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess and sell gunpowder, or small-arm nitro-compound, or an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class or (elsewhere than in villages or other rural areas) an explosive of the 7th (Firework) Class.

[Granted by the District Authority.]

Name etc., of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of explosive to be possessed at any one time.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st December 191 .

________ *Area,* }
________ *191* . }

Signature.

________ *of* ________

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, [IV of 1884.] as applied to the Central India Railway Lands and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock and of all sales, in such form as the Agent to the Governor General in Central India may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of sales to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do:

Provided that where the license extends only to the possession and sale of manufactured fireworks and the quantity permitted to be kept at one time does not exceed fifty pounds, the licensee shall not be required to keep or exhibit records or accounts of the same.

4. All sales of explosives under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

5. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years.

6. (1) The explosives possessed by the licensee shall be kept in one or other or both of the following modes:—

Mode A, that is to say, in a building or excavation, which is detached from any dwelling house, and is separated by the prescribed distances* from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without, and is exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives; and

(a) such a building must be substantially constructed of brick, stone or concrete, or must be a securely constructed fireproof safe; and

* In the case of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, one hundred yards.
In the case of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class or of the 7th (Firework) Class, fifty yards:
Provided that these distances may be reduced to one-half when the building is surrounded by a traverse as high as the eaves of the building.

(*b*) such an excavation must be formed in solid rock or earth or in mine refuse not liable to ignition, and must not open into, from or out of any mine, quarry, tunnel or underground place which is in use for the carrying on of any work or for the employment of any person.

Mode B, that is to say, in a substantial receptacle (whether or not a fireproof safe) which is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives, and is placed inside a dwelling-house or inside a building which is not itself qualified for the keeping of explosives in Mode A:

Provided that a fireproof safe shall not be used for the keeping of any explosive other than gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound and cartridges of the 2nd Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class (not containing their own means of ignition) and made with gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, such as catridges or charges for cannon or blasting purposes.

7. The maximum quantity of explosives allowed to be kept at the same time shall be the following:—

(1) if the only explosive kept be one or more of the following, namely:—

(*a*) gunpowder,

(*b*) small-arm nitro-compound, or

(*c*) ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class,

the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A. lbs.	In Mode B. lbs.
gunpowder and small-arm nitro-compound, in all . . .	Two hundred.	Fifty.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

(2) if the only explosive kept be manufactured fireworks, the maximum shall be—

manufactured fireworks . . .	Two hundred.	Fifty.

(3) in any other case the maximum shall be—

mixed explosives, including gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and manufactured fireworks, etc., in all	Sixty.	Fifteen.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class . .	Any quantity.	Any quantity

Provided that in each of the three cases above-mentioned the aggregate quantity kept on the premises in Mode A and Mode B together may not in any case exceed the maximum quantity which may be kept in Mode A.

8. With respect to a building or excavation used in Mode A, and a receptacle used in Mode B—

(*a*) the interior thereof, and the shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined and covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, or the detaching of any grit, iron or steel or similar substance, in such manner as to come into contact with the explosives;

and such interior, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean;

(*b*) in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously effected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom;

(*c*) all articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature, and all lights, shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive, and from any room or part of a building, excavation or receptacle containing the same; and

(*d*) no person in any such room or part of a building, or any such excavation, or any such receptacle, shall have any iron or steel in his possession, or attached to or on his boots or shoes:

Provided that this condition, so far as it relates to the exposure of iron or steel or similar substances, shall not be obligatory in the case where no explosive is kept other than ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class.

9. Any quantity exceeding five pounds of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class or of the 2nd Division of the 7th (Firework) Class and of any other explosive exceeding one pound, shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping;

and when publicly exposed for sale or sold, the outermost receptacle containing such explosives shall have affixed the name of the explosives in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely-attached label or other mark:

Provided that two samples of each kind of firework may be exposed for sale without complying with the foregoing clauses of this condition, if such samples be placed in such a position that no light or fire is, or is likely to be, brought near them.

10. (*1*) Explosives of different descriptions which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other:

(2) Provided as follows :—

(a) gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and safety fuzes belonging to the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;

(b) the various explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;

(c) the various explosives of the 7th (Firework) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

11. The licensee shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license for the possession of explosives, the following particulars :—

(a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold :

(b) the nature and amount of the articles sold : and

(c) the date of sale :

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

FORM C.

(Article 5 of Schedule II.)

[FEE—EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS.]

License to possess gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, or an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class, or (elsewhere than in villages or other rural areas) an explosive of the 7th (Firework) Class.

[Granted by the District Authority.]

Name, etc., of licensee and place of residence.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed during the year.	Place with full details where explosive is to be possessed.	Maximum quantity of explosive to be kept at any one time.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st December 191 .

_______________ *Area,* } Seal. (Signature.)

_______________ *191* . } _______________ *of* _______________

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 [IV of as applied to the Central India Railway Lands and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock, in such form as the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do :

Provided that where the license extends only to the possession of manufactured fireworks and the quantity permitted to be kept at one time does not exceed 50 pounds, the licensee shall not be required to keep or exhibit records or accounts of the same.

4. (1) The explosives possessed by the licensee shall be kept in one or other or both of the following modes :—

Mode A, that is to say, in a building or excavation, which is detached from any dwelling-house, and is separated by the prescribed distances* from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without, and is exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives ; and

(a) such a building must be substantially constructed of brick, stone or concrete, or must be a securely constructed fireproof safe ; and

*In the case of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, one hundred yards.

In the case of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class or of the 7th (Firework) Class fifty yards :

Provided that these distances may be reduced to one-half when the building is surrounded by a traverse as high as the eaves of the building.

(b) such an excavation must be formed in solid rock, or earth, or in mine refuse not liable to ignition, and must not open into, from or out of any mine, quarry, tunnel or underground place, which is in use for the carrying on of any work or for the employment of any person.

Mode B, that is to say, in a substantial receptacle (whether or not a fireproof safe) which is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives and is placed inside a dwelling-house, or inside a building which is not itself qualified for the keeping of explosives in Mode A:

Provided that a fireproof safe shall not be used for the keeping of any explosive other than gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound and cartridges of the second Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class (not containing their own means of ignition) and made with gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, such as catridges or charges for cannon or blasting purposes.

5. The maximum quantity of explosives allowed to be kept at the same time shall be the following, namely :—

(1) if the only explosive kept be one or more of the following, namely :—

(a) gunpowder,

(b) small-arm nitro-compound, or

(c) ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class,

the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A lbs.	In Mode B lbs.
gunpowder, and small-arm nitro-compound, in all	Two hundred.	Fifty.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class . .	Any quantity.	Any quantity.
(2) if the only explosive kept be manufactured fireworks, the maximum shall be—		
manufactured fireworks . . .	Two hundred.	Fifty.
(3) in any other case the maximum shall be—		
mixed explosives, including gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and manufactured fireworks, etc., in all	Sixty.	Fifteen.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class . .	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

Provided that in each of the three cases above-mentioned the aggregate quantity kept on the premises in Mode A and Mode B together may not in any case exceed the maximum quantity which may be kept in Mode A.

6. With respect to a building or excavation used in Mode A, and a receptacle used in Mode B—

(a) the interior thereof, and the shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed, or so lined and covered, as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, or the detaching, of any grit, iron or steel, or similar substance, in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive;

and such interior, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean;

(b) in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom;

(c) all articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature, and all lights, shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive, and from any room or part of a building, excavation, or receptacle containing the same; and

(d) no person in any such room or part of a building, or any such excavation, or any such receptacle, shall have any iron or steel in his possession, or attached to or on his boots or shoes:

Provided that this condition, so far as it relates to the exposure of iron or steel or similar substances shall not be obligatory in the case where no explosive is kept other than ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class.

7. Any quantity exceeding five pounds of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class or of the 2nd Division of the 7th (firework) Class, and of any other explosive exceeding one pound, shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping.

8. (1) Explosives of different descriptions which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other:

(2) Provided as follows :—

(a) gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and safety fuzes belonging to the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(b) the various explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;
(c) the various explosives of the 7th (firework) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

9. The licensee shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases, and under the vender's signature, namely:—
(a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;
(b) the nature and amount of the articles purchased; and
(c) the date of purchase.

FORM E.

(Articles 7 and 8 of Schedule II.)

[FREE OF CHARGE.]

License to possess gunpowder or other explosives required bonâ fide *for blasting purposes.*

[Granted by the District authority. If gunpowder only is to be possessed, the license may be granted by any Magistrate of the 1st class or by a Magistrate of the 2nd class specially authorised by the District authority in this behalf.]

Name, etc., of licensee, and place of residence.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed during the year.	Place, with full details, where explosive is to be possessed.	Maximum quantity of explosive (not exceeding 100 lbs. gunpowder and 10 lbs. of other explosives and 100 detonators) to be kept at any one time.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st of December 191 .

.... *Area*,
.... *191* .



(Signature)
.... *of* ....

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, as applied to the Central India Railway Lines and the rules thereunder.

2. The explosives shall be kept in a substantially constructed uninflammable building approved by such officer as the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India may prescribe, or in a fireproof safe separated from any dwelling-house, highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place by a distance of 50 yards and made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without:

Provided that 50 lbs. of gunpowder may be kept inside a dwelling-house or in any building other than as last aforesaid in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives.

3. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any room or part of a building, fireproof safe, or receptacle containing the same, and no person entering such room or part of any building or such safe or receptacle shall have any iron or steel in his possession or attached to or on his boots or shoes.

4. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive, nor the fireproof safe or receptacle referred to above shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof:

Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a building, fireproof safe, or receptacle in which no explosive other than an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

5. Gunpowder or other explosives exceeding one pound in quantity shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping.

6. The licensee shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature:—
(a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;
(b) the nature and amount of the articles purchased; and
(c) the date of purchase.

7. All losses, shortage of stock or thefts of explosives, shall be reported without delay

FORM F.

(*Article 12 of Schedule II.*)

[FEE—FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess explosives generally (other than fulminates).

[Granted by the District authority.]

Name, etc., of licensee, and plac of residence.	Place of business or shop.	Description of explosive.	Maximum quantity of explosive (not exceeding sixty pounds) to be possessed at any one time.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st December 191 .

——— *Area*,
——— *191* .

(Seal.)

(Signature)

——— *of* ———

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, as applied to the Central India Railway Lines and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock and of all issues in such form as the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India may from time to time direct.

3. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed building which is exclusively appropriated for the purpose, and is detached from any dwelling-house, and is situated at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without.

4. The doors of the building shall open outwards and shall be faced on the outside with iron plating a quarter of an inch thick. They shall be closed by means of a lock or bolt on the inner side of such make or design as shall be approved by the licensing authority, and so placed that it shall be inaccessible from the outside except by means of its own key. The lock or bolt shall be made of some metal other than iron or steel.

5. All windows in the building shall be closed by shutters which open outwards but which cannot be open from outside. The shutters shall be faced on the outside with iron plating a quarter of an inch thick.

6. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosives and from any building or receptacle containing the same.

7. No building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosives, and no receptacle in which the explosives are kept, shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

8. All explosives exceeding one pound in quantity shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping.

9. Explosives of different descriptions which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

10. The licensee shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases, and under the vendor's signature, namely :—

(*a*) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;
(*b*) the nature and amount of the articles purchased ; and
(*c*) the date of purchase.

11. All losses, shortage of stock or thefts of explosives shall be reported without delay to the nearest police-station.

FORM G.

[*See rule 30.*]

Form of application for a license for possession of explosives (other than fulminates) in and sale from, a Magazine.

	The replies to be written in this column.
1. Applicant's Name . . . . . " Calling . . . . . " Address . . . . . NOTE.—In cases where the application is made on behalf of a company, the name, calling and address of the company, and the name of the manager or agents, should be given. 2. Situation of the proposed magazine— Within the limits of the Railway Station of Railway. 3. Explosive proposed to be stored— Class . . . . . . Division (if any) . . . . Name and description . . . NOTE.—The Class and Division (if any) stated should be in accordance with the classification in Chapter II. 4. Draft license containing the terms which the applicant proposes to have inserted, and specifying such of the matters stated below as are applicable. NOTE.—A draft license must be attached to this application and must be accompanied by a plan of the proposed magazine and of the site, with the boundaries thereof drawn to scale. The plan should also show the distance from the proposed magazine of the room (if any) to be used in connection therewith for the filling of cartridges for small arms with explosives, in pursuance of rule 25 and of the workshop (if any) to be used in connection therewith for the adaptation or preparation of explosives, in pursuance of rule 26; and if both a room and workshop are to be used the distance of the room from the workshop. The matters referred to above and required (so far as applicable) to be specified, are as follows:— (*a*) the boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine, and either any belt of land surrounding the site which is to be kept clear, and the buildings and works from which it is to be kept clear, or the distance to be maintained between the magazine or any part thereof and other buildings and works (for buildings and works here referred to, see 1st column of table of distances appended to these rules); (*b*) the situation, character, and construction of all the mounds, buildings and works on or connected with the magazine, and the distances thereof from each other; (*c*) the nature of the work, if any, to be carried on in connection with the magazine and the place at which such work is to be carried on, and the places in the magazine at which explosives, and any articles liable to spontaneous ignition, or inflammable or otherwise dangerous, are to be kept; (*d*) the situation of each building forming part of the magazine in which the explosive is to be kept, and the maximum amount of explosive to be kept in each such building; and (*e*) any special terms which the applicant may propose by reason of any special circumstances arising from the locality, the situation or construction of any buildings or works, or the nature of any process or otherwise.	

Remarks	

(*Signature of applicant*)

(*Postal address of applicant*)

(*Date of application*)

FORM II.

[*See rule 35.*]

Distances to be kept clear round a Magazine.

Distances from the Magazine proposed to be established within the limits of the Railway Station of Railway.

To be kept clear* from the undermentioned buildings and works.

Buildings and Works.	Distances to be kept clear, not less than	Reply.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
Room used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 25.	Yards		
Workshop used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 26 †	"		
Private railway	"		
Highway or Public footpath	"		
Open air public meeting place (such as a market) . .	"		
Canal or Navigable water	"		
Dock	"		
River wall	"		
Pier or jetty	"		
Reservoir or bunded tank	"		
Room or workshop in connection with another magazine, store or licensed premises	"		
Any other room or workshop or any shop . . .	"		
Any other explosive magazine, store for explosives	"		
Furnace, kiln or chimney	"		
Public railway	"		
Dwelling-house, *with* the consent, in writing, of the occupier.	"		
Dwelling-house, *without* such consent	"		
Factory not belonging to Government . .	"		
Church, chapel or hospital	"		
Public institution or building	"		
Government building	"		
Wireless Station	"		
Factory or magazine occupied by the Government of India or any Department under that Government *with* the consent, in writing, of the Government of India or such Department.	"		
Ditto, *without* such consent . . .	"		

NOTE.—The applicant for the license should state in the third column whether he is able to observe the distances assigned in the second column or not. *In any case where he is unable to observe the full distance assigned, he should state what distance he can observe, and in the column of "Remarks" should set forth the grounds, if any, upon which he relies as justifying such reduction of distance, e.g., whether the magazine will be protected by mounds or by natural features of the ground, or otherwise.*

(*Signature of applicant*) ____________
(*Postal address of applicant*) ____________
(*Date*)

*The distances will be required to be kept clear not merely on the first establishment of the magazine, but during the continuance of the license.

†This rule also applies to two or more magazines kept on the same premises, when such magazines—
(1) belong to the same occupier, or
(2) are so kept by mutual consent of the respective occupiers.

FORM I.

[*See rule 36.*]

Distances to be kept clear round a magazine.

*Distances to be maintained between the magazine and other buildings and works :—

From every — Not less than yards.

Room used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 25 . . . . .
Workshop used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 26† . . .
Private railway . . . .
Highway or public footpath . . . .
Open air public meeting place (such as a market) . . . .
Canal or navigable water . . . .
Dock . . . .
River wall . . . .
Pier or jetty . . . .
Reservoir or bunded tank . . . .
Room or workshop in connection with another magazine, store or licensed premises . .
Any other room or workshop, or any shop . . . .
Any other explosive magazine, or store for explosives . . . .
Furnace, kiln or chimney . . . .
Public railway . . . .
Dwelling-house, *with* the consent, in writing, of the occupier . . . . . .
Dwelling-house, *without* such consent . . . .
Factory not belonging to Government . . . .
Church, chapel or hospital . . . .
Public institution or building . . . .
Government building . . . .
Wireless station . . . .
Factory or magazine occupied by the Government of India, or any Department under that Government, *with* the consent, in writing, of the Government of India, or such Department . . . .
Ditto, *without* such consent . . . .

In the case of any building or work above-mentioned which is so screened from the magazine by the natural features of the ground or by good and sufficient artificial mounds of earth as not to be visible from any part of such magazine, the distance assigned above as that to be observed between such building or work and the magazine may be reduced by one-half.

In the case of any building or work above-mentioned which is so screened from the magazine by an intervening hill, that a line drawn from any part of such building or work to any part of such magazine would pass through such hill, the distance assigned by this schedule as that to be observed between such building and work and the magazine may be reduced by three-fourths; but if a Government Inspector notifies in writing that in his judgment the intervening hill, in respect of which such reduction is claimed, is not of a character to justify such reduction, this clause, authorising such reduction, shall be deemed not to apply in respect of the said building or work.

FORM J.

(*Articles 12 and 13 of Schedule II.*)

[FEE— FIFTEEN / TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess explosives (other than fulminates) in, and to sell explosives from, a magazine.

[Granted by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India or officer appointed by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India in this behalf.]

Name of licensee, and residence.	Boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine to which the license applies.	Situation, character and construction of the buildings and works connected with the magazine.	Description of explosives to be possessed.	Amount of explosives to be possessed at the same time in the magazine and within the boundaries of the site thereof.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5	
					The 31st December 191 .

——————— }
——————— 101 . } (Seal.) (Signature.)
Secretary or

* The distances will be required to be kept clear not merely on the first establishment of the magazine, but during the continuance of the license.

† This rule also applies to two or more magazines kept on the same premises, when such magazines—
(1) belong to the same occupier, or
(2) are so kept by mutual consent of the respective occupiers.

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, as applied to the Central India Railway Lands and the rules thereunder.

2. All explosives must be kept in the magazine indicated in this license.

3. The magazine is not to be used until this license is endorsed by the District authority in accordance with rule 39.

4. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock and of all sales or issues in such form as the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India may from time to time direct.

5. There shall not be at the same time in the magazine any quantity of explosives exceeding the quantity specified in the license.

6. The magazine shall be used only for the keeping of the explosives specified in the license, and of receptacles for, or tools or implements for work connected with, the keeping of such explosives.

7. The interior of the magazine, and the benches, shelves, and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substances in such manner as to come into contact with the explosives; and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean; and, in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom:

Provided that so much of this condition as relates to precautions against the exposure of any iron or steel and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substances, shall not be obligatory in a building in which no explosive other than an explosive of the first Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

8. The magazine shall have attached thereto an efficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested at least once during the currency of the license, and a certificate showing the result and date of the last test shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the magazine.

9. Before repairs are done to any room or magazine or part thereof, the same shall, as far as is practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all explosives, or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room, magazine or part; and after such cleaning these conditions shall cease to apply to such room or part of the magazine until any explosive is again taken into it:

Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a magazine in which no explosive other than an explosive of the first Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

10. Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements used in, or in making any repairs to, any part of the magazine shall be made only of wood, copper or brass or some soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material:

Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a magazine in which no explosive other than an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

11. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets or of suitable shoes, or by searching or otherwise, or by some such means, for preventing the introduction into the magazine of fire, lucifer matches or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or of any grit, iron or steel; but this rule shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction, position or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion:

Provided that so much of this condition as applies to the exclusion of grit, iron or steel, shall not be obligatory in a building in which no explosive other than an explosive of the first Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

12. No person shall smoke in any part of the magazine.

13. No person under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in or enter the magazine, except in the presence and under the supervision of some grown up person, and no explosive shall be sold to any such person.

14. (1) Two or more descriptions of explosives which may lawfully be possessed in a licensed magazine may be possessed in the same magazine if they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other:

(2) Provided as follows:—

(*a*) the various explosives of classes 1 (gunpowder), 2 (nitrate mixture), 3 (nitro-compound) and 4 (chlorate-mixture), safety fuzes belonging to the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, and such of the various explosives of the 2nd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class as do not contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*b*) the various explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(c) such of the various explosives of the 2nd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class as contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(d) the various explosives of the 3rd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(e) the various explosives of the 7th (firework) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(3) Save as aforesaid, two or more descriptions of explosives shall not be kept in the same magazine.

15. The licensee, and every person employed in or about the magazine, shall take all due precautions for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the magazine, and for preventing unauthorised persons from having access to the magazine, or to the explosives therein, and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such magazine.

16. (1) Blasting gelatine or any of its kindred gelatinous nitor-compounds shall not be kept in the magazine after the expiration of three years from the date of its, or their, importation into India, except with the special sanction of an Inspector of Explosives.

(2) When such sanction has been given, a written certificate, showing the period covered by the sanction, must be obtained from an Inspector of Explosives at each inspection, and must be kept by the licensee at the magazine.

17. The licensee shall, at his own expense, provide for the safe custody of the magazine, a guard which shall be of such strength as the District authority may consider to be sufficient.

18. All losses, shortage of stock and thefts of explosives shall be reported without delay to the nearest police-station.

FORM K.

(Article 15 of Schedule II.)

[FEE—TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess explosives (other than fulminates) in a floating magazine.

(Granted by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India)

Name of licensee, and residence.	Description of limits within which the magazine shall be moored or anchored.	Situation, character and construction of the magazine.	Description of explosives to be possessed.	Amount of explosives to be possessed at the same time in the magazine.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5	6

_______ 191 } Seal. (Signature.)

Secretary.

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, as applied to the Central India Railway Lands and the rules thereunder.

2. The whole vessel, barge or craft in or on board which the explosives are stored shall be deemed to constitute the magazine.

3. The magazine shall be used only for the keeping of such explosives as may be specified in the license, and of receptacles for, or tools or implements for work connected with, the keeping of such explosives.

4. The interior of the magazine, and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel in such manner, and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substance in such manner, as to come into contact with the explosives in such magazine ; and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean.

5. The magazine shall have attached thereto an efficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested previous to the storage of explosives.

6. No charcoal, whether ground or otherwise, oiled cotton, oiled rags or oiled waste and no article whatever which is liable to spontaneous ignition, shall be taken into the magazine.

7. Before repairs are done to or in any part of the magazine, it shall, so far as practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all explosives, and by a thorough washing out. After being so cleaned, it shall not be deemed to be a magazine until explosives are again taken into it.

8. There shall be constantly kept in the magazine, affixed in such manner as to be easily read, a copy of the license, and of any special rules that may be issued from time to time for the keeping of explosives in a floating magazine.

9. All tools and implements used in any repairs to or in any part of the magazine shall be made only of wood or copper or brass or some soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.

10. No fires, lights or lucifer matches, and no substance or article which is likely to cause explosion or fire, shall be permitted to be at any time in the magazine.

11. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, or of suitable shoes, or by searching or otherwise, or by some such means, for preventing the introduction into the magazine of fire, lucifer matches or any substance or article which is likely to cause explosion or fire ; and for preventing the introduction of any grit, iron or steel into any part of the magazine where it would be likely to come into contact with explosives ; and in any part of the magazine in which any explosive is kept which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from such part ; but this condition shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction, position or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion ; and so much of this condition as relates to the exclusion of grit, iron or steel shall not be obligatory in the case of a magazine in which no explosive other than explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

12. No person shall smoke in any part of the magazine.

13. (1) The licensee shall not employ any vessel, barge or craft to carry an explosive to or from the magazine unless the cabin, hold or other part of the vessel, barge or craft in which the explosive is or is to be carried—

(a) is constructed without any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof,

(b) contains only explosives, and

(c) is closed or otherwise properly covered over :

Provided that clause (a) shall not apply in the case of any vessel, barge or craft which carries no explosive other than explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, or which is specially exempted by an order of the Chief Inspector of Explosives or by an order of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India endorsed on this license.

(2) The licensee shall see that the explosives to be placed on any vessel, barge or craft so employed are loaded, carried and unloaded with all due diligence and with such precautions and in such manner as will sufficiently guard against any accidental ignition.

14. The licensee shall see—

(a) that no fire, unprotected light or smoking is allowed while any explosive [other than explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class] is being

received or delivered, or while the hatches or door of the magazine, or the hatches or coverings of any vessel, barge or craft alongside containing any such explosive, are open; and

(b) that no receipt or delivery of explosive is carried on, and that the hatches or door of the magazine are or is kept closed, when any vessel, barge or craft having on board a fire (other than engine-fires properly banked up) or an unprotected light is alongside a magazine containing an explosive other than explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class or in its immediate vicinity.

15. A person under the age of fourteen years shall not be employed in or enter the magazine, except in the presence and under the supervision of some grown-up person.

16. In the case of the magazine being approachable at low water by carriages, the words "vessel, barge, or craft," in Nos. 13 and 14 of these conditions, shall be taken to include a carriage.

17. (1) Two or more descriptions of explosives, which may lawfully be possessed in a licensed magazine, may be possessed in the same magazine, if they are, separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in one compartment from extending to another compartment:

(2) Provided as follows:—

(a) the various explosives of Classes 1 (gunpowder), 2 (nitrate-mixture), 3 (nitro-compound) and 4 (chlorate-mixture), safety fuzes belonging to the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, and such of the various explosives of the 2nd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, as do not contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(b) the various explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(c) such of the various explosives of the 2nd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class as contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(d) the various explosives of the 3rd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(e) the various explosives of the 7th (firework) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition of space.

(3) Save as aforesaid, two or more descriptions of explosives shall not be kept in the same magazine.

SCHEDULE IV.

REGULATIONS FOR PACKAGE OF EXPLOSIVES.

[*See rule 63.*]

Class	Method of packing.	Amount in any one outer package.	Amount in any one inner package.
Class 1	When the quantity in any one consignment does not exceed 5 lbs. in amount, a single outer package; otherwise. A double package, the inner and outer packages being as defined in rule 62.	100 lbs. Provided that where gunpowder and propellant are packed together the amount shall not exceed— 50 lbs.	100 lbs. 25 lbs.
Class 2	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class 3, Division 1, other than propellants.	As for Class 1, provided that either the outer or inner package shall be thoroughly waterproof, and both shall be without metal in the construction thereof.	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class 3, Division 1, propellants.	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class 3, Division 2, other than Picric Acid and Wet Guncotton.	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Picric Acid	As for Class 1	Unlimited.	Unlimited.
Guncotton so wetted with water as to be absolutely uninflammable.	As for Class 1, provided that the inner or outer package, or both of them, shall be of such a nature, and so closed, as to prevent any material loss of moisture during conveyance.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.
Class 4, Division 1	As for Class 3, Division 1, other than propellants	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class 4, Division 2	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class 5	Packed in water. A treble package, the innermost package being a bag permeable to water, enclosed in a case containing sufficient water to ensure the explosive being kept constantly wet; and the outer package containing sufficient water constantly to surround the case. Both the case and the outer package shall be of such construction as will not allow water to escape. If the explosive is of such character that it cannot be packed in a thoroughly wet condition, it shall be packed in accordance with conditions prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives.	200 lbs.	25 lbs.
Class 6, Division 1, other than Pin-fire cartridges for pistols.	A single outer package: Provided that clause (2) of rule 62 shall not apply to explosives of this Division: Provided also that bulletted cartridges of a calibre exceeding 0·5 inch and belonging to this Division shall be packed in such a manner that the point of any bullet cannot come in contact with the cap of another cartridge.	Unlimited.	
Pin-fire cartridges for pistols.	(*a*) Not exceeding 50 in number in any one consignment:—So packed in a single package that the bases lie alternately in opposite directions. The bases and pins shall be so fitted into perforations in millboard or other suitable material as to prevent the firing of any one of the said cartridges by an explosion in any other of the said cartridges.	50 in number.	
	(*b*) Exceeding 50 in number:—In an inner and outer package, the cartridges being [illegible]	2,500 in number.	50 in number.

Class.	Method of packing.	Amount in any one outer package.	Amount in any one inner package.
Class 6, Division 2	Explosives made up into cartridges or charges for cannon, shells, torpedoes, mines, blasting or other like purposes shall be packed in such manner and in such quantity as is required for the same explosive when not so made up provided that, where a double package is required, the enclosing case of such cartridges or charges may, if it satisfies the conditions required for an inner package, be held to be such inner package.	......	......
	Other ammunition of this Division:—A single outer package	100 lbs.	......
Class 6, Division 3, other than Detonators and Electric Detonators.	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	2 lbs. or 10 in number, whichever be the greater.
	Provided that bulletted cartridges of a calibre exceeding 0·5 inch and belonging to this Division shall be packed in such a manner that the point of any bullet cannot come in contact with the cap of another cartridge.		
Detonators . . .	(a) Not exceeding 1,000 in any one consignment:—As for Class 1, provided that the detonators and the spaces between the same and between the sides of the inner package and the said detonators shall all be filled, as far as practicable, with fine sawdust or other similar material; a layer of felt or other soft yielding material shall be placed between both ends of all the detonators and the interior of the inner package in which the same are placed, in such manner and so secured, that both ends of the detonators will rest upon the said cotton wool or other material: every inner package, if of metal, to be lined throughout with paper or other soft material; and	1,000 in number	100 in number.
	(b) Exceeding 1,000 detonators:—		
	The detonators shall be packed in inner packages, with sawdust and cotton wool as above described. Such inner packages shall be placed inside a substantial case of wood or metal, made and closed so as to prevent any of the inner packages escaping therefrom, and such case shall be placed inside an outer package in such manner and so secured as to leave a clear space of not less than three inches between the case and every part of the interior of the said outer package, notwithstanding that such clear space may, if preferred, be filled with sawdust, straw, or other similar material, or may contain a light framework or battens of wood to keep the case aforesaid in position in the outer package; and	10,000 in number	100 in number.
	(c) where the number of detonators exceeds 5,000, such outer package shall be provided with handles or other contrivance, by means of which it can be safely and conveniently carried.		
Electric Detonators .	As for Class 1, provided that where the number in any outer package exceeds 3,000, such outer package shall be provided with handles or other contrivance, by means of which it can be safely and conveniently carried.	5,000 in number	100 in number.
Class 7, Division 1 .	Double package, the inner package being hermetically closed and contained in an outer package as above defined.	20 lbs.	1 lb.
Class 7, Division 2 .	Single outer package, provided that clause (2) of rule 62 shall not apply to explosives of this Class and Division.	100 lbs.	......

TABLE SHOWING DISTANCES WHICH SHOULD

[See

In any case where any of the items enumerated in the first column of this Table is, in the opinion of an Inspector of tificial mounds of earth or mine refuse, of such height that a line drawn from any part of the magazine to any part of iantities of one thousand pounds of explosives and under) will be reduced one-half : Provided that when a natural hill duction, the distance shown in the Table will be reduced to one-quarter.

B.—The figures in small italics are the distances to be observed when ordinary gunpowder only is to be stored or other explosives up to the

		AMOUNT OF EXPLOSIVE ALLOWED																						
...		500 lbs	1,000 lbs	2,000 lbs	3,000 lbs.	4,000 lbs	5,000 lbs	6,000 lbs.	7,000 lbs.	8,000 lbs	9,000 lbs.	10,000 lbs.	11,000 lbs.	12,000 lbs.	13,000 lbs.	14,000 lbs.	15,000 lbs.	16,000 lbs.	17,000 lbs.	18,000 lbs.	19,000 lbs.	20,000 lbs.	22,000 lbs.	24,000 lbs.
DISTANCES TO BE KEPT CLEAR FROM—																								
Room used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 25.	Yds	50 *35*	50 *35*	50	51	52	52	53	53	54	54	55	55	56	56	57	57	58	58	59	59	60	61	62
Workshop used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 26 [See note (b)]	"	"	75 *50*	100 *75*	101 *90*	102	104	105	106	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	122	124
Private Railway	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Highway or public footpath	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Open air public meeting place (such as a market)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Canal or navigable water	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dock	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
River wall	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pier or jetty	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Reservoir or bunded tank	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Room or Workshop in connection with another magazine, store or licensed premises.	"	100 *65*	150 *100*	200 *150*	200 *175*	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	205	210	215	220	2 5	230	235	240	245	250	265	280
Any other room or workshop or any shop	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Any other explosive magazine, or store for explosives	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Furnace, kiln or chimney	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Public Railway	"	"	"	"	210	215 *200*	225 *210*	235 *220*	240 *230*	250 *245*	255	265	270	280	285	290	300	305	310	315	325	330	345	355
Dwelling-house, *with* the consent, in writing, of the occupier.	"	50 *35*	75 *50*	100 *75*	110 *90*	120 *100*	130 *110*	140 *125*	145 *140*	155 *150*	165 *160*	175	180	190	200	205	215	220	230	235	245	250	265	280
Dwelling-house, *without* such consent	"	100 *65*	150 *100*	200 *150*	240 *175*	280 *200*	320 *255*	365 *310*	405 *360*	445 *415*	485 *470*	525	560	590	625	655	690	720	750	785	815	850	910	990
Factory not belonging to Government	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Church, chapel or hospital	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Public institution or building	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Government building	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wireless station	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Factory or magazine occupied by the Government of India or any Department under that Government—																								
(1) *with* the consent, in writing, of the Government of India or such Department	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(2) Ditto ditto ditto *without* such consent.	"	890 *585*	1820 *880*	1760 *1390*	1780 *1540*	1805 *1760*	1825 *1790*	1850 *1890*	1870 *1850*	1890 *1880*	1910 *1905*	[illegible]	1950	1970	1990	2005	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NOTE.—(a) This table furnishes the basis on which applications for licenses will be considered, [illegible]
(b) This rule applies to two or more magazines kept on the same premises—
(1) belonging to the same occupier, or
(2) so kept by mutual consent of the respective occupiers.
(c) Detonators may be kept in an annexe near to or adjoining a magazine under [illegible]
(1) The amount of explosive contained in the detonators must not exceed 100 lbs. [illegible] of explosives
(2) The detonator annexe must be so constructed that not less than two feet of [illegible]

ORDINARILY BE KEPT CLEAR ROUND MAGAZINES.

rule 35.]

Explosives, effectively screened from a magazine either by the natural features of the ground or by good and substanti
the item in question will pass through the intervening ground or mound, the distance from that item (except f
so intervenes as to afford a degree of protection which, in the opinion of an Inspector of Explosives, justifies a furth

equivalent of five thousand pounds of gun powder, every half pound of such other explosive being reckoned as one pound of gunpowde

IN THE MAGAZINE (IN POUNDS).

26,000 lbs.	28,000 lbs.	30,000 lbs.	32,000 lbs.	34,000 lbs.	36,000 lbs.	38,000 lbs.	40,000 lbs.	42,000 lbs.	44,000 lbs.	46,000 lbs.	48,000 lbs.	50,000 lbs.	52,000 lbs.	54,000 lbs.	56,000 lbs.	58,000 lbs.	60,000 lbs.	62,000 lbs.	64,000 lbs.	66,000 lbs.	68,000 lbs.	70,000 lbs.	72,000 lbs.	74,000 lbs.	76,000 lbs.	78,000 lbs.	80,000 lbs.	82,000 lbs.	84,000 lbs.	86,000 lbs.	88,000 lbs.	90,000 lbs.	92,000 lbs.	94,000 lbs.	96,000 lbs.	98,000 lbs.	100,000 lbs.
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
126	128	130	132	134	136	138	140	142	144	146	148	150	152	154	156	158	160	162	164	166	168	170	172	174	176	178	180	182	184	186	188	190	192	194	196	198	200
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295	310	325	340	355	370	385	400	415	430	445	460	475	490	505	520	535	550	565	580	595	610	625	640	655	670	685	700	715	730	745	760	775	790	805	820	835	85
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370	380	395	410	420	435	445	460	475	485	500	510	525	540	550	565	575	590	605	615	630	640	655	670	680	695	705	720	735	745	760	770	785	800	810	825	835	85
295	310	325	340	355	370	385	400	415	430	445	460	475	490	505	520	535	550	565	580	595	610	625	640	655	670	685	700	715	730	745	760	775	790	805	820	835	85
1060	1130	1200	1265	1330	1395	1460	1525	1590	1655	1720	1785	1850	1915	1980	2045	2110	2175	2240	2305	2370	2435	2500	2570	2640	2710	2780	2850	2915	2980	3045	3110	3175	3240	3305	3370	3335	350
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2215	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2500	2535	2570	2605	2640	2675	2710	2745	2780	2815	2850	2885	2920	2955	2990	3025	3060	3100	3135	3170	3205	3240	3275	3310	3345	3380	3415	3450	3485	352

on the advice of the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India."

per 2,000 [illegible] roughly about [illegible] detonators of "Capsule" [illegible] strength; with detonators of greater strength the number would be of course less.
detonators in such [illegible] the [illegible] of the main magazine.

By order,

E. J. D. COLVIN, Major,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 13th November 1919.

No. 4490-*R*.—K. S. M. Khan Tama Khan, a Tahsildar of the 2nd grade, and temporary Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th grade; and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Gulistan, was appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th grade, and posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Chaman, with effect from the 1st October 1919.

By order,
H. D. G. LAW,
First Assistant.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 10th November 1919.

No. 6081.—The following candidates are declared to have passed the prescribed tests in the Baluchi language by the Higher Standard at the half-yearly examination held at Quetta on the 3rd November 1919 :—

(1) Mr. J. H. Davies, I C.S , Assistant Political Agent, Quetta.
(2) Assistant Surgeon H. G. M. Campbell, I.M.D.
(3) Captain L L. Buckland, 25th Cavalry.
(4) Assistant Surgeon W. S. Jackson, I.M D.
(5) Captain V. P. Weinwright, I.A.R.O.

The 13th November 1919.

No. 6143.—Captain H. W. C. Robson, Probationer, Political Department, was placed on special duty from 12th August 1919 to 17th October 1919.

The 14th November 1919.

No. 6173.—In this office notification No. 5051, dated the 1st November 1919, for "Lieutenant A. C. Doblen, 270th Company Machine Gun Corps", please read, "Lieutenant A. C. Dolben, 270th Company, Machine Gun Corps".

By order,
H. D. G. LAW,
First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 13th November 1919.

No. 6864-*Home*.—Lala Sat Narain was appointed and assumed charge of the duties of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Delhi, with effect from the 31st October 1919, relieving Khan Bahadur Sheikh Abdulla.

No. 6875-*Education*.—In accordance with the provisions of section 242 (1), clause (*d*) and (*e*) of the Punjab Municipal Act III of 1911 the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the following persons to be the President and Members of the Notified Area Committee, Narela in the Delhi Province, for a period of two years.

President.
Secretary, District Board, Delhi, ... *Ex-officio*.
Members :
1. Chaudhri Abhe Ram, son of Mohan Lal.
2. L. Ramsaran Das, son of Harchandrai,

The 14th November 1919.

No. 6898-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned Municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 8th November 1919 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and Chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	225,471	151	143	194	99	118	217	...	...	...	113	11	68	1	24	...	25	34	59	67·30	50·05
	Notified Area	3,673	...	1	1	2	2	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·15	56 62
	Total . .	229,144	151	144	195	101	120	221	...	...	...	117	11	68	1	24	...	25	34	59	66·94	50·15

No. 6899-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12, sub-section (1), of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, declared to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a leaflet printed in English entitled "Message of Salvation" and headed "Allah-o-Akbar" beginning with the words "Seventy millions of Mussalmans of India" and ending with the words "By order : President, Central Revolution Committee," and all copies of all other documents containing the matter of the said leaflet on the ground that the said leaflet contains exhortations to rebel against the British Government and to commit murder, and appears to the Chief Commissioner to contain words which have a tendency to incite to acts of violence and are of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), clauses (*a*) and (*c*), of the said act.

The 15th November 1919.

No. 6933-*Education*.—Under the provisions of section 242 (1) (*c*) of Act III of 1911, the Punjab Municipal Act, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. J. L. Sale as a Member and Secretary of the Imperial Delhi Municipality, Raisina, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th November 1919, *vice* Mr. T. Harvey, proceeding on leave.

The 17th November 1919.

No. 6955-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10, sub-section (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Chief Commissioner of Delhi is pleased to appoint Mr. H. L. H. Shuttleworth, Assistant Commissioner, to be a Magistrate of the 1st Class and to be an Additional District Magistrate in the Delhi District for a period of six months with effect from the forenoon of the 4th November 1919, or till further orders.

No. 6956-*Home*.—Mr. H. L. H. Shuttleworth, Additional District Magistrate, Delhi, is hereby invested under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

No. 6957-*Home*.—Mr. H. L. H. Shuttleworth, Additional District Magistrate, Delhi, is hereby invested with power to try summarily in the Delhi District the offences specified in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898).

No. 6958-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 105, sub-section (1), clause (*a*), of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887 (XVI of 1887), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confer on Mr H. L. H. Shuttleworth, I.C S., Additional District Magistrate, Delhi, the powers of a Collector under the said Act.

No. 6959-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27, sub-section (1), clause (*a*), of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 (XVII of 1887), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confer on Mr. H. L. H. Shuttleworth, I.C.S., Additional District Magistrate, Delhi, the powers of a Collector under the said Act.

No. 6960-*Home*.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the North West Provinces and Oudh Land Revenue Act (III of 1901), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint and hereby directs that Mr. H. L. H. Shuttleworth, I.C.S., Additional District Magistrate, Delhi, shall be the Collector of the District and shall exercise all the powers conferred on a Collector by the said Act in respect to the territory added to the Delhi Province under the Delhi Laws Act, 1915 (VII of 1915), and specified in Schedule I thereto attached.

No. 6961-*Home*.—Under the provisions of sections 1 and 3 of Act IX of 1860, Mr. H. L. H. Shuttleworth, I.C.S., Additional District Magistrate, Delhi, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate under the said Act, such powers to be exercised within the local limits of Delhi District.

No. 6962-*Home*.—Under the provisions of section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. H. L. H. Shuttleworth, I. C. S., Additional District Magistrate, Delhi, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the Province of Delhi.

No. 6974-*Home*.—Major A. D. Stewart, I.M.S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, New Capital, Delhi, assumed charge of the duties of Health Officer, Notified Area, Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th November 1919, relieving Dr. K. S. Sethna, Health Officer, Municipal Committee, Delhi, of the additional charge.

The 19th November 1919.

No. 7001-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 sub-section (1), of the Indian Press Act (I of 1910), the Chief Commissioner of Delhi is pleased to declare to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a leaflet entitled "The Tragedy of India" commencing with the words "To the people of the U. S. A." and ending with the words "Published by the Hindustan Gardar Party," published at San Francisco by one Edward Gammons, and all extracts from and reproductions of the same, and all documents containing some or all of the subject matter of the said leaflet, inasmuch as the said leaflet contains words which have a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt the Government established by law in British India, and are therefore of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), clause (*c*), of the Act.

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 13th November 1919.

No. 48-*An.-Camp*.—Mr. W. A. Sarkies, Officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 1st (Peshawar) Division, is appointed as a temporary Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in that office, with effect from the 1st September 1919.

The 17th November 1919.

No. 116-*An.-Camp*.—The undermentioned officers attached to the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, have been granted privilege leave for the periods noted against their names :—

Lieutenant S. P. Pierson, 7th Hussars, for 13 days with effect from the 16th October 1919.

Lieutenant (Local Captain) D. H. Dickie, 1-4th Borders, for three weeks, with effect from the 22nd October 1919.

Captain F. F. Wadeson, I.A.R.O., for 16 days, with effect from the 31st October 1919.

Lieutenant T. E. H. Bird, 1-9th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment, for 24 days, with effect from the 11th December 1919.

B. N. MITRA,
Military Accountant General.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 8th November 1919.

No. 48.—The undermentioned Officer is granted leave out of India on Private Affairs with effect from the date and for the period specified against his name :—

(Notification No. 31, dated 11th July 1919, is hereby cancelled.)

C. S. SCOTT,
for Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th November 1919

No. 13.—Mr. J. S. Goss, District Locomotive Superintendent, is granted, under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department letter No. 168 C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919, combined leave for one year, *viz.*, privilege leave due and furlough on medical certificate for the remaining period, with effect from the 18th November 1919 or from such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 19th November 1919.

No. 14—Mr R. D. T. Alexander, Executive Engineer, is granted combined leave for six months, *viz.*, privilege leave due and furlough for the remaining period, under Articles 233, 260 and 308(*b*), Civil Service Regulations, and Government of India, Finance Department Nos. 168 C. S. R., dated 24th February 1919, and 562 C. S. R., dated 9th June 1919, with effect from 30th August 1919 or any subsequent date.

H. A. CAMERON, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 123 OF 1919.

Dated the 17th November 1919.

Re Bonwari Lal, residing at No. 12, Armenian Street, in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business as commission agent at Mondi Debbanali in the District of Hissar under the name and style of Bonnwari Lal Ramessur Das, at present without employment.

Ex parte the debtor. A K Rudra—Attorney for the Insolvent.

On the 5th day of November 1919 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 124 OF 1919.

Dated the 17th November 1919.

Re Manuel Vernal Govia, residing at No. 3, British Indian Street, in the town of Calcutta, a service holder in the Calcutta General Printing Company.

Ex parte the debtor J K Sarkar—Attorney for the Insolvent.

On the 11th day of November 1919, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE. All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

G. McD. FALKNER,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 16 OF 1919.

In the matter of insolvency Qutbuddin, son of Nizam-uddin, Caste Pathan of Qassabpoora, Delhi.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Qutbuddin, son of Nizam-uddin, has been admitted in this Court which will be heard on 28th day of November 1919. Dated 15th day of November 1919.

TOPAN RAM,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

II I

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909) :—

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
539—1919	Maurice Christopher Gill	Anglo-Indian	Telegraph Quarters, Waudley Road, Fort.	Telegraphist in the Central Telegraph Office	7th	November	1919	11th	November	1919
543—1919	Keshow Ramchandranath Bhandodkar, *alias* Lotlekar.	Hindu	Upper Mahim, Lohar Chawl	Lately Goldsmith and now servant in the employ of Karmally Gulamhusein Vazir.	11th	"	"	"	"	"
544—1919	Gokuldas Maneklal Mody	"	Upper Mahim, Bazar Road	Lately Commission Agent and Mill Store Supplier in the name of G. M. Mody & Co., at 30, Tamarind lane, and now unemployed.	12th	"	"	12th	"	"
545—1919	Abba Haji Latiff Halai Memon	Mahomedan	Kasai Molla	Lately servant in the employ of Janoo Hoosein, and now unemployed.	13th	"	"	13th	"	"
546—1919	Dominick Ignatius Frank	Portuguese	Chama Lane	Lately Fitter in the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, Limited, and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
547—1919	Esmail Haji Moosa Memon	Mahomedan	Halai Molla	Unemployed	"	"	"	"	"	"
548—1919	Manilal Ghelabhai Kapadia	Hindu	Kalbadevi	Lately Cloth Merchant in partnership with Chunilal Narandas and Nanji Jetha in the name of C. Nagardas Manilal & Co., and now unemployed.	14th	"	"	14th	"	"
549—1919	Gokaldas Vithaldas Sha	"	165, Kalbadevi	Lately servant in the employ of Tata & Co., and now Extra Mehta.	"	"	"	"	"	"
550—1919	Tyeb Mahomed Memon	Mahomedan	Bhisti Molla	Lately petty dealer in onions and potatoes, and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
551—1919	Bhamoo Sakharam Mahtre	Hindu	Dadar, Agar Bazar	Carpenter	17th	"	"	17th	"	"
552—1919	Sorabji Bhimjibhoy Patel	Parsi	Tardeo	Lately carrying on business as dealer in toys, curios and fancy goods, under the name and style of the China-Japan Stores, and now unemployed	"	"	"	"	"	"

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Bombay, this 17th day of November 1919.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 128 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 11th November 1919.

In the matter of Chinta Pilli Chintaya, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Chinta Pilli Chintaya, Cooly Maistry, residing at No. 98, 31st Street, Rangoon, on the 10th day of November 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Chinta Pilli Chintaya.

CASE NO. 129 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 12th November 1919.

In the matter of Abdul Samad, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdul Samad, unemployed, residing at No. 22, 40th Street, Rangoon, on the 12th day of November 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Abdul Samad.

CASE NO. 130 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 13th November 1919.

In the matter of Mahomed Hashim Cox, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mahomed Hashim Cox, unemployed, residing at No. 4, 40th Street, Rangoon, on the 13th day of November 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mahomed Hashim Cox.

CASE NO. 131 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 13th November 1919.

In the matter of Moung Moung, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Moung Moung, Clerk, Messrs. Finlay, Fleming & Co., B. O. C. Account Department, residing at No. 50A in 35th Street, Rangoon, on the 13th day of November 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Moung Moung.

S. PACKIAM,
for Registrar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE.

Raisina, the 19th November 1919.

No. 10631—54-*E.-B.*—Mr. T. Harvey, Officiating Sanitary Engineer, Public Works Department, is granted privilege leave under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations combined with special privilege leave under Government of India, Finance Department letter No. 168-C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919, and furlough under Articles 233 (*i*) and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, for one year in all, with effect from the 7th November 1919 or such subsequent date as he is relieved of his duties.

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifles, dated at Mhow, this 14th day of November 1919.

Number, Rank, and Name—46681, Rfn. Leonard Fairbrother.
Age—19 years 7 months.
Height—5 feet 7 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, reddish fair; eyes, grey.
Trade—Carman.
Date of Enlistment—1st May 1919.
Place of Enlistment—Rugeley (Staffs).
Parish and County in which born—Edmonton, Middlesex.
Date of Desertion or Absence—10th November, 1919, at Tattoo.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Mhow, India, C. I.
Marks—*Nil*
Under 1 year's service.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifles, dated at Mhow, this 14th day of November 1919.

Number, Rank, and Name—40186, Rfn. Arthur Dilks.
Age—22 years.
Height—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey-brown.
Trade—Miner.
Date of Enlistment—11th June 1919.
Place of Enlistment—Nottingham.
Parish and County in which born—Nottingham, Notts.
Date of Desertion or Absence—10th November 1919, at Tattoo.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Mhow, India, C. I.
Marks—Scar inside left calf.
Under 6 months on present engagement.

E. R. H. HERBERT, Capt., for Lt.-Col.,
Commanding 3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifles Corps.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the Depôt, 2-150th Infantry, dated at Rawalpindi, this 16th day of November 1919.

Number, Rank and Name—617, Sepoy, Mahipal Singh.
Age—21 years.
Height—5 feet 3¾ inches.
Caste—H. Rajput (Bhudulan).
Father's Name—Jodha Singh.
Village—Birauni.
Thana—Ajit Mal.
Tehsil—Auranga.
District—Etawah.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Rawalpindi.

L. M. R. DWANE, Lieut.,
Commanding, Depôt 2-150th Infantry.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from No. 73 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, dated at Deolali, this 17th day of November 1919.

Number, Rank and Name—137160, Gunner Russell, J.
Date of Absence—9th November 1919.
Place of Absence—Camp Deolali.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Garrison, Lincolnshire Regiment, dated at Deolali, this 17th day of November 1919.

Number, Rank and Name—32217, Private Boylan, A.
Date of Absence—10th November 1919.
Place of Absence—Camp Deolali.

Officer Commanding British Concentration Camp.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion "The Queens" Regiment, dated at Bareilly, this 18th day of November 1919.

Number, Rank and Name—241415, Pte. Burgess, John James William.
Age—26 years.
Height—No information.
Colour of—Complexion, hair, eyes—No information.
Trade—Builder's Labourer.
Date of Enlistment—8th December 1913 (T. F.). Re-enlisted till 31st March 1923.
Place of Enlistment—Kingston. Re-enlisted at Agra.
Parish and County in which Born—Surbiton, Surrey.
Date of Desertion or Absence—1st November 1919.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Agra.
Marks—G. S. W. R. arm and shoulder. Transferred from 1-6th Bn. East Surrey Regiment, 1st October 1919, Adt. Hos. Agra whilst on Furlough. Dis. Hos. Agra 1st November 1919. Letter received from man asking for pay to be sent to 102 Metcalfe Road, Agra.
Adt. Hos. whilst on Furlough.
5 years 11 months' service.

L. M. CROFTS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 2nd Battalion "The Queen's" Regiment.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th November 1919.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS					4 PER CENT.		INDIAN WAR LOAN.			2ND INDIAN WAR LOAN.				TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	Terminable Loan of 1915-16.	Conversion Loan of 1916-17.	5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922.	5½ per cent War Bonds 1921.	5½ per cent War Bonds 1923.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1925.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928.	
Balance of 31st October 1919	25,59,800	85,57,000	3,74,45,900	1,52,99,500	56,55,900	15,56,800	4,200	40,04,700	7,85,850	16,800	9,80,625	8,725	500	13,900	7,51,000	7,76,41,200
Add—																
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th November 1919 . .	...	...	1,000	500	...	...	1,700	3,000	...	...	800	..	...	...	...	7,000
	25,59,800	85,57,000	3,74,46,900	1,53,00,000	56,55,900	15,56,800	5,900	40,07,700	7,85,850	16,800	9,81,425	8,725	500	13,900	7,51,000	7,76,48,200
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	20,000	1,66,300	15,000	...	...	...	...	63,100	...	1,000	8,000	...	...	1,000	2,74,400
Balance on 15th November 1919	25,59,800	85,37,000	3,72,80,600	1,52,85,000	56,55,900	15,56,800	5,900	40,07,700	7,22,750	16,800	9,80,425	725	500	13,900	7,50,000	7,73,73,800

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Sept. 1919 Enfaced from India 12,514 lakhs, re-transferred from London 13,080 lakhs.
„ 16th Sept. 1919 „ 30th „ „ ditto ... ditto 3 „
„ 1st Oct. „ „ 15th Oct. „ ditto ... ditto ...
„ 16th „ „ „ 31st „ „ ditto ... ditto 9 „
„ 1st Novr. „ „ 15th Novr. „ ditto ... ditto 3 „
12,514 13,095

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 20th November 1919.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates are declared, by order of the Senate, Calcutta University, to have passed the M.A. and M. Sc. Examinations, 1919:—

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1919.

English.

(GROUP A.)

CLASS I.

(In order of merit.)

a*Mukhopadhyay, Ramaprasad	University Student (Presidency College).
Sen, Amiyakumar	Ditto.
Sen, Hirendrachandra	Ditto.
Sen, Priyaranjan	Ditto.
b*Ghosh, Kamalkrishna	Ditto.

CLASS II.

(In order of merit.)

Mukhopadhyay, Nanigopal	Non-Collegiate Student.
Das, Sudhansumohan	University Student (Presidency College).
Datta, Saralkumar	University Student.
Ray, Anilbaran	Non-Collegiate Student.
Muhammad Sadiq Khan	Dacca College.
Mukhopadhyay, Amritalal	University Student (Scottish Churches College).
Datta, Susilkumar	University Student.
Mitra, Bhanubikas	Ditto.
Baksi, Satyaranjan	Ditto.
Sen, Prankumar	Ditto.
Basu, Abinaschandra	Ditto.
Raychaudhuri, Animeshchandra	University Student (Scottish Churches College).
Ghosh, Sudhansunath	Dacca College.
Chaudhuri, Harendrakumar	Cotton College, Gauhati.
Basu, Phanibhushan	University Student.
Raychaudhuri, Nirendranath	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Praphullakumar	University Student (Presidency College).
Razawe Rahman Khan	Ditto.
Singh, Taraprasad	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Sukhendubikas	Non-Collegiate Student.
Mitra, Bhujangabhushan	University Student (Presidency College).
Gangopadhyay, Hrishikes	University Student.
Purkayastha, Kshetramohan	Non-Collegiate Student.
Ghosh, Phanibhushan	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Nepalchandra	University Student.
Mitra, Thaneswar	Ditto.
Ray, Bibhutibhushan	Non-Collegiate Student.
Ray, Pramodacharan	University Student.
Bhattacharyya, Jogeschandra	University Student (Presidency College).
Ebrahim Khan	Non-Collegiate Student.
Sarkar, Kshitismohan	University Student (Presidency College).
Sarkar, Sripatinath	University Student.
Chattopadhyay, Gauripada	Ditto.
De, Sukumar	University Student (Presidency College).
Deb, Binodbihari	Cotton College, Gauhati.
c*Sinha, Srischandra	University Student (Presidency College).

a* Thesis on "Women of Tennyson and Browning with glimpses from Rabindranath."
b* Thesis on "Bankim and Scott."
c* Thesis on "The influence of Italy on the later Elizabethan Tragedies."

Basu, Rasranjan	Non-Collegiate Student.
Basu, Sujata	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Nirmalchandra	Ditto.
Mahbubuddin Ahamed	University Student (Presidency College).
Bhattacharyya, Kshitindranath	University Student.
Mitra, Debendranath	Non-Collegiate Student.
Mukhopadhyay, Mohitkumar	Ditto.
Ray, Sarojendranath	University Student.
Bhattacharyya, Haripada	University Student (Presidency College).
Das, Chandramani	Non-Collegiate Student.
Sengupta, Sachindranath	University Student (Scottish Churches College).
Chakrabarti, Prabhatchandra	University Student.
Datta, Anilkrishna	Ditto.
Ghosh, Amulyakrishna	Non-Collegiate Student.
Gangopadhyay, Sudhirkumar	University Student (Presidency College).

CLASS III.

(*In order of merit.*)

Nath, Narayanchandra	University Student.
Ghosh, Krishnachandra	Ditto.
Basu, Harinarayan	Ditto.
Mandal, Lakshmikanta	Ditto.
Set, Jyotischandra	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Chunilal, I	Ditto.
Ray, Sachchidananda	University Student.
Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra	Non-Collegiate Student.
Ray, Sudhindralal	Ditto.
Basu, Bireswar	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Nripatimohan	University Student.
Basu, Rabindranath	Non-Collegiate Student.
Dasgupta, Dhirendramohan	University Student.
Bandyopadhyay, Jatindranath	Ditto.
Basu, Jitendranath	Non-Collegiate Student.
,, Radharanjan	University Student.
Goswami, Ajitnath	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Sachinath	Non-Collegiate Student.
Mukhopadhyay, Tulsicharan	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Susilkumar	University Student.
d*Das, Nripendranath	Ditto (Presidency College).
Sen, Haripada	Non-Collegiate Student.
Ghosh, Nalinaksha	Ditto.
Adhikari, Sailajakumar	University Student.
Gupta, Dwijendramohan	Ditto.
Barat, Jibendrakrishna	Ditto.
Ghosh, Amul adhan	Ditto.
Datta, Bhupatinath	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Chandidas	Ditto.
Mitra, Sitansubhushan	Ditto.
Pal, Syamendralal	Ditto.
Dasgupta, Chittaranjan	University Student (Presidency College).
Mitra, Mahimamay	Ditto.
Mallik, Dhirendrachandra	Non-Collegiate Student.
Bandyopadhyay, Nabachandra	Dacca College.
Porhel, Jagannath Prosad	University Student.
Ghosh, Pasupati	Ditto (Presidency College).
Datta, Malinimohan	Dacca College.
Chattopadhyay, Sukhamoy	University Student (Presidency College).
Majumdar, Surendranath	Ditto.
Basu, Krishnachandra	University Student.
Dawson, Bhagyasundari	Non-Collegiate Student.
Chattopadhyay, Bibhutibhushan Cal. E. (A) 163.	Ditto.
Das, Surendranath	Ditto.

d* Thesis on "Poetical Theories and Practice of Wordsworth."

Chanda, Gopendrakrishna	University Student (Scottish Churches College).
{ Dasgupta, Manadasankar	Non-Collegiate Student.
{ Bhattacharyya, Sureschandra	Ditto.
Deray, Sarojkumar	University Student.
Omrauddin Ahamad	Ditto. (Presidency College).
Naimuddin Ahamad	University Student.
{ Ghosh, Jagadischandra	Dacca College.
{ Sengupta, Nalinbihari	Non-Collegiate Student.
Baral, Tarapada	University Student.
{ Basu, Praphullakumar	Ditto.
{ Sen, Sachindrachandra	Dacca College.
{ Mitra, Rajendranath	Non-Collegiate Student.
{ Bhattacharyya, Bibhutibhushan	Ditto.
{ Mandal, Iswarchandra	University Student.
{ Majumdar, Hrishikes	Ditto.
{ Sanyal, Phanibhushan	Non-Collegiate Student.
{ Chakrabarti, Naliniranjan	University Student.
{ ,, Narendranath	Ditto.
{ Kar, Ramnarayan	Non-Collegiate Student.
{ Sen, Sudhendumohan	Ditto.
{ Chakrabarti, Sudhirchandra	Ditto.

(GROUP B.)

CLASS I.

(*In order of merit.*)

{ Ray, Girijasankar	University Student.
{ Gangopadhyay, Panchanan	Ditto.

CLASS II.

(*In order of merit.*)

Bhattacharyya, Satischandra	University Student.
,, Anilbihari	Ditto.
Ghosh, Upendranath	Ditto.
A. M. Gopala Iyer	Ditto. (Presidency College).

CLASS III.

(*In order of merit.*)

Mukhopadhyay, Kanailal	University Student.
Sain, Jogeschandra	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Chandidas	Ditto.
Dhar, Hemchandra	Ditto.

SANSKRIT—(GROUP A.)

CLASS I.

(*In order of merit.*)

Bhattacharyya, Rasamay	University Student.
Karmakar, Ramsasi	Ditto.

CLASS II.

(*In order of merit.*)

Bhattacharyya, Bijaymohan	University Student.
Mukhoti, Himansunath	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Kalidas	Non-Collegiate Student.
Chattopadhyay, Rasamay	Ditto.

(GROUP B.)

CLASS I.

Handiqui, Krishnakanta	University Student.

(GROUP C.)

CLASS I.

Sarma, Kamadacharan	University Student.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Krishnamohan	University Student, (Sanskrit College)

(GROUP D.)

CLASS I.

(*In order of merit*)

Bhattacharyya, Surendranath	University Student.
Das, Sudhendukumar	Ditto

(GROUP E.)

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Jogeschandra	Non-Collegiate Student.

(GROUP G.)

CLASS II.

Bhattacharyya, Harimohan	Non-Collegiate Student.

(GROUP H.)

CLASS II.

Bhattacharyya, Haridas	University Student.

(GROUP I.)

CLASS I.

(*In order of merit*)

{ Bhattacharyya, Binaytosh	University Student.
{ Misra, Lingaraj	Ditto.

CLASS II.

Majumdar, Sureschandra	University Student.

Pali.

(GROUP A.)

CLASS I.

Sen, Manadaprasanna	University Student

(GROUP C.)

CLASS I.

Das, Kunjalal	Non-Collegiate Student.

Arabic.

CLASS I.

Ahmud Abdul Wahab	University Student.

CLASS II.

(*In order of merit.*)

{ Khalilur Rahman Md. Nurul Islam	University Student.
{ Khorshed Ali Talukdar	Ditto.
{ Zillor Rahaman	Ditto.

Persian.

CLASS III

(*In order of merit.*)

Mohammad Fazle Rab	University Student.
Wahidun Naby Khan	Non-Collegiate Student.

Comparative Philology.

CLASS I.

(*In order of merit*)

*Sarkar, Hemantakumar	University Student.
Ray, Baidyanath	Ditto.

History.

CLASS I.

(*In order of merit.*)

Sen, Rakhalchandra	University Student (Presidency College).
Acharyya, Nilmani	Ditto.

* Thesis on "The Outlines of Bengali Semantics".

Bhattacharyya, Sudhindranath	University Student.
Sikdar, Khagendranath	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Hemendranarayan	University Student (Presidency College).
Chakrabarti, Tripurari	University Student (Dacca).

CLASS II.

(In order of merit.)

Dasgupta, Nirmalendu	University Student.
Bandyopadhyay, Kisorimohan	Ditto.
Urs, R. Puttaraj	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Harendrakumar	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Phanindramohan	Ditto.
Haldar, Anathbandhu	Ditto.
Ray, Kshirodlal	University Student (Presidency College).
Guha, Manindrachandra	University Student.
Basu, Nripendranath	Ditto.
„ Phanindranath	Ditto.
Basu, Kamalkrishna	Ditto.
Muhammad Golam Kadir	Ditto.
Charles Ambrose	Non-Collegiate Student.
Sengupta, Ramaniranjan	Ditto.
Sinha, Suryyanarayan	University Student.
Bandyopadhyay, Praphullanath	Non-Collegiate Student.
Ghosh, Suhridkrishna	Ditto.
Mitra, Golokchandra	Ditto.
Dasgupta, Upendranath	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Bankimchandra	University Student.
„ Jitendrachandra	Ditto.
Biswas, Bibhutibhushan	Ditto.
Sarkar, Susilkrishna	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Kalikumar	University Student (Presidency College).
Sarkar, Jogeschandra	Ditto.
Bhaumik, Rameschandra	University Student (Dacca).

CLASS III.

(In order of merit.)

Basu, Pramathanath	University Student.
Chaudhuri, Ranajitchandra	Ditto.
Ray, Kshirodkumar	Non-Collegiate Student.
Ghosh, Harashitchandra	University Student.
„ Tarapada	Non-Collegiate Student.
Pal, Jitendranath	University Student.
Dasgupta, Sudhirmohan	Ditto.
Mitra, Jatindranath	Non-Collegiate Student.
Ray, Kanakkumar	University Student.
Bhaduri, Debibhushan	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Pramathanath	Ditto.
Ghosh, Bijaygopal	Non-Collegiate Student.
Sengupta, Abinaschandra	Ditto.
Baruya, Dhirendralal	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Baidyanath	University Student.
Nandi, Dhirendrakrishna	Ditto.
Jehan Ali Khan	Ditto.
Ray, Satischandra	Non-Collegiate Student.
Gangopadhyay, Nisikanta	Ditto.
Ghosh, Bhupendrakrishna	University Student.
Bandyopadhyay, Manmathanath	Ditto.
Bishnu, Jitendralal	University Student (Presidency College).
Das, Saratchandra	University Student.
Bhaduri, Jitendranath	Ditto.
Sahabanik, Kanailal	Ditto. (Dacca.)
Ghosh, Saralkumar	Non-Collegiate Student.

Ancient Indian History and Culture.

CLASS II.

Ghatak, Jyotischandra	Non-Collegiate Student.

Mental and Moral Philosophy.

CLASS I.

(*In order of merit.*)

Gangopadhyay, Charuchandra	University Student.
Lodh, Abanimohan	Ditto.
Nag, Ramanikanta	University Student (Scottish Churches College).
Sarkar, Kalihar	Non-Collegiate Student.

CLASS II.

(*In order of merit.*)

Raychaudhuri, Srischandra	University Student.
Sanyal, Jatindranath	Ditto.
Nandi, Niharranjan	Ditto.
Das, Hemchandra	Ditto.
Hassan Ali Ahmed	Ditto.
Das, Nanigopal	Non-Collegiate Student.
Niyogi, Anangamohan	Ditto.
Ray, Kshitischandra	University Student.
„ Pyarilal	Non-Collegiate Student.
Chattopadhyay, Anilchandra	University Student (Scottish Churches College).
Maitra, Amalchandra	Non-Collegiate Student.
Bhattacharyya, Sudhendumohan	University Student.
Chakrabarti, Saileschandra	University Student (Presidency College).
Syed Md. Abdul Moin	University Student.
Mundle, Herbert Benjamin	Non-Collegiate Student.
Majumdar, Jatindrakumar	University Student (Presidency College).
Chaudhuri, Dwijendrachandra	Non-Collegiate Student.
Ray, Manisha	University Student.
Pathak, Satindranath	University Student.
Ray, Baidyanath	Ditto.
Desarkar, Atulyakumar	Ditto.
Hajra, Sachchidananda	Ditto.
Baksi, Chandramohan	University Student (Presidency College).
Adhikari, Abinaschandra	University Student.
Bhattacharyya, Purnachandra	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Harendranath	Non-Collegiate Student.
Bhattacharyya, Pratapchandra	University Student.
Chattopadhyay, Bholanath	Ditto.
Ray, Binodchandra	Ditto.

CLASS III.

(*In order of merit.*)

Mukhopadhyay, Prabodhchandra	University Student.
Ghoshal, Prandhan	University Student (Scottish Churches College).
Chakrabarti, Krishnachandra	Non-Collegiate Student.
Ghosh, Harendranath	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Bibhutibhushan	University Student.
Palit, Susilkumar	University Student (Scottish Churches College).
Raychaudhuri, Bimalkumar	University Student.
Sarkar, Nirmalchandra	University Student (Scottish Churches College).
Som, Bhagabaticharan	University Student.
Paria, Baradakanta	Ditto.
Rakshit, Rohinibinod	Ditto.
Karmakar, Nagendranath	Non-Collegiate Student.
Basu, Harendranath	University Student.
Ghosh, Praphullakumar	Ditto.
Shamsheruddin Ahmed	University Student.
Das, Khagendranath	Non-Collegiate Student.
Rahim Baksh Mian	University Student.
Bandyopadhyay, Pareshnath	Non-Collegiate Student.

Bandyopadhyay, Amalchandra	University Student.
Sengupta, Sudhansukumar	Non-Collegiate Student.
{ Mitra, Dhirendranath	University Student.
{ Siddhanta, Amalkumar	Non-Collegiate Student.
Ray, Pritinidhan	Ditto.
Sanyal, Manasija	Ditto.
Ray, Santoshkumar	University Student (Dacca).
Pandit, Nikunjabihari	Non-Collegiate Student.
{ Bandyopadhyay, Manmathanath	University Student.
{ Pain, Tusthucharan	Ditto.
Purkayastha, Gopendrakrishna	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Kumudkumar	Non-Collegiate Student.
Datta, Nripendranath	University Student.

Political Economy and Political Philosophy.

(GROUP A.)

CLASS I.

(In order of merit.)

Bali, Amarnath	University Student (Presidency College).
Sarkar, Akshaykumar	Non-Collegiate Student.
Bandyopadhyay, Debendranath	University Student (Presidency College).
{ Bandyopadhyay, Surendranarayan	Ditto.
{ Dasgupta, Bhanubhushan	University Student (Scottish Churches College).
{ Ghosh, Kirankumar	Non-Collegiate Student.
{ Saha, Nripendranath	University Student.
{ Sen, Satischandra	Ditto.

CLASS II.

(In order of merit.)

Ray, Ajitkumar	University Student (Presidency College).
Ghosh, Bhabatosh	University Student.
Ray, Sudhirkumar	University Student (Dacca).
Bandyopadhyay, Nripendrabihari	University Student.
{ Basu, Jatischandra	University Student (Presidency College).
{ Ray, Lalitchandra	Non-Collegiate Student.
Chattopadhyay, Mrityunjay	University Student.
Chakrabarti, Dhireschandra	Ditto.
Niyogi, Sisirkumar	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Sachiswar	Ditto. (Presidency College).
Sen, Praphullakamal	University Student.
Khattri, Mahesprasad	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Siddheswar	Ditto.
Sen, Hemantakumar	Ditto.
Basu, Satyendranath	Ditto. (Presidency College).
Chattopadhyay, Umeschandra	University Student.

CLASS III.

(In order of merit.)

Ray, Gokulkrishna	Non-Collegiate Student.
„ Bipinbihari	Ditto.
Sen, Sureschandra	Ditto.
Datta, Ranendranath	University Student (Presidency College).
„ Sukhamay	University Student.
Sarkar, Saurindranath	Ditto.
C. H. Rustomjee Manackjee	Ditto.
Ray, Nagendranath	Non-Collegiate Student.
Mukhopadhyay, Sudhirchandra	University Student.
Ray, Gaurmohan	Ditto.
Basu, Bimanchandra	Non-Collegiate Student.
Chanda, Debendrakumar	Ditto.
Mitra, Khagendranath	University Student (Dacca).
Sengupta, Rabindranath	Non-Collegiate Student.
Aryya, Bholanath	Ditto.

(GROUP B.)

CLASS I.

(In order of merit.)

De, Kshemeschandra . . . . . Non-Collegiate Student.
Sarkar, Pramathanath (Cal. Ec. (B) No. 12) University Student (Presidency College).

CLASS II.

(In order of merit.)

Dasgupta, Narendrakumar . . . . University Student.
Ray, Kamalapada . . . . . Non-Collegiate Student.
Sinha, Brahmadevanarayan . . . Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Jatindramohan . . Ditto.
Kazi Abdul Adud . . . . . University Student (Presidency College).
Sen, Hemendrachandra . . . . Non-Collegiate Student.
Jugal Behari . . . . . . Ditto
Sen, Nanindrachandra . . . . . University Student.
Amin Ahmed Choudhry . . . . University Student (Presidency College).
Basu, Manindralal . . . . . Non-Collegiate Student.
Sarkar, Pramathanath (Ec. (B) No. 10) . University Student (Presidency College).

CLASS III.

(In order of merit.)

Basu, Nalinchandra . . . . University Student.
Gupta, Himansumohan . . . . Ditto.
{ Basu, Bankimchandra . . . . . Non-Collegiate Student.
{ Datta, Bhupatimohan . . . . . Ditto.
{ " Rameschandra . . . . . University Student.
{ Ray, Nitindranath . . . . . Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Satyendrakumar . Non-Collegiate Student.
Ghosh, Sribhushan . . . . . Ditto.
Saha, Sureschandra . . . . . University Student.
Sarkar, Praphullakumar . . . . Non-Collegiate Student.
Gupta, Amritamay . . . . . University Student.
Ghosh, Pramodkumar . . . . . Non-Collegiate Student.
Sarkar, Purnachandra . . . . . Ditto.

Pure Mathematics.

CLASS I.

(In order of merit.)

Das, Bankimchandra . . . . . University Student (Scottish Churches College).
Bhattacharyya, Panchanan . . . University Student.
Raichaudhuri, Sureschandra . . . Non-Collegiate Student.
Bhattacharyya, Kamalakinkar . . Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Narendranath . . University Student (Presidency College).
Ghatak, Manujanath . . . . . Ditto.
Ghosh, Sudhansukumar . . . . University Student.
Chakrabarti, Karunakanta . . . Ditto.
{ Bhaumik, Nishikanta . . . . University Student (Scottish Churches College).
{ Chattopadhyay, Nareschandra . . University Student.
Mukhopadhyay, Dhirendranath . . University Student.
Haldar, Krishnaprasanna . . . Non-Collegiate Student.
Som, Narendranath . . . . . University Student.
Datta, Sudhirchandra . . . . . University Student (Presidency College).
Bandyopadhyay, Satyabrata . . . University Student.
Sengupta, Basantakumar . . . Non-Collegiate Student.
{ Ghosh, Bansidhar . . . . . Ditto.
{ Pradhan, Maheschandra . . . . University Student.
Pramanik, Amarnath . . . . . Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Phanindralal . . . Non-Collegiate Student.

CLASS II.

(In order of merit.)

Ray, Bhutnath . . . . . . University Student.
Chaudhuri, Sureswar . . . . . Non-Collegiate Student.
Delwar Hossain Khan . . . . University Student.

CLASS III:

(In order of merit.)

Sen, Upendrachandra	Non-Collegiate Student.
Ghosh, Harisadhan	Ditto
Ray, Srinath	Ditto.
Datta, Bankimchandra . . .	University Student.
Brahma, Tarapada	Ditto.
Sarkar, Bijaybhushan	Non-Collegiate Student.
Basu, Jagadischandra . . .	University Student.
Sinha, Gopalchandra	Ditto.

Mixed Mathematics.

CLASS I.

(In order of merit.)

Dasgupta, Sukumarranjan . . .	Non-Collegiate Student.
Siromani, Brajendralal	Ditto.
Sarkar, Narendranath	University Student (Presidency College).

CLASS II.

(In order of merit.)

{ Bhattacharyya, Badarikanath . .	University Student.
{ " Harendranath . .	Ditto.
Datta, Sailendraprasad . .	University Student (Presidency College).
Gupta, Rabindranath	University Student.
Bandyopadhyay, Sisirkumar . . .	University Student (Presidency College).

CLASS III.

Bandyopadhyay, Rabindranath . .	Non-Collegiate Student.

Physics.

(GROUP C.)

CLASS I.

Datta, Gobardhanlal . . .	University Student (Presidency College).

CLASS III.

Bhattacharyya, Lalitmohan . . .	Non-Collegiate Student.

Experimental Psychology.

CLASS I.

(In order of merit.)

Mitra, Suhritchandra	University Student (Scottish Churches College).
" Sailescharan . .	University Student.

CLASS II.

(In order of merit.)

Haldar, Asalatika . . .	University Student.
Ghatak, Tarinath . . .	Ditto.
Ghosh, Manoranjan . . .	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Akhilchandra .	Ditto.

Botany.

CLASS III.

Sen, Mrinmayee	University Student (Presidency College).

M. Sc. EXAMINATION, 1919.

Pure Mathematics.

CLASS I.

(In order of merit.)

Mallik, Phanilal	University Student (Presidency College).
Pramanik, Arunoday	Ditto.

Bandyopadhyay, Kumudkumar	University Student.
Sinha, Tarapada	Ditto.
Raychaudhuri, Nikhilchandra	Non-Collegiate Student.
Ghosh, Dasarathi	University Student.
Datta, Amulyaratan	Ditto.

CLASS II.

(*In order of merit.*)

Mukhopadhyay, Lalitmohan	University Student.
Basu, Kananbihari	Ditto.
Reddi, T. Kasturi	Ditto.
Basu, Haridas	Non-Collegiate Student.
Ray, Nripendrakrishna	University Student (Presidency College).
Nag, Satyaranjan	University Student.
Ghosh, Jitendrakisor	Non-Collegiate Student.
Chattopadhyay, Sudhirchandra	University Student.
Sengupta, Harendranath	Non-Collegiate Student.

CLASS III.

(*In order of merit.*)

Gupta, Gopinath	Non-Collegiate Student.
Basu, Siddheswar	University Student.
Datta, Amarendranath	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Bhubanmohan	Non-Collegiate Student.

Mixed Mathematics.

CLASS I.

(*In order of merit.*)

{ Sengupta, Birendranath	Non-Collegiate Student.
{ Sinha, Harischandra	University Student.
Basu, Nalinikanta	University Student (Presidency College).
Acharyya, Mangalkumar	Ditto.
Mitra, Harendranath	Ditto.
Das, Surendranath	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Jatindranath	Non-Collegiate Student.
Nag, Umeschandra	Ditto.

CLASS II.

(*In order of merit.*)

Mitra, Prabodhchandra	University Student.
Sengupta, Binaykrishna	Ditto.

CLASS III.

(*In order of merit.*)

Bhattacharyya, Satischandra	University Student.
Ray, Kesabnath	Ditto.

Physics—Group B.

CLASS I.

(*In order of merit.*)

J. C. Kamesvara Rao	University Student.
Sengupta, Jnanendranath	Ditto.

CLASS II.

Sen, Nareschandra	Non-Collegiate Student.

Group C.

CLASS I.

(*In order of merit.*)

Chattopadhyay, Gauripati	University Student (Presidency College).
{ Chaudhuri, Sasankasekhar	Ditto.
{ Sengupta, Mohitmohan	Ditto.
Ray, Surendranath	Ditto.
„ Satyendranath	Ditto.

CLASS II.

(*In order of merit.*)

Ray, Dhirendranath	University Student (Presidency College).
Mukhopadhyay, Sudhindramohan	Ditto.
Mitra, Surendranath	Ditto.
Sarkar, Abaninath	Ditto.
„ Hirendralal	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Sanatkumar	University Student.
Biswas, Sudhabindhu	Ditto.
Barma, Sachindramohan	University Student (Dacca).
{ Basu, Bhupendrakisor	University Student.
{ Sen, Satibhushan	University Student (Presidency College).
„ Asutosh	University Student (Dacca).

CLASS III.

(*In order of merit.*)

Ray, Tarunkumar	University Student (Presidency College).
Datta, Phanindrakumar	University Student (Dacca).
Basu, Sudhirchandra	University Student (Presidency College).
Datta, Siriskumar	Ditto.
Das, Sudhenduprasad	Non-Collegiate Student.
Sukanta Rao	University Student (Presidency College).

(GROUP D.)

CLASS I.

(*In order of merit.*)

Ghosh, Satyendrakumar	University Student.
{ Chakrabarti, Makhanlal	Ditto.
{ Mukhopadhyay, Dhirendranath	Non-Collegiate Student.
Raychaudhuri, Susilchandra	Ditto.

CLASS II.

Ray, Jogendranath	Non-Collegiate Student.

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Binaykrishna	University Student.

Chemistry B (Inorganic Chemistry Thesis).

CLASS II.

Gupta, Lilananda	Non-Collegiate Student.

Chemistry C (Organic Chemistry Thesis).

CLASS I.

(*In order of merit.*)

Ray, Jnanendranath	Non-Collegiate Student.
Dalal, Haridas	University Student (Presidency College).
Misra, Lokanath	University Student.

CLASS II.

Das, Judhisthirchandra	University Student.

Chemistry.

CLASS I.

(*In order of merit.*)

Mitra, Panchkari	University Student.
Purkayastha, Rukminimohan	University Student (Presidency College).

CLASS II.

(*In order of merit.*)

Bardhan, Jogendrachandra	University Student (Presidency College).
Bandyopadhyay, Banikanta	University Student (Dacca).

Ghosal, Subimalchandra . . . . Non-Collegiate Student.
{ Chaudhuri, Saradacharan . . . . University Student.
{ Gangopadhyay, Kshudiram . . . Ditto.

CLASS III.

(*In order of merit.*)

Bhaumik, Jagadischandra . . . . Non-Collegiate Student.
Sen, Praphullakumar . . . . . University Student.

Botany.

CLASS II.

(*In order of merit.*)

Mukhopadhyay, Nalinimohan . . . . University Student.
Misra, Parasuram . . . . . University Student (Presidency College).

CLASS III.

Tripathi, Bhagirathi . . . . . University Student.

Physiology.

CLASS I.

Hajra, Birendranath . . . . . Non-Collegiate Student.

CLASS II.

(*In order of merit.*)

Sen, Parimalbikas . . . . . . University Student (Presidency College).
Ghosh, Chandicharan . . . . . Non-Collegiate Student.

Geology.

CLASS II.

Sen, Sailendranath . . . . . University Student (Presidency College).

Experimental Psychology.

CLASS I.

Pal, Gopeswar . . . . . . University Student.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 19th November, 1919.

A. C. BOSE,
Controller of Examinations.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

REVISED NOTICE.

In modification of the previous notification, it is hereby notified for general information that the various Law Examinations will commence as follows :—

Preliminary Examination in Law . . The 12th January, 1920.
Intermediate Examination in Law . . . The 19th January, 1920.
Final Examination in Law . . . . The 28th January, 1920.
Master of Law Examination . . . . The 12th January, 1920.

By order of the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate.

A. C. BOSE,
Controller of Examinations.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 16th November 1919.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th November 1919.

No. 1076-374.—Mr. Puran Singh, Assistant Forest Chemist, at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, who was on medical leave with effect from the forenoon of the 4th September 1919, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 4th November 1919.

G. S. HART,
Inspector General of Forests.

11 L

INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th November 1919.

No. 8092-*S*.—Rai Bahadur Lala Hem Raj, Imperial Meteorologist, is granted privilege leave for four months and twelve days under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168-C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919, with effect from the afternoon of the 17th November 1919.

No. 8093-*S*.—Mr. Mohammad Yusuf, Superintendent, Simla Meteorological Office, is appointed to act as Imperial Meteorologist during Rai Bahadur Lala Hem Raj's privilege leave or until further orders with effect from the afternoon of the 17th November 1919.

G. C. SIMPSON,
Offg. Director-General of Observatories.

SURVEY OF INDIA—NORTHERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 17th November 1919.

No. 7.—Mr. A A. Graham, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 2 months with effect from 7th October 1919, under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

R. CRICHTON, Lt.-Col., I. A.,
Superintendent, Northern Circle.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th November 1919.

No. 250-*F. a*.—Mr. F. W. Stone, Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month with effect from the 3rd November 1919.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th November 1919.

No. 7179-*T*.—Mr. P. N. Mitra, Deputy Postmaster-General, Traffic, United Provinces Circle, has been granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 12th November 1919.

Calcutta, the 18th November 1919.

No. 7199-*T*.—Mr. S. Lawrence, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class and officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, is appointed permanent Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, on probation, with effect from the 24th October 1919.

Mr. E. O. D'Sanges, Telegraph Master and officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, is appointed permanent Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 24th October 1919.

No. 7213-*T*.—Mr S. K. Aitkins, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, was granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 22nd September 1919.

Mr. V. N. Pavagi, Telegraph Master, officiated as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, during the absence of Mr. Aitkins.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 21st November 1919.

No. 7299-T.—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 6th November 1919 to 19th November 1919 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Marwai	Bihar and Orissa . . .	1st November 1919 . .	Closed.
Raewind	Punjab	28th September 1919 . .	Opened.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Gokulpur	Bengal Nagpur Railway .	1st October 1919 . . .	Opened.
Tralsamadh . . .	Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.	20th October 1919 . .	„

M. A. THOMPSON,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1919.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. 2047-P. of the 5¼ per cent. War Bonds 1920, for Rs. 2,000 originally issued in the name of E. A. Lawton, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—E. A. LAWTON,

Residence—C/o Alliance Bank of Simla, Lahore.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note War Loan Bond No. 117299 of 1920 for Rs. 500 and interest thereon, standing in the name of F. Zavier, Guard, Burma Railways, Rangoon, endorsed to I. L. Garlick, Loco. Inspector, Burma Railways, Malagon, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are warned regarding dealing with the abovementioned security.

I. L. GARLICK, Loco Inspector,

Burma Railway, Malagon, Rangoon, Burma.

LOST, STOLEN OR DESTROYED.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{2875 \text{ P.}}{\text{F. I.}}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 700, originally issued in the name of Kanshiram, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that the payment of the Allotment Letter and interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—KANSHIRAM,
Residence—Fazilka District Ferozpoor.

LOST, STOLEN, OR DESTROYED.

The upper halves of the Government Promissory Notes No. J.-002521, H.-003585 G.-023456, G.-023455 and G.-023454 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1921 for Rs. 10,000 Rs. 5,000, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—FOR THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LTD.,
A. Y. RUSSELL, Agent,
Residence—Meerut.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Note No. 301962 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 500 only, originally standing in the name of Surendra Nath Mukerjee and last endorsed to Baidya Nath Chatterjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost or stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—BAIDYA NATH CHATTERJEE,
Residence—9/1-Chunapukur Lane, Calcutta.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 293623 and 293624 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 1,000 each, originally standing in the name of Gosta Bihari Kar and Government Promissory Notes Nos. 259393 and 259394 for Rs. 1,000 each and No. 258828 for Rs. 500 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865, standing in the name of Sib Prosad Kar, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost or stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietors. The Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertisers—GOSTA BIHARI KAR.
SIB PROSAD KAR,
Residence—Dinajpur.

STOLEN.

The Calcutta Port Trust Debenture No. 1510 of the 2nd per cent. loan of 1907 for Rs. one thousand (1,000) originally standing in the name of Manmatha Nath Chatterjee and last endorsed to Khetter Mohun Chatterjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Debenture and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—KHETTER MOHUN CHATTERJEE,
Residence—24, Jaggurnath Dutt Street, Gurpar, Calcutta.

DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. as per annexed statement of loans specified against each for Rs.1,69,650 (Rupees one lac sixty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty only) originally standing in the names noted against each and last endorsed to Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, in April last during riots at Amritsar, notice is hereby given that payment of the said notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and at the Amritsar Treasury, where these notes were enfaced for payment and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietors. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the securities.

Name of the Advertiser—CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Residence—Calcutta.

Specification of Loan.	No. of Bonds or Pro. Notes.	Amount of Loan.	Original Holder's Name.	Name of party to whom the papers were last endorsed.
		Rs.		
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.	006020	1,000	Stephen Leggett . .	Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Ditto	006153	2,000	Ditto . .	
5½ per cent. Indian War Bonds 1920.	015452	2,000	Miss A. N. de Souza .	
Ditto .	015453	1,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	015859	5,000	J. W. Thomson . .	
Ditto .	123849	1,100	Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	
5½ per cent. Indian War Bonds 1921.	D.034254	100	The Accountant General, Punjab.	
Ditto .	D.034255	100	Ditto .	
Ditto .	F.001487	500	Ditto .	
Ditto .	004078	500	Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	
Ditto .	F.006913	500	The Accountant General, Punjab.	
Ditto .	F.008073	500	Ditto .	
Ditto .	F.008074	500	Ditto .	
Ditto .	F.009948	500	Ditto .	
Ditto .	F.011130	500	Ditto .	
Ditto .	G.001486	1,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	G.008605	1,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	G.013745	1,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	G.017109	1,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	G.017110	1,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	G.017111	1,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	G.017172	1,000	Ditto .	
Carried over .	...	22,800		

Specification of Loan.	No. of Bonds or Pro. Notes.	Amount of Loan.	Original Holder's Name.	Name of party to whom the papers were last endorsed.
		Rs.		
Brought forward .	.	22,800		
5½ per cent. Indian War Bonds 1921.	H.002117	5,000	The Accountant General, Punjab.	Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Ditto .	C.014304	50	The Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs.	
Ditto .	F.006738	500	The Accountant General, Punjab.	
Ditto .	F.006742	500	Ditto .	
Ditto .	E.007707	200	Ditto .	
5½ per cent. Indian War Bonds 1922.	015302	5,000	Miss A. N. de Souza, M.D.	
5½ per cent. Indian War Bonds 1928.	G.014704	1,000	The Accountant General, Punjab.	
Ditto .	J.000107	10,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	J.001221	10,000	Ditto .	
5½ per cent. Indian War Bonds 1920.	012344	1,000	H. Ghulam Husain Sadruddin.	
Ditto .	012345	1,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	012346	1,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	012347	1,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	012348	1,000	Ditto .	
5½ per cent. Indian War Bonds 1921.	F.007026	500	The Accountant General, Punjab.	
Ditto .	F.011319	500	Ditto .	
Ditto .	G.010449	1,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	G.010450	1,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	H.001501	5,000	Ditto .	
5½ per cent. Indian War Bonds 1925.	K.000035	25,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	K.000036	25,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	K.000037	25,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	K.000038	25,000	Ditto .	
3½ per cent. Notes 1900-01.	222506	1,000	The National Bank of India, Ltd.	
Ditto .	225453	100	Ditto .	
Ditto .	225460	100	Ditto .	
4 per cent. War Loan 1916-17.	014991	100	Peter Elwin Williams .	
Ditto .	014992	100	Ditto .	
Ditto .	014989	100	Ditto .	
Ditto .	014997	100	Ditto .	
	Rs.	1,69,650		

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 47.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1919.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A Supplement to the Gazette of India will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in Part VI of the Gazette.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the Supplement separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by post. The Supplement and Part VI of the Gazette can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the Gazette of India is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the Calcutta Gazette, will be included in the Supplement. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the Gazette must be looked to.

IMPORTS INTO CHIEF PORTS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1919

Return showing the quantities of the principal staples of agricultural produce imported into Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and Madras ports by rail, river, and sea during the month of September, 1919.

Department of Statistics, India
November 21, 1919

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council.

A

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN SELECTED ARTICLES IN SEPTEMBER, 1919.

The object of the tables appended is to show the quantities of the principal staples of agricultural produce imported from the various provinces and Indian States and from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, and Karachi, and into the Madras ports during the month of September, 1919, and for the six months, April to September, 1919, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1918. The statistics include foreign sea-borne and coasting trade as well as inland (rail and river-borne) trade. They have been furnished by Collectors of Customs, Steamer Companies, Railway Audit Officers, and the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN SEPTEMBER, 1918 AND 1919.

It will be seen from Table I that the imports by rail, river, and sea in September, 1919, as against the corresponding month of 1918, show (in round numbers) a decrease of—

82 per cent in linseed
(5,300 tons as against 28,900 tons last year),
77 per cent in gram and pulse
(19,500 tons as against 85,300 tons last year),
61 per cent in rape and mustard seed
(5,900 tons as against 15,300 tons last year),
41 per cent in tea
(17,771,900 lbs as against 30,104,800 lbs last year),
39 per cent in wheat (excluding wheat flour)
(34,400 tons as against 56,700 tons last year), and
15 per cent in raw cotton
(58,600 bales as against 69,200 bales last year).

The imports of rice (including paddy) by rail, river, and sea into ports show an increase of 102 per cent (189,900 tons as against 94,100 tons last year), due mainly to larger shipments from Burma. The increase of 49 per cent (568,900 bales as against 380,900 bales last year) in the imports of jute is accounted for by larger exports from Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam.

It will be seen from Table IV (wheat, excluding wheat flour) that during September, 1918, the principal sources of the imports were the Punjab (43 per cent) and the United Provinces (33 per cent of the total). During September, 1919, the ports received their supplies mainly from the Punjab (44 per cent), Foreign Countries (31 per cent) and the United Provinces (21 per cent of the total). Table XI shows the *exports* from India by sea of wheat (including wheat flour) during each month of the six official years, 1913-14 to 1918-19, and from April to September, 1919.

NOTE.—(1) One bale of cotton or jute is equivalent to 400 lbs.
(2) One maund is equivalent to 82⅙ lbs.
(3) One maund of paddy is taken as equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

GENERAL RESULTS—SIX MONTHS' IMPORTS INTO THE PORTS BY RAIL, RIVER, AND SEA THIS YEAR AND LAST YEAR.

The six months' figures in table I show (in round numbers) a decrease of—

58 per cent in wheat (excluding wheat flour)
(291,900 tons as against 699,200 tons last year),

58 per cent in gram and pulse
(227,600 tons as against 545,400 tons last year),

14 per cent in tea
(111,677,700 lbs as against 129,148,100 lbs last year),

10 per cent in jute
(2,110,000 bales as against 2,335,300 bales last year), and

1 per cent in rape and mustard seed
(69,200 tons as against 70,000 tons last year).

The imports of rice (including paddy) by rail, river, and sea into ports show an increase of 60 per cent (800,700 tons as against 500,500 tons last year) mainly on account of larger shipments from Burma. The increase of 19 per cent (179,400 tons as against 150,400 tons last year) in linseed is accounted for by larger exports into the ports chiefly from Bihar and Orissa, Rajputana and Central India and Nizam's Territory. There was an increase of 5 per cent (1,403,200 bales as against 1,332,000 bales last year) in the imports of raw cotton in spite of smaller exports from Bombay, Madras and non-British ports in India, due mainly to larger exports from the Central Provinces, Sind and British Baluchistan, Nizam's Territory, Punjab, and Rajputana and Central India.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN SEPTEMBER, 1919, AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS MONTH.

As compared with August, 1919, the imports in September, 1919, into the ports referred to above show (in round numbers) a decrease of—

80 per cent in linseed
(5,300 tons as against 26,400 tons previous month),

65 per cent in raw cotton
(58,600 bales as against 166,800 bales previous month),

42 per cent in gram and pulse
(19,500 tons as against 33,500 tons previous month),

40 per cent in tea
(17,771,900 lbs as against 29,496,800 lbs previous month

40 per cent in rape and mustard seed
(5,900 tons as against 9,800 tons previous month), and

7 per cent in wheat (excluding wheat flour)
(34,400 tons as against 36,900 tons previous month),

and an increase of—

81 per cent in rice, including paddy
(189,900 tons as against 104,700 tons previous month), and

64 per cent in jute
(568,900 bales as against 347,500 bales previous month)

The statistics for September, 1918 and 1919, as also for the six months ending September, 1918 and 1919, together with those for August and September 1919, are summarised below :—

SUMMARY TABLE I.

(1) Articles	(2) Imports, September, 1918	(3) Imports, September, 1919	(4) Imports, April to September, 1918	(5) Imports April to September, 1919	(6) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in September, 1919, as compared with September, 1918	(7) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in six months, April to September, 1919, as compared with six months, April to September, 1918
	bales	bales	bales	bales	Per cent	Per cent
Cotton, raw	69,216	58,583	1,331,980	1,403,208	—15	+5
	tons	tons	tons	tons		
Wheat (excluding wheat flour)	56,689	34,138	699,171	291,888	—39	—58
Rice (including paddy)	94,135	189,882	500,461	800,709	+102	+60
Gram and Pulse	85,349	19,481	545,394	227,561	—77	—58
Linseed	28,940	5,322	150,145	179,418	—82	+19
Rape and Mustard seed	15,284	5,914	69,970	69,173	—61	—1
	bales	bales	bales	bales		
Jute	380,918	568,904	2,338,255	2,110,033	+49	—10
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs		
Tea	30,104,802	17,771,917	129,148,095	111,677,733	—41	—14

SUMMARY TABLE II.

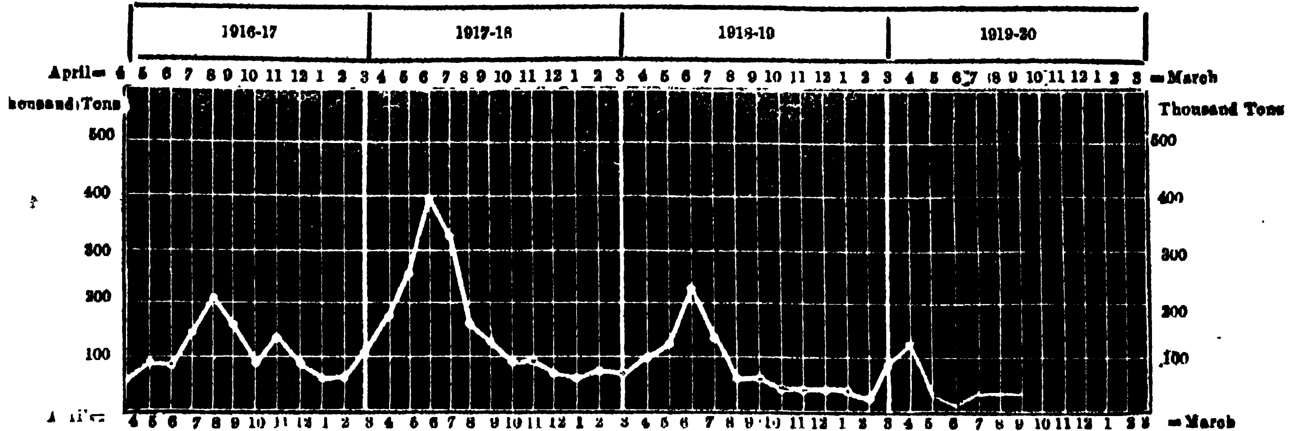
Articles	Imports, August, 1919	Imports, September, 1919	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in September, 1919, as compared with August, 1919
	bales	bales	Per cent
Cotton, raw	166,782	58,583	—65
	tons	tons	
Wheat (excluding wheat flour)	36,930	34,438	—7
Rice (including paddy)	104,707	189,882	+81
Gram and Pulse	33,456	19,481	—42
Linseed	26,354	5,322	—80
Rape and Mustard seed	9,846	5,944	—40
	bales	bales	
Jute	347,523	568,904	+64
	lbs	lbs	
Tea	29,496,803	17,771,917	—40

The annexed charts show the course of the monthly imports of wheat, cotton, and jute from April, 1916, to September, 1919 :—

IMPORTS BY RAIL, RIVER, AND SEA OF WHEAT, COTTON, AND JUTE FROM APRIL, 1916, TO SEPTEMBER, 1919.

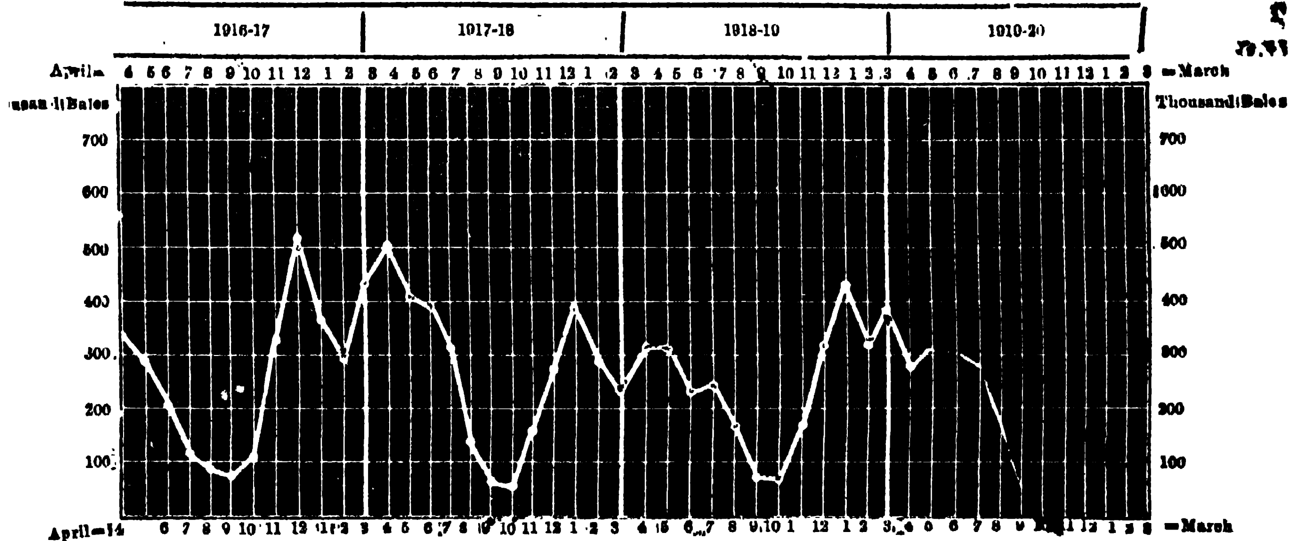
WHEAT

Imported into Calcutta, City of Bombay, and Karachi



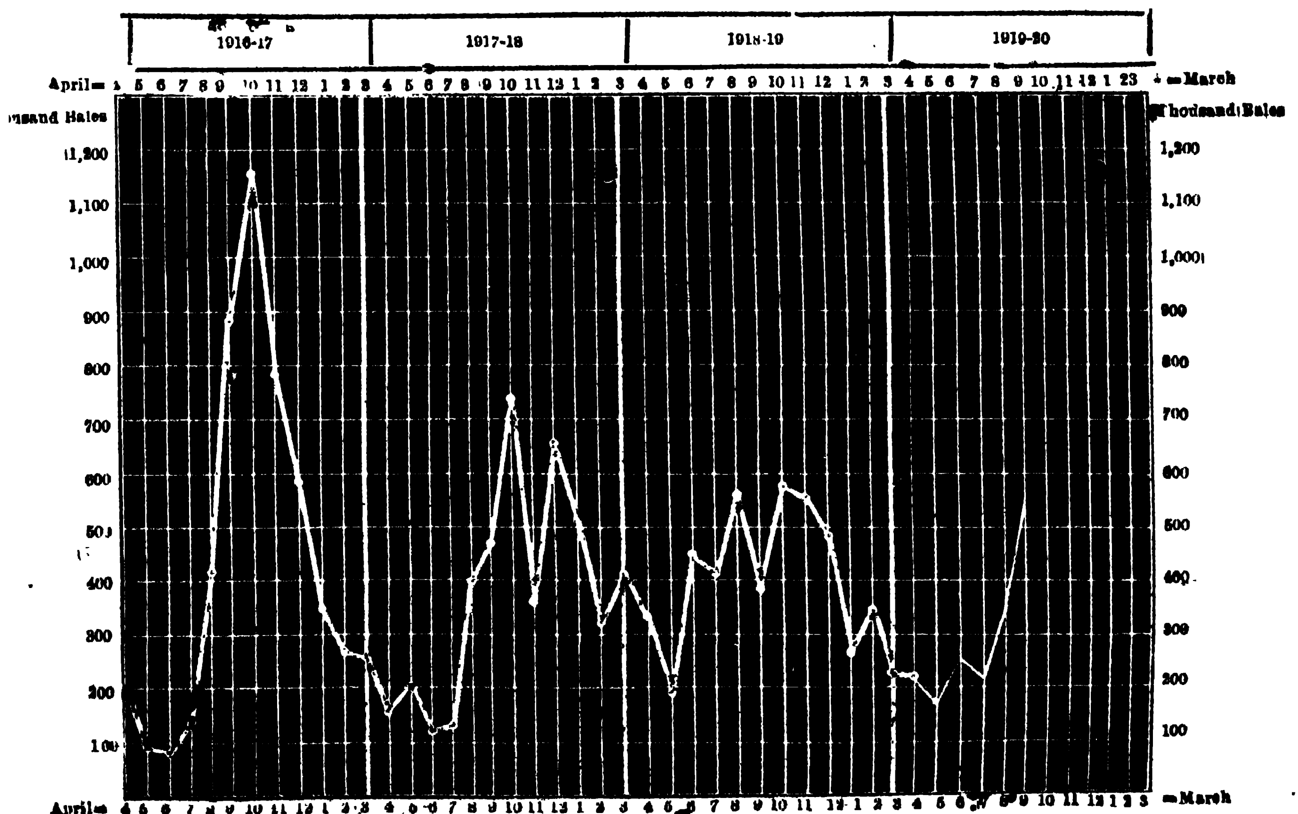
COTTON (RAW)

Imported into Calcutta, City of Bombay, Karachi, and Madras ports



JUTE (RAW)

Imported into Calcutta



NOTE.—The numerical figure at the end of each vertical line represents the month beginning from January

TABLE III.—Cotton, raw

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Madras ports		TOTAL	
	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
	Imports in September									
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
By Rail and River—										
Assam	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bengal	764	241	1,776	...	...	...	..	...	2,540	241
Bihar and Orissa	13	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	19
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	575	806	746	1,482	...	...	...	...	1,321	2,288
Punjab	...	...	515	2,525	...	1,351	...	...	515	3,876
Sind and British Baluchistan	..	...	...	...	139	...	...	...	139	...
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	762	2,953	...	...	...	..	762	2,953
Bombay	863	399	11,429	4,466	...	..	458	1,257	12,750	6,122
Central Provinces and Berar	447	469	469	4,164	.	..	...	...	916	4,633
Nizam's Territory	121	...	1,960	1,350	...	..	...	...	2,081	1,350
Madras	100	652	9,950	6,916	...	...	8,359	14,807	18,409	22,375
Mysore	...	...	726	640	...	...	...	87	726	727
TOTAL	2,883	2,586	28,333	24,496	139	1,351	8,817	16,151	40,172	44,584
By Sea—										
Bengal	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	. .	...	...
Bombay	...	88	...	3	10	232	.	..	10	323
Sind and British Baluchistan	..	...	713	3,608	...	.	...	...	713	3,608
Madras	...	303	1,744	1,221	...	...	...	...	1,744	1,524
Burma	1,734	303	...	..	...	..	..	...	1,734	303
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	24,229	4,358	..	...	...	...	24,229	4,358
Foreign Countries	...	3	614	3,879	...	...	...	1	614	3,883
TOTAL	1,734	697	27,300	13,069	10	232	...	1	29,044	13,999
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,617	3,283	55,633	37,565	149	1,583	8,817	16,152	69,216	58,583
	Imports from April to September									
By Rail and River—										
Assam	90	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	6
Bengal	13,586	17,994	2,434	183	...	...	95	...	16,115	18,177
Bihar and Orissa	410	723	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	723
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,444	4,349	5,662	7,471	4	678	89	...	7,199	12,498
Punjab	3,078	4,668	101,723	98,525	1,488	52,974	...	...	106,284	156,162
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	94	8,239	52,282	...	...	8,239	52,376
Rajputana and Central India	63	...	28,152	73,899	...	14	...	...	28,215	73,913
Bombay	6,810	4,917	470,033	190,287	...	...	2,645	7,405	470,488	202,609
Central Provinces and Berar	2,832	38,158	33,251	298,715	...	...	...	...	36,083	336,873
Nizam's Territory	121	483	34,963	87,803	...	...	3,740	1,326	38,824	89,612
Madras	5,319	4,627	140,652	86,002	...	...	92,262	136,360	238,233	226,989
Mysore	...	1,482	5,403	3,241	...	...	54	675	5,457	5,398
TOTAL	33,753	77,402	823,273	846,220	9,726	105,948	98,885	145,766	964,637	1,175,336
By Sea—										
Bengal	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	...
Bihar and Orissa	3	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Bombay	1,576	535	21	107	43	392	3,137	411	4,777	1,448
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	..	24,901	98,054	19	3	...	...	24,920	98,057
Madras	6,005	6,187	20,405	7,581	...	...	...	18	26,410	13,736
Burma	14,627	1,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,627	1,143
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	279,607	104,746	...	59	...	...	279,607	104,805
Foreign Countries	...	3	16,590	8,676	24	...	5	4	16,619	8,683
TOTAL	22,591	7,821	341,524	219,164	86	454	3,142	433	367,348	227,872
TOTAL IMPORTS	56,344	85,223	1,163,797	1,065,384	9,812	106,402	102,027	146,199	1,331,980	1,403,208

NOTE.—(1) Provinces named in the first column include their chief port or ports. "Madras ports" comprise the port of Madras, French ports (Pondicherry with its suburbs Villianur and Karikal, exclusive of imports by sea from non-British ports and foreign countries), Negapatam, Tuticorin, Calicut, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Cuddalore, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Quilon, Porto Novo, Badagara, and Dhanushkodi.

(2) For the purpose of rail and river borne trade the North-West Frontier Province and the Delhi Province are included in the Punjab.

(3) One bale of cotton is equivalent to 400 lbs.

TABLE IV.—Wheat (excluding wheat flour)*

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		TOTAL	
	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
Imports in September								
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—								
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	1,606	421	19	2	...	...	1,625	423
Bihar and Orissa	4,840	830	153	...	20	...	5,013	830
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	6,291	6,290	11,860	945	832	...	18,988	7,235
Punjab	16	2,715	3,182	8,957	21,323	3,385	24,521	15,057
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	3,031	...	3,031	...
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	770	98	36	...	806	98
Bombay	...	...	611	181	...	...	611	181
Central Provinces and Berar	195	...	1,676	87	...	...	1,871	87
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	12,948	10,256	18,271	10,270	25,242	3,385	56,461	23,911
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	133	...	133	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	95	...	...	...	95	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7
Foreign Countries	...	...	...	10,520	...	...	...	10,520
TOTAL	...	...	95	10,527	133	...	228	10,527
TOTAL IMPORTS	12,948	10,256	18,366	20,797	25,375	3,385	56,689	34,438
Imports from April to September								
By Rail and River—								
Assam	114	178	...	14	...	...	114	192
Bengal	14,394	5,255	68	52	...	...	14,462	5,307
Bihar and Orissa	43,448	5,095	1,664	9,031	1,698	...	46,810	15,026
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	58,439	41,001	75,882	27,655	150,749	1,226	285,070	69,882
Punjab	1,088	5,270	24,691	8,957	269,027	38,949	294,806	53,176
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	2,844	8,418	556	8,418	3,400
Rajputana and Central India	171	...	13,145	966	1,694	28	15,010	994
Bombay	...	...	4,179	3,885	49	...	4,228	3,885
Central Provinces and Berar	2,131	...	25,763	90	12	...	27,906	90
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	119,785	57,699	145,399	53,494	431,647	40,759	696,831	151,952
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	126	28	263	...	389	28
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	820	94	...	...	820	94
Madras	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	93
Burma	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	81
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	1,125	53	...	...	1,125	53
Foreign Countries	6	24,667	...	85,824	...	29,146	6	139,637
TOTAL	6	24,791	2,071	85,999	263	29,146	2,340	139,936
TOTAL IMPORTS	119,791	82,490	147,470	139,493	431,910	69,905	699,171	291,888

* See also Table XI.

TABLE V.—Rice (including paddy)*

Whence exported	Calcutta 1918	Calcutta 1919	Karachi 1918	Karachi 1919	Madras ports 1918	Madras ports 1919	TOTAL 1918	TOTAL 1919
Imports in September								
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—								
Assam	134	6	...	...	...	...	134	6
Bengal	33,814	25,062	7,787	...	2,069	451	43,670	25,513
Bihar and Orissa	282	260	137	..	5,045	...	5,464	260
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	...	25	421	...	...	...	421	25
Punjab	17	52	268	99	84	...	369	151
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	4,135	2.036	...	...	4,135	2,086
Rajputana and Central India	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	57	...	57	...
Central Provinces and Berar	...	.	554	...	...	...	554	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Madras	1	...	...	..	25,085	6,139	25,086	6,139
Mysore	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	34,258	25,405	13,302	2,185	32,340	6,591	79,990	84,181
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	..	...	...	1,900	...	1,900	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	617	...	48	274	665	274
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	176	35	...	29	176	64
Madras	...	...	...	...	406	...	406	...
Burma	6,158	64,726	...	6,964	4,920	83,673	11,078	155,363
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign Countries	5	...	2	...	3	...	10	...
TOTAL	6,163	64,726	795	6,999	7,277	83,976	14,235	155,701
TOTAL IMPORTS	40,421	90,131	14,097	9,184	39,617	90,567	94,135	189,882
Imports from April to September								
By Rail and River—								
Assam	353	9,177	...	...	...	...	353	9,177
Bengal	165,595	175,792	12,855	10,994	8,442	5,644	186,892	192,430
Bihar and Orissa	5,000	415	485	640	28,147	49	33,632	1,104
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	52	102	864	304	84	...	1,000	406
Punjab	339	187	3,368	1,789	39	...	3,746	1,976
Sind and British Baluchistan	..	...	27,824	7,884	...	...	27,824	7,884
Rajputana and Central India	10	10	...	...		...	10	10
Bombay	2	...	...	...	1,009	751	1,011	751
Central Provinces and Berar	3	15	596	...	38	...	637	15
Nizam's Territory	...	..	...	...	26	3	26	3
Madras	73	...	...	...	118,719	28,656	118,792	28,656
Mysore	...	...	...	...	315	...	315	...
Kashmir	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	171,427	185,698	45,993	21,611	156,819	35,103	374,238	242,412
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	..	...	...	6,370	35,329	6,370	35,329
Bihar and Orissa	121	...	...	...	...	...	121	...
Bombay	...	...	1,791	8,602	270	274	2,061	8,876
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	2,120	438	...	29	2,120	467
Madras	...	...	1	...	1,569	46,778	1,570	46,778
Burma	48,792	242,767	...	6,964	65,133	217,103	113,925	466,834
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign Countries	44	13	3	...	12	...	59	13
TOTAL	48,957	242,780	3,915	16,004	73,854	299,518	126,226	558,297
TOTAL IMPORTS	220,384	428,478	49,907	37,615	230,173	334,616	500,464	800,709

* One maund of paddy is taken as equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

TABLE VI.—Gram and Pulse

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		TOTAL	
	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
Imports in September								
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—								
Assam	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Bengal	6,560	2,764	37	...	31	...	6,628	2,764
Bihar and Orissa	1,584	2,426	1,122	35	1,101	...	3,807	2,461
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,685	2,038	8,360	817	1,029	30	11,074	2,885
Punjab	56	...	13,474	8,024	37,884	3,775	51,414	6,799
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	3,545	566	3,545	566
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	1,791	74	2,417	...	4,208	74
Bombay	...	...	413	745	...	...	413	745
Central Provinces and Berar	119	...	2,557	536	...	...	2,676	536
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	10,014	7,228	27,754	5,241	46,007	4,371	83,775	16,840
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	16	...	113	78	129	78
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	1,048	429	95	77	1,143	506
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	204	785	16	278	...	...	220	1,063
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	77	92	...	...	77	92
Foreign Countries	4	...	1	902	...	...	5	902
TOTAL	208	785	1,158	1,701	208	155	1,574	2,641
TOTAL IMPORTS	10,222	8,013	28,912	6,942	46,215	4,526	85,349	19,481
Imports from April to September								
By Rail and River—								
Assam	17	259	...	...	...	...	17	259
Bengal	36,935	39,648	98	382	286	486	37,319	40,516
Bihar and Orissa	30,882	33,458	5,240	3,072	2,433	...	38,055	36,525
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	18,844	13,972	57,377	14,882	23,385	1,174	99,606	29,528
Punjab	609	2,302	49,339	24,381	248,264	40,241	298,212	66,924
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	10	20	7,908	7,459	7,918	7,479
Rajputana and Central India	186	...	10,098	402	23,764	53	33,993	455
Bombay	7	2	8,866	1,969	...	3	8,873	1,974
Central Provinces and Berar	818	27	14,127	6,380	15	30	14,960	6,437
Nizam's Territory	...	...	12	296	...	...	12	296
Madras	14	142	101	265	...	...	115	407
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	87,762	89,805	145,263	51,549	306,055	49,446	539,080	190,800
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	23	...	...	...	23	...
Bihar and Orissa	47	63	...	...	...	...	47	63
Bombay	...	...	436	24	234	1,103	670	1,127
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	2,478	4,656	670	827	3,148	5,483
Madras	...	519	...	10	...	...	...	529
Burma	1,327	14,073	44	5,717	...	...	1,371	19,790
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	899	458	110	...	1,009	458
Foreign Countries	7	1,232	39	8,068	...	14	46	9,314
TOTAL	1,381	15,887	3,919	18,933	1,014	1,944	6,314	36,764
TOTAL IMPORTS	89,143	105,692	149,182	70,482	307,069	51,390	545,394	227,564

TABLE VII.—Linseed

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		TOTAL	
	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
	Imports in September					
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—						
Assam	...	1	..	...	...	1
Bengal	907	109	...	...	907	109
Bihar and Orissa	6,694	925	932	38	7,626	963
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	5,136	537	3,941	374	9,077	911
Punjab	16	...	23	32	39	32
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	40	...	4,030	1,337	4,130	1,337
Bombay	..	...	2,119	93	2,119	93
Central Provinces and Berar	369	14	1,911	1,484	2,280	1,498
Nizam's Territory	..	...	2,695	174	2,695	174
Madras	...	...	...	183	...	183
Mysore	...	...	1	2	1	2
TOTAL	13,162	1,586	15,712	3,717	28,874	5,303
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	1	...	1
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	66	5	66	5
Foreign Countries	...	...	...	13	...	13
TOTAL	...	...	66	19	66	19
TOTAL IMPORTS	13,162	1,586	15,778	3,736	28,940	5,322
	Imports from April to September					
By Rail and River—						
Assam	16	2,386	...	...	16	2,386
Bengal	3,556	4,337	119	...	3,675	4,337
Bihar and Orissa	46,449	74,652	16,291	535	62,740	75,187
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	11,215	32,689	30,332	9,392	41,547	42,081
Punjab	16	8	23	64	39	72
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	..	..	...
Rajputana and Central India	131	378	12,149	20,829	12,280	21,207
Bombay	...	...	5,888	7,863	5,888	7,863
Central Provinces and Berar	744	2,921	12,927	7,871	13,671	10,792
Nizam's Territory	...	...	9,714	13,246	9,714	13,246
Madras	515	25	124	2,182	639	2,207
Mysore	...	...	1	60	1	60
TOTAL	62,642	117,346	87,568	61,542	150,210	178,888
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay		...	...	10	...	10
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	5	...	5
Madras	...	...	...	1	...	1
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	235	497	235	497
Foreign Countries	...	...	...	17	...	17
TOTAL	...	...	235	530	235	530
TOTAL IMPORTS	62,642	117,346	87,803	62,072	150,445	179,418

TABLE VIII.—Rape and Mustard Seed

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Total	
	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
	Imports in September					
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—						
Assam	12	81	...	...	12	81
Bengal	46	185	...	...	46	185
Bihar and Orissa	167	735	...	...	167	735
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	2,429	3,363	59	185	2,488	3,548
Punjab	9,628	858	...	30	9,626	388
Sind and British Baluchistan	581	...	2	...	583	...
Rajputana and Central India	685	69	531	29	1,216	98
Bombay	189	516	348	364	537	880
Central Provinces and Berar	77	...	27	...	104	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	2	1	2	1
Madras	23	...	...	..	23	...
Mysore	...	..	...	...	...	..
Total	13,837	5,307	969	609	14,806	5,916
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	.	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bombay	...	..	..	...	...	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	...		466	23	466	23
Madras	.	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	12	5	12	5
Foreign Countries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	478	28	478	28
Total Imports	13,837	5,307	1,447	637	15,284	5,944
	Imports from April to September					
By Rail and River—						
Assam	165	3,705	...	...	165	3,705
Bengal	82	2,781	14	...	96	2,781
Bihar and Orissa	1,636	6,710	...	86	1,636	6,796
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	7,224	28,780	127	6,056	7,351	34,786
Punjab	41,684	4,775	42	308	41,786	5,078
Sind and British Baluchistan	1,645	338	2	...	1,647	338
Rajputana and Central India	2,265	486	1,951	1,465	4,216	1,951
Bombay	6,061	2,328	3,227	10,478	9,288	12,801
Central Provinces and Berar	1,694	124	169	94	1,863	218
Nizam's Territory	...	...	33	9	33	93
Madras	734	43	22	23	756	66
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	68,200	50,020	5,587	18,593	68,787	68,613
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bombay	15	30	.	3	15	33
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	1,076	421	1,076	421
Madras	...	...	..	...	.	...
Burma	...	...	.	..	...	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	98	101	98	101
Foreign Countries	...	5	...	..	...	5
Total	15	35	1,174	523	1,189	560
Total Imports	68,215	50,055	6,761	19,116	69,976	69,173

TABLE IX.—Jute

Whence exported	Calcutta 1918	Calcutta 1919
	Imports in September	
	bales	bales
By Rail and River—		
Assam	7,366	12,800
Bengal	356,129	524,756
Bihar and Orissa	14,597	31,585
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	...	...
Punjab	...	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	378,092	568,641
By Sea—		
Bengal	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	2,856	263
Bombay	...	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	...	...
Burma	...	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	...	...
TOTAL	2,856	263
TOTAL IMPORTS	380,948	568,904
	Imports from April to September	
By Rail and River—		
Assam	80,796	92,138
Bengal	2,044,815	1,865,014
Bihar and Orissa	200,436	136,652
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	...	...
Punjab	...	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	2,326,047	2,093,804
By Sea—		
Bengal	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	12,208	16,229
Bombay	...	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	...	...
Burma	...	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	...	...
TOTAL	12,208	16,229
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,338,255	2,110,033

NOTE.—(1) One bale of jute is equivalent to 400 lbs.

(2) By "Calcutta" is meant the town of Calcutta with Howrah and the Kidderpore Docks. The imports exclude, therefore, imports into those jute mills which are outside this area. Such mills form the large majority of the total number of mills manufacturing jute

TABLE X.—Tea

Whence exported	Calcutta 1918	Calcutta 1919
	Imports in September	
	lbs	lbs
By Rail and River—		
Assam	17,921,746	10,339,858
Bengal	11,990,890	7,356,887
Bihar and Orissa	38,510	12,178
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	7,077	81,598
Punjab	3,785	
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	...	...
Bombay	...	82
Central Provinces and Berar	...	165
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	329	2,880
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	29,971,337	17,743,598
By Sea—		
Bengal	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	..	...
Bombay	...	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	...	...
Burma	40	1,030
Non-British Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	133,425	27,289
TOTAL	133,465	28,319
TOTAL IMPORTS	30,104,802	17,771,917
	Imports from April to September	
By Rail and River—		
Assam	77,793,079	70,740,288
Bengal	50,440,238	40,361,715
Bihar and Orissa	135,443	142,026
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	123,265	106,314
Punjab	21,311	17,691
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	905	1,070
Bombay	14,071	14,235
Central Provinces and Berar	823	1,152
Nizam's Territory	82	82
Madras	128,859	131,821
Mysore	...	1,481
TOTAL	128,658,076	111,537,875
By Sea—		
Bengal	13,555	...
Bihar and Orissa	..	...
Bombay	...	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	..
Madras	420	3,500
Burma	5,375	4,813
Non-British Ports in India	.	...
Foreign Countries	470,669	181,545
TOTAL	490,019	139,858
TOTAL IMPORTS	129,148,095	111,677,733

NOTE.—One maund is equivalent to 82⅐ lbs.

TABLE XI.

The following statements show the exports of (1) wheat, (2) wheat flour, and (3) Total (wheat and wheat flour) from British India by sea to foreign countries during each month of the six official years, 1913-14 to 1918-19, and from April to September, 1919. The figures are in thousands of tons :—

1.—Wheat.

Months.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.
April	27	9	11	3	93	56	(a)
May	166	24	105	2	209	64	1
June	260	169	292	42	164	76	1
July	318	169	187	44	278	76	1
August	135	43	48	75	154	126	1
September	135	56	6	139	153	47	1
October	53	88	... (a)	151	164	17	...
November	47	55	... (a)	79	6	8	...
December	22	37	... (a)	99	55	3	...
January	20	25	... (a)	52	20	1	...
February	10	22	2	15	17	1	...
March	9	9	1	48	79	1	...
TOTAL	1,202	706	652	749	1,454	476	...
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
Production (in 1,000 tons)	9,853	8,358	10,087	8,652	10,234	9,922	7,502

NOTE.—In this statement the figures of production for one year have been placed below those of export of the next year, because the production of one year is usually exported in the next year.

(a) Exports were below 1,000 tons in these months.

2.—Wheat flour.

Months.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.
April	6	6	5	2	5	3	2
May	9	3	2	7	4	2	3
June	10	5	4	5	7	2	3
July	8	8	6	4	6	3	5
August	4	6	4	4	9	2	3
September	7	4	6	6	8	2	6
October	9	4	4	8	6	4	...
November	6	4	7	7	9	3	...
December	4	3	3	6	3	3	...
January	6	5	9	5	4	3	...
February	4	4	4	7	4	1	...
March	6	2	4	9	7	3	...
TOTAL	79	54	58	70	72	31	...

TABLE XI—*continued*

3.—Total (wheat including wheat flour converted into wheat) †

Months.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.
April	36	17	17	6	100	60	3
May	179	29	108	12	215	67	5
June	274	176	298	49	174	79	5
July	329	181	196	50	286	80	8
August	141	52	54	81	167	129	5
September	145	61	15	147	164	50	9
October	66	94	6	162	173	23	...
November	55	61	10	89	81	12	...
December	27	42	4	107	59	7	...
January	29	32	13	60	26	5	...
February	16	28	6	25	23	3	...
March	18	11	7	61	89	5	...
TOTAL	1,815	784	734	849	1,557	520	...
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
Production of wheat (in 1,000 tons).	9,853	8,358	10,087	8,652	10,234	9,922	7,502

† Ten tons of wheat are taken as equivalent to seven tons of wheat flour

PRESS NOTE.

The level of Prices in Indian Ports at the end of September, 1919.

This memorandum brings up to September, 1919, the main statistics published in July last. It deals with (1) wholesale prices and (2) retail prices at the chief ports.

I.—WHOLESALE PRICES.

The general level of wholesale prices (all articles) in the five chief ports at the end of September, 1919, although 100 per cent above the level immediately before the outbreak of war (July, 1914), indicated a fall of 17 per cent as compared with a year ago (September, 1918), and of 4 per cent as compared with the preceding month (August, 1919), as will be seen from the following table.

General index number of wholesale prices.

(All Articles)

Port	No. of articles	At the end of					
		July, 1914 (Pre-war level)	August, 1917	August, 1918	September, 1918	August, 1919	September, 1919
Madras .	27	100	188	293	302	243	230
Bombay .	43	100	179	260	263	220	208
Calcutta .	75	100	142	190	197	204	200
Karachi .	29	100	175	250	258	201	193
Rangoon .	41	100	133	175	181	172	170
AVERAGE (UNWEIGHTED)	...	100	163	234	240	208	200

As compared with the pre-war level, the rise at the end of September, 1919, was 130 per cent in Madras, 108 per cent in Bombay, 100 per cent in Calcutta, 93 per cent in Karachi, and 70 per cent in Rangoon. Compared with the level of August, 1918, prices in September, 1919, fell by 23 per cent in Karachi, 22 per cent in Madras, 20 per cent in Bombay, and 3 per cent in Rangoon. There was, however, a rise of 5 per cent in Calcutta. It should be borne in mind that the articles in the general index number of each port are the staples of that port and the index number so selected is not made up of the same commodities in all ports.

If food grains (cereals and pulses) alone are taken into account, the index numbers are as follows :—

Index Number of wholesale prices of food grains.

Port	At the end of					
	July, 1914 (Pre-war level)	August, 1917	August, 1918	September, 1918	August, 1919	September, 1919
Calcutta . .	100	92	119	134	179	177
Bombay . .	100	100	171	186	176	174
Madras . .	100	93	119	128	174	174
Karachi . .	100	103	139	157	167	151
Rangoon . .	100	118	108	139	154	147
Average (unweighted)	100	101	132	149	170	165

It will be seen that the average price of food grains at the end of September, 1919, fell by 3 per cent as compared with the preceding month, although it showed an increase of 11 per cent, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, and of 65 per cent as compared with the level at the outbreak of war.

The fluctuations in the wholesale prices of the principal articles of trade in each port are stated in Appendix A.

II.—Retail Prices.

Retail prices in the chief ports in India, including articles of food, fuel, and lighting, showed at the end of September, 1919, a fall of 1 per cent as compared with the preceding month, but an increase of 70 per cent as compared with July, 1914 (the pre-war level), and of 14 per cent as compared with the corresponding date of the preceding year (September, 1918). Prices rose by 21 per cent over the level of August, 1918 (*i.e.*, the end of the fourth year of war).

The rise in retail prices in the five ports was greatest in Bombay and least in Rangoon.

Index numbers of retail prices are stated below.

General average of retail prices.

Port	At the end of					
	July, 1914 (Pre-war level)	August, 1917	August, 1918	September, 1918	August, 1919	September, 1919
Bombay . .	100	120	151	166	194	190
Madras .	100	111	131	147*	173	178
Karachi . .	100	123	148	148	180	173
Calcutta . .	100	120	128	135	153	156
Rangoon . .	100	110	148	151	159	154
Average (unweighted)	100	117	141	149	172	170

* Relates to December 1918.

FOOD PRICES.

If the retail prices of articles of food only are taken into account, the average for all the ports at the end of September, 1919, showed a fall of about 2 per cent, as compared with the preceding month, but it indicated a rise of 68 per cent above the level of prices which ruled immediately before the outbreak of war, and 17 per cent as compared with a year ago, as will be seen from the following table.

Index Number of retail food prices.

Port	At the end of					
	July, 1914 (Pre-war level)	August, 1917	August, 1918	September, 1918	August, 1919	September, 1919
Bombay	100	119	148	161	197	193
Madras	100	111	128	145*	174	179
Karachi	100	121	143	143	181	173
Calcutta	100	119	124	131	151	154
Rangoon	100	102	124	132	149	142
AVERAGE (UNWEIGHTED)	100	114	133	143	170	168

* Relates to December 1918.

The rise in the price of food articles was greatest in Bombay and least in Rangoon. Compared with the pre-war level, the rise in September, 1919, was 93 per cent in Bombay, 79 per cent in Madras, 73 per cent in Karachi, 54 per cent in Calcutta, and 42 per cent in Rangoon.

It should be noted that these general index numbers are unweighted, *i.e.*, the articles have been given an equal importance in the general average. Food grains, however, have been indirectly weighted by more than one grade of an important article of consumption being included in the index numbers.

The fluctuations in the retail prices of the principal articles of consumption in each port are shown in Appendix B.

PRICES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

It is interesting to compare the rise in the prices of the articles of food in India with that in foreign countries since the pre-war period. The following statistics show the latest available information on the subject in respect of certain foreign countries :—

Countries.	Percentage rise since July, 1914.
Belgium (Brussels)	267 (July 1919)
Sweden	209 (September 1919)
Vienna	173 (August 1917)
Norway	171 (May 1919)
France (Paris)	159 (September 1919)
Portugal (Lisbon)	151 (May 1918)
Switzerland (since June, 1914)	150 (June 1919)
United Kingdom	122 (1st October 1919)
Denmark	112 (July 1919)
Berlin	111 (November 1916)
Holland (Amsterdam)	108 (August 1919)
Italy (Rome)	107 („ „)
Canada	94 („ „)
United States	88 („ „)
Spain	57 (March „)
Australia (Commonwealth)	48 (August „)
New Zealand	48 (September 1919)
South Africa	36 (June 1919)
India (unweighted)	**68** (End of September 1919)
Calcutta	54 } Ditto.
Bombay	93 } Ditto.
Madras	79 } Ditto.
Karachi	73 } Ditto.
Rangoon	42 } Ditto.

As compared with other countries in this list, India's price rise has not been altogether exceptional especially when compared with those countries near to the scene of action in Western Europe.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA,
1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,
The 15th November 1919.

APPENDIX A.

ndex Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, and Rangoon at the end of September, 1919, as compared with those at the end of August 1918, September 1918, and August 1919.

[Prices at the end of July 1914=100]

Articles	End of July 1914	Calcutta				Bombay				Karachi				Madras				Rangoon			
		Aug. 1918	Sept. 1918	Aug. 1919	Sept. 1919	Aug. 1918	Sept. 1918	Aug. 1919	Sept. 1919	Aug. 1918	Sept. 1918	Aug. 1919	Sept. 1919	Aug. 1918	Sept. 1918	Aug. 1919	Sept. 1919	Aug. 1918	Sept. 1918	Aug. 1919	Sept. 1919
s . . .	100	108	113	165	167	142	162	129	129	167	167	179	164	103	112	159	160	90	119	122	123
eat . .	100	138	208	178	166	158	178	167	153	137	165	173	154	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
d-grains (Cereals and pulses)	100	119	134	179	177	174	186	176	174	139	157	167	151	119	128	174	174	108	139	154	147
ar . . .	100	179	196	271	292	180	176	251	266	205	211	297	325	155	152	276	264	149	147	294	294
a	100	95	93	106	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	115	117	119
lt . . .	100	165	438	333	338	230	238	153	145	338	362	175	81	148	148	132	132	220	211	196	196
ee . . .	100	152	159	177	179	182	200	194	194	...	...	...	...	129	141	153	153	157	157	85†	85†
lseeds . .	100	96	116	235	188	111	131	215	171	126	148	188	158	166	170	187	176	107	82	148	130
xtiles—																					
Jute, raw . .	100	89	105	143	131	...	..	...	...	..	.	...	...	..	.	.	.	..	..	..	...
" manufactures	100	240	217	179	215	...	.	..	...	188	191	161	163	..	...	..	..	174	167	154	141
Cotton, raw .	100	328	331	225	199	354	351	208	192	356	353	178	173	333	347	179	160	98	97	136	145
" manufactures	100	399	374	327	307	359	334	285	260	333	327	279	281	413	447	358	340	276	299	244	244
iece goods (average)	*100*	*411*	*376*	*336*	*314*	*371*	*341*	*286*	*258*	*351*	*343*	*270*	*273*	*470*	*520*	*429*	*396*	*313*	*331*	*274*	*274*
Silk, raw .	100	156	156	143	140	142	144	147	151	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	129	129	89	177
Wool, raw .	100	136	136	156	156	..	..	...	..	129	130	150	136	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
ides and Skins* .	100	83	75	193	156	98	98	210	200	66	66	106	85	126	134	267	238	114	114	91	91
etals . .	100	317	314	224	214	551	553	296	281	832	832	307	334	855	855	362	361	333	337	168	176
oal . . .	100	175	189	121	131	271	271	141	154	172	172	156	162	257	254	197	197	372	372	299	299
erosene oil .	100	199	199	198	198	196	196	193	193	194	194	191	191	219	221	217	195	149	149	204	198
altpetre . .	100	160	160	104	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Shellac . .	100	295	315	551	459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indigo . .	100	157	214	270	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco leaf .	100	86	86	105	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	219	250	187	248	138	271	238
Teak wood . .	100	146	146	124	119	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	81	184	119
General Average (unweighted)	**100**	**190**	**197**	**204**	**200**	**260**	**263**	**220**	**208**	**250**	**258**	**201**	**193**	**293**	**302**	**248**	**230**	**175**	**181**	**172**	**170**

* In the case of Karachi and Rangoon, the prices relate to hides only

† Relates to inferior quality

APPENDIX B.

Index Numbers of Retail Prices in Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon, and Madras at the end September, 1919, as compared with those at the end of August 1918, September 1918, and August 1

[Prices at the end of July 1914=100]

Articles	End of July 1914	Calcutta				Bombay				Karachi				Rangoon				Madras		
		Aug. 1918	Sept. 1918	Aug. 1919	Sept. 1919	Aug. 1918	Sept. 1918	Aug. 1919	Sept. 1919	Aug. 1918	Sept. 1918	Aug. 1919	Sept. 1919	Aug. 1918	Sept. 1918	Aug. 1919	Sept. 1919	Aug. 1918	Dec.† 1918	Au 191
Rice	100	99	101	122	139	127	139	132	130	133	133	109	109	81	93	113	113	124	139	20
Wheat flour	100	118	158	144	144	133	142	175	169	142	142	154	154	133	152	148	143	...	...	...
Pulses	100	119	132	174	174	134	155	201	199	111	111	173	181	138	158	185	180	127	185	15
Food grains (Cereals and pulses)	100	113	133	151	157	146	183	192	190	127	127	160	155	114	131	149	140	124	157	18
Sugar	100	182	182	279	266	156	154	247	251	182	182	261	225	100	100	164	164	131	131	23
Tea	100	105	105	125	125	133	133	133	133	129	129	129	129	109	109	103	103	118	112	10
Salt	100	200	175	187	187	199	202	149	148	169	169	152	152	150	150	150	150	167	150	15
Meat (beef and mutton)	100	94	94	95	96	148	147	168	169	124	124	142	142	121	125	130	125	130	148	16
Fowls	100	104	104	109	117	133	150	221	225	125	125	179	187	...	...	..	...	113	135	17
Eggs	100	91	83	135	126	168	164	201	208	160	160	280	267	...	...	...	...	13[illegible]	125	12
Fish	100	110	110	101	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	111	136	131	80	100	10
Dairy products	100	150	156	174	179	143	161	200	197	140	140	243	200	135	135	139	189	141	153	15
Vegetables (other than potatoes)	100	127	130	157	148	160	181	359	308	205	205	265	275	114	171	171	143	137	158	20
Potatoes	100	130	113	126	109	205	193	325	225	284	284	268	246	...	...	...	...	158	183	17
Edible oil *	100	106	128	189	194	106	110	134	145	90	90	130	144	90	90	140	110	87	100	13
Average—All food articles	*100*	*124*	*131*	*151*	*154*	*148*	*164*	*197*	*193*	*143*	*143*	*181*	*172*	*124*	*132*	*149*	*142*	*128*	*145*	*17*
Kerosene oil	100	187	187	188	188	191	191	191	189	190	190	188	188	130	130	170	170	204	204	13
General Average (unweighted)	**100**	**128**	**135**	**153**	**156**	**151**	**166**	**194**	**190**	**148**	**148**	**180**	**173**	**148**	**151**	**159**	**154**	**131**	**147**	**17**

*Mustard oil in the case of Calcutta, sesamum oil in the case of Rangoon, and coconut oil in the case of other ports

†Comparative figures for September 1918 not being available, prices for December 1918 have been inserted

COTTON PRESS RETURN.

No. 2 OF 1919-20.

I.—Cotton Press Return for India in the half-month ending 30th September, 1919.

(Season 1919-20, *i.e.*, from 1st September, 1919, to 31st August, 1920.)

Province or State	Total estimated outturn of cotton crop (bales of 400 lbs each) (*a*)	Percentage to total for India	Total number of presses in the Province or State	Number of presses for which returns have been received for the half-month	Quantity of cotton pressed in the half-month (bales of 400 lbs each)	TOTAL QUANTITY PRESSED FROM 1ST SEPTEMBER TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1919 (BALES OF 400 lbs EACH)	
						Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
mbay (including Indian States)			187	13	8,390	9,140	3,055
ntral Provinces and Berar (including Indian States) .			163	...	...	...	...
adras			63	55	(*b*) 8,046	23,561	23,162
njab (including Indian States)			92	...	...	...	757
ited Provinces . . .			85	8	369	611	1,404
nd			15	...	...	...	...
rma			(*e*)19	1	201	858	(*f*) 199
har and Orissa . . .			...	...	...	...	...
ngal			3	2	264	264	...
sam			...	...	...	...	...
rth-West Frontier Province			1	1	...	...	...
jmer-Merwara . . .			5	1	...	...	...
elhi			1	...	...	...	...
TAL BRITISH PROVINCES (*c*)			634	81	17,270	34,434	28,577
yderabad			14	...	...	...	...
ntral India . . .			35	...	...	...	...
roda			18	...	...	...	...
jputana			10	...	...	...	212
ysore			8	...	...	...	...
TOTAL INDIAN STATES (*d*) .			110	...	...	...	212
GRAND TOTAL .			744	81	17,270	34,434	28,789

(*a*) Preliminary estimates of the outturn of the Cotton crop of the season 1919-20 will not be available until the third week of December.
(*b*) Figures for the weeks ending 20th and 27th September, 1919. In Madras the cotton pressing season commences in February and these figures therefore relate to the crop of the preceding season.
(*c*) Including Indian States situated within provincial boundaries.
(*d*) Excluding States situated within provincial boundaries.
(*e*) Of this number 1 press worked during the half-month.
(*f*) Revised figure.

II.—Return of Cotton received in the Mills in India in the half-month ending 30th September, 1919. (Season 1919-20, *i.e.*, from 1st September, 1919, to 31st August, 1920.)

Province or State	Total number of mills in the Province or State	Number of mills for which returns have been received for the half-month	Quantity of cotton received in the half-month (bales of 400 lbs each)	Total quantity received from 1st September to 30th September, 1919 (bales of 400 lbs each)	
				Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay (including Indian States)	161	55	12,517	15,134	8,962
Central Provinces and Berar (including Indian States)	10	7	4	4	2
Madras	13	12	(a)663	1,595	2,645
Punjab	8	...	...	...	476
United Provinces	15	...	...	...	366
Sind	1	...	...	...	...
Bengal	10	9	1,802	4,378	5,913
Ajmer-Merwara	2	1	62	262	348
Delhi	2	1	5	5	...
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES (b)	217	85	15,053	21,378	18,712
Hyderabad	3	...	...	...	...
Central India	5	...	...	...	337
Baroda	4	...	...	...	3
Mysore	2	...	...	...	...
TOTAL INDIAN STATES (c)	14	...	...	...	340
GRAND TOTAL	231	85	15,053	21,378	19,052

Note.—This statement shows the quantity of *unpressed* cotton received in the mills, the quantity of pressed cotton coming through the presses not being taken into account, as this is included in statement I.

(a) Figures for the weeks ending 20th and 27th September, 1919. [See footnote (b) on preceding page.]

(b) Including Indian States situated within provincial boundaries.

(c) Excluding States situated within provincial boundaries.

III.—Total quantity of cotton pressed in the Pressing Factories and of unpressed cotton received in the Spinning Mills, from 1st September, to 30th September, 1919, in *British Provinces (including Indian States within provincial boundaries).*

Province	Total estimated outturn of cotton crop (bales of 400 lbs each) *	Quantity of cotton pressed up to 30th September, 1919 (bales of 400 lbs each)	Quantity of unpressed cotton received in spinning mills up to 30th September, 1919 (bales of 400 lbs each)	Total of columns 3 and 4 (bales of 400 lbs each)	Percentage ratio of col. 5 to col. 2 *
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay (including Indian States)		9,140	15,134	24,274	
Central Provinces and Berar (including Indian States)		...	4	4	
Madras		23,561	1,595	25,156	
Punjab (including Indian States) }					
North-West Frontier Province }		...	5	5	
Delhi }					
United Provinces		611	...	611	
Sind		...	...	...	
Burma		858	...	858	
Bengal }					
Bihar and Orissa }		264	4,378	4,642	
Assam }					
Ajmer-Merwara		...	262	262	
TOTAL		34,434	21,378	55,812	

Note.—This table contains the totals of tables I and II, excluding Hyderabad, Central India, Baroda, Rajputana, and Mysore.

* *See* footnote (a) to statement I.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA;
November 19, 1919.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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[To be substituted for the "Contents" issued with the *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd November 1919.]

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NOTIFICATIONS.

Establishments.

Delhi, the 26th November 1919.

No. 1958.—The services of Mr. H. L. H. Shuttleworth of the Indian Civil Service, an Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, with effect from the 22nd October 1919.

The 28th November 1919.

No. 1963.—The following arrangements are notified among Superintendents in the Home Department *vice* Mr. H. C. Marsden, deceased, with effect from the afternoon of the 25th October 1919 :—

1. Rai Bahadur B. K. Banerji to be Superintendent, 2nd grade.
2. Mr. U. C. Stuart to be Superintendent, 3rd grade.
3. Mr. K. P. Anantan to be temporary Superintendent, 3rd grade.

2. In modification of the arrangements announced in the Home Department notifications cited on the margin*, the following revised arrangements are notified, with effect from the date mentioned above, in the leave vacancies of Rai Bahadur Prasanna Kumar Basu and Rai Bahadur Bijoy Krishna Banerji :—

* Home Department Notification no. 898, dated the 8th July 1919.
Home Department Notification no. 1378, dated the 23rd September 1919.
Home Department Notification no. 1380, dated the 23rd September 1919.

1. Mr. U. C. Stuart to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.
2. Mr. K. P. Anantan to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.
3. Mr. T. P. Roy to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd grade.
4. Mr. N. N. Banerji to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd grade.

3. With effect from the 18th November 1919, the following arrangements are notified in the vacancy created by the grant of leave to Rai Bahadur Abinas Chandra Koar, I.S.O. :—

1. Rai Bahadur Bijoy Krishna Banerji (on leave) to officiate as Superintendent, 1st grade.
2. Mr. U. C. Stuart to officiate as Superintendent, 1st grade, *vice* Rai Bahadur Bijoy Krishna Banerji on leave.
3. Mr. T. P. Roy to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.
4. Mr. W. D'Almeida to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd grade.

W. S. MARRIS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

JUDICIAL.

The 25th November 1919.

No. 1748.—In the Home Department Notification no. 1569-A., dated the 5th November 1919, regarding the resignation by Mr. C. E. Odgers, Barrister-at-law, of his office of Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, *for* "5th November 1919" *read* "1st November 1919".

The 28th November 1919.

No. 1768.—The Hon'ble Mr. L. C. Crump, I.C.S., took his seat as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the forenoon of the 10th November 1919.

H. D. CRAIK,
Offg. Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 25th November 1919.

No. 588.—The Reverend N. D. Mackinnon, a temporary chaplain on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of Scotland, is permitted to resign the service with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties.

The 28th November 1919.

No. 593.—The Education Department notifications nos. 564 and 573, dated the 13th and 18th November 1919, appointing the Reverend H. J. Kerridge and the Reverend A. H. Blencowe, respectively, as temporary chaplains on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment are hereby cancelled.

GENERAL.

The 27th November 1919.

No. 1060.—The services of Captain S. Webb-Johnson, Secretary, Central Employment and Labour Board, are replaced at the disposal of the Army Department with effect from the afternoon of the 1st November 1919.

SANITARY.

The 28th November 1919.

No. 753.—In modification of this Department notification no. 621, dated the 24th September 1919, Mr. P. R. Awati, Medical Entomologist, attached to the Bacteriological Department and employed under the Indian Research Fund Association, is granted six months' privilege leave with effect from the 1st November 1919.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Delhi, the 27th November 1919.

No. 24-D.—123.—Mr. C. G. Rogers, C.I.E., Chief Conservator of Forests, Burma, having proceeded on leave with effect from the forenoon of 17th October 1919, Mr. F. A. Leete, Officiating Chief Conservator of Forests, United Provinces, is appointed from the same date to officiate as Chief Conservator of Forests, Burma, until further orders.

On return from leave Mr. G. S. Hart, C.I.E., resumed charge of the Office of the Inspector General of Forests on the forenoon of 27th October 1919.

From the same date Mr. P. H. Clutterbuck, C.I.E., Officiating Inspector General of Forests, reverted to his substantive appointment of Chief Conservator of Forests, United Provinces.

Mr. R. C. Milward, Conservator of Forests, held charge of the current duties of the Office of Chief Conservator of Forests, United Provinces, in addition to his own duties, from the forenoon of 30th September 1919 to the afternoon of 26th October 1919.

GENERAL.

The 28th November 1919.

No. 1881-387. –The services of Mr. P. P. M. C. Plowden, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces with effect from the forenoon of the 24th November 1919.

No. 1888.—Mr. J. C. B. Drake, O.B.E., I.C.S. (Bihar and Orissa), is appointed as Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the 28th November 1919.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 24th November 1919.

No. 3973-Est. A.—The services of Brevet-Major A. M. Daniels, 3rd Skinner's Horse, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 15th August 1919.

H. R. C. DOBBS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 24th November 1919.

No. 3968-Est. A.—The services of Captain E. P. M. Durand, 8th Rajputs, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 14th November 1919.

No. 3976-Est. A.—Mr. H. D. G. Law, of the Political Department, is posted as First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, with effect from 22nd October 1919.

The 26th November 1919.

No. 3998-Est. B.—Major R. J. MacBrayne, M.C., 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, on return from active service, resumed charge of the duties of Officiating Inspecting Officer, Punjab States Imperial Service Infantry, with effect from the 1st November 1919.

The 27th November 1919.

No. 4904-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914 (IX of 1914), as applied to Berar, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Berar Local Authorities Loans Rules, 1917, namely :—

After Rule 8 of the said rules the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

"8-A.—Where a local authority in its application desires the immediate grant, or sanction to the raising, of a loan on the ground that funds are urgently needed for any of the purposes mentioned in clauses (ii), (iii) or (iv) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act, the Local Government, if otherwise so empowered and if it is satisfied that the loan is urgently needed for any such purpose, may, notwithstanding any thing contained in rules 5, 7 and 8, after such enquiry, if any, as it thinks fit to make, grant, or sanction the raising of, such loan at any time after the receipt of the application."

No. 4910-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 162-I. B., dated the 28th January 1913, applying certain enactments to the Cantonment of Baroda, namely :—

1. Entry No. 15, relating to the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886 (II of 1886), shall be cancelled.

2. After entry No. 36, the following shall be added, namely :—

36-A. The Indian Income-tax Act, 1918 (VII of 1918).	Only so much of the Act shall apply as relates to the assessment and collection of income-tax on salaries received by persons who are in the service of, and paid by or on behalf of, Government or a local authority established in the exercise of the powers of the Governor General in Council.

R. E. HOLLAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Delhi, the 27th November 1919.

No. 3023-F.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

October 1919. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

	OCTOBER.		TO END OF OCTR.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	Budget, 1919-1920.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1918-1919.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	41	32	13,13	15,19	36,97	34,49
Opium	23	26	1,59	1,82	4,58	4,47
Salt	57	42	3,51	3,51	5,87	6,42
Stamps	67	54	6, 2	5,06	9,15	9,03
Excise	1,55	1,49	10,61	9,64	18,23	17,34
Provincial Rates	...	...	3	2	5	4
Customs	2,07	1,58	10,10	10,62	20,03	18,18
Income Tax	2.28	72	6.35	4 57	20,00	11,27
Forest	27	25	2,18	1.77	5.03	4,67
Registration	4	5	62	49	85	86
Tributes from Native States	3	[illegible]	25	23	92	89
Other Civil Revenue	43	1,53	9,23	6,24	9,56	11,58
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS	8 55	7,19	64,37	59,16	1,31,24	1,19,24
Major Irrigation Revenue	6	8	2 75	2,39	4,83	4,70
Other Public Works Ordinary Revenue	4	2	40	38	88	86
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE (including Ordinary Public Works)	8,65	7,29	67.52	61,93	1,36,95	1,24 80
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—95	—77	—7,25	—6,00	—13,35	—12,62
Opium	—2	—3	—1,21	—1,54	—1,57	—1,96
Famine Relief (Civil)	—5	...	—57	...	—1,92	—48
Other Civil Expenditure	—3,64	—3,92	—33 29	—30,70	—58,50	—58,40
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS	—4,86	—4,72	—42,32	—38,34	—75,83	—73,46
Major Irrigation Working Expenses	—15	—14	—1,18	—1,08	—2,13	—2,07
Buildings and Roads Expenditure	—50	—49	—3,71	—2,97	—8,93	—7,16
Famine Relief (Public Works)	—5	—3	—59	—24	—76	—55
Other P. W. Ordinary Expenditure	—18	—6	—77	—61	—1,54	—1,40
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE (including Public Works)	—5,69	—5,4	—48,57	—43,14	—89,19	—84,64
Irrigation Capital Expenditure	—2	—2	—10	—17	—64	—36
Delhi Capital Expenditure	—2	—2	—23	—27	—34	—40
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	—4	—4	—33	—44	—98	—76
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.						
Posts and Telegraph (Net)	+9	—1,99	—19	—6,79	—1,84	—6,86
Marine (Net)	—29	—63	—1,49	—5,84	—6,87	—7,34
Military Works (Net)	—44	—64	—3,09	—3,79	—89	—6,66
Military Receipts	+46	+1,00	+5,74	+5,13	+3,86	+11,20
Military Issues	—10,79	—14,47	—78,14	—92,51	—77,76	—1,64,45
Railway Receipts	+5,45	+5,71	+41,88	+44,51	+75,00	+75,79
Railway Issues	—4,07	—3,99	—30,64	—26,14	—45,82	—41,76
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—9,59	—15,01	—65,93	—84,93	—54,32	—1,43,08
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more, — receipts less than payments)	...	+52	+18,34	+52,73	+14,88	+56,66
Treasury Bills	+16,36	+1,52	+18,02	—14,03	—22,50	+5,67
Ways and Means advances	—4,50	—3,00	+8,00	+4,50	..	—4,00
Cash certificates	—12	+10	—1,63	+28	...	—69
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	—1	—3	—1,77	+1,32	...	—2,84
Credits against American silver	...	+5,65	+9,50	+31,12	+11,07	+50,81
Payments on account of American silver	...	—1,58	—44	—18 24	...	—19,09
Australian Wheat	+6	...	+2,46		+3,77	...
Transfers through Currency	...	...	...	+3,00	...	+9,50
Credits against Secretary of State's silver	+22	+1,22	+13,88	+11,14	+22.20	+22,60
Remittance of Gold	+4,38	...	+7,19	...	...	...
Deposits of District Funds	—25	—22	+6	+40	—1	+01
Loans by Governments	—29	—28	—2,43	+19	—1,20	—1,99
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R15 per £	—4,05	—2,80	—29,99	—12,02	—18,37	—12,16
Sterling Transfers on London	...	...	+22	..	...	+7,97
Telegraphic transfers from New York	—1,10	...	—2,18	...	...	...
Other Debt Heads	+56	+1,34	+89	—4,71	—2,53	—6,41
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	+11,26	+2,44	+40,12	+60,48	+7,31	+1,06,64
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+4,59	—10,78	—7,19	—6,10	—23	+2 96
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,17	27,65	25,95	22,99	18,71	22,99
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	18,76	16,89	18,76	16,89	18,48	25,95

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

The 22nd November 1919.

No. 2976-F.—In pursuance of sub-section 2 of section 3 of the Gold (Import) Act, 1917, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rates at which payment shall be made for gold taken possession of under the provisions of the said Act:—

Class of gold.	Rate.
(1) Gold coins coined at His Majesty's Royal Mint in England or at any mint established in pursuance of a Proclamation of His Majesty as a branch of His Majesty's Royal Mint.	Rs. 11-2-0 per sovereign.
Provided that such coins have not been called in by any Proclamation made in pursuance of the Coinage Act, 1870, or have not lost weight so as to be of less weight than that for the time being prescribed for like coins by or under the said statute as the least current weight.	
(2) All other gold not included in entry No. 1	Re. 1 for every 10·1632 grains troy of fine gold.

2. The notification by the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 2918-F., dated the 13th November 1919, is hereby cancelled.

(*Note 1.*—Gold shipped to India on a through bill of lading before the 22nd November 1919 will be paid for at the rates hitherto in force.

Note 2.—When firms or institutions have arranged to import gold into India and wish to avoid risks from possible variations in the acquisition rate before it is delivered to the Government of India, the Controller of Currency or, in the case of gold delivered at Bombay, the Accountant General, Bombay, will be prepared to contract on behalf of the Government of India to pay for the gold on delivery at the acquisition rate prevailing at the time the gold was purchased for shipment. Firms or institutions wishing to take advantage of this arrangement must declare the fact and date of purchase to the above officers without delay and as soon as they have received intimation thereof. The officer making the contract will take such undertaking as he thinks fit from the firm or institution to ship and deliver gold with all possible expedition for payment at the rate stated.

The India Office is prepared to make a similar arrangement with firms and institutions who find it more convenient to submit in London evidence of their having engaged gold for shipment to India.)

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The 27th November 1919.

No. 3017-F.—In modification of the Notifications in the Finance Department No. 2346-F., dated the 11th September 1919 and No. 2684-F., dated the 16th October 1919, it is notified for public information that the rates for Treasury Bills with effect from Friday the 28th November 1919 and until further notice will be as follows:—

For three months' Bills . . . Rupees ninety-nine, annas *nil* per cent.
For six months' Bills . . . Rupees ninety-seven, annas eight per cent.
For nine months' Bills . . . Rupees ninety-six, annas four per cent
For twelve months' Bills . . . Rupees ninety-five, annas *nil* per cent.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 25th November 1919.

No. 2063-F. E.—Mr. W. H. Scott has been appointed to officiate as Chief Auditor, North Western Railway, with effect from the 20th October 1919 and until further orders.

No. 2064-F. E.—Mr. F. A. C. Rebello was appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 16th October 1919, and during the absence on leave of Mr. C. W. C. Carson.

No. 2065-F. E.—Mr. P. Mohan Rao has been posted as Deputy Accountant General. Posts and Telegraphs Branch, Calcutta, with effect from the 14th November 1919.

Mr. S. Taj Mohammad has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta, with effect from the 14th November 1919.

No. 2066-F. E.—Mr. N. Pakrasi, a senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant General, Bengal, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer, class II, in that office, with effect from the 22nd October 1919 and until further orders.

H. F. HOWARD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Delhi, the 29th November 1919.

No. 367-D.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 24th October 1919, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information:—

BOARD OF TRADE,
EXPORT LICENCE DEPARTMENT,
1, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE BUILDINGS,
WESTMINSTER, S. W.-1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c., 24th OCTOBER 1919.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to the above date.

	PAGE.
List A and B	2266—69
List C	2269—70
List D and E	2270—71
Open General Licences for Exports:	
APPENDIX No. 1	2271—72
General Information with regard to Export Regulations to certain Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean	2272—76
Trade with Germany and Austria-Hungary	2276—77
Transhipment in the United Kingdom	2278

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2*s*. 6*d*. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 3*d*. per copy for each month up to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Export Licence Department, Board of Trade.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Application Form A for Licence to Export.

The Export Licence Department, having regard to the circumstances now existing, and subject to any further notification which it may hereafter become necessary to make, notifies Exporters that answers need only be given to the undermentioned questions which are set forth in the above-mentioned form of application.

(*a*) Full name and address of Consignor.

(*b*) Name and address of person or company to whom the licence is to be sent.

(*c*)—1. Proposed date of despatch of goods.

2. Port of intended shipment in this country or post office of despatch.

(*d*) Prospective port and country to which the goods are to be exported.

(*e*) Route by which the goods are to be forwarded to ultimate destination.

(*f*) Full name and address of consignee abroad.

(*k*) State whether previous application has been made for all or part of the consignment, &c.

(l) Full description of goods—quantity, weight, value, number and description of packages and the shipping marks.

(t) Any special reasons in support of your request for a licence to export these goods.

Instructions Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9 and 12 on page 4 of Application Form A are now cancelled.

P. S.—Should it be desired that in any exceptional case an answer should be given to any questions set forth in the Application Form but not appearing above, a notification will be addressed to the applicant concerned after the receipt of the relative application.

Application Form B for General Licences.

The use of Application Form B for making application for licence to export goods in several consignments over a certain period is no longer necessary. Form A can now be used when making application for either specific or general licence provided that if a general licence is required a statement to that effect is endorsed on the Application Form A.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to:—

The Controller, Export Licence Department,
1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings,
Westminster, S. W.-1.

List A and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited by the Royal Proclamation of the 10th May, 1917, as amended by Orders of Council of the 22nd June, 1917, the 13th July, 1917, the 14th August, 1917, the 28th August, 1917, the 18th October, 1917, the 27th November, 1917, the 18th December, 1917, the 22nd January, 1918, the 8th February, 1918, the 26th February, 1918, the 8th March, 1918, the 12th April, 1918, the 25th April, 1918, the 14th May, 1918, the 11th June, 1918, the 2nd July, 1918, the 30th July, 1918, the 6th August, 1918, the 27th August, 1918, the 1st October, 1918, the 15th October, 1918, the 19th November, 1918, the 29th November, 1918, the 6th December, 1918, the 13th December, 1918, the 20th December, 1918, the 24th December, 1918, the 27th December, 1918, the 3rd January, 1919, the 7th January, 1919, the 10th January, 1919, the 17th January, 1919, the 24th January, 1919, the 31st January, 1919, the 7th February, 1919, the 14th February, 1919, the 21st February, 1919, the 28th February, 1919, the 7th March, 1919, the 14th March, 1919, the 21st March, 1919, the 28th March, 1919, the 4th April, 1919, the 11th April, 1919, the 15th April, 1919, the 25th April, 1919, the 2nd May, 1919, the 9th May, 1919, the 16th May, 1919, the 30th May, 1919, the 20th June, 1919, and the 8th July, 1919, to be exported from the United Kingdom to the following destinations, viz:—

List A and B.—Goods marked (**A**) to All Destinations.

Goods marked (**B**) to All Ports and Destinations Abroad other than Ports and Destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates.

A licence is required to export goods marked (**A**) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (**B**) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (**B**) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited; (14-8-17).

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 2272).

(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft; (20-6-19). (*See*, however, page 2272).

Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia; (10-1-17) (22-1-18) (6-8-18) (24-1-19).

(A) *Animals, living, for food; (12-12-16).

(A) *Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war; (8-1-15).

Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.

* Application for licence to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.

Bacon, *see* Meat.
Bags, *see* Nitrate.
Banknotes, *see* Notes.
(A) Barley and barley meal; (14-2-18).
(B) Barographs, suitable for aircraft; (6-12-18).
(A) Basic slag; (23-10-16).
(A) Bayonets and their component parts.
(A) Beans of all kinds, including haricots; (12-12-16) (27-11-17) (*see*, however, Appendix No. 1).
(A) Bean flour and meal.
(A) Boats and craft; (10-5-17) (18-12-17).
Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Bread.
Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.
(B) Bristles, of European origin; (26-6-16) (8-3-18) (2-7-18) (17-1-19).
(A) Buckwheat; (12-12-16).
Bullion, *see* Gold.
(A) Butter.

(A) Cakes and meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following:—
Calf meal;
Coconut and poonac cake;
Compound cakes and meal;
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal;
Gluten meal or gluten feed;
Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal;
Hemp seed cake and meal;
Husk meal;
Linseed cake and meal;
Locust bean meal;
Maize germ meal;
Maize meal and flour;
Meat meal;
Palm nut cake and meal;
Poppy seed cake and meal;
Rape seed or colza seed cake and meal;
Sesame seed cake and meal;
Soya bean cake and meal;
Sunflower seed cake and meal;
Whale cake;
Calf meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Calfskins.
(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (*See*, however, page 2272.)
Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patent.
Cattle hides, *see* Hides.
Caustic potash, *see* Potash.
(A) Cement for building and engineering purposes; (14-5-18) (*see*, however, Appendix No. 1).
(A) Cheese.
(A) Chicory; (30-3-17) (27-11-17).
(A) Chick peas; (12-12-16).
(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal; (27-11-17).
(A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except solvent naphtha, cresylic acid and mixtures containing cresylic acid), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives; (26-7-16) (29-11-18) (20-12-18).
(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations; (17-11-16).
Coconut cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Cocoa, raw, and manufactures thereof, except cocoa butter and cocoa powder; (19-2-17) (20-12-18).
(B) Cocoa butter; (20-12-18).
(A) Cocoa husks; (19-2-17).
(A) Cocoa shells; (19-2-17).
(A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil; (4-4-19).
(A) Coffee; (19-2-17). (*See*, however, Appendix No. 1.)
Coin, *see* Gold; Silver.
(A) Coke, and manufactured fuel; (18-12-17).
Combings, *see* Malt.
Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar; (12-3-17) (14-3-19).
Corn offals, *see* Offals.
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, *see* Cakes and Meal.
Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.
Craft, *see* Boats.
Culms, *see* Malt.

(A) Dari.
Dhol, *see* Gram.
Distiller's grain, *see* Grains, &c.
(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
(A) *Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.

Earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Eggs in shells.
Engines, *see* Aeroplane.

*The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—

Dolly dyes. Drummer dyes
Diamond dyes. Dixon's home dyes.
Maypole dyes.

Equipment web, *see* Web.
(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot; (10-5-17) (12-4-18) (15-10-18).
(A) Explosives; *see, however*, page 2272; (19-11-18) (15-4-19).

Fats, edible, *see* Oils.
(A) Feeding stuffs containing molasses; (21-2-19).
(A) Firearms and their component parts; (8-2-18) (29-11-18) (*see, however*, page 2272).
(A) Fish except the following tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats, herrings and cray-fish; (27-12-18) (30-5-19).
(A) Salmon, tinned.
(A) Flax, raw.
Flour, *see* Bean; Lentil; Malt; Maize; Pea; Rice; Rye; Wheat.
Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, *e.g.*, Beans; Cakes; Hay, Oats, &c.
(A) Forage, green.
(A) Fruit and fruit preserves, except olives, and except the following fresh fruit which may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—
Apricots, grape fruit, green figs, grapes, peaches, pears, pineapples, nectarines, imported plums (South African), and imported melons; (29-9-16) (15-1-17) (19-2-17) (10-1-19).
Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.

(A) Game.
Gluten meal, or gluten feed, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Gold coin and bullion.
(A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers'; (12-12-16).
(A) Gram or dhol; (12-12-16).
(A) Green forage; (12-12-16).
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof; (10-5-17).
Ground nut, or earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Guanos, except whale guano; (2-2-17) (3-1-19).
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine.

Haricots, *see* Beans.
(A) Hay.
(A) Heliographs and their component parts; (2-7-18).
Hempseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle; (28-2-19) (8-7-19).
Horses, *see* Animals.
Hosiery needles, *see* Needles.
Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

(A) Indigo, synthetic (6-8-18).
Iron (1-5-17) the following:—
Casting, *see* Armour plates.
(A) Pig.
(A) Scrap.

(A) Jute, raw and carded; (12-8-17).

(A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
Latch needles, *see* Needles.
Lentil flour and meal.
(A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
Linseed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Livestock, *see* Animals.
Locust bean meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Lupin seed; (12-12-16).

(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
(A) Maize; 12-12-16).
(A) Maize germs; (12-12-16).
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings; (12-12-16).
(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, super-phosphate of lime, or potash; (2-1-17) (31-1-19).
(A) Margarine; (19-2-17).
Meals, *see* Barley; Bean; Cakes; Lentil; Pea; Rye; Wheat.
(A) Meat of all kinds, except turtle meat, horseflesh and except tinned or potted meat, other than tinned bacon and tinned ham; (19-2-17) (7-2-19).
Meat meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Mica block, mica sheets, and mica splittings; (22-6-17) (27-11-17).
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Milk, condensed or preserved; (15-4-19).
Mill dust and screenings *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Millet; (12-12-16).
(B) Mines and their component parts.
Molasses, *see* Feeding Stuffs.

(A) Needles, hosiery, machine, latch; (23-10-16) (18-10-17) (29-11-18).
(A) Nicotine and its compounds; (6-8-18).
(B) Nitrate bags (17-1-19).
†Notes of the Bank of France; (27-8-18).
(A) Notes, Russian rouble; (26-2-18).
Nuts, *see* Ground Nut, Oleaginous.

(A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
(A) Sharps.
(A) Oils and fats, edible, the following:—
Cocoanut oil;
Groundnut oil;
Palmkernel oil.

†Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
(A) Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products of all kinds; (12-3-17) (27-11-17).
(A) Oleo-margarine; (19-2-17).
(A) Onions.
(A) Opium and its preparations.
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.

Palmnut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.
(A) Pea flour and meal.
(A) Peas; other than split peas; (2-2-17) (25-4-19).
(A) Periscopes and their component parts; (10-5-17).
(A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina; (2-2-17).
(A) Pigeon peas; (12-12-16).
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
Poonac cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Poppy seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances; (19-2-17) (17-1-19).
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate; (22-6-17).
(B) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Potatoes.
(A) Poultry; (4-7-16) (29-9-16) (19-2-17).
Preserves, *see* Fruit.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.

(A) Quinine sulphate; (20-6-19).

(A) Range-finders and their component parts.
Rapeseed, or colza seed cake and meal, *see* Cakes.
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Rice and rice flour; (21-3-19).
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
(A) Rye, rye flour and meal.

Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
(A) Sausages, except tinned sausages; (2-2-17) (7-2-19).
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
Scrap metal, *see* Iron; Steel.
(B) Searchlights and their component parts; (1-5-17).
Seeds, *see* Lupin; Beans, Peas and Cereals mentioned by name.
Seeds, oleaginous, *see* Oleaginous.
(A) Semolina.
Sesame seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
Sheep, *see* Animals.
Signalling apparatus, *see* Submarine.
(A) Silver coin, British; (12-4-18), (29-11-18), (30-5-19).
Skins, *see* Calf; Hides.
Soya bean cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
(A) Steel, scrap; (1-5-17) (10-5-17).
(B) Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet, (10-5-17) (14-3-19); *see also* Confectionery.
Sunflower seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Superphosphates.
(A) Swords and their component parts.

(A) Tea other than green tea; (28-6-16) (19-2-17) (2-7-18) (14-2-19) (28-2-19).
(A) Tomatoes, fresh; (8-7-19).
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(B) Torpedo nets.
(B) Torpedo tubes.

(A) Uniform clothing, naval military and Air Force; (15-10-18) (7-3-19).

Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes; Tomatoes.
Venison, *see* Game.
(A) Vessels; (18-12-17).

(B) Web equipment.
(A) Whalebone; (1-5-17).
Whale cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Whale fins; (1-5-17).
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
(A) Whisky.

Wool and Woollen Goods:—

(A) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof; (8-9-16) (18-10-17).
(*See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
(A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof; (18-10-17).
(A) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof; (18-10-17).
(A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof; (18-10-17).

Yarns, *see* Wool.
(A) Yeast; (8-9-16) (22-6-17) (28-2-19).

LIST C.

By Order of Council dated 1st October, 1918, as amended by Order of Council of the 24th December, 1918, the 7th January, 1919, the 7th February, 1919, the 11th February, 1919, the 28th February, 1919,

the 11th April, 1919, the 29th April, 1919, and the 16th May, 1919, ALL GOODS (other than (1) printed matter and (2) personal effects accompanied by their owners) are prohibited from export to All Destinations in European Russia (except Russian ports on the Black Sea) and in other Foreign Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, except France and French Possessions, Italy and Italian Possessions, Belgium, Portugal, Greece, Serbia, Roumania, Iceland and the Faroe Islands, Spain, Morocco, Palestine and Syria as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive, Czecho-Slovakia, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg and the portions of Austria, Hungary in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments, Occupied Rhineland territory, and to all Ports in any such Foreign Countries.

LIST C comprises **ALL GOODS** not included in List A or B, excepting the following goods, which may be exported without licence :—

(1) Printed matter ;

(2) Personal effects accompanied by their owners.

In addition to the above countries, trading is permitted with the following countries, to which List C goods may be exported without licence (*see*, however, Lists D and E, below) ;—

Turkey, Bulgaria, Russian Black Sea ports, Austria, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, and Arabia.

Goods on List C may also be exported to the following countries without licence (*see* page 2272) :—

Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Esthonia, Finland, Germany, Lettland, Lithuania, and Poland.

LIST D.

By Order of Council dated 21st March, 1919, as amended by order of Council of the 11th April, 1919, the 15th April, 1919, and the 9th May, 1919, the following goods on list D* are prohibited from export to Turkey, Bulgaria, Ports on the Black Sea (not including Roumanian Ports), Austria, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, and Arabia.

Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.
Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.
Armour plates.
Armoured motor-cars.
Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their component parts.
Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.
Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.
Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war, and their component parts.
Explosives specially prepared for use in war.
Field-glasses.
Gases for war purposes.
Guns and machine guns.
Gun mountings.
Limbers, military waggons of all descriptions.
Harness or horse equipment of a military character.
Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
Mines, submarines and their component parts.
Projectiles, charges, cartridges and grenades of all kinds and their component parts.
Range-finders and their component parts.
Searchlights and their component parts.
Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
Materials for wireless telegraphs.
Torpedoes.
Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

* Many goods on the above List are already on List A or B.

LIST E.

In addition to the goods contained in List D, the following goods on List E* are prohibited from export to Bulgaria.

All articles for use in transportation on land.
Saddle or pack animals, vehicles, motor-cars, bicycles, and their component parts.
Locomotives and rolling stock.
Telegraphs and telephones and their component parts, and materials for use therewith.

*Many goods on the above Lists are already on List A or B.

APPENDIX No. 1.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on list C (*see* page 2269) are prohibited from export.

Alpaca and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Beans, imported, other than Soya, Locust or Chinese horse beans.
Bird seed.
Blanc-mange powder.
Cake mixture.
Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cement for building and engineering purposes
Chillies
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.
Coffee, the following varieties :—
- Pernambuco.
- West African.
- Liberian.
- Rio.
- Bahia.
- Victorian.

Custard powder.
Dates.
Gloy.
Horseflesh.
Koffio.
Lactol.
Lactogol.
Mango Chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.
Marmite.
Mincemeat and mince pies.
Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Paisley flour.
Paint, other than gold paint.
" Phosto " animal food.
Pudding powder.
Puddings.
Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all non-enemy destinations, and to enemy territory with which trade is now permitted (*see page* 2269). Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF EXPLOSIVES, DOUBLE-BARRELLED GUNS, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of cartridges, charges, &c., industrial explosives, double-barrelled guns and sporting rifles, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department :—

British Possessions and Protectorates.

French Possessions and Protectorates.

United States of America.

South America.

Africa.

Japan and Korea.

Asiatic Russia.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

The issue of this licence does not relieve exporters from the necessity of obtaining import permits from the country of destination in cases where local regulations render such a course necessary.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :—"Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

GENERAL INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO EXPORT REGULATIONS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND ON THE MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

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Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D except as provided in Note (*iii*), page 2276. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Arabia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D (except as indicated in note (*iii*), page 2276).

See page 2276.

Asia Minor (*see* Turkey).

Austria Hungary.

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D (except as indicated in note (*iii*), page 2276).

Goods may be exported *viâ* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, *see* notes applicable to those countries.

See also page 2276.

Belgium.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Belgian import licences are required in respect of arms of all kinds, sugar, wheat (grain and flour) and coal.

Bulgaria.

Licences are required for goods on Lists A, B, D and E. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on Lists D and E except as provided in Note (*v*).

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czechoslovakia (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czechoslovakia*).

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *viâ* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czechoslovak Government's Trade Office, Welserhaus 12, Schaarsteinwegsbrücke, Hamburg, for further transhipment to the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg Office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that office. Goods may also be exported *viâ* any other available route.

All shipments to Czechoslovakia are subject to Import Licences issued by the Import and Export Commission in Prague. Applications have to be made by consignees.

Denmark.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

No certificates from the Danish Associations need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Danish import prohibition.

Esthonia (principal port—Reval).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. The support of the Esthonian Legation is no longer required.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters should instruct their consignees to obtain any import licence that may be necessary.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France.

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that French import licences are required for many classes of goods. Full information may be obtained from the French Customs Office, Bank Buildings, Kingsway, London, W. C. 2.

Germany.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

An import licence is required for the importation into unoccupied Germany of goods other than newspapers, periodicals, books, and foodstuffs. Before goods other than those

mentioned are despatched, therefore, the sender should apply to the Imperial Commissary for Export and Import Licences, Lützowufer 6-8, Berlin, W. 10, with a view to ascertaining whether the German Authorities are actually prepared to admit the goods.

For the occupied territory in the Rhineland *see* Note (*ii*), page 2276.

See also page 2276.

Greece.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Consignment to the Netherlands Oversea Trust is no longer necessary.

Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that Italian import licences are required for many classes of goods; full information may be obtained from the Italian Government Commission, West Africa House, Kingsway, W. C. 2.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D (except as indicated in Note (*iii*), page 2276).

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Lettland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (*see* **Jugo-Slavia**).

Norway.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

No certificates from the Norwegian Associations, or other form of guarantee, need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Norwegian import prohibition.

Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland*).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Polish import prohibition, *see* Note (*iv*), page 2276.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Roumanian import prohibition.

Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European).

(*a*) *Northern District—approached* viâ **Archangel or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are required for all goods, except "free" goods (a list of which can be had on application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Dept.) and except "foodstuffs" on List C. All goods imported into Northern Russia must be for consumption in the districts of Archangel and Murmansk, and they must be consigned to the British Supply Mission at Archangel or Murmansk for account of a sub-consignee. Exporters are warned that import licences must be obtained by consignees from the Archangel Government before they can take delivery of the goods.

(*b*) *Southern District—approached* viâ *Batoum and Novorossisk on the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D.

There is no parcel post service at present.

(*c*) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. No certificates from the Swedish Handels Kommission, or other forms of guarantee, need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Swedish import prohibition.

Switzerland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Consignment to the Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique is no longer necessary.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

With regard to exports to Switzerland under the British Re-export Scheme, goods may now be exported without licence, and without consignment to H. M. Consul at St. Gall, but it will be necessary for exporters to communicate with the Department of Import Restriction, 22, Carlisle Place, S. W. 1, in connection with the necessary import certificate for the re-admission of the goods into this country.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta, but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (including Asia Minor).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D except as provided in Note (*iii*), page 2276.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

Notes.

FOODSTUFFS.

(*i*) Foodstuffs should be regarded as including all articles intended for use as human food, including articles to be manufactured into human food and including beverages and spices.

* It is understood that there are no shipping facilities for Archangel at present.

OCCUPIED RHINELAND TERRITORY.

(*ii*) The principal towns in Allied occupation are—

British Zone.—Cologne, Bedburg, Benrath, Bensberg, Bergheim, Bergisch, Gladbach, Blankenheim, Bonn, Brühl (Bz. Cöln), Burscheid, Call, Deutz, Dollendorf, Düren, Euskirchen (Rheinland), Engelskirchen, Euskirchen, Gemünd, Gräfrath, Hellenthal, Hennef, Hilden, Hochkirchen, Hürtgen, Kalk, Kerpen (Bez. Cöln), Langerwehe, Lechenich, Leichlingen, Lindlar, Malmedy, Manderfeld, Meckenheim, Mehlem, Montjoie, Mülheim (Rhein), Münstereifel, Nideggen, Ohligs, Okoven, Opladen, Overath, Rheinbach, Rommerskirchen Rötgen, St. Vith, Schleiden (Eifel), Schönberg (Eifel), Siegburg, Solingen, Wermelskirchen, Wiesdorf, Zons, Zulpich.

American Zone.—Coblentz, Adenau, Ahrweiler, Altenahr, Andernach, Arenberg, Berncastel-Cues, Bitburg, Bleialf, Cochem, Conz, Daun, Dierdorf, Echternacherbrück, Ehrang, Eller, Gerolstein, Hermeskell, Hillesheim (Eifel), Jünkerath, Kelberg, Kempenich, Kyllburg, Manderscheid, Mayen, Montabaur, Morbach, Moselkern, Neuerburg, Neuwied, Niederbreisig, Polch, Prüm, Remagen, Rheinbrohl, Rhens, Saarburg (Bz. Trier), Schillingen, Siershahn, Sinzig, Stadtkyll, Treis (Mosel), Treves (Trier), Ulmen, Waxweiler, Winningen (Mosel), Wittlich.

French Zone.—(In addition to places in Alsace-Lorraine.)—Alsheim, Alzey, Annweiler, Bacharach, Bad Ems, Bad Dürkheim, Bingen (Rhein), Birkenfeld, Boppard, Bullay, Castellaun, Caub, Cronberg, Darmstadt, Diez, Eltville, Enkenbach, Flonheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Gemünden (Hunsrück), Germersheim, Groszgrau, Hahn (Taunus), Heftrich, Hofheim (Taunus), Homburg (Pfalz), Kaiserslautern, Kirchheimbolanden, Kreuznach, Landau (Pfalz), Landstuhl, Langenschwalbach, Lauterecken, Lebach, Mainz, Merzig, Nastätten, Neunkirchen, Neustadt (Haardt), Niederlahnstein, Nieder Saulheim, Nierstein, Osthofen (Rheinhessen), Otterberg, Pirmasens, Rüdesheim (Rheim), Saarbrücken, Saarlouis, St. Goar, St. Wendel, Simmern, Sobernheim, Speyer, Stromberg (Hunsrück), Türkismuhle, Waldfischbach, Wiesbaden, Winnweiler, Worms, Zell, Zweibrücken.

Belgian Zone.—Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), Aldekerk, Aldenhoven, Bochum, Cleve, Cornelimünster, Crefeld, Dahlem, Dülken, Erkelenz, Eschweiler, Eupen, Carzweiler, Geilenkirchen-Hünshoven, Geldern, Goch, Grefrath (b. Crefeld), Grevenbroich, Heinsberg (Rheinland), Hülchrath, Jülich Kaldenkirchen, Kempen (Rhein), Linn, Mörs, München-Gladbach, Neuss, Odenkirchen, Randerath, Rheydt, Steinstrass, Stolberg (Rheinland), Viersen, Wevelinghoven, Xanten.

GOODS ON LIST D.

(*iii*) Consideration will be given to applications in respect of the following goods on list D, if there is clear evidence that the shipments are destined for commercial purposes :—

Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.

Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.

Clothing and equipment of a distinctly military character.

Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war, and their component parts.

Military waggons of all descriptions.

Harness or horse equipment of a military character.

EXPORTS TO POLAND.

(*iv*) In order to facilitate the re-establishment of commercial relations between Great Britain and Poland, the Polish Commercial and Financial Agency, 88, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, has been duly authorised to issue Import Permits. The applicant for an Import Permit must fill in the four forms with which he will be supplied, and return them with the original invoice and four copies thereof.

It must be noted that all goods intended for Poland must be addressed to :—

The Polish Government Import and Export Commission, Elektoralna 2, Warsaw (for the ultimate consignee).

The charges for this Import Permit are five shillings stamp duty, and £1 per thousand pounds sterling of the total value of the goods to be imported, which must be paid upon receipt of the Permit.

The Import Permit does not exempt the goods from any Customs dues or other taxes imposed by the Polish Government.

Due notification will be given of any alteration in these regulations.

TRADE WITH GERMANY, AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, AND ARABIA.

In view of the raising of the blockade the Board of Trade have issued General Licences under the Trading with the Enemy legislation authorising, with certain restrictions, the resumption of trade with Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Arabia.

The Licences do not remove the existing restrictions upon the payment of debts and the return of property due or deliverable to persons in Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Arabia in respect of pre-war transactions.

The Licences do not permit the importation from Germany, Austria, Hungary, or Arabia of any goods included in the Prohibition of Import Proclamations and not covered by a General Licence issued under those Proclamations. Information with regard to imports into the United Kingdom can be obtained from the Import Restrictions Department, 22, Carlisle Place, S. W. 1. Further, Export Licences must be obtained from the Export Licence Department, 1, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S. W. 1, before goods included in Lists A and B of prohibited exports are shipped to those countries, but no licences are required in respect of goods included in List C.

The text of these General Licences is as follows:—

The Board of Trade, on behalf of His Majesty, and in pursuance of the powers reserved in the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations and all other powers thereunto them enabling, do hereby give and grant licence to all persons and bodies of persons resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom, to trade and have commercial and financial transactions with persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany/Austria/Hungary:

Provided always that any licence which may be necessary in respect of any transaction under any prohibition of export or prohibition of import for the time being in force in the United Kingdom or in respect of any remittance of money out of the United Kingdom covered by *Regulation 41D of the Defence of the Realm Regulations is first obtained:

Provided also that this licence shall not permit any person or body of persons to pay to or for the benefit of any person or body of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany/Austria/Hungary any sum of money which by the terms of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Acts, 1914 and 1916, or either of them, is required to be paid to the Custodian appointed under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, but such sums of money must be paid to the said Custodian:

Provided further that this licence shall not permit any person or body of persons to pay or deliver any sum of money or property which is, or but for the war, would have been due or deliverable to any person or body of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany/Austria/Hungary in respect of a transaction entered into before the outbreak of war.

A General Licence with regard to Arabia has been issued, dated the 19th August 1919.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Export Licence Department, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.

*Regulation 41D of the Defence of the Realm Regulations is now cancelled.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Export Licence Department should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment :—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.

Butter and cheese

Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports

Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S 90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list :—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea, coffee and cocoa).

Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Synthetic dyestuffs.

Ergot.

Quinine sulphate.

Caustic potash.

Potassium carbonate

Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof.

Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.

Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof

CUSTOMS—DUTIES

The 29th November 1919

No. 393-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No 7257, dated the 11th September 1919, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, with effect from the 1st December 1919, for the articles specified in column 2 of the Schedule hereto annexed when the same are exported from any place in British India other than Burma, the tariff values stated in column 4 of the Schedule

SCHEDULE III EXPORT TARIFF.

No	Name of article	Per	Tariff valuation	Duty.
			Rs A P.	
3	Raw Hides and Skins –			
	(1) *Arsenicated and air-dried hides* -			
	(a) Cows (including calf skins) — Framed .	lb.	0 14 0	15 per cent.
	(a) Cows (including calf skins) — Unframed .	"	0 7 0	15 "
	(b) Buffaloes (including calf skins) — Framed .	"	0 8 0	15 "
	(b) Buffaloes (including calf skins) — Unframed .	"	0 4 0	15 "
	(2) *Dry salted hides*—			
	(a) Cows (including calf skins)	"	0 8 0	15 "
	(b) Buffaloes including calf skins) . .	"	0 8 6	15 "
	(3) *Wet salted hides*—			
	(a) Cows (including calf skins)	"	0 7 0	15 "
	(b) Buffaloes (including calf skins) . . .	"	0 8 0	15 "
	(4) *Goat and kid skins*	Piece	1 0 0	15 "
	(5) *Sheep skins*	"	1 0 0	15 "

No. 395-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No 7257, dated the 11th September 1919, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, with effect from the 1st December 1919, for the articles specified in column 2 of the Schedule hereto annexed when the same are exported from Burma, the tariff values stated in column 4 of the Schedule.

SCHEDULE III.—EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Name of article.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
3	Raw Hides and Skins—		Rs. A. P.	
	(1) *Arsenicated and air-dried hides—*			
	(a) Cows (including calf skins) . .	lb.	0 9 0	15 per cent.
	(b) Buffaloes (including calf skins) .	„	0 6 0	15 „
	(2) *Dry salted hides—*			
	(a) Cows (including calf skins) . .	„	0 8 0	15
	(b) Buffaloes (including calf skins) .	„	0 3 6	15 „
	(3) *Wet salted hides—*			
	(a) Cows (including calf skins) . .	„	0 7 0	15 „
	(b) Buffaloes (including calf skins) .	„	0 3 0	15 „
	(4) *Goat and kid skins*	Piece	3 0 0	15 „
	(5) *Sheep skins*	„	1 0 0	15 „

PETROLEUM

The 29th November 1919.

No. 310-D.—In pursuance of rule 11-J of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 5256, dated the 22nd June 1918, relating to the control of kerosene oil in Coorg.

PURCHASE SCHEMES.

The 29th November 1919

No. 287-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel, with effect from the 1st December 1919, the notification in this Department No. 2846, dated the 10th May 1919.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 29th November 1919.

No. 418-D.—The following reversions in the grades of Postmasters-General are ordered with effect from the 27th October 1919 :—

Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S., on privilege leave, to revert to the 3rd grade ;

Mr. W. A. Roussac, to revert to the 3rd grade ;

Mr. R. W. Hanson, to revert as Assistant Director-General of the Post Office, pay Rs. 1,200—40—1,400.

2. Mr. J. Fisher-Rodericks, M.B.E., Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Postmaster-General, 4th grade, and Deputy Director-General of the Post Office, with effect from the 27th October, 1919 and until further orders. He officiated as Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, and Deputy Director-General of the Post Office up to and including the 26th October 1919.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 28th November 1919.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.

No. 3326.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Day, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retain the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding the appointment of Assistant Director of Signals, Northern Command. Dated 16th September 1919.

No. 3327.—Lieutenant L. H. Shaw, 1st East Yorkshire Regiment, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, from 13th September 1919 to 22nd October 1919.

No. 3328.—Lieutenant J. O. Boldero, 4th Battalion, The Dorsetshire Regiment, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Station Staff Officer, 1st class, from 25th September 1919 to 23rd October 1919.

No. 3329.—Lieutenant C. R. Chambers, 4th Battalion, The South Staffordshire Regiment, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Station Staff Officer, 1st class. Dated 24th October 1919.

No. 3330.—The undermentioned are granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding appointments as Assistant Director of Supply and Transport, with effect from the dates specified :—

Major A. H. Peyton, Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 16th June 1919.

Captain H. H. Gilbert, Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 25th May 1919.

No. 3331.—Captain J. L. Johanson, 7th Gurkha Rifles, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade. Dated 1st October 1919.

No. 3332.—Captain C. F. Cahusac, D.S.O., 36th Jacob's Horse, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. Dated 6th November 1919.

No. 3333.—Lieutenant J. E. B. Seager, attached 1st Battalion, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Railway Transport Officer. Dated 16th September 1919.

No. 3334.—Lieutenant H. C. Latham, 2nd Battalion, 21st Punjabis, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Staff Captain. Dated 6th October 1919.

No. 3335.—Lieutenant H. J. Newnham, 2nd Battalion, 26th Punjabis, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Staff Captain, from 21st June 1919 to 10th July 1919.

No. 3336.—Lieutenant A. R. G. Fisher, attached 47th Sikhs, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Staff Captain, from 11th July 1919 to 4th August 1919.

No. 3337.—Lieutenant J. E. Thomas, attached 1st Battalion, 26th Punjabis, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Staff Captain, from 5th August 1919 to 24th August 1919.

No. 3338.—Lieutenant R. V. Abigail, attached 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Staff Captain, from 19th May 1919 to 27th July 1919.

No. 3339.—Lieutenant W. E. Hodge, 2nd Battalion, 4th Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Staff Captain, from 28th July 1919 to 30th August 1919.

No. 3340.—Lieutenant E. L. Davies, attached 1st Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Staff Captain. Dated 31st August 1919.

No. 3341.—Captain Frederick Wernham Gerrard, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while employed as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Basra. Dated 26th April 1919.

No. 3342.—Lieutenant J. W. Beedham, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 3rd grade. Dated 1st October 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3343.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Harold George Sheldon, attached 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse). Dated 3rd July 1919.

James Moffat, attached 1st Battalion, 50th Kumaon Rifles. Dated 10th July 1919.

John Carlyle Cairn-Duff, attached 1st Battalion, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 22nd July 1919.

Cecil Alfred Stansfeld, attached 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force). Dated 3rd August 1919.

Torquil Macleod Duncan, attached 2nd Battalion, 98th Infantry. Dated 4th August 1919.

Victor Curle, attached 1st Battalion, 81st Pioneers. Dated 11th August 1919.

Oswald John Pryor, attached 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 15th August 1919.

John Andrew Theodore Seed, attached 105th Mahratta Light Infantry. Dated 18th August 1919.

Cyril Maton Periam Dunford, attached 3rd Battalion, 153rd Rifles.
Charles Sydney William Rayner, attached 1st Battalion, 48th Pioneers.
Hugh Clifford Elphick, attached 1st Battalion, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).
} Dated 27th August 1919.

Herbert Victor Henrotin, attached 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers. Dated 28th August 1919.

Keith Hatch, attached 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse. Dated 30th August 1919.

Edgar Moseley, attached 31st Punjabis. Dated 14th September 1919.

James William Lord, attached 3rd Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
Cyril Naunton Howitt, attached 120th Rajputana Infantry.
Alleyn Borie Robert Leech, attached 1st Battalion, 98th Infantry.
Eric Ashley Evanson, attached 1st Battalion, 41st Dogras.
} Dated 15th September 1919.

Andrew Stuart Hibberd, attached 2nd Battalion, 25th Punjabis.
Henry Neville Irwin, attached 3rd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Reginald Sebert Tonkin, attached 111th Mahars.
} Dated 18th September 1919.

John Norman Leonard Baker, attached 1st Battalion, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment). Dated 22nd September 1919.

Herbert Cecil Duncan, attached 2nd Battalion, 98th Infantry. Dated 23rd September 1919.

Donald Leslie Duncan, attached 2nd Battalion, 11th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 1st October 1919.

Robert Black, attached 1st Battalion, 41st Dogras. Dated 22nd October 1919.

William Alexander Lovat-Fraser, attached 76th Punjabis. Dated 5th November 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Knightly Purefoy FitzGerald, attached 1st Battalion, 69th Punjabis. Dated 24th April 1919.

Duncan Campbell, attached 3rd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 31st July 1919.

Temple Hugh Travers, attached 7th Hariana Lancers.

Thomas Hetherington Henfrey, attached 26th King George's Light Cavalry.

} Dated 21st August 1919.

Eric Byers, attached 2nd Battalion, 25th Punjabis.

David Henry James Williams, attached 1st Battalion, 35th Sikhs.

Cecil Douglas Clapp, attached 45th Rattray's Sikhs.

William Lowry Alston, attached 2nd Battalion, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).

Frank Stone Clarabut, attached 26th King George's Light Cavalry.

Roger Francis Worthington, attached 64th Pioneers.

Henry St. Clair Ogilvie Will, attached 45th Rattray's Sikhs.

Frederick Joseph Richardson-Gibson, attached 1st Battalion, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

Horace Melville Day, attached 5th Cavalry.

Christopher Salter Price, attached 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lewis Wensley Bond Jennings, attached 1st Battalion, 61st King George's Own Pioneers.

William Noel Power, attached 3rd Battalion, 70th Burma Rifles.

Wills Hill Brett, attached 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry.

George Douglas Florence, attached 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

William Reginald Macdonald Meyer, attached 20th Deccan Horse.

John Charles Mawhood, attached Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's).

} Dated 31st August 1919.

John Henry Dunningham Gardner, attached 1st Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Charles Henry Irwin Akehurst, attached 2nd Battalion, 34th Sikh Pioneers.

Francis Hugh Anthony Stables, attached 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

William Mitchell Carse, attached 71st Punjabis.

Cyril Hugh Price, attached 2nd Battalion, 34th Sikh Pioneers.

} Dated 1st October 1919.

Cecil Stevens Sullivan, attached 4th Battalion, 70th Burma Rifles. Dated 15th October 1919.

No. 3344.—In Army Department Notification No. 2518, dated the 1st August 1919, against the name of Leonard Victor Dart, M.C., *for* "5th May 1919" *read* "22nd April 1919."

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 3345.—The promotion to his present rank of Captain Ulick Joseph Bourke is antedated from the 30th May 1917 to the 17th July 1916, but will not carry pay before 1st September 1916.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 3346.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Cavalry Branch.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Neville Lister Colley. Dated 27th November 1918.

Douglas Edwin Smith. Dated 23rd July 1919.

Infantry Branch.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Raymond Simpson Greenwood. Dated 11th February 1919.
Harold Douglas Creedy. Dated 19th March 1919.
George Symington Cameron. Dated 2nd April 1919.
Arthur Robert Sinclair Hayne.
Edric Charle Abbott-Young. } Dated 28th May 1919.
Frederick James Ashton. Dated 1st July 1919.
Louis Frederick Lerway Day. Dated 9th July 1919.
Leslie Northcott Reed, M.C.
Alfred James Hannah.
Sidney Buckleo Hauser. } Dated 20th July 1919.
Roi Charles Linton Curtis. Dated 8th September 1919.
George Clive Hele. Dated 10th September 1919.
Charles Henry Sedgley. Dated 24th September 1919.
Joseph Charles Cameron Cooke. Dated 25th October 1919.
Harry Tirney.
Charles Frederic Grant Quilter. } Dated 29th October 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Ralph De Stafford Mallet Veale. Dated 18th December 1918.
Edwin Collingwood Burnett. Dated 4th July 1919.
Bryan Albert Keegan. Dated 6th July 1919.
William Albert Townsend. Dated 26th August 1919.
Frederick Hubert Solman. Dated 28th August 1919.
Harold Reginald James. Dated 3rd September 1919.
Harold Selby Piper. Dated 11th September 1919.
William Hynes. Dated 18th September 1919.
Thomas Slade Page. Dated 19th September 1919.
John Edward Prescott. Dated 21st September 1919.
Joseph Edward Warn. Dated 1st October 1919.
William Henry Scheffer Jansz. Dated 3rd October 1919.
Edwin Thomas Court. Dated 18th October 1919.
Samuel Harold Patmore. Dated 20th October 1919.
Thomas Somerville. Dated 21st October 1919.
Frank Cruikshank Mack. Dated 24th October 1919.
James Mitchell.
Robert Douthwaite Cameron Chamaretto. } Dated 25th October 1919.
Allexander George Lawson. Dated 27th October 1919.
Thomas Ernest Gilchrist. Dated 29th October 1919.
Henry Sylvester Mayers.
Alfred George Mayhew. } Dated 30th October 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

No. 3347. —The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) W. H. Addis, No. 1 Special Battery, Royal Field Artillery, to be acting Major while commanding a battery of Royal Field Artillery, with effect from the 13th May 1919, on formation.

Lieutenant (acting Major) W. H. Addis, No. 1 Special Battery, Royal Field Artillery, relinquishes the acting rank of Major on ceasing to command a battery of Royal Field Artillery. Dated 24th June 1919.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain W. H. Addis, No. 1 Special Battery, Royal Field Artillery, to be acting Major while commanding a battery of Royal Field Artillery. Dated 20th July 1919, *vice* Major A. E. Blumenthal, Royal Field Artillery, transferred with effect from the 5th July 1919.

Lieutenant S. Woodhouse, No. 2 Special Battery, Royal Field Artillery, to be acting Captain while performing the duties of Captain of a battery of Royal Field Artillery, with effect from the 13th May 1919, on formation.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) S. Woodhouse, No. 2 Special Battery, Royal Field Artillery, relinquishes the acting rank of Captain on ceasing to perform the duties of Captain of a battery. Dated 3rd August 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Major) E. C. Thurston, No. 2 Special Battery, Royal Field Artillery, relinquishes the acting rank of Major on ceasing to command a battery of Royal Field Artillery. Dated 4th August 1919.

Lieutenant S. Woodhouse. No. 2 Special Battery, Royal Field Artillery, to be acting Captain while performing the duties of Captain of a battery, Royal Field Artillery. Dated 1st September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant E. C. Thurston, transferred with effect from the 16th August 1919.

Lieutenant J. St. C. Holbrook, No 1 Special Battery, Royal Field Artillery, to be acting Captain while performing the duties of Captain of a battery of Royal Field Artillery, with effect from the 13th May 1919, on formation.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. St. C. Holbrook, No. 1 Special Battery, Royal Field Artillery, relinquishes the acting rank of Captain on ceasing to perform the duties of Captain of a battery of Royal Field Artillery. Dated 24th June 1919.

Lieutenant J. St. C. Holbrook, No. 1 Special Battery, Royal Field Artillery, to be acting Captain while performing the duties of Captain of a battery. Dated 21st July 1919, *vice* Captain (acting Major) W. H. Addis commanding a battery, with effect from the 20th July 1919.

Infantry.

1st Battalion, Alexandra Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment.

Temporary Captain A. G. C. Deuber, attached, to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 14th June 1919.

Temporary Lieutenant W. Reed, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 6th May 1919.

Temporary Captain (acting Major) A. G. C. Deuber relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold an appointment as second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 9th September 1919.

Temporary Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. Reed relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 9th September 1919.

British Military Base Depôt (India).

Second Lieutenant E. J. Perks, 2-4th Battalion, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 20th October 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3348.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).

Major B. I. M. Macaulay to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a regiment. Dated 16th June 1919, *vice* Brevet Colonel F. D. Russell, vacated with effect from the 1st June 1919.

Lieutenant A. E. Dean to be acting Captain while commanding a squadron Dated 13th July 1919, *vice* Major E. G. Sexton, vacated with effect from the 29th June 1919.

Lieutenant J. E. Gelston to be acting Captain while commanding a squadron. Dated 16th July 1919, *vice* Captain (acting Major) M. M. Stevenson, vacated with effect from the 1st July 1919.

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) B. I. M. Macaulay relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a regiment. Dated 11th July 1919.

Lieutenant R. F. Gruar to be acting Captain while commanding a squadron. Dated 26th July 1919, *vice* Captain (acting Major) M. M. Stevenson, vacated with effect from the 11th July 1919.

Captain M. M. Stevenson to be acting Major while second-in-command of a regiment. Dated 26th July 1919, *vice* Major J. A. Muirhead, D.S.O., vacated with effect from the 11th July 1919.

Major J. A. Muirhead, D.S.O., to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a regiment. Dated 26th July 1919, *vice* Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) B. I. M. Macaulay, vacated with effect from the 11th July 1919.

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) J. A. Muirhead, D.S.O., relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a regiment. Dated 1st August 1919.

Captain (acting Major) M. M. Stevenson relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command. Dated 1st August 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. F. Gruar relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a squadron. Dated 1st August 1919.

Major A. J. M. Binney to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a regiment. Dated 16th August 1919, *vice* Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) J. A. Muirhead, D.S.O., vacated with effect from the 1st August 1919.

Captain M. M. Stevenson to be acting Major while second-in-command of a regiment. Dated 18th August 1919, *vice* Major J. A. Muirhead, D.S.O., vacated with effect from the 3rd August 1919.

Lieutenant R. F. Gruar to be acting Captain while commanding a squadron. Dated 18th August 1919, *vice* Captain M. M. Stevenson, vacated with effect from the 3rd August 1919.

33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant H. M. Tulloch to be acting Captain while commanding a squadron. Dated 27th September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. R. B. Peel relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a squadron. Dated 12th September 1919.

3rd Sappers and Miners.

Second Lieutenant M. Hunter, Royal Engineers (Territorial Force), to be acting Major while commanding a mobilised field company. Dated 21st September 1919, *vice* Captain (acting Major) F. E. Buller, M.C., Royal Engineers, vacated with effect from the 6th September 1919.

Faridkot Imperial Service Sappers and Miners.

Captain J. R. Davidson, M.C., Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Major while holding an appointment as First Special Service Officer. Dated 8th June 1919.

2nd Battalion, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. C. Davidson, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 1st November 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. K. Hutchens, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 1st November 1919.

2nd Battalion, 22nd Punjabis.

Captain (acting Major) G. de S. H. Middlemass relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold an appointment as second-in-command. Dated 23rd March 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. I. Cordon relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 23rd March 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. Carey relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 1st April 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. G. Hervey relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 3rd April 1919.

40th Pathans.

Lieutenant S. Jepson to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 28th September 1919, *vice* Captain O. H. C. Shelswell, vacated with effect from the 13th September 1919.

2nd Battalion, 41st Dogras.

Lieutenant W. J. Norris, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 3rd September 1919, *vice* Captain T. Wilton, vacated with effect from the 19th August 1919.

Lieutenant C. L. Riley to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 24th May 1919.

Lieutenant H. E. Forrester, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 22nd July 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. A. Liswell, vacated with effect from the 7th July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. A. Liswell, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 7th July 1919.

57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant H. G. E. Tower, M.C., to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant W. D. Francis to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 6th May 1919.

Captain J. A. Glegg to be acting Major while holding an appointment as second-in-command. Dated 14th June 1919, *vice* Major E. K. Fowler, M.C., vacated with effect from the 30th May 1919.

Lieutenant H. B. Davies, M.C., to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 13th May 1919.

Lieutenant B. H. Amsden to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 14th June 1919, *vice* Captain J. A. Glegg, vacated with effect from the 30th May 1919.

Lieutenant H. J. R. Jackson to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 7th July 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) B. H. Amsden, vacated with effect from the 22nd June 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) B. H. Amsden relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 22nd June 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. J. R. Jackson relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 24th July 1919.

Lieutenant B. H. Amsden to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 8th August 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. J. R. Jackson, vacated with effect from the 24th July 1919.

Captain (acting Major) J. A. Glegg relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold an appointment as second-in-command. Dated 8th August 1919.

Captain A. H. N. Gatherer, M.C., to be acting Major while holding an appointment as second-in-command. Dated 23rd August 1919, *vice* Captain (acting Major) J. A. Glegg, vacated with effect from the 8th August 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. B. Davies, M.C., relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 8th August 1919.

1st Battalion, 61st (King George's Own) Pioneers.

Lieutenant H. W. Maycock, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 7th May 1919.

Lieutenant R. M. Evans, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 28th May 1919.

Lieutenant P. E. C. Baily, Indian Army (Temporary Commission) to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 30th July 1919, *vice* Lieutenant A. E. Cleator, vacated with effect from the 15th July 1919.

Lieutenant A. E. Cleator, Indian Army (Temporary Commission) to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 2nd June 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. W. Jones, vacated with effect from the 18th May 1919.

Lieutenant J. C. Smith, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 20th August 1919, *vice* Captain G. S. Johnson, vacated with effect from the 5th August 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. E. Cleator, Indian Army (Temporary Commission), relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 10th June 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. C. Smith, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 26th August 1919.

2nd Battalion, 61st (King George's Own) Pioneers.

Lieutenant L. T. Stick, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 10th June 1919.

2nd Battalion, 67th Punjabis.

Lieutenant J. D. Jackson to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 30th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. Waight, vacated with effect from the 15th September 1919.

2nd Battalion, 81st Pioneers.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) B. M. Kelk retains his acting rank while commanding a company. Dated 28th August 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. Southgate, M.C., vacated with effect from the 13th August 1919.

Lieutenant C. Snelling, D.C.M., to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 1st September 1919.

Captain C. Southgate, M.C., to be acting Major while holding an appointment as second-in-command. Dated 3rd October 1919, *vice* Captain (acting Major) W. S. Mills, vacated with effect from the 18th September 1919.

Depôt 87th Punjabis.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. A. C. Lawson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank of Captain on ceasing to be Adjutant of a depôt. Dated 28th October 1919.

2nd Battalion, 89th Punjabis.

Lieutenant A. J. St. L. Hansard, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company, from 29th June 1919 to 7th August 1919, both dates inclusive; *vice* Captain G. S. Mackey, vacated with effect from the 14th June 1919.

1st Battalion, 90th Punjabis.

Lieutenant J. E. Macpherson to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 7th May 1919.

Lieutenant R. G. G. Hislop to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 7th May 1919.

Lieutenant E. J. Tobin to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 9th May 1919.

Lieutenant E. M. Bland, M.C., to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 11th June 1919, *vice* Major E. S. Hancock, vacated with effect from the 27th May 1919.

Captain G. C. Bampfield to be acting Major while holding an appointment as second-in-command. Dated 9th August 1919, *vice* Major E. S. Hancock, vacated with effect from the 25th July 1919.

Lieutenant C. H. Cottam to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 9th August 1919, *vice* Lieutenant E. M. Bland, M.C., vacated with effect from the 25th July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. M. Bland, M.C., relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 25th July 1919.

Lieutenant V. M. H. Cox to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while holding an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 9th August 1919, *vice* Captain G. C. Bampfield, vacated with effect from the 25th July 1919.

Lieutenant V. M. H. Cox to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 7th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. H. Cottam, vacated with effect from the 23rd August 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. H. Cottam relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 23rd August 1919.

Second Lieutenant W. W. Meates to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while holding an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 7th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) V. M. H. Cox, vacated with effect from the 23rd August 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) V. M. H. Cox relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 23rd August 1919.

Lieutenant V. M. H. Cox to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 9th May 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) V. M. H. Cox relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 27th July 1919.

93rd Burma Infantry.

Captain A. S. Mackay, M.C., 7th Gurkha Rifles, to be acting Major while commanding a depôt. Dated 22nd December 1918.

2nd Battalion, 94th Russell's Infantry.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. A. Marks relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 16th September 1919.

1st Battalion, 109th Infantry.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. W. G. Newlyn relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 26th August 1919.

2nd Battalion, 123rd Outram's Rifles.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. Wrigley, M.C., Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 22nd August 1919.

Lieutenant G. Helson, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 6th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. Wrigley, vacated with effect from the 22nd August 1919.

Second Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. E. Greatwood relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to perform the duties of Adjutant. Dated 26th August 1919.

Lieutenant H. Wrigley, M.C., Indian Army to be acting Captain while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 10th September 1919, *vice* Second Lieutenant H. E. Greatwood, vacated with effect from the 26th August 1919.

Lieutenant G. Helson to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant F. C. Robinson to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. Helson relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 14th May 1919.

Lieutenant F. E. Sheppard to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 29th May 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. Helson, vacated with effect from the 14th May 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. E. Sheppard relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 1st June 1919.

Lieutenant C. L. D'Albani to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 16th June 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. E. Sheppard, vacated with effect from the 1st June 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. H. Humpherus relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 16th June 1919.

Lieutenant F. E. Sheppard to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 1st July 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. H. Humpherus, vacated with effect from the 16th June 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. E. Sheppard relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 8th July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. Wrigley, M.C., relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 8th July 1919.

Lieutenant H. Wrigley, M.C., to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 23rd July 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. E. Sheppard, vacated with effect from the 8th July 1919.

Second Lieutenant H. E. Greatwood to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while holding an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 23rd July 1919, *vice* Lieutenant H. Wrigley, M.C., vacated with effect from the 8th July 1919.

1st Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Captain J. C. D. Mullaly, Indian Army, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 17th September 1919, *vice* Captain Khan Muhammad Akbar Khan, C.I.E., vacated with effect from the 2nd September 1919.

Captain (acting Major) Khan Muhammad Akbar Khan, C.I.E., Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command. Dated 2nd September 1919.

Second Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. Mc Andrew, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 2nd September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) P. L. Quillinan, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, retains his acting rank of Captain with pay and allowances of rank while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 10th June 1919.

Captain C. N. Buist to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 9th June 1919, *vice* Major W. Macdonald, vacated with effect from the 25th May 1919.

Lieutenant G. H. Hasnip, Indian Army (Temporary Commission), to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 9th June 1919.

Captain Khan Muhammad Akbar Khan, C.I.E., to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 7th July 1919, *vice* Captain C. N. Buist, vacated with effect from the 22nd June 1919.

Second Lieutenant A. Mc Andrew, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 7th July 1919.

Captain (acting Major) C. N. Buist, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 22nd June 1919.

2nd Battalion, 128th Pioneers.

Lieutenant A. S. Clarkson to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 28th October 1919, *vice* Captain H. E. Eve, M.C., appointed Depôt Commander with effect from the 13th October 1919.

The undermentioned officers relinquish their acting ranks with effect from the 1st November 1919, in accordance with Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919 :—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. L. Penn.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. W. Spurgeon.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. S. Clarkson.

Second Lieutenant (acting Captain) P. T. Ascroft.

3rd Battalion, 150th Indian Infantry.

Major E. H. Pemberton to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a battalion. Dated 13th June 1919, *vice* Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) H. J. H. Trueman, vacated with effect from the 3rd June 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. B. Seagrim to be acting Major while holding an appointment as second-in-command. Dated 18th June 1919, *vice* Major E. H. Pemberton, vacated with effect from the 3rd June 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Major) C. B. Seagrim to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a battalion. Dated 26th July 1919, *vice* Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) E. H. Pemberton, vacated with effect from the 11th July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. A. Oatts to be acting Major while holding an appointment as second-in-command. Dated 26th July 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Major) C. B. Seagrim, vacated with effect from the 11th July 1919.

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) E. H. Pemberton relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a battalion. Dated 11th July 1919.

Lieutenant W. Peel to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 26th July 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. B. Seagrim, vacated with effect from the 11th July 1919.

Lieutenant J. E. Mills to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 26th July 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. A. Oatts, vacated with effect from the 11th July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) C. B Seagrim relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a battalion, but retains his acting rank of Major on reverting to second-in-command. Dated 11th August 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Major) H. A. Oatts relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold an appointment as second-in-command, and retains his acting rank of Captain. Dated 11th August 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. E. Mills relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 11th August 1919.

Lieutenant E. L. Law to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 23rd May 1919.

2nd Battalion, 153rd Punjabis.

Lieutenant H. C. Howes to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 1st June 1919, *vice* Lieutenant S. D. Holbrook appointed second-in-command, on mobilisation.

Lieutenant G. C. Hutton to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 1st June 1919, *vice* Lieutenant A. C. Moore vacated, on mobilisation.

Lieutenant D. Turnbull to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 1st June 1919, *vice* Lieutenant A. J. Wonnacott, vacated.

Lieutenant T. F. Haymes to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 1st June 1919, on mobilisation.

Lieutenant A. C. Moore to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 18th July 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) D. Turnbull, vacated with effect from the 3rd July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) D. Turnbull relinquishes his acting rank of Captain on ceasing to command a company. Dated 3rd July 1919.

Lieutenant J. S. B. Forde to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 18th July 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) T. F. Haymes, vacated with effect from the 3rd July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) T. F. Haymes relinquishes his acting rank of Captain on ceasing to command a company. Dated 3rd July 1919.

Lieutenant D. Turnbull to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 31st July 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. C. Howes, vacated with effect from the 16th July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. C. Howes relinquishes his acting rank of Captain on ceasing to command a company. Dated 16th July 1919.

2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Lieutenant C. W. L. Harvey to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant J. G. Simons, M. C., to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 24th May 1919, *vice* Captain E. C. Mockler, vacated with effect from the 9th May 1919.

Lieutenant C. C. Davies to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 27th June 1919, *vice* Captain M. F. D. Cobbold, vacated with effect from the 12th June 1919.

2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant R. L. Turner, M. C., to be acting Captain while holding an appointment as Adjutant, from 20th September 1918 to 18th November 1918, both dates inclusive.

Lieutenant R. L. Turner, M. C., to be acting Captain while holding an appointment as Adjutant, from 12th January 1919 to 6th February 1919, both dates inclusive.

4th Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Captain (acting Major) D. N. Pitcairn relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a depôt. Dated 20th September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. C. Kerr relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold an appointment as Adjutant of a depôt. Dated 20th September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. Brookman relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 19th September 1919.

2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

Second Lieutenant E. R. L. Taylor to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 22nd May 1919.

Lieutenant L. Y. Bazett to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 22nd May 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) L. Y. Bazett relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 27th May 1919.

Second Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. R. L. Taylor relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 6th June 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. W. H. Grey relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 12th August 1919.

Major W. Johnston to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a battalion Dated 20th July 1919, *vice* Major J. E. Colenso, vacated with effect from the 5th July 1919.

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) W. Johnston relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a battalion. Dated 24th July 1919.

Major J. E. Colenso to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a battalion. Dated 8th August 1919, *vice* Major W. Johnston, vacated with effect from the 24th July 1919.

Captain A. S. Mackay, M.C., to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 23rd August 1919.

Lieutenant L. Y. Bazett to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 28th August 1919.

Lieutenant A. D. C. Macaulay to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 23rd August 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. D. C. Macaulay relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 8th August 1919.

2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant N. L. C. Irwin, D. S. O., Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 13th May 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) K. Burrell, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 5th June 1919.

Lieutenant C. J. Baird, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 20th June 1919, *vice* Lieutenant K. Burrell, vacated with effect from the 5th June 1919.

Lieutenant K. Burrell, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 1st August 1919, *vice* Lieutenant C. J. Baird, vacated with effect from the 17th July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. J. Baird, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 17th July 1919.

Lieutenant C. J. Baird, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 25th August 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) N. L. C. Irwin, vacated with effect from the 10th August 1919.

1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. A. Iceton, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 1st September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. H. Clarke, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to perform the duties of Adjutant. Dated 1st September 1919.

Lieutenant A. F. W. Brown, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 16th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant E. A. Iceton, vacated with effect from the 1st September 1919.

Lieutenant E. A. Iceton, Indian Army, to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while performing the duties of Adjutant Dated 16th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant W. H. Clarke, vacated with effect from the 1st September 1919.

3rd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. L. Fawcett, M.C., retains his acting rank while holding an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 13th May 1919.

Lieutenant D. J. Dow to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 28th May 1919, *vice* Major A. L. M. Molesworth, vacated with effect from the 13th May 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) D. J Dow relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 30th June 1919.

Lieutenant E. T. Kerr to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 15th July 1919, *vice* Lieutenant D. J. Dow, vacated with effect from the 30th June 1919.

Lieutenant T. H. Cartwright to be acting Captain while commanding a company, from 6th May 1919 to 8th May 1919, both dates inclusive.

1st Battalion, 11th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant J. Mc. I. Robertson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 16th September 1919, *vice* Captain F. H. Hartnoll, vacated with effect from the 1st September 1919.

Lieutenant R. J. Kidd to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant) while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 16th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. Mc. I. Robertson, vacated with effect from the 1st September 1919.

Special Appointments.

Lieutenant G. B. I. Nokes, 35th Scinde Horse, to be acting Captain while commanding a company of Military Police. Dated 4th July 1919.

43rd Pack Mule Corps.

Lieutenant H. R. Davey, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding an Animal Transport Unit. From 1st October 1918 to 4th January 1919.

(Army Department Notification No. 2631, dated the 15th August 1919, in so far as it relates to Lieutenant W. J. Damerell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 43rd Pack Mule Corps, is cancelled.)

62nd Grantee Camel Corps.

Second Lieutenant F. Green to be acting Captain while commanding a Camel Corps. Dated 26th August 1919, *vice* Captain I. Hurst, vacated with effect from the 11th August 1919.

100th Labour Corps.

Army Department Notification No. 2932, dated the 26th September 1919, so far as it relates to Captain C. K. Occam is cancelled and the following substituted :—

Lieutenant C. K. Occam, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a Labour Corps. Dated 8th July 1919.

1st Imperial Service Draught Mule Corps.

Captain C. D. May, Supply and Transport Corps, to be acting Major while Senior Special Service Officer. Dated 2nd July 1919.

Bharatpur Imperial Service Transport Corps.

Lieutenant W. L. Brigg, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while Special Service Officer. Dated 22nd May 1919.

Lieutenant W. Cameron, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while Special Service Officer. Dated 30th August 1919.

No. 2 Imperial Service Draught Corps.

Lieutenant A. H. H. Armstrong, M.C., to be acting Major while Senior Special Service Officer. Dated 31st May 1919.

Second Lieutenant L. C. Cockaday, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while Special Service Officer. Dated 20th May 1919.

Military Works Services.

Lieutenant A E. J. Miller, The Lincolnshire Regiment, attached Military Works Services, to be acting Captain while commanding an Advanced Engineer Park. Dated 17th October 1919.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 3349.—The following acting promotions are notified, subject to this Majesty's approval :—

Major R. B. B. Foster to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Officer Commanding a Combined Field Ambulance. Dated 31st May 1919.

Captain L. J. P. Mordaunt (Temporary Commission), to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while holding the command of a Combined Cavalry Field Ambulance, from 14th October to 21st October 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3350.—The undermentioned officers whose admission to the Indian Army on probation, was notified in Army Department Notifications No. 1518, dated the 12th July 1918, No. 1715, dated the 2nd August 1918, No. 1834, dated the 16th August 1918, are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified :—

Joseph Anthony Bostock. } Dated 12th May 1919.
William Henry Hall. }

Henry Sandys Mecredy McEntire. Dated 23rd July 1919.

INDIAN LAND FORCES.

No. 3351.—The undermentioned temporary honorary Second Lieutenants to be permanent honorary Second Lieutenants, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 21st November 1919 :—

Sirdar Jasjit Singh Ahluwalia.

The Hon'ble Raja Sri Ravu Venkata Kumara Khrisna Ranga, Rao Bahadur, Raja of Bobbili.

Raja of Venkatagiri.

The Hon'ble B. Raja Rajeswara, Setupati *alias* Mutturamalinga Setupati Avargal, Raja of Ramnad.

Sri Khrisna Chandra Gajapati Narayana Deo Garu, Zamindar of Parlakimedi.

Rai Bahadur Dorai Raja.

Raja Durga Narain Singh.

Raja Hukm Tej Partab Singh.

Lala Bhagwant Singh.

Rao Bahadur Balbir Singh.

Khan Sahib Malik Mohamad Akbar Khan Jodhra.

Khan Sikandar Hayat Khan Khatta.

Chaudhri Damodar Singh.

Malik Sardar Khan Nun.

Malik Khizar Mohammad Hayat.

Malojirao Mudhojirao Naik Nimbalkar Meherban, Chief of Paltan.

Sardar Bhimrao Nagojirao Patankar Meherban.
Shankarrao B. Ingle.
Raja Bahadur Ram Gopal Singh.
Sheikh Imtiaz Rasul Khan.
Sheikh Shahid Husain.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 3352.—In Army Department Notification No. 2272, dated the 27th June 1919, *for* "Walter Robert Haynes," *read* "Walter Robert Haymes."

No. 3353.—The following officers are admitted to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers on probation, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Cavalry Branch.

To be Lieutenant.

Sidney Bishop Brown, The South African Mounted Rifles, attached 3rd Skinner's Horse. Dated 1st May 1918, but to rank from the 1st October 1915.

Infantry Branch.

To be Second Lieutenant.

William Thomas Collins, General List, attached 2nd Battalion, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment). Dated 22nd January 1919, but to rank from the 11th September 1918.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

1-13th Great Indian Peninsula Railway Battalion.

No. 3354.—The undermentioned gentleman is granted a temporary commission, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant.

Ronald Stuart Moberly. Dated 1st April 1917.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3355.—Captain Cydril Muncaster Percy-Jones, 21st Punjabis, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission in the Indian Army, with effect from the 1st December 1919.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 3356.—Temporary Captain Leo Sigarayen Machado, Indian Medical Service, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission, with effect from the 28th September 1919.

No. 3357.—Temporary Captain Herbert Wilcox Knight, Indian Medical Service, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission, with effect from the 7th November 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 3358.—Second Lieutenant Vincent Wilbert Labanti relinquishes, subject to His Majesty's approval, his commission in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, with effect from the 22nd February 1919.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

No. 3359.—The undermentioned officers are permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign their commissions :—

2nd Nagpur Rifles.

Major Eric Danks. Dated 6th November 1919.

18th (Rangoon) Battalion.

Second Lieutenant Sam Harrison Gibbon. Dated 24th October 1919.

RETIREMEMTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3360.—Major Wilfred Stuart Dayrell, D.S.O., 72nd Punjabis, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 13th November 1919.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMANDS.

No. 3361.—Lieutenant-General Sir W. R. Marshall, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., to be an Army Commander. Dated 12th November 1919.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 3362.—The Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 15th November 1919 :—

To be Aides-de-Camp.

Subadar-Major Amar Singh Thapa, *Sardar Bahadur,* M.C , 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Subadar-Major Dalpat Singh, *Bahadur,* I.O.M., 1st Battalion, 6th Jat Light Infantry.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3363.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on No. 1553 Dafadar Mansa Singh, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse. Dated 1st June 1919.

No. 3364.—Mohibulla Khan [formerly Jemadar in Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) (Cavalry)] is granted the temporary rank of Jemadar, with effect from the 1st June 1919; while employed on special duty with the Baluchistan Force.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 6 Camel Depôt.

No. 3365.—Quartermaster Dafadar Muhammad Khan and Troop Dafadar Wali Muhammad, 4th Government Camel Corps, to be Ressaidars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 13th October 1919.

JUDICIAL.

No. 3366.—Under paragraphs 52 and 53 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, notice is hereby given :—

First.—That information has been received by me of the deaths of the officers named and described in the subjoined table.

Secondly.—That there have been received by me, as the surplus of their respective properties, the amounts set opposite their respective names in the same table.

Thirdly.—That all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased are to be lodged with the official referred to in the column of remarks within two calendar months from the date of this notice.

Rank and name.	Corps or Department.	Place of death.	Date of death.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of surplus. Rs. A. P.	REMARKS.
Lieutenant E. A. R. Innes.	Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 4th Cavalry	Mardan .	15th July 1919.	Intestate .	1,309 4 5	Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.
Second Lieutenant H. Brown.	Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st Battalion, 30th Punjabis.	Ferozepore	6th June 1919.	Do. .	1,128 7 8	

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 3367.—The undermentioned temporary 4th class Assistant Surgeons are permitted to resign, with effect from the dates noted against their names:—

George Michael Bryan. } Dated 8th September 1919.
Horace Symonds. }
Sidney Reginald Ross. Dated 9th October 1919.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 3368.—Supernumerary Conductor William Welton, Ordnance Department, General List, is transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 3rd September 1919.

REWARDS.

No. 3369.—His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers:—

Major Arthur Fayrer Hosken, 26th Hyderabad Rifles, Indian Defence Force.

Surgeon Major Samuel Arthur Powell, Bombay Volunteer Rifles (now 15th Bombay Battalion), Indian Defence Force.

No. 3370.—The following are the particulars of the acts of gallantry performed by the undermentioned Indian officers, while serving with the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, for which the award of the Military Cross was published in the *Gazette of India*, Army Department Notification No. 1060, dated the 29th October 1915:—

Jemadar Sohan Singh, 24th Punjabis.

For conspicuous gallantry and coolness throughout the action of the 14th April 1915, especially in going back under heavy fire at a very criticial time and bringing up a box of ammunition which he obtained from a number of mules that had been shot down in an endeavour to approach closer to the firing line.

Jemadar Dattaji Rao Khanvilkar, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

For gallantry and resource on the 14th April 1915, in leading his half company under heavy rifle and machine gun fire during the engagement and in the final assault on the enemy's trenches.

Jemadar Sitaram Sellar, 117th Mahrattas.

For gallantry and devotion to duty on the 14th April 1915, when, though wounded early in the action, he continued to lead his company with conspicuous coolness, even in the final assault.

He also acted with gallantry on a previous occasion.

No. 3371.—The following rewards have been granted to the undermentioned for acts of gallantry or devotion to duty in the field while serving with the Waziristan Force:—

Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

Jemadar Taza Gul, South Waziristan Militia.

No. 2548 Lance-Naik Mehmad Khan, 82nd Punjabis.

No. 3372.—The following amendment is made to Army Department Notification No. 2088, dated the 3rd June 1919, under the heading "Awarded the Meritorious Service Medal (without annuity)":—

For "No. 2403 Sowar Dilawar Khan, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse)", *read* "No. 2403 Sowar Dilawar Khan, 18th King George's Own Lancers."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 3373. —The following extracts are published for general information :—

Second Supplement, dated the 11th October, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 10th October, 1919, pages 12627, 12631, 12632 12633, and 12634.

War Office,
11th October, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

GENERAL STAFF.

* * * * * *

G. S. Os., 2nd Grade—

* * * * * *

Maj. C. J. E. Auchinleck, D.S.O., O.B.E., 62nd Punjabis, Ind Army. 27th Aug. 1919.

A. G's. & Q. M. G's. STAFF.

* * * * * *

D. A. Q. M. G.—Bt. Lt.-Col. J. C. H. Holliday, 122nd Inf., Ind. Army. 12th Aug. 1919.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

* * * * * *

Maj. C. H. Williams, ret. pay, Ind. Army, relinquishes his P. B. Appt. 7th Aug. 1919.

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COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned appts. are made :—

* * * * * *

Staff Capts—Temp. Capt. R. T. Waugh, Ind. Army Res. of Off., *vice* Capt. F. H. Malyon, 21st Punjabis, Ind. Army. 12th Oct. 1918.

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INFANTRY.

* * * * * *

Garrison Battalions.

Suff. R.

1st Res. Garr. Bn.—

Bt. Col. C. F. Grantham (ret. Ind. Army) vacates the comd. of the Bn. 12th June 1919.

* * * * * *

London Gazette, dated the 14th October, 1919, pages 12660 and 12663.

India Office,
14th October, 1919.

The KING has approved the promotion of the following officers of the * * Indian Medical Service * * :—

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Temp. Lieutenant to be temp. Captain.

J. H. Barrett. 2nd May 1919.

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The KING has approved the relinquishment of his commission in the Indian Army, Reserve of Officers by the undermentioned officer :—

Lieut. J. H. B. B. Hart, in consequence of ill-health. 9th July 1919.

The KING has approved the resignation of the undermentioned officer of the Indian Army :—

Lieut. R. L. Cooke. 23rd Aug. 1919.

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Supplement, dated the 14th October, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 14th October, 1919, pages 12721 and 12722.

War Office,
14th October, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

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The undermentioned temp. appts. are made :—

A.D.C.—Capt. I. D. Guthrie, M.C., 17th Cav., Ind. Army. 1st Oct. 1919.

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Third Supplement, dated the 15th October, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 14th October, 1919, pages 12735, 12736, 12745 and 12749.

War Office,
15th October, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

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CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lt.-Col. W. S. Traill, D.S.O., retires on an Ind. pension. 4th Sept. 1919.

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VOLUNTEER FORCE.

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Buckinghamshire Vol. Regt.—Hon. Commandant & Hon. Col. J. C. Swann, C.B. (Maj.-Gen., retired, Indian Army), relinquishes his commission, 16th Oct. 1919, and retains the hon. rank of Col.

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1st Bn., County of London Vol. Regt.—Hon. Commandant & Hon. Lt.-Col. J. H. Gordon Casserly (Maj, ret., Ind. Army) relinquishes his commission, 16th Oct. 1919, and retains the hon. rank of Lt.-Col.

4th Bn., County of London Vol. Regt.—Hon. Commandant & Hon. Lt.-Col. D. C. F. MacIntyre, C.B. (Maj-Gen., ret., Ind. Army), relinquishes his commission, 16th Oct. 1919, and retains the hon. rank of Lt.-Col.

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Fourth Supplement, dated the 16th October, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 14th October, 1919, pages 12753 and 12763.

War Office,
16th October, 1919.

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His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Meritorious Service Medal to the undermentioned warrant and non-commissioned officers in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Forces in South Persia :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Sub-Condr. Gypson, J. C., I.O.D.
Sub-Condr. Pepper, A.J., I.O.D.
Sub-Condr. Skinner, W., I.O.D.
S./Sjt. Catto, H., S. & T. Corps.
S./Sjt. Hallsworth, W. H., Mly. Wks. Serv.
Sjt. Carr, H. C., Corps of Mly. Staff Clks.

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Fifth Supplement, dated the 16th October, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 14th October, 1919, pages 12767 and 12770.

War Office,
16th October, 1919.

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MEMORANDA.

Bt. Col. L. C. Jones, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., Ind. Army, relinquishes the temp. rank of Maj.-Gen. on vacating appt. as Maj.-Gen., Cavalry, Mesopotamia. 24th Apr. 1919.

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London Gazette, dated the 17th October, 1919, pages 12789, 12793, 12794, 12795 and 12796.

Air Ministry,
17th October, 1919.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

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Flying Branch.

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Lt. J. E. Periera relinquishes his commn. on reversion to I.A.R.O. 9th Oct. 1919.

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India Office,
17th October, 1919.

The KING has approved the promotion of the following officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service :—

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INDIAN ARMY.

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Lieutenants to be Captains.

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J. B. Walmsley, D.F.C. 15th Sept. 1919.

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INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Temp. Lieutenants to be temp. Captains.

G. P. de Sibra. 3rd June 1919.

Jugal Kishor Adhya. 8th June 1919.

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NOTE.—The undermentioned Lieutenants (temp. Captains), I.A.R.O., are permitted to retain the temp. rank of Captain while holding special appointments :—

G. D. C. Beaver. 26th Apr. 1917.
G. R. Ashton. 30th Aug. 1917.
R. H. Pollaco. 30th Aug. 1917.
R. R. B. McLean. 15th Sept. 1917.
C. W. A. Prideaux. 17th Sept. 1917.

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The KING has approved the grant of the temporary rank of Second-Lieutenant in the Indian Army to the undermentioned gentleman :—

George Herbert Dobson. 15th Nov. 1918. (Substituted for the notification in the Lon. Gaz. dated 23rd May 1919.)

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The KING has approved the grant of the temporary rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Medical Service to the undermentioned gentleman :—

Monindra Nath Bhattacharjee, M.B., Ch.B. 11th Jan. 1919.

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The KING has approved the relinquishment by the undermentioned officers of their commissions in the Indian Army :—

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Major A. H. W. Elias Wynn, I.A., on transfer to the Royal Air Force. 1st Aug. 1919.

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The KING has approved the resignation of the undermentioned officer of the Indian Army :—

Lieutenant R. F. G. Adams. 22nd Aug. 1919.

The KING has approved the retirement of the following officers :—

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir W. J. Buchanan, K.C.I.E., M.D. 7th June 1919.

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INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

2nd-Lieut. J. J. Bennison in consequence of ill-health. 29th July 1919.

NOTE.—In the notification in the London Gazette dated 6th Sept. 1918 regarding the retirement of Lieutenant E. H. Rodwell, for the heading "I.A.R.O." read "I.A."

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A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 28th November 1919.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 113.—The following officers have been permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to relinquish their Temporary Commissions in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the dates specified against their names :—

Temporary Lieutenant-Commander A. J. Gaine, Royal Indian Marine. Dated 15th October 1919.

Temporary Lieutenant C. O. Jones, Royal Indian Marine. Dated 11th October 1919.

Temporary Lieutenant J. G. Bowers, Royal Indian Marine. Dated 11th October 1919.

Temporary Lieutenant B. G. Jackson, Royal Indian Marine. Dated 18th October 1919.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 27th November 1919.

No. 689-E.—19.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Walton, D.S.O., R.E., Executive Engineer, State Railways, is, on return from leave, placed on special duty to investigate feeder lines in Guzerat.

No. 1625-E.-19.—The services of Pandit Raj Nath, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, are dispensed with effect from the 11th September 1919.

No. 1967-E.—18.—With reference to Railway Board's notification No. 1967 E.—18, dated the 13th January 1919, Mr. H. Lawton, Officiating Deputy Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Executive Engineer with effect from the 14th September 1919.

No. 2017-E.—19.—Mr. H H. Cooper, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class III, Grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed as a temporary measure to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent on the Railway in Class II of that Establishment with effect from the 16th October 1919.

No. 2155-E.-19.—With reference to Railway Board's notifications No. 982-E.-19, dated the 15th May 1919 and No. 2155-E.-3-19, dated the 11th October 1919, Mr. F. Taylor Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway reverted to the rank of Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent with effect from the 27th October 1919.

No. 2294-E.—19.—Mr. A. Lister Jackson, Assistant Engineer, is, on return from military duty, posted to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

No. 2294-E.—19-1.—Mr. J. L. Powis, Assistant Engineer, is, on return from military duty, posted to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

No. 2345-E.-19.—Mr. W. G Mitchell, District Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, in Class II, Grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Locomotive Superintendent of the Railway in Class I of that Establishment during the absence of Mr. W. R. Pearce, Officiating Deputy Locomotive Superintendent on privilege leave from the 11th October 1919.

No. 2411-E.—19.—Mr. W. V. Butcher, Executive Engineer, State Railways, is, on return from leave, posted to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The 28th November 1919.

No. 392-F.—19.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Administration of the Assam Bengal Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the Schedule hereto annexed the taxes specified in the second cloumn thereof :—

SCHEDULE.

Local authority.	Tax.
Kishoreganj Municipality	Rate on holdings and latrine fees.

No. 714-E.-19.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Birney, D.S.O., R.E., Executive Engineer, State Railways, are lent to the Rhodesia Railways Company with effect from the 18th October 1919.

No. 820-E.-19.—Mr. C. G. Thomas, Foreman Fitter, Oudh and Rohilkand Railway, is appointed to officiate, as a temporary measure, as Works Manager, Locomotive Shops, in Class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways with effect from the 15th November 1919 and until further orders.

No. 1607-E.-18.—Mr. W. C. K. Berrie, Officiating Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, Eastern Bengal Railway, is, on the abolition of the appointment held by him, appointed to officiate as Deputy Chief Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, until further orders.

No. 1673-E.—19.—Mr. H. Jackson, District Locomotive Superintendent (on leave), is re-transferred from the North Western Railway to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with effect from the 20th September 1919.

No. 2077-E.—19.—Mr. F. M. Bowder, Hony. Assistant Engineer and Inspector of Maintenance, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Headquarters District, Lucknow, with effect from the 1st October 1919, and until further orders.

No. 2351-E.-19.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Cameron, C.I.E., R.E., Officiating Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is granted combined leave for 3 months and 13 days, *viz*, privilege leave due and furlough for the remaining period, under articles 199, 233, 260 and 308 (*b*) Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 3rd December 1919 or subsequent date of relief.

No. 2351-1-E.-19.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 2351-E.-19, dated the 28th November 1919, Mr. J. H. White, C.M.G., Chief Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, is appointed to officiate as Agent of that Railway.

R. McLEAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 25th November 1919.

No. E.-185.—The services of Lieutenant L. B. Sutcliffe, 8th Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who was employed on special duty in the Government Tannery, Allahabad, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 11th November 1919.

No. E.-957.—The services of Lieutenant H. M. J. Loewe, 1st Garrison Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, Inspector of Clothing, Alipore, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 11th November 1919.

No. E.-957.—The services of Second Lieutenant R. McKee, attached 2nd Reserve Battalion (India), Assistant Inspector of Army Boots, Cawnpore, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 16th November 1919.

The 27th November 1919.

No. E.-805.—Mr J. H. Haddrell, Assistant Controller (Transit), Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 18th November 1919, under articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 28th November 1919.

No. E.-476.—Major J. Morrison, R.A., Second Military Assistant (Ordnance Factories), at the headquarters of the Indian Munitions Board was granted special war leave for sixty days and privilege leave for sixty days combined with furlough for four months and three days, with effect from the 27th October 1919, under India Army Order No 38 (Special) of 1919 and paragraphs 220 and 251 of the Army Regulations, India, Volume II.

No. E.-962.—Dr. W. P. Robson, who has been appointed by the Secretary of State as chemist at the Cordite Factory, Aravankadu, assumed charge of his duties in the afternoon of the 7th November 1919.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,

Secretary, Indian Munitions Board.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 48.] DELHI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1919.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight rupees if sent by post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or rupees nine if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

No. M.-440.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

CHEMICALS AND MINERALS.

RESOLUTION.

PROPOSAL FOR THE CREATION OF AN ALL-INDIA SCIENTIFIC SERVICES.

Delhi, the 26th November 1919.

THE Indian Industrial Commission, in paragraphs 116-118 of their Report, have pointed out that the present arrangements for the recruiting, employment and grouping of scientific officers for the purpose of carrying out research work are unsatisfactory. There have not been wanting, it is true, individual officers who have done valuable work in their own special lines. But some of those who have achieved the greatest degree of success, are also most insistent in their cry for co-ordination, and for the help of other scientists in dealing with the complicated problems that demand solution. The Industrial Commission draw attention, not only to the absence of an effective means for meeting this demand, but also to the entire absence of a scientific atmosphere, except in a few isolated centres. The lack of scientific intercourse and of prospects of material advancement tends to deprive workers of any incentive to research.

2. Unsatisfactory as the existing position is from the point of view of the employed, it is even less satisfactory from that of the employer. The inability of local Governments to judge of the work of the isolated scientific officers whom they employ, or to replace them when they leave or fall ill, has been fully emphasised by the Industrial Commission. The small, but not unimportant, results achieved with the help of the Indian Munitions Board, as an agency for marshalling the scientific forces of the country to attack a few problems of considerable local importance under war conditions, throw into strong contrast the vast field of possibilities from which a consistent policy, pursued before the war, might have developed valuable economic assets in peace time and powerful safeguards of established industries in time of war. There have, however, not been wanting examples of attempts, more or less successful, to build up organisations of officers for scientific work; instances such as the Geological Survey of India and the Indian Agricultural Service, prove by their success, even on their present limited scale, the advantages of system, even though that system differs radically in the case of these two departments. The importance of organising scientific workers, not only in the interest of the workers themselves, but of the work which they perform and of the public in whose interest they perform it, is now widely recognised; and the question for consideration appears to the Government of India to be the form of organisation best suited for Indian conditions, political, economic and geographical. A scheme for all-India services as a basis of scientific organisation has been put forward by the Indian Industrial Commission in paragraphs 120-126 of their Report, and supported by the Government of India, subject to certain criticisms of detail, in their despatch No. 15 (Industries), dated the 4th June 1919 of which paragraphs 22 to 30 are annexed to this resolution.

3. The Government of India have decided to deal, in the first place, with the case of officers employed under Government as chemists; and have, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, appointed a Committee, with the following terms of reference:—

(1) To consider whether an all-India Chemical Service is the best and most suitable method of overcoming the difficulties and deficiencies pointed out by the Indian Industrial Commission.

(2) In the event of the Committee approving the principle of an all-India Service, to devise terms of recruitment, employment and organisation; to indicate the extent to which chemists already in Government employ should be included in that service; and to suggest what should be the relations of the proposed organisation with the public and with departments of the Government of India and of local Governments.

(3) In particular, to frame proposals for the location, scope and organisation of institutions for chemical research.

4. Professor J. F. Thorpe, C.B.E., D. Sc., Ph. D., F.I.C., F.R.S., Professor of Organic Chemistry in the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, has been appointed President, and Dr. J. L. Simonsen, F.I.C., F.A.S.B., Forest Chemist, Dehra Dun, has been appointed Member and Secretary. The constitution of the Committee will be announced shortly.

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations, with the request that the Committee may be given any assistance which they may require and that any applications for information which may be made by the Committee may be complied with.

ORDERED also that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to all Departments of the Government of India, to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, to the President and Members of the Committee, and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,

Secretary, Indian Munitions Board.

Extract (paragraphs 22—30) from despatch No. 15 (Industries), dated the 4th June 1919, from the Government of India to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, London.

* * * * *

THE SCIENTIFIC SERVICES.

22. The third of the main proposals refers to the constitution of scientific services and of an industrial service. The Commission draw attention to the extreme importance of research under modern industrial conditions, and to the especial needs of India, in view of her vast unexploited resources in raw material and of the paucity of her scientific workers. They criticise the complete lack of organisation among scientists employed by Government and describe the difficulties, both administrative and technical, to which this gives rise. The Commission recommend as a remedy the creation of a similar mechanism to that through which the Central and Local Governments have hitherto carried out almost all their most important activities, especially those requiring technical knowledge, *viz.*, all-India services ; and they discuss the basis on which these services should be constituted. The Commission propose the creation, not of scientific departments, but of scientific services, an essential distinction which has been clearly brought out in the replies of Local Governments, though it has not been so clearly apprehended by critics of the proposal. The Commission contemplate the recruitment of officers into separate scientific services, such as a chemical, botanical or zoological service, for employment under imperial and provincial departments, such as Forest and Agriculture, which deal with the application of a number of separate sciences. They propose that scientific officers in the employ of Government, instead of being recruited in small numbers or single units into the different services which happen to require them, should be recruited as experts in their several sciences, into scientific services, each with its appropriate conditions of qualification, pay, pension and promotion. Although the services will be distinct entities for the above purposes, yet the only members of those services that will not be actually employed under the various departments that require their services, will consist of a central staff, engaged under such officers, for instance, as Deputy Chief Chemists, at research centres, in scientific work. This central agency will also serve as a reservoir to meet the demands that may be put forward by other departments or by Local Governments for men to undertake temporary special investigations, to fill new posts or leave vacancies, or for the replacement of existing officers.

The head of each scientific service would thus exercise an influence over the members of his service in matters scientific by the check of scientific results and by the provision of advice and criticism on scientific work, whether for Local Governments or for research workers. It is not, we understand, proposed by the Commission, nor do we ourselves contemplate, that he should actually control research work in the sense of ordering definite problems to be taken up by officers serving under Local Governments, or should turn his department into a gang of hack researchers. We rely on constant correspondence between scientific officers of the same caste and periodical conferences as sufficient to correlate research programmes.

23. With the Commission's view of the very unsatisfactory nature of the present position as set forth in paragraphs 116 and 117 of their Report, we are in complete accord.

Local Governments and heads of departments find the greatest difficulty in forming an opinion of the work done by scientists employed under them; or of the probable value of lines of research proposed by their officers. Should the administrative authority consider the results obtained by a scientist unsatisfactory, it is almost impossible to obtain an authoritative opinion on his work and qualifications; or to say whether he might not do better in another post; or to find such a post for him. The difficulties arising from the existence of isolated specialists in a department are in fact notorious. Local Governments constantly find themselves saddled with unsatisfactory men for long periods. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for instance, specifically alludes to his own experience of these difficulties.

The impossibility of applying any common measure in determining the respective claims to promotion of a botanist, a chemist, an engineer and a political economist have been recognised in the existing services by the creation of separate posts on a time-scale. But this does not get over the difficulties already indicated, nor supply the proper incentive to the research worker, nor afford scope or prospects for men of more than average ability. The absence of such prospects is bound to militate against our chances of obtaining good recruits, to render our staff discontented, and to prevent our securing the best work from the best men.

Moreover, so long as students of a particular science are recruited sporadically on behalf of different departments as vacancies occur, Government will have to accept the men that happen to be left over, whatever their qualifications, after other and more regular demands have been supplied. The prospect of regular annual recruitment will enable the Government of India to fill its future demands for scientists, as it has hitherto done for engineers, forest officers and medical men.

24. The present system, under which the only chemists employed by the State are scattered through numerous departments without any organisation that can marshal the chemical forces of the country to attack problems of national importance, can give no help towards an active industrial policy.

We might quote as illustrating the inspiring value of a central co-ordinating authority, the work undertaken by the Munitions Board through its chemical adviser. The report of the Conference of Chemists at Lahore, which we append* to this despatch, shows that even our isolated and scattered chemists can be moulded into one team for the purpose of suggesting new lines of research and means for turning the results to practical account, without overlapping and consequent waste of effort.

*Not reprinted.

This experience, in the light of the magnificent results obtained in England by the Research Committee of the Privy Council, shows clearly how much may be expected from a system which provides a permanent organic connection between all chemists in Government employ.

25. The importance of a common system of recruitment and of a common service has recently been recognised by the Council of the Institute of Chemistry in the United Kingdom, (*vide* proceedings of the Institute of Chemistry, 1918, part IV, page 14), in a representation submitted by them to all Government Departments in which chemists are employed; they state their opinion that "the time is opportune for taking steps to secure for the provision of chemistry a position corresponding to that occupied by the learned professions and they feel that much would be accomplished towards the attainment of that end if, in the first place, adequate and uniform conditions of appointment were accorded to chemists directly engaged in the service of the State. The necessity for a definitely organised chemical service (both in peace and war) for all purposes of the State on which the science of chemistry has a bearing, has long been recognised in the chemical profession."

Conditions in India render the services of chemists employed under Government of even greater relative importance than in England. India is far more deficient than England in the knowledge of its raw materials and of the appropriate industrial processes; consulting chemists and chemists in private employ are almost entirely absent here, and this deficiency is not likely soon to be remedied. Research institutes with special reference to a particular industry in England, it would seem, will usually be financed and controlled by the industry itself, with a Government grant-in-aid, whereas in India the position will be precisely the opposite, and the industry will rely primarily on State chemists. We therefore agree with the Commission that the advancement of industries in India must depend for scientific assistance almost entirely on State-employed men, and these men will be far more concerned with the initiation of important new lines of development and research and far less with merely routine work than is the case in England. The need of organisation is the greater, in that the functions of Indian State chemists are more important to the country; while their greater isolation and the consequent absence of a scientific atmosphere furnish an additional argument. The case for a State chemical service is thus even stronger in India than in England.

26. We are much influenced by the prospects which the proposed system affords of increasing the number of Indians in the scientific services. An Indian appointed to an isolated post, or as an assistant to an isolated professor in a country where the scientific atmosphere is non-existent, or at the best, exceedingly attenuated, lacks guidance and the stimulus of his fellows in the pursuit of scientific knowledge. His ambitions tend to become limited to the improvement of his pay and prospects rather than of his professional attainments. His membership of an all-India service, based on the pursuit of a common science, will increase the prestige of that science in his eyes and in those of the Indian public; the existence of the proposed imperial nucleus of scientists under a distinguished chief will provide him with an incitement to excel, with assistance in his studies and with opportunity for training if he desires it.

27. The Commission propose that, if the principle of scientific services is approved, committees should be appointed to formulate proposals for the permanent organisation and the terms of employment of each such service, and for the location and equipment of research laboratories. We support this recommendation, subject to the condition that the terms of reference to each committee should include a direction to report as to the advisability of constituting all-India services for each well-defined science.

28. Without anticipating the conclusions of the proposed committee, we think it desirable, in view of criticisms which have been expressed in some of the annexures to this despatch, to indicate certain principles in the general administration of these services, which should govern the relations between the members of the scientific services and the heads of departments and Provincial Governments, under whom many of them will be employed.

We do not think that members of scientific services should be seconded by the method which the Commission propose, *viz.*, by deputation for periods of 5 years at a time; but we consider that, as in the case of other services, an officer when once placed permanently under the orders of a Local Government, should remain with that Government for the rest of his service, unless the Government under which he is serving itself desires his transfer; or unless his services are required in a higher post or in a post requiring special qualifications outside the province, in which case the Local Government will recognise that the Imperial Government have a claim on them. This is the system which exists at present in respect of all similar services.

Local Governments would have complete liberty to appoint, after consulting the head of the service, to any post in their industrial or scientific cadre, any available member of the respective services; they would also be at liberty, in the special circumstances arising during the initial stages, to appoint to such posts men outside the service; but the subsequent admission to the all-India service of men so appointed would be entirely controlled by the Secretary of State. The Local Governments universally support the proposed scheme of scientific services, and though the Governments of the Punjab, the United Provinces and Bombay and the officers and public bodies consulted by them put forward certain criticisms of the scheme, especially with reference to the position of scientists in the Education Department, these criticisms are, we think, fully met by the foregoing explanation of the lines on which we think the proposed services should be administered.

29. We desire, however, to add a few remarks with special reference to the case of science teachers. We fully recognise that much is required of a scientific professor in a college, outside his scientific work. He must look on himself as a member of the body responsible for the tone of the college and for its general success. It will, therefore, we agree, be most undesirable that such a man should continuously have in mind the possibility of promotion outside his own department. We think, however, that this difficulty will be obviated by the general principle laid down by us above, *viz.*, that members of scientific services serving under the Department of Education should not be removed from that department, unless at the request of the educational authorities, or for posts requiring high administrative capacity, or special scientific qualification.

The advantage to the Education Department of a system of scientific services will still be very considerable. In the first place, we consider that, though University and college science workers should be by no means entirely

divorced from technical research, their main sphere of activity should lie among problems of pure science. The proposed central scientific organisation should afford a means whereby such problems arising in the course of technical research can be referred to University and college laboratories.

Such co-ordination, both in respect of pure science problems and technical problems, can be most readily affected in cases where the educational researchers are themselves members of a scientific service. This policy will doubtless stimulate the interest in research work taken by students and professors. Officers who have entered the educational service as teachers may be in some cases expected to develop as research workers. The existence of all-India scientific services will afford a ready means for accommodating men whose aims in life have thus been diverted from one form of work to another. In the next place, the present system of recruitment of scientists into the Educational Service is capable of improvement, and far better results could be obtained with the aid and advice of watchful central agencies in India. The absence of a scientific atmosphere again has been particularly injurious to scientific officers in the Educational Service and has led to great stagnation in respect of research work. This atmosphere will in future reach individual officers by the numerous channels of communication which will be created between them and the central agency on technical subjects, whether by way of correspondence, conferences and scientific publications, by the central staff's tours of inspection, or by officers spending some portion of their vacations at research institutes. The case of scientists at present employed under the Department of Education will obviously require careful treatment; such men should not be allowed to join the scientific services as a matter of course, but each case will have to be considered on its merits and there may still be classes of appointments for which men will have to be recruited independently. Further, the whole question, so far as it affects the employment of officers with scientific qualifications in colleges and universities, will have to be reviewed in connection with the proposals of the Calcutta University Commission regarding recruitment.

30. In addition to the opinions expressed in the letters received from Local Governments, two important conferences of chemists have recently put forward their views on the Commission's proposals. A record of their discussions is appended.* A full meeting of the Sectional Conference of Agricultural Chemists at Pusa in February passed the following resolution:—

*Not reprinted.

"That this Conference considers that, in view of the intense local knowledge required for effective work for agricultural improvement by chemical methods, it is not desirable that the chemists in the Agricultural Departments should be formed into a service apart from the ordinary agricultural service in which the bond of union would be the science rather than its application. On the other hand, in addition to agricultural chemists attached to the Provincial Departments, this Conference is definitely of opinion that a strong central body of chemists, should be maintained by the Imperial Department of Agriculture from whom Provincial Departments could draw for the investigation of special problems".

The main objection taken was, it will be observed, based on the idea that men would usually be transferred after 5 years periods. We have explained already that such an idea forms no part of the system which we contemplate. It is also significant that the same resolution declared the necessity of a strong central body of chemists for the department of agriculture; and it may be added, the same meeting pointed out the desirability of equipping the agricultural research organisation to deal with certain industrial problems arising out of agricultural research. The sum of these conclusions seems to point to the desirability of supplying some agency which can correlate chemical research with agricultural and industrial problems, and of avoiding the needless expense of creating separate research *nuclei* for dealing with each separate class of chemical problems.

A Conference of chemists was convened in Lahore in January 1918 by the Indian Munitions Board. It included not only Goverment officers, but also chemists attached to missionary colleges and employed under private firms. The Conference passed no formal resolution, but strongly supported the proposed system of scientific services.

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No. 1128-F. S.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FOODSTUFFS.)

Delhi, the 26th November 1919.

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE INDIAN FOODSTUFFS COMMISSIONER.

RESOLUTION.

In the debate on the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda, in the Legislative Council on the 15th September last, on the subject of high prices, the Hon'ble Mr. Mant promised that the report of the Indian Foodstuffs Commissioner would be published as soon as possible. The report has now been received and is published herewith for general information.

2. The Government of India do not think it necessary to comment at length on the report. It deals fully with the various factors which conspired to bring about a grave situation at the end of 1918, and with the measures taken to meet that situation. Some of these measures were very unusual. As pointed out in the report, the Government of India up to the date of the outbreak of the war had always refused to adopt a policy of restricting the export of foodgrains from India. The abnormal circumstances created by the war compelled them, in common with the Governments of almost all countries in the civilised world, to resort to an expedient which in ordinary times is open to strong objections. Although the extraordinarily high level of prices still prevailing in India makes it impossible for them at present to remove the embargo on export, they are fully alive to the necessity of allowing, as soon as circumstances permit, the export trade in foodgrains to resume its normal course. A beginning has been made in this direction. It has already been found possible to withdraw either wholly or partially the notifications prohibiting the export of certain foodstuffs, such as ragi, onions, potatoes and chillies. The Government of India have already announced their intentions regarding exports of wheat, gram, jowar, bajra and various other kinds of grain and pulse, and they hope shortly to be able to make a statement on the subject of their rice policy in 1920.

3. Probably no part of the Government of India's policy during the past year has aroused more criticism than the control exercised over the movements by rail of foodgrains within India. As the report shows, the system of railway priority certificates had its origin in the inability of the railways to perform their normal function of distribution. When the system was first introduced, a large measure of control was deliberately placed in the hands of Local Governments with a view to decentralisation, but it was soon found necessary to exercise central control over inter-provincial movements in order to economise the aggregate food-supplies of the country. The choice lay between two alternative policies. One course would have been to allow no restrictions on the movement between one province and another of foodgrains for which certificates had been issued by Directors of Civil Supplies. This course was considered at the end of 1918 and was rejected. At that time it was feared that India would be in serious straits for food in the middle of 1919, and the danger was, that the available supplies in surplus provinces would be rapidly exhausted by inconsiderate demands from deficit areas. It was decided, therefore, that the wiser plan was to conserve the supplies of wheat, gram and rice in India by regulating export from surplus provinces, and the primary object of appointing the Indian Foodstuffs Commissioner was that he might co-ordinate demands from the different provinces and make an equitable distribution of such supplies as were known to be available. The Government of India were constrained on more than one occasion to override the wishes of particular Governments, but they believe that this report, especially paragraph 58, will show that in all the circumstances of the year the course which they adopted was justified by the interests of India as a whole.

4. The other important measures taken consisted of the arrangments made for the control, in the interests of India, of the Burma rice trade, and for the importation of Australian wheat. Both these measures were, on the whole, thoroughly successful, and there can be no question as to the advantages derived by India from Mr. Gubbay's ingenious system of controlling not only the distribution of exports of Burma rice, but also the prices at which that rice was sold. The Government of India desire to express their acknowledgments of his valuable services and also of those of Mr. Innes, who successfully carried the scheme through, and whose unfailing tact and resource surmounted innumerable difficulties. The Government of India are pleased to endorse Mr. Innes' commendations of the other officers referred to in the report, and they would be glad if Local Governments would suitably acknowledge the services of Provincial Directors of Civil Supplies, whose co-operation with the Foodstuffs Commissioner has enabled the country to get through a most critical period.

ORDERED that a copy of the resolution, with a copy of the report, be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, all Departments of the Government of India, all Directors of Civil Supplies, all Collectors of Customs, the Deputy Foodstuffs Commissioner (Rice), Rangoon, the Deputy Foodstuffs Commissioner (Wheat), the Shipping Controller in India, the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and the Director of Statistics, for information.

Ordered also that the resolution, as well as the report, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REPORT

ON THE

Operations of the Indian Foodstuffs Commissioner.

I.—Preliminary.

Railway congestion.

The policy adopted by the Government of India in the latter half of 1918 in regard to food control in India was so greatly influenced by the railway position that it is necessary to begin this report by a brief reference to the difficulties in which, as the war progressed, the Indian railways increasingly became involved. These difficulties were felt at a comparatively early stage of the war, and as far back as July 1916, a Conference was held at Calcutta to consider whether the preference, which it had been found necessary to give to military traffic, should be extended to certain classes of civil traffic. In deference to commercial opinion, the proposal was dropped, but in June 1917 it was found necessary to appoint a Controller of Traffic at the Headquarters of the Government of India, and in the spring of 1918 it became necessary to reconsider the whole position. Tonnage had become scarcer with the result that much traffic, which formerly had been carried by coasting steamers, had devolved on the railways. Coal is a case in point, and the effect of the scarcity of coasting steamers is seen in the fact that at the beginning of 1918 at least forty thousand wagons, or more than one-third of the total number of broad gauge wagons available in India, were permanently employed on the transport of coal. Moreover, other preferential traffic had increased. Apart from the fact that demands of the United Kingdom and her allies for Indian wheat, hides and oilseeds were steadily growing, the enemy submarine campaign in the English Channel and the Mediterranean, which reached its climax in the spring of 1917, had made it essential that India should be used as far as possible as a base of supplies for expeditionary forces operating in Mesopotamia and other Eastern theatres of war. Thus the capacity of the railways was severely taxed to carry to the ports traffic essential for the prosecution of the war, and the point had been reached at which this preferential traffic constituted 80 per cent. of the total traffic carried. Public traffic, that is traffic necessary for the movement of foodstuffs for the civil population or essential for maintenance of the trade and industries of the country, had been reduced to 20 per cent. Moreover, while the tendency of traffic was to increase rather than to diminish, the capacity of the railways to carry that traffic had been impaired. Locomotives, rolling stock and railway material had been supplied to Mesopotamia; great difficulty was experienced in obtaining from home even the material essential for the upkeep of existing services; and the task of handling a constantly increasing volume of traffic was complicated by the fact that the supervising staff had been seriously depleted. The anxieties of the position were further increased by the possibility not only of a failure of the S. W. Monsoon in 1918 but also of a general mobilisation on the North-West Frontier which contingency recent events in Persia and Russia had brought appreciably nearer.

Introduction of Railway Priority certificate system.

Appointment of Directors of Civil Supplies.

2. These facts were represented to the Secretary of State. It was urged that shipping for the coal traffic between Calcutta and Bombay should be provided by the Admiralty, and that the Government of India should be given some measure of control over neutral steamers plying in Indian waters. Special stress was laid on the need for the early despatch from home of railway material for which indents had already been sent or were under submission, and it was pointed out that locomotives and wagons were particularly required. But for the purposes of this report, the main point to notice is that it was the inability of the railways to perform their normal service to the country that led in April 1918 to the introduction of the railway priority certificate

system which was the basis of the measures subsequently adopted by the Government of India for internal food control in India. When this system was introduced there was no lack of food in India. The difficulty was to distribute it. In April 1918 the price of rice was lower than it had been for some years in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, but in Bombay which ordinarily depends to a large extent on foodstuffs imported by rail from other provinces, the shortage of food had already become so acute that the Local Government had found it necessary to appoint a Controller of Prices and to propose that such supplies as this officer considered essential should be consigned to him and given preference on the railways. Hitherto general traffic had got through, though in reduced quantities and after much delay. But preferential traffic was increasing, and the Government were faced with the possibility that general traffic, much of which was as essential as any classed as preferential, might be shut out altogether. It was decided, therefore, that action must be taken not only to economise transport in respect of traffic already classed as preferential but also to ensure that essential traffic to which no preference had hitherto been given should be moved. A Central Priority Committee was accordingly formed on which all Departments interested were represented, and the railway priority certificate system was introduced. Goods traffic was divided for the purpose of priority into (1) urgent, (2) preferential and (3) ordinary, the first two classes again being subdivided into military and civil. Preferential traffic in classes (1) and (2) could be moved only on priority certificates issued by specially authorised officers. Ordinary traffic required no certificate but could be moved only in the absence of preferential traffic. Various officers of the Army Department and the Indian Munitions Board were empowered to issue military certificates, and in order that the requirements of civil traffic might receive due consideration, Local Governments were asked to appoint in each province a special officer to be known as the Director of Civil Supplies. The duties of this officer were defined as below:—" to consider the stocks of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life in his province, to receive and examine applications from merchants and others for the movement of traffic in his province, to scrutinize reports and demands sent to him by District officers of his province, to consult freely with the local representatives of the railways in his province as to the possibility of moving particular traffic, to issue certificates, to examine and refer to the Central Priority Committee, through the Controller of Traffic, proposals for the movement of important traffic between provinces, to communicate with other Provincial Directors of Civil Supplies as to nearest points from which supplies for his own province could be obtained and to co-operate with them in preventing non-essential movements and in particular cross movements."

Central Transport and Foodstuffs Board.

3. This action was taken in April 1918. At the end of that month a Conference was held at Delhi by His Excellency the Viceroy to concert measures for the development and organisation of the resources of India for the purposes of the war. One of the resolutions adopted by this Conference drew attention to the hardships of the public and the dislocation of trade caused by the congestion on the railways, and besides suggesting that measures should be taken to encourage the building in India of sailing ships and river craft, recommended that provincial committees should be formed " for the purpose of advising Government departments and of encouraging the people to confine their private requirements as nearly as possible to local products in order to save unnecessary demands for railway transport, and for the further purpose of advising Directors of Civil Supplies as to the special necessities of particular districts and as to the commodities for which they think that priority should be given on the railways." By another resolution it was recommended that similar committees should be set up to advise in regard to the possibilities of developing the production of particular foodstuffs and to collate and propagate information likely to be of value to the agriculturist on the subject of manures, implements, etc., required for such development; also to recommend to Government what steps might be taken to facilitate the cultivation of waste lands. As the result of these resolutions, a Communications Board was substituted for the Central Priority Committee mentioned in the previous paragraph, and a Central Transport and Foodstuffs Board was constituted. This Board was presided over by the Hon'ble Sir

Claude Hill, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Member of Council in charge of the Revenue and Agriculture Department of the Government of India, and was divided into two sub-committees, one dealing with animal and mechanical transport and the other with foodstuffs. The functions of the Board in the latter capacity were to collate information and advise Government as to measures calculated to develop the production of foodstuffs, to encourage local consumption of local products and generally to inculcate economy of resources in allied directions. It was recognized, of course, that the real work in connection with these subjects must be done in the provinces, but it was thought that the institution of a co-ordinating board at the headquarters of the Government of India would be a necessary means of supplementing provincial activities and of passing on from one province to another information of value for the promotion of the objects in view as well as for the purpose of offering advice and suggestions.

Measures taken to stimulate the production of foodgrains in India

4. It may here be mentioned that the Government of India had already in the previous year consulted the Local Governments of the principal exporting provinces as to the measures which might suitably be adopted to stimulate the production of foodgrains, particularly wheat, in India. In some provinces, notably the Central Provinces, cotton competes with wheat, and the area under the latter crop fluctuates greatly from year to year and is dependent primarily on the character of the early monsoon and the prospects of the cotton market and partly on the late monsoon and the price which the crop is likely to fetch. In areas where cotton does not compete, however, it was generally agreed that the wheat crop responds readily to an active demand, and that the cultivators are usually alive to the state of the market. The Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies had already undertaken to buy the entire surplus of foodgrains (other than rice) grown in India and available for export, and though this undertaking had not been made known to the public for fear of a rise in prices, the Local Governments concerned had been asked to publish abroad the fact that a large demand for wheat and other foodgrains was expected. The policy approved by the Government of India also contemplated the stimulation of the production of foodgrains not only by liberal grants of *takavi* loans for the purchase of seed and bullocks, but also by the grant of temporary leases of Government waste lands on attractive terms for the growth of food crops. Other measures suitable to the particular conditions of particular provinces had also been approved. These measures comprised the supply of good seed whenever required, the grant of special irrigation facilities and the grant of rewards to village officers and zamindars who succeeded in increasing the area under wheat in their villages. Arrangements had also been made with the Agents of the Bengal Nagpur and Great Indian Peninsula Railways for the carriage of wheat for seed purposes to selected stations in the Central Provinces at specially reduced rates. The correspondence on the subject was now circulated to all Local Governments and Administrations and to all Darbars in India, and their attention was drawn to the importance of stimulating the production of foodgrains in order that each locality in India might as far as possible be self-supporting in the matter of food supplies and that cross traffic in the railways might be reduced. Numerous proposals with the same end in view were considered by the Foodstuffs Committee of the Central Board. It was suggested to the Agents of the different railways in India that unoccupied railway land should be leased out for temporary cultivation. Notes on the utilisation of farm yard manure as fuel and on the encouragement of the use of bone meal and basic slag as fertilisers, which had been prepared by the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, were circulated to Local Governments and Administrations for communication to provincial Advisory Committees where these had been formed. A proposal that Local Governments should be asked to consider the question of leasing out maidans, pleasure grounds and open spaces in and around cities for the cultivation of food crops was considered and rejected. The possibility of allowing zamindars to irrigate over and above the fixed percentage of areas commanded by irrigation free of charge, provided that only food crops were cultivated and that water was available, was investigated. It was found that on the Lower Chenab Canal alone the proposal, if adopted, would result in a loss amounting to some 30 per cent. of the average revenue of the previous five years, and it was decided that

the suggestion should not be pressed. Other possibilities, which it is not necessary to mention, were also explored.

The failure of the S. W. Monsoon.

5. But it soon became evident that the activities of the Central Transport and Foodstuffs Board would necessarily be concentrated rather on the equitable distribution of available supplies than on the production of increased supplies. The Foodstuffs Sub-Committee held its first meeting on the 13th June 1918. Already the south-west monsoon had made an ominous start by appearing on the Malabar Coast on May 11th, three weeks before its normal date, and it is significant that at its first meeting the Committee found it necessary to discuss the question of restrictions on the export of foodgrains from one part of India to another. One Local Government and certain Native States had already been induced by the high level of prices prevailing in their territories and by threatened depletion of stocks to resort to the expedient of prohibiting the export of foodgrains, and almost the first action taken by the Board was to circularise Local Governments on the dangers of this policy and to call for information as to stocks in the different provinces. Unfortunately the progress of the monsoon did not belie its bad start. The Arabian Sea monsoon gave widespread and unusually heavy rain over nearly the whole of the Peninsula in May, but in the beginning of June its activity declined rapidly, and except for short intervals of comparative improvement, it remained very weak up to to the end of July. The Bay current arrived in Bengal two weeks earlier than usual; it was decidedly strong in June, but appreciably weaker than usual in July. In July, indeed, the failure of the rains was unprecedented. Assam had 63 per cent. more rain than usual, in Bengal the total precipitation was nearly normal, and in Burma the rainfall was only 22 per cent. in defect. But no other division of India had more than half of its usual supply, and most provinces had considerably less. The extent of the failure of the rains in June and July 1918 is exhibited in the following table:—

Rainfall in June and July 1918.

Division.	Actual 1918.	Percentage departure from normal.
Burma	40·00	−12
Assam	48·4	+43
Bengal	42·9	+31
Bihar and Orissa	19·7	−12
United Provinces	9·1	−46
Punjab	2·2	−79
North-West Frontier Province	1·1	−52
Sind	0	−100
Rajputana	2·2	−74
Bombay	9·8	−60
Central India	8·2	−51
Central Provinces	17·1	−19
Hyderabad	5·7	−55
Mysore	2·2	−66
Madras	7·4	−49
Mean of India	15·1	−25

The Nagpur Conference.

6. The situation was carefully watched by the Government of India. Already currency difficulties had necessitated a reduction in the programme of purchases of wheat for the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies, and on the 18th July the Government of India reported to the Secretary of State that the delay in the Arabian Sea monsoon was giving cause for anxiety and suggested that in order to give the monsoon time definitely to declare its character, purchases in the Punjab should be entirely stopped for one month.

The Royal Commission agreed to this proposal, but urged that when the position was reviewed at the end of August, the vital importance of economising tonnage by provisioning the Mediterranean countries from India should not be lost sight of. The Government of India's next step was to summon a Conference of Directors of Civil Supplies to consider the new position with regard to the general food supplies of the country caused by the threatened failure of the rains. The Conference met at Nagpur on the 18th August. It was presided over by the Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill and was attended not only by the Director of Civil Supplies in the different provinces, but also by a member of the Railway Board, the Controller of Traffic, and the Agents of the Great Indian Peninsula and Bengal-Nagpur Railways. Much useful work was done in the direction of introducing order and method into the system of railway priority certificates, and of defining the powers of Directors of Civil Supplies in relation to one another and the Railway Companies. In particular a decision was arrived at on the vexed question whether a Director of Civil Supplies was at liberty to prevent exports of foodgrains from his province by the expedient of withholding priority certificates. It was agreed that this power should not be vested in Directors, and that if such action were considered necessary, the orders of the Government of India should be taken. But the Directors of Civil Supplies had not been long enough in existence to be able to furnish accurate information as to the position of their provinces in regard to supplies of foodstuffs, and it was decided that detailed estimates of stocks and requirements should be furnished to the Central Transport and Foodstuffs Board not later than the 15th September.

The appointment of an Indian Foodstuffs Commissioner.

7. After this Conference events moved rapidly. The prospects of the monsoon, which had shown a slight improvement at the time of the Nagpur Conference, again deteriorated, and the September rains proved a failure. By the end of that month it became certain not only that the *kharif* crops would be a failure over a great part of India, but also that the *rabi* sowings would seriously be restricted. Prices not only of wheat but of other foodgrains began to rise rapidly, and food riots occurred in the Madras Presidency and were threatened elsewhere. It was now obvious that in addition to the difficulty of distribution, there was the fear of an actual shortage of supplies. The estimates of stocks and requirements furnished to the Central Transport and Foodstuffs Board in accordance with the Resolution passed at the Nagpur Conference disclosed a net deficit, and the Board reported to the Government of India that the outlook was grave. Accordingly, in spite of the fact that the war was still in progress, it was decided in the beginning of October, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to stop immediately purchases of wheat and "feeds" for export overseas to destinations other than Mesopotamia, though in view of the serious embarrassment caused by the failure of Indian supplies, no objection was raised to the shipment of quantities already purchased by the Royal Commission. The Government of India also decided at the beginning of October that effective measures must be taken to ensure the equitable distribution of supplies in India. For this purpose they resolved to set up, in lieu of the Central Transport and Foodstuffs Board which was purely an advisory body, a single executive authority working under themselves and to be designated the Indian Foodstuffs Commissioner. Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., was selected for the new appointment and assumed charge on November 1st.

II.—The Foodstuffs Problem.

The Delhi Conference.

8. I have traced briefly the sequence of the events which led to the appointment of an Indian Foodstuffs Commissioner, and I now propose to examine the situation in India in respect of the supply of foodstuffs (*a*) as it existed at the time of Mr. Gubbay's appointment and (*b*) as it developed with the harvesting of the *rabi* crops of 1919. The essentials of the problem were known when Mr. Gubbay became Indian Foodstuffs Commissioner, but it is now possible to fill in the details. On the 15th October a second Conference of Directors of Civil Supplies was held at Delhi. This Conference gave Mr. Gubbay an opportunity of meeting the officers with whom he would have to work, but it was convened mainly for the purpose of arriving at a correct

appreciation of the difficulties which confronted the Government of India and Local Governments and of deciding what was the most hopeful solution of those difficulties The reports of the Directors were not encouraging. They indicated that surplus stocks of rice were available in Bengal and Burma and that supplies of wheat and gram were obtainable from the United Provinces and the Punjab, but when the balance was struck, it was found that the estimated requirements of deficit areas during the three months ending January 1919, exceeded the supplies of wheat, gram, rice and other foodgrains reported to be available for export from more fortunate provinces by 229,460 tons. There was some reason to believe that the prospect, though it was sufficiently gloomy, was not quite so black as it had been painted, and it may here be remarked that all efforts to obtain accurate estimates of stocks of foodgrains in this country during the past year have failed. A more serious attempt was made in December. The co-operation of district officers was secured, and a formal census of stocks of foodgrains was held throughout the country. No pains were spared to make the returns as accurate as possible, but when they were received, they were recognised by common consent to be of very little value. The proceedings of the Delhi Conference were useful as indicating the areas from which supplies of foodgrains could be drawn and as containing an appreciation by those best qualified to judge of the position in India as it was when Mr. Gubbay was appointed, but I propose to examine that position in the light of more general considerations.

Stocks at the end 1918.

9. Fortunately, the main harvests of the two previous years had been particularly good. The rice and wheat crops of 1916-17 and 1917-18, these being by far the two most important food crops in India, were almost the biggest crops on record. The same remark is substantially true of the gram and barley crops of those two years, while the maize crops were above the average. The bajra crop of 1916-17 was exceptionally good and the jowar crop normal, but both these crops failed over large areas in 1917-18 and the yields were poor. But taking the harvests of 1916-17 and 1917-18 as a whole, it may be said with confidence that India's period of stress in 1918-19 succeeded two exceptionally good years. It is commonly believed, however, that during the war India had been denuded of grain and pulse in order to feed the United Kingdom and her Allies as well as the Expeditionary forces operating in Eastern theatres of the war. The exports of wheat, gram, maize, barley and the like in 1917-18, which were mostly on the account of the Royal Commission on wheat supplies, were heavy, and particular areas may have suffered in this way, but export statistics over a long series of years do not support the theory of denudation as applied to India as a whole. The relevant statistics are given in Appendix I to this report, and in Appendix II I have compared the total yield of various important foodgrains and pulses, as recorded in the publication of the Department of Statistics entitled *Estimates of the area and yield of the principal crops in India 1917-18* with the quantities of these foodgrains and pulses exported. It will be seen that the results of this comparison do not support the view that stocks were particularly low in India at the end of 1918 owing to heavy exports It is quite probable that owing to the bad harvests of 1917-18 stocks of bajra and jowar were short, but unless indeed increasing prosperity due to the war had resulted in a general rise in the standard of living and an increase in consumption, such evidence as is available points to the conclusion that stocks of foodstuffs in India must have been comparatively large at the end of 1918. Had not this been the case, indeed, it is difficult to see how India could have come through 1919 as well as she did.

Margin of production over consumption in India.

10. Unfortunately, for the reasons already explained, it is impossible to give any quantitative estimate of these stocks, nor can any comparison between production and consumption in India be usefully undertaken Apart from the difficulty of fixing a standard of consumption, which could reasonably be applied to a population of more than 300 millions, it is useless even to attempt the comparison, since there are very large areas in India under crops classed in the Agricultural Statistics under the head "other foodgrains and pulses" for which no estimates of outturn are framed. Moreover, though constant attention is being paid to the improvement of our agricultural statistics, it must be admitted that they are still defective. In some provinces, particularly

provinces where there are large tracts of country under permanent settlement, even the statistics of the area under cultivation are unreliable, while the estimates of the out-turn of crops are always rather doubtful quantities. In my opinion, all that can usefully be said on the subject of the margin of production over consumption in India is what follows. Of the total amount of food produced in the country, part goes into current consumption and part is held in stock for purposes of seed and as a reserve. These two parts between them constitute internal requirements, and the surplus that remains is exported. In times of scarcity the country falls back on its reserve stocks and on the safety margin afforded by the surplus ordinarily exported. There is no means of ascertaining accurately the amount of reserve stock held in the country, but the safety margin afforded by the surplus ordinarily exported is not large The figures are given below. In working them out Burma has been excluded. That is to say, exports to and imports from Burma have been added to exports from and imports into India proper.

Net exports of grain and pulse from India.

Year.	Quantity (000's of tons.)
1909-10	783
1910-11	1,571
1911-12	3,018
1912-13	3,387
1913-14	1,183
1914-15	133
1915-16	151
1916-17	601
1917-18	2,314
1918 up to October	1,091

It will be noted that the above table does not support the theory that India was drained of foodstuffs during the war, but the main interest of the figures lies in the fact that in the ten years ending 1918 the net export of grains and pulse from India proper averaged less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ million tons per annum. The amount is small, compared with the total production in the country, and moreover the level of prices in India does not ordinarily allow deficiencies in local production to be made up by imports from outside countries other than Burma.

11. We may now consider the extent of the calamity which overtook India owing to the failure of the crops in 1918-19. This crop failure, if less intense than had been experienced previously in particular areas, was unprecedented in the extent of country affected. I have already referred to the unsatisfactory character of the south-west monsoon, and it may be noted that taking the average precipitation over the whole of the plains of India, the rainfall in the monsoon period was 6·5 inches or 19 per cent. in defect The records of the Meteorological Department contain only two instances of similar failures of the monsoon. One was in the disastrous year 1899, when the deficiency was 6·5 inches; the other was in the even more disastrous year 1877, when the deficiency was 7·9 inches. The Bay current was stronger than that from the Arabian Sea, but it died away early in September, and there was no part of India which did not suffer to a greater or less extent. In Burma the final estimate of the paddy crop showed a defect of 16 per cent. compared with the out-turn of the previous year. Both in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa excessive rainfall in June, deficient rain in July, and the entire cessation of the rains in the middle of September seriously affected the out-turn of the *bhadai* or autumn crops and gravely prejudiced the prospects of the important winter rice crops. The outturn of this crop was estimated at only 77 per cent. of the normal in Bengal and at only 60 per cent. in Bihar and Orissa. Even in Assam both the autumn and winter rice crops were exceptionally poor, floods being the cause of the damage in the one case and drought in the other. The failure of the Arabian Sea monsoon was more complete than that of the Bay current and other provinces fared even worse. The season in the United Provinces was one of the worst on record. The unirrigated *kharif* crops failed over

The crop failure 1918-19.

large areas, and *rabi* sowings were much restricted. In the Punjab, *kharif* sowings were 27 per cent. below normal, and the percentage of crop failure was 41, double the normal figure. *Rabi* sowings were late and were much restricted. In the Central Provinces, where, apart from deficient rainfall, influenza was particularly severe, all field work being brought to an entire standstill just when labour was required for the sowing of the *rabi* crops, the yield of the *kharif* and *rabi* crops taken together was little more than half the normal. In all these three provinces, however, timely rain in January resulted in a better *rabi* than at one time had been expected, and heavy rain in November assisted to relieve the situation in Madras. But the rain came too late to save the *kharif* crops in Madras, and throughout the Peninsula the crops were bad. The Bombay Presidency fared particularly badly. The harvests were poor everywhere and in some areas failed altogether, and a widespread fodder famine aggravated an already serious situation.

Deficiency of production.

12. Normally in India crop failures are only partial, and shortages in some parts of the country are made up for by bountiful harvests in other parts. But in 1918-19 there was no province which did not suffer from a failure of the monsoon which was either partial or complete, and the terrible influenza epidemic of the autumn months of 1918 was another calamity which tended still further to restrict production. The effect of these factors is exhibited statistically in the appended table in which I have compared the estimated yield of the principal crops in 1918-19 with the corresponding figures for 1917-18 and with the average yield of the five years ending 1916-17.

Out-turn of some of the principal crops in 000's of tons.

Crop.	1913-14 to 1916-17 (average.)	1917-18.	1918-19.	Excess + or deficiency — Between column 4 and column 2.	Excess + or deficiency — Between column 4 and column 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rice	30,913	36,236	23,672	—7,091	—12,130
Wheat	9,333	9,922	7,502	—1,831	—2,420
Barley	3,059	3,326	2,781	—278	—547
Jowar	5,090	4,000(1)	3,459(2)	—1,631	—541
Bajra	3,282	2,000(1)	1,381	—1,901	—619
Maize	2,253	2,317	1,770	—483	—547
Gram	3,355	4,400	1,928(2)	—1,427	—2,472
	57,285	62,203	42,493	—14,792	—19,276

(1) Madras out-turn estimated roughly by me.
(2) Central Provinces out-turn estimated roughly by me.

The real nature of the problem.

13. The above table shows that in British provinces alone and in respect only of certain principal crops, the deficiency of production in 1918-19 amounted to more than 14 million tons compared with the average of the four years ending 1916-17, and more than 19 million tons compared with the year 1917-18. Attention in the press and in the Legislative Councils has been concentrated recently mainly on the question of prices. I will deal with this question later. But it will now be clear why at the end of 1918, the Government of India and Mr. Gubbay regarded the question of prices as one of secondary importance. The problem before them obviously was how to conserve, supplement and distribute to the best advantage supplies of food which were feared to be inadequate for the needs of the country.

III.—The policy adopted.

14. The measures adopted may conveniently be considered under the above three heads. The conservation of resources covers the Government of India's export policy and under this head I will deal not only with the ring fence

drawn round India by the embargo on exports of foodstuffs, but also with the arrangements made to ration countries which ordinarily draw their supplies from India. The second head involves the consideration not only of the arrangements made for the control of the Burma rice trade and for the importation of Australian wheat, but also of the control exercised over shipping in Indian waters and the measures taken to reduce the rates of freight on rice imported from Burma. Under the head of distribution falls the consideration of the whole subject of internal control in India.

(1) Export Policy.

15. The policy of prohibiting exports of foodstuffs in times of scarcity has frequently been examined by the Government of India, and up to the outbreak of the war, the conclusion arrived at had always been the same. Nothing could justify recourse to this expedient, it was stated in 1873, "unless it were a certainty or a reasonable probability that exports of food had so exhausted the resources of India as to render them incapable of affording supplies, which may be required for affected districts." This principle was re-affirmed by the Hon'ble Mr. (now Sir J. O.) Miller in the Legislative Council in 1908, but the war had not been long in progress before the rapid rise in the price of wheat in the Indian markets compelled the Government of India to abandon their established policy, and since the beginning of 1915 some form of embargo has always existed on the export of wheat and wheat flour. When Mr. Gubbay joined his appointment as Indian Foodstuffs Commissioner in November 1918, the orders in force prohibited the export of wheat and wheat flour except under license, and no further action in this direction was necessary. But the question at once had to be examined whether supplies of wheat could be made available for the United Kingdom. At the beginning of 1918, in response to an earnest appeal from the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies, a very large programme of wheat purchases in 1918-19 had provisionally been arranged. Fortunately, as it turned out afterwards, currency difficulties had necessitated a reduction of this programme in June 1918, and as I have already explained, purchases had been temporarily suspended in July at the instance of the Government of India, and except for Mesopotamia, had been stopped altogether in the beginning of October. The Secretary of State, however, in agreeing to this measure, had asked, in view of the extra strain on tonnage caused by the failure of Indian supplies, that the possibility of resuming purchases on the Royal Commission's account might be examined before the 15th December. The signing of the Armistice on the 11th November fortunately made the question of supplies from India less important, and on December 17th the Secretary of State was informed that in view of the necessity of conserving stocks to meet the Indian demand, it was quite impossible for the Government of India to agree to the resumption of purchases by the Royal Commission for export overseas. The position as regards rice was very similar. As I shall explain later, the export of rice on private account had already been prohibited, and the only question requiring immediate settlement was how far the Government of India could meet the Royal Commission's requirements for 1919 which had been estimated at one million tons. After a careful examination of the position in Burma, the Government of India offered to supply the United Kingdom with 300,000 tons of rice in 1919, but when the Royal Commission resigned their claim to this amount in favour of the colonies, the Government of India decided to retain the rice for India. The position in regard to other foodgrains was then examined, and in the beginning of February 1919 notifications were issued prohibiting the export except under license of bajra, jowar, barley, gram, maize and pulse. Chillies, onions, potatoes and ragi were also included in the notification on various dates.

Restriction of exports.

16. It was, of course, not possible to shut down exports of foodgrains from India altogether. India supplies a considerable proportion of the world's requirements of rice, and there are many rice-eating countries which are almost entirely dependent on India for their food supplies. Many of these countries, moreover, besides being included in the British Empire, contain large resident Indian populations, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Mauritius and South

The Ration Scheme.

Africa are cases in point. For political reasons, moreover, it was important to supply certain countries, and the resumption of the pilgrim traffic made it imperative to send foodstuffs to Jeddah. One of the first duties, therefore, taken up by Mr. Gubbay and Mr. Hullah (who had been appointed Deputy Foodstuffs Commissioner) was the devising of a rationing scheme. Certain countries, although large importers of rice from India, were eliminated altogether as having no special claim on India, and it was announced on the 17th December that it would not be possible to grant licenses for shipment to Australia, Canada, the Dutch East Indies, China and various other countries. 300,000 tons were then earmarked for the Royal Commission (it has already been mentioned that this quantity was subsequently reserved for India), and a preliminary estimate was made of India's probable requirements. The balance remaining for export was then divided up between countries regarded as having a special claim on India, and was distributed among the different Indian ports. Exports from Madras and Karachi were closed down altogether, and the bulk of the exports were made from Burma. Details of the rice rationing scheme as finally settled by Mr. Gubbay are given in appendix III to this report. In most cases the rations allowed were much below the quantities of rice normally imported by the countries concerned, and in order to give them time to exploit other sources of supplies, they were allowed to overdraw in the first quarter of 1919. The effect of the scheme was also obscured at first by the fact that at the end of 1918 the Royal Commission held large stocks of old crop rice in Burma for which it had not been able to provide shipping. Shipments of these stocks still continue, and this fact explains the exports to Egypt, Sweden and some other countries which appear in the sea-borne trade returns, and which have occasioned some comment in the press. I do not propose to enlarge on this matter. It is sufficient to remark that the rice was old crop rice bought at a price much above the controlled price for the 1919 crop and therefore useless to India, and that much of it had been bought for allied or neutral countries under agreements effected during the war and therefore could not have been resigned by the Royal Commission even if the Government of India had pressed this course. Moreover, it was shipped at a time when there was far more of the 1919 crop in the Burma ports than we could arrange to lift to India. I should explain that it was not possible absolutely to adhere to Mr. Gubbay's rationing scheme. Most of the modifications made were unimportant and consisted mainly of transfers of allotments from one port to another. But the allotment made to Ceylon had largely to be increased. This island, which contains more than 4 million people including a large resident Tamil population, has only a small area under food crops, and is almost entirely dependent on India for its food supplies. For reasons into which it is unnecessary to enter but which were accepted by the Government of India as satisfactory, the Government of Ceylon were not able to make up the deficiency between their ration and their normal supplies from India by imports from the only two free markets, Siam and Saigon, and the Government of India were compelled to assume responsibility for providing the Island's minimum requirements, namely 26,000 tons of rice a month. Had they not done so, the island would have starved, the tea and rubber industries would have been ruined, and there would have been a large influx of starving Tamil coolies back into Madras. The task of supplementing the sanctioned allotment was not easy. But as the situation in India improved with the harvesting of the *kharif* crops, licensed importers of Burma rice in various ports found themselves with stocks of Burma rice for which there was no demand and which could not be sold except at a loss. These surplus stocks were utilised in feeding Ceylon, and it was also found possible to make additional allotments from Burma. In the end we were able to make available for Ceylon during 1919 a large proportion of her normal supplies of Indian rice amounting to some 315,000 tons. A small additional allotment was also sanctioned for the Straits Settlements, but much of the Foodstuffs Commissioner's time was taken up in rejecting appeals from countries east of Suez for supplies of rice. Similar rationing schemes for wheat, wheat flour and other grain and pulse were drawn up in respect of exports from Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, but the amounts involved were small, and it is not necessary to go further into detail.

17. A statement is appended which exhibits statistically the effect of these measures. Effect of restrictions.

Comparative Statement of exports.

(Tons).

Grain.	Average nine years ending 1917-18.	1st six months 1918-19.	2nd six months 1918-19.	1st six months 1919-20.	Total columns 4 and 5.	Difference beween columns 6 and 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rice	2,044,011	1,253,674	763,647	228,012	991,659	1,052,352
Wheat	1,122,537	445,866	30,237	4,297	34,534	1,088,003
Jowar and Bajra . .	44,937	4,165	1,231	2,278	3,509	41,428
Barley	210,788	170,647	55,705	342	56,047	154,741
Gram	120,143	223,053	58,539	2,561	61,100	59,043
Total grain, pulse and flour	3,834,757	2,243,487	1,003,823	312,144	1,315,967	2,518,790
Total grain, pulse and flour excluding Burma rice.	2,299,708	1,235,300	379,943	132,385	512,328	1,787,375

It will be seen that if exports of Burma rice be excluded, exports of grain, pulse and flour from India proper were reduced in the year ending 30th September 1919 to slightly more than 500,000 tons or rather more than one-fifth of the annual normal exports of just under 2,300,000 tons. A saving was affected to India in this way of about 1,800,000 tons of food grains.

(2) IMPORT POLICY.

(a) *Burma rice control.*

18. Before describing the measures adopted for the control of the Burma rice trade in 1919, it may be of interest to give a brief account of the inception and extent of the operations of the Royal Conmission on Wheat Supplies in respect of Burma rice in 1918, especially as those operations have been the subject of considerable misapprehension in the press. In September 1917 it was evident from reports in the newspapers as well as from representations received by the Government of India, that the position of the Burma rice trade was becoming critical, and the Government of Burma were asked to report what the position actually was. In reply they stated that owing partly to the shortage of shipping and partly to the curtailment of markets, a large proportion of the 1916 crop was still on the local market, that the price of paddy had dropped to ₨78 per 100 baskets, a price which had not been touched at that season of the year in any of the previous 17 years, that if no relief could be arranged the price would probably drop to ₨60 when the new crop came in, and that the cultivators would be involved in very heavy loss. Urgent representations were at once made to the Secretary of State that additional tonnage should be provided for the Burma rice trade, and the suggestion was also made that the United Kingdom and her allies might welcome supplies of Burma rice. The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Shipping Controller, was able at once to relieve to some extent the shipping position, but in December 1917 more important developments ensued. The Secretary of State cabled out that it was proposed to supply the allied countries with 100,000 tons of Burma rice monthly in 1918, and in view of the immense quantities involved, he asked that local arrangements might be made which would ensure continuous supplies at a reasonable price. These arrangements were made by the Local Government in consultation with the trade. The export of rice to all destinations was prohibited except under license, and purchases on behalf of the Royal Commission were entrusted to a Rice Commissioner who in distributing the contracts among the millers was assisted by an Advisory Committee. The Royal Commission naturally provided the Operations of Royal Commission Wheat Suppl[ies] 1918.

tonnage for the rice purchased on its account, and in this way the situation in Burma was saved. The amount of rice purchased for the Royal Commission in 1918 was 788,632 tons, and the price paid amounted approximately to £6,020,000.'

Gubbay's scheme of control.

19. The Royal Commission originally agreed to pay for the rice supplied on its order on the basis of R105 per 100 baskets of first quality Europe paddy delivered at Rangoon or Bassein. This price was considerably higher than the Royal Commission had been paying, but they agreed to it on the representation of the Government of Burma that it was the average price of paddy in Rangoon in the three months January, February and March in the 20 years preceding the war, and that with due regard to the interests of the Burma cultivators, the price could not be fixed at a lower figure. As a matter of fact, the price was not fixed under the Defence of India Rules or otherwise made effective. Wide publicity was given to the fact that the Royal Commission had agreed to pay for the rice it required on the basis of R105 per 100 baskets of paddy, and it was hoped and believed that the cultivators would stand out for this figure. But the 1917-18 crop was an exceptionally good one, and paddy poured down into the ports in such quantities that the millers, especially as the supplies of tonnage were irregular, were able to obtain their requirements at a price much below Rs. 105, and it became necessary to revise the terms of the contracts between the millers and the Royal Commission. The price of paddy remained low in the first six months of 1918. It averaged R89 in May, R93 in June and R98 in July, but when it became apparent that the monsoon in India threatened to be a failure, prices rose rapidly. The average price in August was R112, in September it rose to R150 and in October to R162. When Mr. Gubbay arrived in Rangoon in the middle of November the price had touched R180, a figure never before reached at this season of the year. The market was in a very sensitive mood, and prices were rising in response to every demand from India. This sensitiveness was due to the fact that it was certain that India must require large supplies, and was accentuated by competitive buying in Burma by merchants from Bombay, Madras and Mysore. It was also thought that need for rice in India was so urgent that Mr. Gubbay must take over the balance remaining of the 1918 crop (which was estimated at between 100,000 and 150,000 tons) at any price which those who held that balance might chose to fix in combination with one another. Mr. Gubbay, however, destroyed these hopes by stating that he had no intention of taking over the balance of the 1918 crop, and he contented himself with devising in consultation with the big millers, the small millers and the Government of Burma, a scheme for the control of the 1919 crop. The main features of his scheme as announced in a press communiqué issued on the 25th November were as follows :—

(1) Licenses would be required for export to any destination.

(2) The quantities which might be shipped to any destination would be determined by the Government of India;

(3) Licenses to ship rice of the 1919 crop to authorised destinations within the quantities allowed by the Government of India would be granted only on satisfactory evidence being furnished that the price paid or to be paid for the rice which it was intended to ship was not in excess of the controlled basic price, and

(4) The maximum buying price for the Burma rice crop of 1919 was fixed at R335 *ex* hopper for the quality known as big mills specials.

It may be explained that the prices of other qualities of rice in the province bear a definite relation to the price of big mill specials, and that the price of rice in the Burma market bears a definite relation to the price of paddy. The rice price is made up of (1) the price of paddy, (2) the milling hire and (3) the cash out-turn *i.e.*, the quantities of white rice and *kuddis* or brokens obtained in the course of milling from a given quantity of paddy (2) is a fixed charge and (3) depends on the milling quality of the paddy, but without going further into a very technical matter, it may be said that price of R335 fixed by Mr. Gubbay for 100 baskets (each of 75 lbs.) of big mills specials represented

a price of R124 for 100 baskets (each of 46 lbs.) of paddy. This price was undoubtedly fair and even liberal. In the 10 years preceding the war the medium average price for paddy in the first quarter of the year had been R116; in the three years ending 1917 the average had been R105; in 1918 the average had been R97, and the settlements in Burma assume a price of R105. Mr. Gubbay in fixing the price of big mills specials at R335 added about 20 per cent. to the price assumed by settlement officers, and in doing so he was guided by the considerations (1) that the paddy cultivator in Burma naturally expected that the necessities of the world for food would bring him compensation for the lean years which he had experienced since 1914, and (2) that his price must be sufficiently liberal to make it certain that paddy would come down freely. Mr. Gubbay's system of control, as already explained, applied only to the 1919 crop which would not come on to the market till January, but the issue of his press communiqué on 25th November 1918 led to an immediate fall in the price of old crop paddy. In the first week of December the price of paddy had dropped to R140 and during the course of the month it fell to R110, a figure well below the maximum permissible. under the control scheme.

Working of the control.

20. A number of officers were engaged in working the control. The Foodstuffs Commissioner, with the approval of the Government of India, fixed the quantities which might be licensed monthly for import into the different ports of India. The Agent to the Shipping Controller (or, as he afterwards became, the Shipping Controller in India) was responsible for providing the tonnage as far as it was available. The Directors of Civil Supplies in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, issued licenses for import up to the quantities allotted by the Foodstuffs Commissioner, and the Deputy Foodstuffs Commissioner (Rice) under which name Mr. Stevens, the Rice Commissioner, had been transferred to Mr. Gubbay's staff, supervised the working of the scheme in Burma. He licensed shipments and satisfied himself that the maximum buying price had not been exceeded by the shippers. The control came into force with the arrival of the new crop in January, and for the first three months of the year it worked, by common consent, remarkably well. Paddy poured down into the ports in normal quantities, and while shippers experienced no difficulty in obtaining all the rice they required at or below the control price, the cultivators obtained a reasonably good price for their paddy, as will be seen from the average prices for January, February and March noted in the margin. In fact when Mr. Gubbay visited Rangoon in March, the only complaint made to him in respect of the working of the control was that sufficient tonnage had not been provided.

	R
January	119
February	122
March	128

Temporary breakdown of the control in April–May.

21. Even in March, however, the price of paddy had risen slightly above the parity of the maximum controlled price for rice, and in April it became evident that the control was breaking down. There was sufficient rice already licensed and contracted for to fill our steamers for some time to come, but Mr. Stevens reported that unless early action were taken the time would soon arrive when it would be difficult to find rice for the shipping provided. Accordingly at the end of April I, who had in the meantime succeeded Mr. Gubbay as Indian Foodstuffs Commissioner, proceeded to Rangoon to investigate matters on the spot. The general position when I arrived was that the millers had stopped selling rice of the controlled qualities, and that the price of paddy had advanced far beyond the parity of the controlled rice price. As already noted, Mr. Gubbay had fixed his maximum price for rice on the basis of R124 for 100 baskets of paddy. At the time of my arrival transactions in paddy had been reported at R150 and R155, and one transaction at R165. It was evident therefore that the control scheme had temporarily broken down. It was freely said in the bazaar that the price control no longer existed, and it was an open secret that certain shippers were evading the control. The most common method of evasion was for the shippers to pay, in addition to the nominal control price, secret bonuses for the rice they bought.

Its causes.

22. My enquiries showed that this temporary breakdown of the price control was due to a variety of reasons. In the first place, the rule that rice

might not be exported unless Mr. Stevens was satisfied that the transaction was not effected at a price above the control price was not, and could never be, in itself a really effective safeguard against dishonesty. Up to the end of March, it worked well enough, but merely because owing to the arrival of the new crop and the glut of paddy in the ports the market price of rice was below the control figure. As soon as the point arrived when rice could not be bought at the control price, the rule ceased to be effective. It was not possible for Mr. Stevens to check every shipping bill, and even in cases where he was dissatisfied and called for further information, it was quite easy for a dishonest shipper to put in a false bill. The next point, which impressed itself on me, was that no system of control in Burma could by itself be effective. The first condition of success in Burma was that price control in India should be real, and there was little doubt that laxity of control in India had contributed to the temporary breakdown of control in Burma. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor laid great stress on this point, and it was emphasised by everyone whom I consulted in Burma. It was obvious that if the licensees could evade the price control in India, and if they could make large illicit profits on the rice which they imported from Burma, they would find means of evading the control in Burma. The first conclusion I came to, therefore, was that control in India must be tightened up, otherwise whatever measures were taken in Burma must prove ineffective. This point was important for other reasons on which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor laid emphasis. If we had not restricted the export of rice from Burma, prices would have been much higher than those fixed by the control. It might reasonably be argued that the necessities of India justified control in Burma, but obviously there was no justification for limiting the profits of the miller, the merchant and cultivator in Burma unless steps were taken to ensure that the consumer in India, and not the profiteer, got the benefit of the artificial lowering of the price. In addition to laxity of control in India, faulty methods of issuing licenses had also enhanced the difficulties of the position. Originally it was the intention that the Director of Civil Supplies of importing provinces should work as far as possible through the ordinary trade channels, and should issue licenses to established shippers. Moreover, in some provinces there was at first a reluctance on the part of merchants to take the risk of importing rice, and the Director of Civil Supplies welcomed any one who came forward to take up licenses. The result was that in some provinces the mistake had been made of issuing too many licenses and of issuing licenses for too small quantities. These licensees had competed against one another for rice in Burma, and, moreover, the greater the number of licensees, the greater the difficulties of control. Further, in the original control scheme the price of certain qualities of rice, such as Europe No. 1, boiled rice, and the lower grades of brokens, had been left uncontrolled. Fancy prices had been obtained for Europe No. 1 and boiled rice, and this fact had contributed to the rise in the price of paddy. The omission to control the lower grades of brokens had also opened the door to fraud. All these reasons had contributed to the temporary breakdown of the price control, but all whom I consulted were agreed that the main cause of the stagnation in the rice market was that the first rush of paddy had spent itself, and it is noteworthy that Mr. Gubbay in introducing the control scheme had clearly indicated his opinion that some raising of the control price would be necessary in April or May. At the time of my arrival in Burma, the cultivator was scarcely in the picture. The balance of the paddy had passed into the hands of the stock-holders. The exportable surplus was even smaller than had been supposed, and the Government of Burma had just issued a communiqué reducing its estimate of this surplus from 2,250,000 tons cargo rice to 2,110,000 tons. The stock-holders knew not only that the crop was short in Burma and that the exportable surplus was estimated officially to be nearly three-quarters of a million tons less than in the previous year, but also that famine conditions prevailed in India, and that India was in urgent need of large supplies of Burma rice. It was also believed that if the monsoon opened well in India, conditions would change and that the control would be relaxed in July. The stock-holders thought that then the Burma market would be opened again to the world generally, and that prices would rise to the extraordinary levels prevailing in Siam and Saigon. It was reported

that they could afford to hold till the end of the year, if necessary, or even longer, and it was obvious that they were in a strong position.

22. If I had been in a position to put up a bluff, the best course would undoubtedly have been to reduce the control price and divert the rice steamers for a month or two. This course was impossible for obvious reasons. In the first place, if I had diverted the rice steamers for a month or two it might have been impossible to collect the fleet again Secondly, India was in urgent need of rice. I came to the conclusion, therefore, after consulting not only the Local Government but also the big millers, the small millers, and the Rice Merchants' Association, that there was only one way of inducing a free flow of paddy, and that was to raise the control price. Paddy had already been sold at R155 for 100 baskets, and I decided that no smaller price than R150 would have the effect of bringing out stocks. All whom I consulted were also agreed that it was essential that if the rice price was raised, the price of paddy should be fixed under the Defence of India Rules, and that it should be made clear to the stock-holders that if they continued unreasonably to withhold their stocks they would run the risk of having their stocks commandeered, and that if they sold above the maximum price, they would be liable to go to jail. Before, however, I could ask the Local Government to take action in this direction, it was necessary for me to satisfy them that I was offering a reasonable price to the stock-holders. It must be remembered that these stock-holders are an essential link in the chain of the paddy trade, and that it has been the policy of the Local Government in past years to encourage the ryot to hold up his stores of paddy. An examination of the statistics of paddy prices between May and December showed that in the previous ten years the average price in these months had been as high as R172 in 1912, and R155 in 1911. In 1915 it was R141 In no other year had it been more than R128, and in five years out of the ten it was less than R120. Judging by these figures, no reasonable cause of complaint would have been given if the paddy basis had been fixed at R145 or even R140. But the main thing was to tempt out stocks of paddy. It was doubtful whether commandeering on a large scale was possible, and in any case I regarded commandeering as a weapon to be held in reserve rather than as an ordinary means of bringing out paddy. For the purpose of bringing out the paddy, it was necessary to rely mainly on an attractive price. I therefore recommended to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that the rice price should be increased so as to enable millers to pay up to R150. His Honour, after examining the price statistics submitted to him, accepted this price as a reasonable price in all the circumstances of the year. Accordingly on the 8th May, with his approval and that of the Government of India, I issued a press communiqué. I raised the maximum control price of rice in Burma from R335 per 100 baskets of big mills specials to R385, this being the equivalent of R150 per 100 baskets of paddy. The maximum prices of other qualities of rice were revised in the same proportion, and practically every quality of rice known in the trade in Burma was brought under control. It was announced that the Government of India had issued a notification under rule 11-J. of the Defence of India Rules declaring that it was necessary to control the supply of rice in Burma and that in the exercise of the powers conferred on them by this notification the Government of Burma intended to prescribe that the price at which paddy might be sold in Burma should not exceed R150 per 100 baskets delivered at the mills in the various Burma ports. It was also stated that there was no foundation for the belief that the rice control was likely to be relaxed in July or August, and that, if necessary, the Government of India would retain control until the 1919 crop had been completely disposed of.

Revised control scheme.

23. For reasons for which the Local Government were in no way responsible, the notification prescribing the maximum price for paddy was not issued till the 17th May, and some further time elapsed before the news penetrated into the jungle. But as soon as my press communiqué was issued, the price of paddy dropped to R150, and as soon as stock-holders became aware of the Local Government's notification, paddy, arrivals of which had dropped alarmingly at the end of April, again began to move freely down to the ports.

Operation of revised scheme.

On my return to India, I visited Calcutta, Madras and Bombay and discussed with the Directors of Civil Supplies the question of tightening up rice control in India. The measures adopted will be referred to later, but it may be mentioned that they consisted chiefly of a rigorous limitation of the number of licensed importers with the object of rendering control at once easier and more effective. For two months everything worked smoothly, but with the signing of the peace treaty in July, the rumour again revived that the relaxation of control was imminent, and the price of paddy at once hardened. Millers were unable to obtain paddy at controlled prices and consequently were unwilling to enter into fresh commitments, and complaints were received from Madras, Calcutta and Bombay that licensees were experiencing difficulty in securing rice. It was also reported that speculators in Burma had brought up large stocks of rice, and that large premia had been paid in addition to the control price. On the 31st July a press notice was issued that the control would not be relaxed until the 1919 crop had been disposed of and that in any event it would be maintained till the end of December 1919. On the 1st August the Local Government issued a notification prescribing the control prices for rice announced in the press communiqué of the 8th May as maximum prices under the Defence of India Rules, and authorising the commandeering of rice in the event of its being unreasonably withheld. Finally, it was decided to make an example of stock-holders who refused to sell paddy at the controlled prices by commandeering their stocks. The *modus operandi* as finally settled by the Local Government was as follows. The different centres for paddy were divided up by arrangement among the millers. The names of stock-holders, so far as they could be ascertained by Mr. Bower, who had succeeded Mr. Stevens as Deputy Foodstuffs Commissioner (Rice) in May, were communicated to the millers, and they were instructed to approach the stock-holders with a firm offer for their stocks of paddy at the equivalent of control rates. In the event of a refusal, it was decided that notices should be served on the stock-holders requiring them to deliver the stocks at a specified wharf or station within a specified period, the millers being left to make their own arrangements to take delivery. A number of notices were served on stock-holders, but as was to be expected, it was not found easy actually to secure the paddy. The measures taken, however, had the desired effect, and very large quantities of rice were secured for India in August, September and October without any serious difficulty, nor was any shipping held up for lack of rice. Fortunately the final official estimate of the exportable surplus (2,100,000 tons cargo rice) turned out to be too low. By the middle of October 1,953,256 tons of white rice equivalent to nearly 2,300,000 tons cargo rice had arrived in the ports, and paddy was still coming down at the rate of some 20,000 tons a week.

24. I may here break off to refer very briefly to two questions which have had a very direct bearing on the supplies of Burma rice to India, namely, the arrangements for control over shipping and the rates of freight charged for the conveyance of rice to the different Indian ports. At the end of 1918, control was exercised over British vessels by arrangement with the Ministry of Shipping at home and in respect of foreign vessels by virtue of the powers conferred on the Government of India by rule 14-A. of the Defence of India Rules. The powers of control were vested in an officer styled the Agent to the Shipping Controller in the East, an appointment held by Major R. Douglas Story. In February 1919, however, the Government of India found it necessary to take further powers. Information had been received from home that it was proposed very shortly to terminate the Liner Requisition Scheme, but that the Ministry of Shipping would retain the powers of licensing and direction of vessels registered at ports registered in the United Kingdom. Control, therefore, could still be exercised over such vessels by arrangement with the Ministry of Shipping, but there was no power to control British vessels registered in Indian ports or ports other than those of the United Kingdom. Consequently the powers conferred by rule 14-A. of the Defence of India Rules were extended to include the licensing and direction of all vessels, whether British or Foreign, not registered at ports in the United Kingdom. The effect of the rule as amended was that owners of such vessels were required to obtain licenses from Major Story before proceeding to sea from an Indian

port, and to submit such licenses to the Collectors of Customs at the various ports when applying for Port Clearance.

This action was taken solely for the purpose of ensuring that adequate tonnage should be available for the conveyance of rice from Burma to India, and for the same reason, the Government of India resisted pressure from home that the policy in India with regard to shipping control should be brought into line with the policy decided on at home and that detailed control and direction of shipping should be dispensed with as far and as quickly as possible. But when the post of Shipping Controller was abolished at home, it was no longer possible to retain Major Story as Agent to that officer, and in March 1919 he was appointed Shipping Controller with the Government of India. As already explained, one of his duties was to provide the tonnage necessary for the execution of the Foodstuffs Commissioner's monthly programme, and in the first three months of the year his task was a very difficult one. The shipping available in Indian waters was very limited in comparison with the demands for rice for India, and the position in Bombay at the beginning of April was critical. Urgent representations were made to the Secretary of State as the result of which the Ministry of Shipping made additional tonnage available for the rice traffic and also expedited the return of requisitioned ships to the British India and Asiatic Steam Navigation Companies. Thus in spite of the fact that successive reductions in the freight charges on rice gradually drove foreign ships (on which we relied greatly in the early part of the year) away from Indian waters, the tonnage position steadily improved. Indeed as the year advanced, the problem of supplying India with rice completely changed. In the early months of the year the difficulty was one of shipping. In the later months, as the exportable surplus in Burma gradually approached exhaustion, it was one of rice. Since May, indeed, a periodical anxiety has been the bunching of steamers and consequent congestion at the ports. However carefully the shipping programme was arranged and however meticulously steamers were spaced out, unforeseen accidents and delays would occur, and a bunch of rice steamers would arrive simultaneously at a port. Congestion in the docks would follow, and congestion in one port invariably led a month later to congestion in another. The most anxious time was at the end of May when I had 900,000 bags of rice in the Port Trust sheds at Bombay with another 80,000 tons afloat *en route* to the port. But by heroic efforts on the part of the Director of Civil Supplies, the Port Trust authorities, the railways and the merchants, the sheds were cleared in a remarkably short space of time, and the crisis passed away. The steamer companies also were sympathetic and forebore to press their claims for demurrage. I should here like to express my obligations to Major Story. His achievements in the matter of supplying shipping will be exhibited statistically below and will speak for themselves. But one of my chief difficulties was the bewildering rapidity with which the foodstuffs position was apt to change, and I was constantly calling upon Major Story to alter his programme and provide at short notice large quantities of tonnage for particular ports. He never failed me. Another pleasing feature of the shipping control (if I may be permitted to travel rather out of my sphere) was the complete absence of friction with the two great Indian Shipping Companies, the British India and the Asiatic Steam Navigation Companies. I had frequently to consult and negotiate with these two companies, and I should like to testify to the assistance and courtesy which invariably I received from them.

25. The following table shows the rates of freight on rice from Rangoon which were in force at the end of 1918 :— R

Port of destination.	Rate of freight per ton.	Pre-war rate per ton.	
	R	R	A.*
Madras	42	9	8
Calcutta	22	5	0
Bombay	55	9	8
Alleppy	55	9	8
Cochin	55	9	8

*Gross rates. Rebates were allowed.

A freight rate of R55 per ton represented an addition of 52 per cent. to the *ex*-hopper price of big mills specials as fixed by Mr. Gubbay, and as soon as he returned from Burma in the beginning of December, he was directed by the Government of India to consider whether some reduction of freight could not be secured. Under the system of control then in vogue, rates of freight were fixed by Major Story in consultation with the Shipping Controller at home, but the danger was that if freights were materially reduced, foreign ships would desert Indian waters for more remunerative markets, and much of our essential tonnage would be lost. After discussion with Mr. Gubbay, however, Major Story agreed with effect from January 15th to reduce the rates of freight on rice from Rangoon to R40 per ton for Bombay, R35 per ton for Tuticorin and West Coast ports, R30 per ton for Madras, Negapatam and Cuddalore, R20 per ton for Calcutta and R42 per ton for Karachi At the end of the month a further reduction was secured. The position had been entirely changed by the announcement of the approaching termination of the Liner Requisition Scheme, and questions of freight instead of being decided by the Shipping Controller were henceforward a matter for negotiation with the two companies chiefly concerned, namely the British India and the Asiatic Steam Navigation Companies. Negotiations were at once opened by Mr. Gubbay and Major Story, and on the 30th January the former was able to announce that the rates of freight for foodstuffs from Rangoon and Akyab were reduced as below:—

To—	R	
Bombay	30	Less a rebate of 10 per cent. on the usual terms.
Malabar ports	32	
Madras and East Coast ports	28	
Karachi	35	
Calcutta	20	

Slightly higher rates were fixed for Bassein and Moulmein and the revised rates were guaranteed for three months. On the expiry of this period in April, I again interviewed the two companies as to the possibility of securing a further reduction of the rates, and as the result of these negotiations, the rates were finally fixed with effect from the 1st June at R24 for Bombay, R26 for Tuticorin and Malabar ports, R22-8 for Madras, Negapatam and Cuddalore and Rs. 16 for Calcutta. These rates, of course, are still high compared with those prevailing before the war, and they have been criticized on that ground. But they are much lower than those obtaining for other kinds of cargo—for instance R72 per ton have freely been paid on timber from Rangoon to Madras—and it is, perhaps, a sufficient answer to criticism that the announcement of the new rates was followed by the disappearance of the Dutch tonnage which Major Story had hitherto been able to use for the transport of rice. These steamers henceforth avoided Indian waters lest they should be impressed into the service of the foodstuffs programme.

26. The following statement shows the amount of Burma rice shipped to India between the 1st January and 31st October 1919:—

	Tons.
Bombay	734,251
Calcutta	442,609
Chittagong	92,118
Port Blair	1,418
Madras	211,654
Negapatam	30,756
Cuddalore	20,321
Tuticorin	59,582
Karachi	7,128
Cochin	59,247
Calicut	10,096
Alleppey	58,615
Other Madras ports	4,898
Total	1,732,643

In the ten years ending 1917-18 India's imports of Burma rice never exceeded 1,139,978 tons in any one year, and it will be seen that in the first 10 months of this year shipments of rice from Burma to India exceeded this figure by nearly 600,000 tons. Except a few thousand tons shipped in January, the whole of this quantity was rice supplied under the control scheme, and the saving to India must have been enormous. I do not propose to enter at any length into the price at which the rice was sold in India. The price varied, of course, not only according to the quality but according to the ex-hopper controlled prices in Burma, the f. o. b. charges (which were revised by Mr. Stevens in May with my sanction), the rate of freight, and the profit allowed to the importer. It is sufficient to say that in Bombay in July the whole-sale controlled prices of the different qualities of Burma rice varied from R6-4-0 per bag of 168 lbs. for the lowest quality of brokens to R13-15-6 per bag for long grain special, the most expensive quality of boiled rice. The controlled price for small mill specials was R12-0-3 per bag of 168 lbs. or R8 per cwt., and it is interesting to note that according to information collected by Mr. Bower, this same quality of rice was selling about the same time at R14 per cwt. in Java and Saigon, at R15 in Siam and at R18 in Japan. In most cases, moreover, the prices quoted by Mr. Bower were controlled prices. It has been ascertained from the Government of Ceylon that they had to pay in Bangkok, Hong Kong and Singapore prices for rice varying from R27 to R57 per bag f. o. b. The f. o. b. prices of the corresponding qualities of Burma rice in Rangoon at the same time varied from R8-9-3 to R10-2-4 per bag. Mr. Gubbay's controlled *ex*-hopper price of R335 per 100 baskets of 7,500 lbs. of big mills specials is equivalent to R100 a ton, and my revised price of R385 per 100 baskets represents R115 per ton. It is generally agreed that if it had not been for the control the price of big mills specials would have risen to R500 (equivalent to R150 per ton) or even higher. But even if we make the very conservative assumption that had it not been for the control, the average wholesale price of Burma rice in India would have been R30 per ton higher, it means that the saving in India by the operation of the price control on the 1,700,000 tons imported amounted to more than 5 crores of rupees.

27. An equivalent loss was, of course, caused to Burma, and in Burma the whole scheme of control was fiercely assailed. It was asserted that the Government of India were feeding India at the expense of the Burman cultivator, and it was pointed out that instead of attempting to control the price of wheat in Canada and Australia, the British Government were paying £50 million sterling a year to keep the price of the quartern loaf at home at 9*d*. I do not think that I need reply at any great length to these criticisms. It is, of course, true that the prosperity of the cultivator in Burma is bound up with the prosperity of the export trade in rice. Indian cultivators had prospered greatly during the war owing to the high prices obtained for their cotton, their wheat, and their oil seeds. The Burman cultivator, on the other hand, had passed through a series of lean years and naturally looked to recouping his losses. Extremely high prices ruled for the rice exported from Siam and Saigon in 1919, and it must have been extremely galling to the Burman to find himself prevented from reaping similar profits. Quite naturally this point of view was strongly pressed in the press and on the platform in Burma, but I do not think that anyone in Burma ever expected that the Government of India or the Local Government would take this line of argument seriously. Reduced to its essentials, it amounted merely to a plea that the Government of India should stand aside and leave the rice trade of Burma to take advantage, for the purpose of profiteering, of the necessities of India and of the world shortage of food which was the direct consequence of the war. Mr Gubbay had shown how the rice trade of Burma could be brought under control, and having regard to the needs of India, of which Burma is a part, it would have been a clear dereliction of duty on the part of the Government of India if they had omitted to use the weapon which Mr. Gubbay had forged. At the same time, both Mr. Gubbay and I realised the necessity of dealing fairly with the cultivator, the stock-holder, and the miller in Burma, and had we not done so, the control scheme would at once have broken down. In making it effective, we had to rely very largely on the

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co-operation of the Government of Burma, and at every stage we had to satisfy the Local Government that the interests of Burma had been duly safeguarded. With this aspect of the question I have already dealt. It is here sufficient to mention that the average price for paddy in this year has only twice been exceeded in the last 17 years, and I do not think that we can reasonably be accused of illiberality. The people of Burma, no doubt, will still continue to nurse their grievance, but at any rate they have the consolation of knowing not only that Burma rice has been the salvation of the situation in India, but also that had it not been for the control, their experience would have been the same as that of the people of Siam. Until the 12th June 1919, Siam was a free market for rice, and no embargo was placed on exports. Unprecedented prices were obtained, and exports were very heavy. They were so heavy in fact that the country was drained of rice. Prices were driven up for the consumer in Siam, and large sums of money had to be advanced by the Treasury "for the purpose of buying and transporting rice for the relief of the poeple." I quote from a notification issued by the Siamese Board of Rice Control on the 28th August 1919. It must also be remembered that while, on the one hand, we regulated exports of rice from Burma, we also provided the shipping necessary to take away that rice. I append below the latest statement of the rice position received from the Deputy Foodstuffs Commissioner (Rice):

Rice position for the period ending 4th November 1919, in tons of white rice.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Port.	Estimated 1919 crop available for export.	Landings in the ports.	Shipments of 1919 crop including all steamers cleared up to 14th October.	Balance awaiting shipment (3—4).	Quantity of 1919 crop still to arrive (2—3).	Tonnage now loading.	Tonnage expected.	Estimated balance for which no tonnage has been fixed.
Rangoon	1,567,143	1,648,701	1,395,546	153,155	18,442	12,500	54,350	86,305
Bassein	240,000	240,000	231,500	8,500	...	...	...	8,500
Akyab	187,000	187,000	180,303	6,697	...	...	...	6,697
Moulmein	63,000	63,000	60,008	2,992	...	...	...	2,292
Total	2,057,143*	2,038,701	1,867,357	171,344	18,442	12,500	54,350	104,494

* Equivalent to 2,400,000 tons cargo rice.

33. It will be seen that we lifted practically the whole of the 1919 crop, and that every port in Burma was extremely well served with shipping. Mr. Gubbay and I both owe a deep debt of gratitude to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, not only for his advice which was always freely at our disposal, but also for his consistent support of the control scheme when once he had accepted it. Mr. Stevens worked under me as Deputy Foodstuffs Commissioner (Rice) only for a short time. But his unique experience of the rice trade in Burma was invaluable, and he was of great assistance both to Mr Gubbay when he was working out the control scheme, and to me when I was revising it. Mr. Bower succeeded Mr. Stevens in May 1919. His previous training, both in the Customs Department and in the office of the Shipping Controller, served him in good stead, and he was a most useful Assistant. I venture to bring the good work done by both these officers to the notice of the Government of India. There is one other remark that I should like to make. I have made above certain criticisms on points of detail in Mr. Gubbay's scheme of control, and I should like to make it clear that every one whom

I consulted in Burma considered that the control had worked marvellously well, and that whatever scheme had been devised in December modifications would have been necessary in April.

(b) Imports of Australian wheat.

34. As soon as Mr. Gubbay returned from Burma in the beginning of December 1918, he was directed by the Government of India to consider the possibility of importing wheat from Australia. The wheat position in India was then very difficult. In spite of the announcement by the Government of India in the beginning of October of the termination of purchases for the Royal Commission, prices of wheat in the Punjab and the United Provinces had touched the record. The balance of the 1918 crop had passed into the hands of stock-holders, the prospects of the 1919 crop, owing not only to restricted sowings but also to the continued holding off of the winter rains, were not bright, and there was reason to believe that stocks were being hoarded up in the Punjab and the United Provinces in the hope of prices being forced still higher. It was impossible to apply to Indian wheat a system of control similar to that devised for Burma rice, and it was decided that there was no method either of tempting out the stocks of wheat held in the country or of keeping down prices other than that of turning the markets on to a new source of supply. Large stocks of wheat were known to exist in Australia, and on the 9th December preliminary enquiries were addressed to the Secretary of State as to the possibility of securing a share of these supplies for India. At first it was hoped that the business of import could be left to private firms, but the scarcity of tonnage, the high rates of freight, the uncertainty of the Indian market and the risk of serious loss all made it impossible for private enterprise to touch the business, and the Government of India were compelled themselves to assume the responsibility and to take the risk. Thanks to the good offices of the Secretary of State, however, very favourable terms were secured from the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies and the Australian Government. Both agreed to supply wheat at cost price, and in recognition of the assistance received by the Home Government from India during the war in the matter of wheat supplies, the Treasury agreed to freight being charged for at bare cost, the rate being estimated at 50 shillings per ton. It was stipulated, however, that the wheat should not be sold at a profit in India. These terms were gratefully accepted by the Government of India, and arrangements were made for the shipment to India of 50,000 tons of wheat in each of the months of February, March and April. Of this quantity, 120,000 tons were sold by the Royal Commission at cost price, namely shillings 44-6 per quarter of 480 lbs., while 30,000 tons were purchased from the Australian Government at shillings 44 per quarter f. o. b. Australia.

35. The next step was to settle the method of finance and to arrange for the handling of the cargoes on their arrival in India. At that time a large number of flour mills in India had been taken under control by the Controller of Contracts, and these mills were employed entirely on producing flour and *atta* for the troops, wheat being supplied to them for the purpose. It was originally intended that the bulk of the imported wheat should be utilised by these controlled mills and that the balance should be sold to uncontrolled mills in Bombay and Calcutta. It was arranged that payment for the wheat and freight should be made at home by the Secretary of State, and that the Government of India should recoup themselves from the sale-proceeds in India. Supplies made to controlled mills, of course, involved no payments by the mills, but it was anticipated that the reduction of the payments then being made for purchases of Indian wheat would reduce military expenditure, and that this reduction combined with direct recoveries from uncontrolled mills would tend to ease the strain on Indian balances. As a matter of fact, for reasons which will be explained later, supplies to controlled mills were small, and the great bulk of the imported wheat was sold to uncontrolled mills and merchants in Bombay and Calcutta. The arrangements for finance, therefore, whereby the wheat and freight were paid for in sterling in London while the sale-proceeds were recovered in rupees in India, were of some assistance in relieving the ways and means problem in India since, in effect, the rupee payments

represented a retransfer to India of funds locked up in London. The successive rises in exchange, moreover, which took place between May and October 1919 also helped to protect the Government of India from loss in respect of transactions of an unusual character which involved very large sums of the taxpayers' money.

36. The condition that the wheat must not be sold at a profit made it necessary that the firms selected to deal with the wheat on arrival should work merely as agents of the Government of India. The firms selected were Messrs. Louis Dreyfus and Company at Bombay and Karachi, and Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Company at Calcutta, both these firms having offered to dispense with any commission and to charge merely on the basis of actual expenses incurred. After negotiations with these firms, *pro forma* charges were finally agreed to by the Foodstuffs Commissioner. In Bombay and Karachi they covered the following items:—(1) Terminal tax, (2) town duty, (at Bombay only), (3) weighing on arrival, (4) loading on boats, (5) unloading, (6) sewing on steamers and replacing gunnies, (7) weighing on delivery, (8) godown rent, (9) establishment charges, and (10) fire insurance. All these charges, except the first three, were arranged for on a contract basis. In Calcutta a similar *pro forma* was drawn up, though naturally the details differed, but Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Company preferred to work on the basis of expenses actually incurred. In addition to the above charges, allowances were made for loss in outturn, quality, loss in interest and marine insurance (3-10%). Marine insurance was effected by Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Company at the contract rate for all wheat ships arriving at Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi. The charges under the above heads amounted to As. 7·1 per maund in Bombay, As. 6·6 per maund at Karachi and As. 5·5 per maund in Calcutta. The basis for the sale price was arrived at by adding to the *pro forma* the f. o. b. price of the wheat in Australia *plus* the freight charges, both converted at the current rate of exchange. Special officers were posted to Bombay and Calcutta for the purpose of effecting sales. Mr. C. W. Jacob, I.C.S., who had previously held the appointment of Wheat Commissioner, was appointed Deputy Foodstuffs Commissioner (Wheat) and was placed in direct charge of the operations under the Foodstuffs Commissioner with headquarters at Calcutta. Mr. O'Byrne, I.C.S., the Assistant Foodstuffs Commissioner (Wheat), was posted to Bombay. In June the need for a second officer having disappeared with the completion of sales in Calcutta, Mr. Jacob was transferred to Bombay, and Mr. O'Byrne reverted to his province. Both officers did very good work, Mr. Jacob's exceptional knowledge of the wheat trade due to his long connection with the operations of the Royal Commission being particularly useful. Sales at Karachi were small, and delivery orders were issued under the directions of the local Director of Civil Supplies.

37. The first wheat cargoes began to arrive from Australia in the beginning of March. In the meantime, the first forecast of the 1919 wheat crop had been received by the Government of India. It showed a decrease in the area cultivated with the crop of 33 per cent., compared with the previous year, and on the 11th February the Government of India had asked the Secretary of State whether supplies of Australian wheat to India could be raised to a total of 500,000 tons delivered at the rate of 100,000 tons a month. In view of tonnage difficulties and the demands of European countries, the Royal Commission were unable to accede to this request, but after some negotiations they agreed rather reluctantly to supply at a slightly higher price 75,000 tons in excess of the programme previously sanctioned. In the middle of April, however, the Royal Commission found it necessary to reconsider its decision. The United Kingdom, France and Italy had reached the period when 'home crops having passed into consumption, they were entirely dependent on imported supplies, and it was essential to utilise the limited shipping which the Shipping Controller was able to provide for the purpose of sending wheat to Europe. The Government of India accordingly were asked whether they would agree to the diversion to Europe of the 75,000 tons extra wheat previously promised them. At this period the wheat position in India was temporarily easier. Prices had fallen, and the new harvest was expected in the following month. The Government of India, therefore, agreed to the diversion of these

cargoes to Europe, but they stipulated that they should be regarded as having a preferential claim to an equivalent quantity of Australian wheat later in the year if it was required. Further supplies at a slightly enhanced price (shillings 46-6 per quarter) amounting to some 15,000 tons were secured in July and August, and a certain amount of wheat was shipped to India from time to time in liners up to the end of October. But at the end of September the improvement in the general agricultural outlook justified the Government of India in renouncing their lien on supplies of Australian wheat. In all 53 steamers (inclusive of liners) brought wheat to India on Government account in 1919, and the appended statement shows the total amount imported and the distribution among the different ports :—

	Tons.
Calcutta	27,954
Bombay	136,004
Karachi	36,738
Total	200,696

38. These imports of Australian wheat were arranged partly in order that the pressure on stocks of Indian wheat might be relieved and partly in the hope that we could use them as a lever on prices. At first our position was not easy. The *pro forma* price was so calculated as to cover reasonable risks, and strictly speaking it represented the best estimate we could make of the price at which we could afford to sell without incurring loss. At the same time, the stipulation made by the Treasury that we should not sell at a profit rendered it necessary at first that we should not go above the *pro forma* price. In the initial stages therefore the position was that, while we could not exceed the *pro forma* we might have to go below it if as we hoped the arrival of larger quantities of Australian wheat had the effect of bringing down the price of Indian wheat. Later on of course it might be legitimate to sell above the *pro forma* in order to cover losses previously incurred, but if the arrival of the wheat did result in a fall in the price of Indian wheat it was natural to suppose that the United Provinces harvest in April and the Punjab harvest in May would bring prices still lower. The Government of India therefore were quite prepared to face a considerable loss.

At first, it looked as if our expectations would be realised. Four steamers with more than 25,000 tons of wheat arrived in Bombay in the first half of March. The price of Indian *Pissi* wheat 70 per cent of which on the 2nd March had been quoted in Bombay for March delivery at R11-8-0 per cwt. dropped to R10-6-0 on March 14th and to R9-14-0 at the end of the month. Prices in Calcutta fell in sympathy, and in order to sell the first three cargoes which arrived in Calcutta at the end of March and in the beginning of April, we had to reduce our price well below the *pro forma*, and we sustained considerable loss. In Bombay great difficulty was experienced at first in finding a sale for the wheat. The *pro forma* price at that time was R9-8-0 per cwt. or As. 6 below the current price of *Pissi* wheat. But buyers held off possibly because they had no experience of Australian wheat, and also because with stocks beginning to emerge in view of the approaching harvest in the Punjab, they expected the prices of Indian wheat to drop and a corresponding reduction in our price. At the end of the first week in April, 72,429 tons of Australian wheat had been landed in Bombay but only 12,895 tons had been sold. Nearly 30,000 tons were due to arrive before the end of the month, and another disquieting fact was that it had not been possible to find covered storage for all the wheat which had arrived, and much of it was lying on open plinths at Sewri. Heavy showers of rain might do this wheat considerable damage. In order to expedite the rate of sale, the price was reduced to R9-4-0 per cwt. from the 6th April, and arrangements were also made to secure covered storage for the wheat lying in the open at Sewri. Sales, however, continued to be small till the 3rd week in April, but in that week, probably owing to the disturbances in the Punjab, prices of Indian wheat began to harden. *Pissi* wheat, which had dropped to R9-10-0 per cwt., rose sharply to R10. Simultaneously, a brisk demand for Australian wheat sprang up from Berar, and in the week ending 26th April, 8,215 tons were sold. The outbreak of the Afghan War

followed, and in spite of the harvest of the new crop in the Punjab, the price of wheat in Bombay continued to rise till *Pissi* wheat reached R11 per cwt. in the middle of May. Our selling price was gradually raised to the maximum allowed by the original *pro forma viz.*, R9-8-0 per cwt., but the wheat was eagerly bought up, and by the end of the first week in June 76,446 tons had been sold out of arrivals in Bombay aggregating 107,641 tons. By this time the risk of serious loss had disappeared. In the first place, in the original *pro forma* the estimates for quality allowance and loss in outturn had necessarily been pitched high, as we had no experience to guide us in dealing with Australian wheat, and moreover it was known that the wheat which was being supplied to us had been for a long time in storage in Australia. After the first few cargoes had been handled, however, it was found that the estimate for quality allowance and loss in outturn might safely be reduced from 2 per cent. and 1½ per cent. respectively to ⅜ per cent. and ¾ per cent. These reductions reduced our *pro forma* price to Rs. 9-4 per cwt., but it was decided to retain Rs. 9-8 as our maximum, partly because of losses which had occurred in Calcutta and were expected in Karachi, and partly because there was no object in making a present of As. 4 per cwt. to uncontrolled flour mills in Bombay. But what really saved us from loss was the rise in exchange from *1s.6d.* to *1s.8d.* on the 13th May, followed by the further rises in August and September. With the advent of the monsoon, prices of Indian wheat began to drop, and sales fell off. The price was again reduced, and a temporary improvement was effected in the rate of sales, but as the monsoon developed, increasing difficulty was experienced in disposing of the wheat which had arrived in April and May, and which had deliberately been kept back at Mr. Keatinge's request as a reserve against the trying times expected in Bombay in the monsoon. This difficulty was not felt in respect of fresh cargoes arriving from Australia. The 5,000 tons which arrived by the S.S. *Orissa* were sold within two hours of the vessel's arrival on the 19th June. Bnt the other wheat had previously been treated for weevil in Australia, and as invariably happens with wheat so treated, when the weevils again made their appearance, they increased and multiplied at an incredible rate. I inspected the stocks then amounting to 18,000 tons at the end of July, and again reduced the price. But at the end of August 11,000 tons still remained unsold. There was no demand either in Bombay or elsewhere in India. Merchants refused to buy the wheat for sale as wheat, and the mills whose markets had been contracted by the restrictions on the export of flour were fully stocked. Mr. Jacob reported that no reasonable reduction in price was likely to have any appreciable effect on the rate of sale. On the other hand, he stated that weevilling was proceeding at such a pace, that unless early measures were taken to get rid of the stocks, there was every likelihood of large quantities of valuable foodstuffs, which if not required in India were in urgent request in countries ordinarily dependent on India for their supplies, being entirely destroyed without anyone being benefited. It had been previously arranged that the Controller of Contracts should take over 2,000 tons of this wheat for use in controlled mills, and it was now decided that other millers who bought the balance of the wheat should be given not only an allowance for loss in weight, but also export licenses for flour up to 90 per cent. of the quantity of wheat purchased. No difficulty was experienced in selling off the weevilled stocks on these terms, and such odd liner cargoes as continued to arrive in Bombay were readily sold at prices which the fall in exchange enabled us to pitch fairly low. In Karachi the imports of Australian wheat gave greater trouble. Mr. Gubbay had despatched five steamers to this port, and it was originally intended that the whole of this wheat should be made over to the Controller of Contracts for use in the controlled mills. The first two cargoes, aggregating 13,774 tons net, which arrived on the 21st March and the 1st April, were accordingly made over to Messrs. Ralli Brothers on military account, but the flour and *atta* made from the wheat did not keep quite so well as the products of hard Punjab wheat, and it was decided that the remaining cargoes should be utilised for civil requirements. There was, however, only one uncontrolled mill in Karachi, and the Indian population of Sind much preferred the qualities of wheat to which they were accustomed. Moreover, Punjab wheat was considerably cheaper in Sind than in the Bombay Presidency proper. The price of the Australian wheat was reduced at the end of

June, but the reduction had little effect on the rate of sales, and a further complication ensued in the setting in of weevilling at an even more rapid rate than in Bombay. It was found necessary to go to the expense of cleaning the wheat, but at the end of July there were still more than 13,000 tons in stock. The price was again reduced, but by this time the demand had died away altogether, and practically no sales were effected. At the end of August, therefore, the balance of the wheat remaining at Karachi, amounting to 11,300 tons, was made over to the Controller of Contracts for use in the controlled mills. It was agreed that an allowance should be made based on the actual loss in outturn experienced in milling, and that this loss should be charged to the wheat account.

39. I regret that I am not yet able to state accurately the financial results of the transactions. Account sales for several cargoes are still due from the agent firms, and until all these accounts have been received the audit cannot be begun. Mr. Jacob hopes that it will be possible to begin the audit before the end of the current month (November), and the audited accounts will be published as soon as possible. In the circumstances, only an approximate estimate can be offered at present of the financial results of the transactions. No intimation has yet been received from the Secretary of State of the amount paid on account of the freight and cargoes of three steamers totalling about 4,000 tons which arrived in Bombay only recently. Excluding these three steamers, payments by the Secretary of State on the account of the Government of India in respect of Australian wheat have been as below:— Financial resu

£	s.	d.	s. d.	R	A.	P.
1,269,120	5	2	at 1 $5\frac{31}{32}$	1,69,51,032	5	2
1,002,206	18	8	,, 1 $7\frac{31}{32}$	1,26,46,025	1	10
254,998	14	7	,, 2	25,49,987	4	8
2,526,325	18	5		3,15,47,044	11	8
Add—						
Freight paid in Bombay			...	67,544	7	2
				3,16,14,589	2	10

The net receipts from the sale proceeds of all cargoes for which account sales have been received amount to more than R254 lakhs. But account sales have yet to be received in respect of nearly 50,000 tons of wheat, and I prefer at this stage not to commit myself too far. As far as can be seen, however, the final accounts when received are certain to show a profit. This profit was due partly to the fact that we had the Controller of Contracts to fall back upon in case of need, and, as has already been explained, we should have lost heavily on our stocks in Karachi in August had he not taken them over for use in the controlled mills. But the main factor was the rise in exchange. Our *pro forma* was drawn up on the assumption that payments would be made by the Secretary of State on receipt of cable advice of shipment, and as a very large proportion of our wheat ships sailed from Australia in February, March and April, exchange was calculated at 1*s*. $5\frac{31}{32}$*d*. But some delay took place in payment in London and we got the benefit of the 1*s*. 8*d*. exchange on an unexpectedly large proportion of the earlier payments. If there is any loss on the guarantee given to Distributing Agent firms in Calcutta, as explained in paragraph 51 of this report, it will be more than covered by the profits on the Australian wheat transactions.

40. In all about 200,000 tons of Australian wheat were imported into India. This quantity is a mere fraction of the amount of wheat consumed in India which has been estimated at some 8 million tons in a normal year. But the imports combined with the stocks conserved for Indian consumption by the restriction on exports helped to relieve the situation caused by the serious General effect o wheat policy.

shortage of the wheat crop in 1919. The stocks of Australian wheat in Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi eased the pressure on the Punjab and the United Provinces, and undoubtedly they contributed to the result that the retail price of wheat in the Punjab, United Provinces, Central Provinces and Bombay was cheaper in September 1919 than it had been in September 1918. It was in Bombay of course that the effect of the imports of Australian wheat on retail prices was most marked. The average retail price in the Presidency was three seers and 11½ chittaks for a rupee in January 1919. In September 1919 it was four seers six chittaks. It is noteworthy that in the latter half of October, when imports of Australian wheat were known practically to be at an end, the wholesale price of wheat in Bombay rose rapidly. A desire was expressed in some quarters that Government should continue to import wheat from Australia, but with exchange at 2*s*., the freight position becoming easier and all danger of an actual shortage of food in India at an end, it was thought that there was no reason why Government should continue to interfere in a sphere which properly belongs to private enterprise. I have had applications from more than one quarter for permission to import Australian wheat and I take this opportunity of noting that no permission is required. On the contrary, in order to encourage private imports of foodstuffs, Government have removed temporarily all import duties on grain and pulse imported.

lity of tralian wheat.

41. The wheat was shipped under a certificate from the Australian Government that it was of fair average quality. Mr. Jacob reports that in quality it most nearly resembled Indian *Pissi* wheat. It was practically clean containing only about ½ per cent. of dirt and ¼ per cent. of foreign grain. It appeared, however, to have been treated for weevil in Australia, and there was a fair proportion of shrivelled and weevilled grains averaging about 3½ per cent. and varying in different cargoes from 2 to 6 per cent. Though Australian wheat has been shipped to India in the past, the majority of the mills had had no experience of it, and at first they showed some reluctance to take it. The wheat being rather soft, it was considered at first that the best milling results would be obtained by mixing Australian wheat with Indian in the proportion of 60 to 40. After some experience had been gained, however, some mills found it unnecessary to mix Australian wheat with Indian wheat and there was a keen demand for the wheat not only because it was cheap but also because the flour made from it was popular with the public. Unlike Indian wheat, Australian wheat was passed through the mills without being washed, and though the mills lost the advantage of the gain in weight which follows washing, compensation was afforded by the greater speed with which the wheat could be passed over the mill and by the better yield of flour. At first, before the mills had gained experience of the wheat, the bulk of it was sold to merchants. Thus between the middle of March and the end of June some 11,000 tons were sold to merchants for distribution in the Bombay Presidency, while during the same period only 16,000 tons were sold to the mills. After the end of June, the demand from the interior declined while that from the Bombay mills increased. Thus between July and September private merchants bought only 5,000 tons against 40,000 tons purchased by the mills. Nearly 9,000 tons were taken at intermittent intervals by the Central Provinces and Berar merchants.

Agent Firms.

42. My acknowledgments are due to the two agent firms Messrs. Louis Dreyfus & Co. and Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., and in particular to Mr. Henchoz of the Bombay Branch of the former firm on whom the bulk of the agency work fell. As already stated, these firms gave their services without charge except for actual expenses incurred.

(*c*) *Burma white beans and South African maize.*

ns and maize.

43. Two other possibilities in the way of imports were examined. The Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies had bought practically the whole of the 1918 crop of Burma white beans amounting to upwards of 110,000 tons. In October 1918 the unshipped balance of the crop amounted to more than 40,000 tons, and the question was considered whether these stocks should be

taken over for use in India. But the price of the beans was high, and it was ascertained that opinion in the provinces was much in favour of the limited shipping available being utilised for the carriage of rice. In the meantime the 1919 crop was coming on. The cultivators had been warned that there would be little demand for beans in 1919, but in view of the high prices obtained in 1918 they had disregarded these warnings and had planted a large area with this crop. It was suggested that these beans might be utilised for feeding the Central Empires in Europe, but the Government of India were advised by the India Office that the prospects of finding a market for the crop in this way were small. A limited amount of space was set aside in every rice steamer loading for India for general cargo, and in March Mr. Gubbay offered to allow the shipment of 5,000 tons of beans in the space so set aside in order that the market for beans in India might be tested. Subsequently as the demand for rice slackened, the space reserved for general cargo was increased and there was a certain demand for beans in India. In all nearly 40,000 tons of beans were shipped to India between the 1st January and the 30th September 1919. The efforts to secure maize from South Africa were entirely unsuccessful. A Calcutta firm was encouraged to make enquiries in South Africa, and the Secretary of State was asked whether there was any objection to the Government of India endeavouring to arrange for import. The Secretary of State's reply was that almost the whole of the South African crop had been purchased by the Royal Commission for use in Europe and that none could be spared for India. The matter was not pressed since the private firm already referred to had ascertained that the price obtaining for maize in South Africa was so high as to rule out any possibility of import into India except at a very heavy loss.

(3) Internal Distribution.

Internal rest on the move of foodgrain rail.

44. The primary object of the appointment of the Indian Foodstuffs Commissioner was to secure the most effective distribution to deficit provinces of the supplies of wheat, rice and gram, and subsequently of other foodstuffs which were not required for local consumption in surplus provinces. Originally it was intended that the Foodstuffs Commissioner should arrange through the agency of selected firms for the actual purchase of grain and for its despatch to the destinations and consignees indicated by the Directors of Civil Supplies in the deficit provinces. On further examination, however, this idea was given up. It was considered to be too risky to endeavour to substitute a Government distributing agency for the private distributing agency created by generations of small traders. Only three foodgrains were brought under strict control, wheat, rice and gram, and it was decided to limit the intervention of the Foodstuffs Commissioner to the fixation, subject to the approval of the Government of India, of certain allotments within which ordinary trade agencies should be allowed to import into the deficit provinces. Eventually the system developed into the following arrangements :—

(a) *Wheat, gram and rice :*—These grains could not be moved from one province to another save within the limits of allotments sanctioned in each month by the Government of India. The procedure was that the Director of Civil Supplies of the importing province issued railway priority certificates to selected merchants up to the limit of the amount sanctioned by the Government of India. The certificates, however, were not honoured by the railways until the counter-signature of the Director of Civil Supplies of the exporting province had been obtained. Except in Madras, where the certificate was in force for a shorter period, the period of validity was 21 days.

(b) *Foodstuffs other than wheat, gram and rice :*—In British provinces Local Governments had no power to prohibit the export of flour or foodgrains other than wheat, gram and rice. The Directors of Civil Supplies of the importing provinces were at liberty to issue certificates for their requirements, and these certificates

did not require the counter-signature of the Directors of the exporting provinces. But the Directors were expected to work in consultation with one another, and to avoid issuing certificates on scarcity areas or areas where stocks were known to be low.

(c) *Intra-provincial movements:*—Local Governments were given full powers, in consultation with the railways concerned, to restrict the movement of foodgrains from one district to another within their provinces.

45. As has already been explained, these restrictions were necessitated by the congestion on the railways, and it is not necessary to discuss at any length the question how the system of control, which circumstances compelled the Government of India to impose, worked in actual practice. It is probable that the measures taken tended to reduce speculation, to conserve supplies, to keep down prices in exporting provinces, and to facilitate price control in importing provinces. On the other hand, the Government of India always recognised that the system had grave disadvantages, and as far back as December 1918 they considered seriously whether they would not be justified in abolishing the railway priority system altogether. The system afforded opportunities for bribery and corruption, and as the year advanced, there was reason to believe that it was increasingly lending itself to evasion. The delays inseparable from certification hampered trade operations which often depend on the immediate seizure of favourable opportunities, and when, as not infrequently was the case, merchants who had been accustomed to buy in one province, were unavoidably diverted to another, the difficulty of forming new trade connections at short notice led in some cases to the priority certificates not being implemented, and the failure of supplies which may have been urgently required. The main objection to the system was that it hampered and embarrassed private trade, and the Government of India always kept before them the desirability of allowing trade to resume its normal course and of leaving the movement of foodgrains within India to the regulation of the laws of supply and demand as soon as the railway position and the agricultural outlook justified this step.

46. Some comment is necessary on the orders relating to the movement of foodgrains other than wheat, gram and rice. Originally Local Governments had been given power to prohibit the export of such foodgrains from their provinces. Some Local Governments promptly exercised this power with the result that certain areas, especially in Western India, owing to the closure of their usual markets, soon found themselves in a condition of serious deficit. It was considered whether the detailed control exercised over wheat, gram and rice should not be extended to other foodgrains, but effective control was impossible unless the available supplies of the controlled commodities and their location had been ascertained with some approximation to accuracy. More information of this kind was available in respect of wheat, gram and rice than in respect of other foodgrains, and the Government of India decided that the information at their disposal in regard to available stocks of these other foodgrains did not justify them in extending their control further than it already existed. They came to the conclusion, therefore, that in respect of these foodgrains the dangers inherent in the restrictions imposed by Local Governments were greater than those to be apprehended from the removal of these restrictions. Accordingly it was decided in December 1918 to withdraw from Local Governments the power of prohibiting the export of these foodgrains from their provinces. The orders aroused some protest, especially from the Government of Madras. On the whole, however, they worked well. Difficulties at one time seemed likely to arise in respect of a threatened denudation of stocks of jowar, bajra and ragi in certain deficit areas in Madras owing to heavy puchases by Bombay merchants. But a compromise was effected, and the danger was averted. No attempt, however, was made to enforce these orders on Native States. The Darbars of some of these States considered that the interests of the people committed to their charge rendered

it essential that a complete embargo should be placed on the export of food-grains from their States. Pressure might have been put on at least some of the Darbars to come into line with the policy adopted in British India by depriving them of supplies of Burma rice. But though they were placed in possession of the Government of India's views on the subject, it was decided that the Darbars should be allowed to decide for themselves what policy they would adopt.

47. Another question which was referred to the Government of India on more than one occasion by more than one Local Government was the question whether movements of foodgrains by road, river and canal should be brought under control as well as movements by rail. The Government of India decided against this proposal. Their policy was to confine their interference with the ordinary course of trade within the narrowest possible limits, and further, it was considered that it would be very difficult to make the control of movements by road effective while the attempt to do so would inevitably open the door to petty blackmail and oppression. Another reason for rejecting the proposal was that it meant the addition of a new rule to the Defence of India Rules, and as the year advanced the Government of India became more and more reluctant to use these rules for the purpose of dealing with economic distress in India and still more reluctant to extend them. Moveme road.

48. Price control in India was no part of the Foodstuffs Commissioner's duties. With the approval of the Government of India, he made monthly allotments of wheat, gram and rice, but Local Governments through their Directors of Civil Supplies made their own arrangements for licensing importers, for distributing the grain when received and for price control. Intervention by the Foodstuffs Commissioner was necessary only when laxity of control in India threatened to upset his arrangements in Burma. Even then no orders were issued. The matter was discussed in person with the Directors concerned. It may be remarked parenthetically that both Mr. Gubbay and I toured incessantly, and that in this way we were able to keep not only the Government of India advised of the position and prospects in the different provinces but also the Director of Civil Supplies in one province in touch with developments in another. Railway priority certificates and import licenses offered Local Governments a useful lever for control, and all Local Governments had power not only to commandeer stocks of foodgrains unreasonably withheld from the market under the Articles of Commerce Ordinance, but also to delegate their powers to their officers. Some use was made of these powers from time to time, but generally speaking the policy of attempting to keep down prices artificially by drastic penal legislation was avoided. After the outbreak of the Afghan War, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province was authorised to fix maximum prices for foodstuffs under the Defence of India Rules, and for special reasons similar action was sanctioned in two districts of Bombay and in respect of ragi in Bangalore. But as a matter of general policy the Government of India disapproved of the fixation of maximum prices under the Defence of India Rules. They attributed the high range of prices to an actual shortage of foodstuffs aggravated in particular areas by difficulties of railway transport, and apart from the difficulty of enforcing maximum retail prices over wide areas, there was the obvious danger that the prices, if fixed too low, would deter the merchants from importing and thus accentuate the shortage. There was little divergence of opinion on this point, only one or two Local Governments being desirous of making the fixation of prices an integral part of their price policy. The policy favoured in most provinces was that of controlling prices by opening cheap grain shops. In most of these shops Burma rice was used for purposes of control, and the first essential, of course, was that strict supervision should be exercised over the importers at the ports of entry in order both that the rice might be distributed where it was most required and that it might reach the consumer without unnecessary or undue intermediate profits. This was a question in which I was deeply interested from the point of view of the maintenance of the rice control in Burma, and I give below a brief account of the methods adopted in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. Price c

49. No great measure of success was attained in the early months of the year in any of the ports, but gradually an improvement was effected. In Bombay drastic methods were employed, and licenses for import after the beginning of May were granted only to a few reliable firms. 10,000 tons a month were earmarked for Bombay city, and the import of this amount was entrusted to a single firm, Messrs. Currimbhoy, Ebrahim and Company. The remaining licenses were divided up in fixed proportions between the big millers in Rangoon and two Indian firms, Messrs. Tata Sons and Company and Messrs. Amarchand Madhowji and Company. These arrangements naturally caused strong resentment among the merchants established in the Bombay-Burma rice trade, but unfortunately the interests of the trade had to be sacrificed to other more important considerations. The problem of control was extremely difficult. The difficulty arose from the fact that we were endeavouring to place Burma rice on the market at a price much below its real market value. It was obvious, therefore, that unless control was real right up to the point when the rice reached the consumer, some one would snatch an illicit profit at some link in the chain, and it was the fact that these illicit profits were made that led to the secret bonus system, which threatened to render nugatory the rice control in Burma in April. Apart from price control the mere problem of sending the rice from the port to the numerous districts which were clamouring for it was very complicated where the Director of Civil Supplies had to deal with immense quantities of rice and a very large number of small importers. The main justification for the revised arrangements made by Mr. Keatinge, the Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, whose health unfortunately broke down under the strain in May, was that they were successful. The distribution to districts was entrusted to whole-sale agents selected by the Collector. These men took over the rice from the importers at prices fixed by the Director of Civil Supplies and railed it up-country on priority certificate. The business thus was reduced to manageable proportions, and Mr. Brander, Mr. Keatinge's successor, had no difficulty in maintaining a steady stream of rice to the districts which required it. The whole-sale district agents distributed to retail dealers under the supervision of the district officers, and as a further check against profiteering, nearly 400 cheap grain shops were opened. Ten thousand tons of Burma rice were allotted every month to the Bombay Famine Relief Fund, which by the end of May had sold three lakhs of maunds of rice at or below cost price, and loans amounting to more than R9 lakhs were advanced by the Government of Bombay to District Boards and Municipal Councils for the purpose of enabling them to open similar shops. Similar measures were taken in the Presidency Town. The distribution of rice to the retail shops was entrusted, at a fixed rate of commission, to a single firm; the prices at which the rice might be sold were fixed by the Director of Civil Supplies; and Inspecting officers were employed to see that these prices were not exceeded. In addition, the Bombay Merchants Cheap Grain Agency opened 23 cheap grain shops in the town and sold more than R16 lakhs worth of rice at or below cost price.

50. In Madras very similar methods were employed by Mr. Moir, the Director of Civil Supplies. The number of licenses was cut down. It was made a condition of the license that all rice imported under license should be held at the disposal of the Director of Civil Supplies. The importers' profit was cut down to annas 4 a bag, and licensees were required to deposit, as security for the fulfilment of the conditions of these licenses, a sum of R5 per ton up to a maximum of R1,000. In this way Mr. Moir was able to arrange to supply rice to up-country merchants nominated by the Collector and to Local Boards. In Madras city Messrs. Best and Company opened several retail shops where Burma rice was sold at cheap rates, and shops were also opened by the Madras Corporation, supervision being entrusted to an Emergency Committee presided over by the Commissioner of Police. In Madras there were other stores of rice to draw upon. Owing to the policy of inter-district control, a small reservoir of rice was maintained in the Kistna district, and supplies from this reservoir were carefully regulated. A Deputy Director of Civil Supplies was posted to Bezwada. Monthly allotments were made to specified districts, and supplies were arranged through the Deputy Director. A limit of price was fixed, and

tenders were called for. No attempt was made to finance the transactions. The licensed merchants were merely put in touch with the millers whose tenders had been accepted, and priority certificates were issued in the names of the millers as consignors and the licensed merchants as consignees. Over 50,000 tons were obtained in this way between May and October.

The distributing agent system in Calcutta.

51. In Calcutta the problem was somewhat different in that until August the port was merely a distributing centre for rice required not in Bengal but in other provinces. As elsewhere the policy of relying on established shippers failed. It was a condition of their licenses that at first half, and subsequently the whole, of the rice imported under license should be held at the disposal of the Director of Civil Supplies, Bengal, but it was found impossible to ensure that the rice reached the provinces to which it had been allotted. There were incessant disputes between the importers and the up-country merchants. Frequent complaints were received that rice could not be obtained at the controlled prices, and there was reason to believe that much of the rice landed in Calcutta evaded control in the early months of the year. Licenses for import were granted accordingly only to a limited number of firms, and a system of distribution was devised by Mr. Townend, the Director of Civil Supplies, Bengal. Four Calcutta firms, Messrs. Becker Gray and Company, Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Company, Messrs. Amarchand Madhowjee and Company, and Messrs. Chaudhuri and Company, were appointed agents for distribution. These firms took over the rice from the licensed importers under Mr. Townend's instructions. Only merchants nominated by the Director of Civil Supplies in the importing province were allowed to import rice into that province, and they were placed by Mr. Townend in touch with one or other of the distributing agent firms. The rice was placed on rails by these firms, and the railway receipt was sent to the consignee through the District Officer. In this way it was ensured both that the rice was sent where it was required, and that the nominated merchants secured it at the control price. Large quantities of rice were supplied under this system to the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, and the Central Provinces, and, on the whole, the system worked extremely well. But it was open to certain disadvantages. In the first place, as invariably happens when control is applied, Burma rice steadily deteriorated in quality, and the licensed importers, secure in the knowledge that the heavy demands would compel us to take over all the rice brought over from Burma, embarrassed us by importing large quantities of inferior brokens, or of brokens of a quality not ordinarily eaten in Northern India. The demand for rice was so keen in the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa that even these brokens were accepted, though with reluctance at first, but the despatch of brokens to the Central Provinces in response to indents for rice led to some troublesome disputes. Secondly, it was found necessary to guarantee the agent firms against loss. They were remunerated only by a small commission, and there was obvious danger that in the event of a sudden break in the demand for rice and a fall in prices they might be left with large stocks of rice on their hands which they could not sell except at a loss. It was decided to protect them against this risk. The guarantee applied only to rice taken over from importers under the instructions of the Director of Civil Supplies, Bengal, for supply to nominated merchants and left on the hands of the agent firms by the failure of the merchants actually to accept the rice. The extent of the guarantee was limited to the difference between the price paid for the rice and the price at which it could be sold in the open market, and it was further stipulated that the guarantee would not become operative unless one month's notice were given me together with full particulars of the stocks in respect of which the guarantee was claimed and unless the rice were held at my disposal during that period. The object of this stipulation, of course, was to enable me to dispose of the rice whether to any other province in India, or by export. The guarantee was first given up to September 1st, but at the request of the Government of Bengal it was extended first up to the 1st October and then up to the 1st November. In September and October the system was very useful in ensuring the prompt despatch of rice to the districts affected by the cyclone of September 24th, but it was not found necessary to take over all the rice imported, and the difference in price between controlled and uncontrolled

Burma rice in Calcutta was so small in the second half of October that it was decided to terminate the system on November 1st. On this date nearly ten thousand tons of rice were left on the hands of the agent firms, and preliminary notice was given that the guarantee was claimed in respect of this quantity. It was considered, however, that it would be a useful lever on prices if this rice were retained for some time in Calcutta, and no effort was made to dispose of it to outside countries. By the middle of the month one firm, Messrs. Amarchand Madhowji and Company, had intimated that it did not propose to press its claim for the benefit of the guarantee, and of the stocks held by the other firms, all but 1500 tons had been sold locally without loss. It was left to the Government of Bengal to decide whether this small amount should be sold in Calcutta even at some sacrifice or whether it should be offered to export firms. The agent firms distributed in the manner explained more than 150,000 tons of rice and rendered at very small profit to themselves but at the expense of much time and trouble, very useful service. In particular I must mention Mr. C. F. Beadell of Messrs. Becker Gray and Company. This gentleman who was the first Director of Civil Supplies in Bengal was always most helpful.

IV.—Conclusion.

Results of the control.

52. Put statistically, the main result achieved by the Government of India was that in the year ending 30th September 1919, they converted a normal net export of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million tons of grain, flour and pulse from India (excluding Burma) into a net import of rather more than 1,400,000 tons. They also did something to ensure an equitable distribution among deficit areas of such stocks of foodstuffs as were available in surplus provinces. The different Directors of Civil Supplies will no doubt report in detail how their respective provinces fared. Only the most general summary can be attempted here, written partly from the point of view of prices and partly from that of supplies.

Supplies in the different provinces.

53. To take the latter first, our chief anxiety first centred on the Bombay Presidency. This Presidency is never self-supporting in the matter of food-supplies, and Mr. Keatinge, the Director of Civil Supplies, an officer of great experience who is an acknowledged authority on all questions relating to rural economics, originally estimated that in order to keep the people alive, the Bombay Presidency would require in the year ending the 15th November 1919 a net import of more than 1,800,000 tons of foodgrains. At the beginning of April, prices were extraordinarily high and things were critical. Through no fault of his own, Major Story had lifted 100,000 tons less Burma rice than Mr. Gubbay had allotted for Bombay in the first three months of the year. On the other hand, it was a matter of urgent importance to stock the Konkan districts before with the advent of the monsoon communications were interrupted. There were ample stocks of Australian wheat in Bombay, but the demand was all for rice. On the urgent representations of the Bombay Government, a special allotment of 10,000 tons of Bengal rice was sanctioned for Bombay, but owing, it is reported, to reckless buying by the Bombay merchants in Bengal, this allotment while it did harm in Bengal was of no benefit to the Bombay Presidency. Burma rice saved the situation. Over 90,000 tons were poured into Bombay in April, and of this amount nearly 500,000 bags were despatched to the Konkan districts. In May nearly 160,000 tons were landed, and further large supplies followed in June. These measures, combined with favourable monsoon prospects, had the desired effect. In the second half of July, prices of foodgrains began to fall, and there was a sudden break in the demand for Burma rice. Bombay was over the worst of its troubles and ceased to be an anxiety. In May the situation in Bihar and Orissa became disquieting. In March the Local Government in a closely reasoned letter had given reasons why the province could not be treated as a surplus area, and had estimated that 345,000 tons of foodstuffs would be required in the six months ending the 30th September. Railway and other difficulties had prevented Mr. Gubbay from arranging for the monthly supply of the 59,000 tons reported by the Local Government to be the minimum required, and in May there was a sharp

rise of prices. The position was discussed at Ranchi with the Local Government, and the critical months of June and July were tided over by increased allotments of Bengal and Burma rice. In July rice prices showed a tendency to fall, and in August, with the maize crop beginning to ripen and the autumn rice crop promising well, there was a general improvement in prospects, though the demand for Burma rice lasted well on into September. But the necessity of providing large supplies of Bengal rice for Bihar and Orissa reacted on Bengal. At the end of 1918 it was known that there were large surplus stocks of rice in Bengal, and in the early months of 1919 these stocks were freely drawn upon for other provinces. In May there was a sharp rise in prices. The allotments on the province for June, though increased for Bihar and Orissa, were cut down materially in the aggregate, and further reductions were made in July and August. Small supplies of Burma rice were also placed at the disposal of the Director of Civil Supplies, Bengal, in May, June and July for the purpose of testing the market and ascertaining whether there was any real demand for additional supplies of rice. These measures were at first successful. The average retail price of common rice remained steady in June and by the 15th July, though the average price had risen, it was still lower than in any other important province. Moreover, there was little demand for Burma rice, and in the beginning of July the Director of Civil Supplies reported that the cheap grain shops opened in Calcutta by the Municipal Corporation for the sale of Burma rice had definitely proved a failure. In August, however, a crisis arose. The trouble began with a temporary shortage of stocks in certain districts of Eastern Bengal. The merchants from these districts scoured the country for rice, and a general panic followed in the Bengal markets. Prices rose rapidly, and grain looting followed in the beginning of September in the Burdwan Division. Arrangements were at once made to pour in supplies of Burma rice into Bengal. 44,000 tons of rice from Burma were shipped to Calcutta in the first fortnight of September and 15,000 tons to Chittagong. By the third week of September the tide had definitely been turned, and the price of common rice fell in that week in more than thirty reporting stations. But on the 24th September a disastrous cyclone devastated Eastern Bengal and caused a distinct set back. The first reports of damage to standing crops turned out to be exaggerated, but stocks of food were destroyed, flats were sunk, and communications were interrupted. A brisk demand for Burma rice sprang up from the affected districts, and it was necessary to arrange for imports on a large scale right up to the end of October. Between the 31st August and the 31st October 149,007 tons of rice were despatched to Calcutta and 40,851 tons to Chittagong. By the end of the latter month the demand had ceased, and though prices were still high they were falling steadily. There was no sudden crisis in Madras, but there were more grain riots in the Presidency than in any other province, and prices reached unprecedented heights. Mr. Gubbay had promised an allotment of 30,000 tons of Burma rice a month for the Presidency including Travancore, but as the tonnage position improved, we were able to make larger supplies available. In arranging shipments to Madras ports we had always to take into account not only the capacity of the ports but also railway facilities, but in the ten months ending 31st October 455,119 tons of rice were shipped to Madras ports from which Travancore and Mysore were fed as well as the Presidency proper. There were stores of rice also available in the Kistna district, and additional supplies were also made available from Bengal. In spite, however, of these large imports, we were not able to prevent the price of rice from rising slowly till September, and much hardship was caused by the extremely high prices prevailing for jawar, bajra and ragi. At the end of July, the prospects of the season were very favourable, and it was hoped that August would see a distinct fall in prices. But a prolonged break in the monsoon in that month caused a set back, especially in the Ceded Districts, and it was not till October that the demand for Burma rice broke, and prices began seriously to fall. The control worked smoothly in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. In both provinces, particularly the latter, prices were very high but they were fairly stable, and both provinces stood up to them in remarkable fashion. The Punjab was the granary of India in respect of wheat and gram, and the main object of the control was so to regulate export as to prevent stocks from being

rapidly exhausted. The control was so far successful that prices in the Punjab were kept materially lower than those in other provinces.

Rise in prices. General causes.

54. I do not propose to deal at any length with the general causes which have operated to raise prices in India since the war began. The rise has not been confined to India of course, and it is a commonplace that it is mainly due partly to the facts not only that a large proportion of those ordinarily engaged in production in the principal European countries were called up for military service but also that the energies of the rest were concentrated mainly on producing commodities required for the maintenance and supply of the armies in the field, and partly to the simultaneous creation of a huge additional volume of credit and currency for the purpose of financing the war. The cost of producing almost all the ordinary necessities of life naturally increased, and the increase in the cost of living led to demands for higher wages. These higher wages increased still further the cost of production, and a further rise in price levels followed. India has to some extent been protected from the operation of these factors. Shortage of freight limited the demands for her raw materials in 1917 and 1918. Exchange difficulties had the same effect, and in the last year the export of all foodstuffs has been prohibited. But the exigencies of the war forced the Government of India to make large additions to their rupee and note circulation with the result that the purchasing power of money declined, and though India was to some extent sheltered from the full operation of the causes which led to the great increase of prices in other countries, it was not to be expected that she could remain unaffected by the general upheaval in price levels which has taken place throughout the civilised world since the war began. The increase in the price of imported articles naturally reacted on the price of commodities produced in the country.

Causes of rise in prices of foodgrains in India.

55. But I am concerned principally with the prices of foodstuffs, and I append a table showing wholesale prices of certain foodgrains in India together with index numbers. The figures are based on statistics supplied by the Director of Statistics. The quotations are wholesale price quotations and were compiled on a uniform basis, *viz.*, the average price prevailing in January and July of each year. Information regarding the markets selected will be found in appendix 4. I have included the quotations for the year 1900, a year of severe and widespread famine, in order that they may be compared with those of 1919.

Wholesale prices of certain foodgrains in India.

Average prices.

Article.	Rate per.	1900.	1910-1913.	1914-1917.	1918.	1919.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Wheat	Maund	3 9 0	3 7 0	4 6 1	5 0 5	7 1 4
Barley	Do.	2 9 11	2 2 2	2 14 6	2 15 4	4 11 2
Rangoon rice	Cwt.	3 12 6	5 0 9	4 4 5	3 8 9	5 5 0
Country rice	Maund	3 7 9	4 6 2	5 2 5	4 3 9	7 7 7
Jowar	Do.	3 12 1	2 9 7	2 12 2	4 6 2	7 10 10
Bajra	Do.	3 8 2	2 14 2	3 3 10	4 9 4	8 5 1
Maize	Do.	3 3 0	2 4 0	3 1 10	3 5 11	5 8 8
Ragi	Do.	2 9 6	2 11 1	3 0 11	3 4 0	7 5 0
Gram	Do.	3 1 4	2 4 10	3 8 2	3 4 8	5 15 8

Index Numbers.

(Average of 1900-1909 = 100).

Article.	1900.	1910-1913.	1914-1917.	1918.	1919.
Wheat	106	102	130	149	211
Barley	120	98	133	136	215
Rangoon rice	94	125	105	88	131
Country rice	83	104	123	101	178
Jowar	147	102	108	171	300
Bajra	136	111	125	177	321
Maize	131	94	128	139	227
Ragi	109	121	129	137	309
Gram	117	87	133	125	223
Average	116	105	124	136	235

The above tables, I think, fully bear out what has been said in the previous paragraph. Prices of foodgrains rose in the four years ending 1917, no doubt owing to the operation of the general causes to which I have referred. But the rise was comparatively small, and India escaped lightly in the first three years of the war. In 1918 the rise in price levels continued. It was accentuated by the sharp increase in the price of jawar and bajra following on the failure of those crops in 1917-18. Moderating factors were a slump in rice prices in Burma, Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, due in the first case to shortage of freight, and in the last two to shortage of railway wagons. Then came the crowning disaster of the widespread crop failure of 1918-19, and prices in 1919 rose by 73 per cent. compared with the previous year.

Extent of the r

56. The above prices are the average of prices recorded at a few selected markets which are mostly big towns. In appendix V, I give a series of statements showing the trend of retail prices of different foodgrains in India since July 1913. The statistics represent the average of the retail prices recorded at numerous markets in each province and published fortnightly in the *Gazette of India*, and have kindly been furnished by Mr. Findlay Shirras. I have selected the prices prevailing in July 1913 as the pre-war level, since 1913-14 was a scarcity year in Northern and Central India, and in July 1914 there were still 150,000 people on relief in the United Provinces. The average index numbers given in the tables have not been properly weighted, and are merely a rough guide to the average rise in retail prices. I do not propose to comment at any length on these figures. They indicate clearly the extra-ordinary heights to which prices of foodgrains have risen in India in the past year. Wheat prices have risen more than those of rice over the whole period, but in the last year rice rose in price while the price of wheat slightly declined. The prices given, it may be noted, are those of 'common rice' in which term Burma rice is not included in most provinces. The biggest rise took place in the price of jowar and bajra, no doubt owing to the fact that these two crops failed in 1917-18 as well as in 1918-19. The control tended to equalise prices in the different provinces. For instance, in the rice-eating provinces (excluding Burma) prices of rice in September 1918 varied between a maximum of 4 seers and 7 chittaks per rupee in Bombay and a minimum of 9 seers per rupee in Assam. In September 1919 the variations were much smaller, the maximum being 4 seers and 2 chittaks in Madras, and the minimum 5 seers 15 chittaks in Assam. The control also tended to stabilise prices in deficit provinces, but in the country as a whole Government were not able to prevent prices from rising to heights which never before had been reached.

Effect of the ri in prices.

57. These high prices have caused the greatest distress and embarrassment in India. They have pressed most hardly on the poorer classes and on people living on small fixed incomes in the towns, but the effect of them has been felt by every section of the community as well as by Government and by other large employers of labour. It is small comfort to the Indian to be told that on the whole he has escaped more lightly than the people in most other countries. For instance, in Japan in July 1919 the wholesale prices of rice in Tokyo were 305 per cent. higher than in October 1910. But the fact which is painfully brought home to the Indian is that prices in 1919, as the table in the margin shows, have been considerably higher than ever before. High prices have promoted crime, unrest and discontent, and there has been a tendency to lay them at the door of Government. No one would pretend that the control has been perfect or that it has benefited all provinces in the same degree. It would have suited Bengal best if we had closed down exports of rice to all other provinces, but the adjoining provinces would have been

Grain.	Previous.	Maximum.			1919 price.		
	Year.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheat	1915	4	15	0	7	1	4
Barley	1908	3	5	9	4	11	0
Rice (country)	1908	5	12	2	7	7	7
Jowar	1900	3	12	1	7	10	10
Bajra	1908	3	10	6	8	5	1
Maize	1908	4	2	0	5	8	3
Ragi	1909	3	5	9	7	5	0
Gram	1915	4	1	5	5	15	3

Note.—1918 excluded. Prices given are average wholesale prices prevailing in selected marts in January and July of each year.

gravely embarrassed. On the other hand, if we had consulted only the interests of the wealthy province of Bombay, we should have controlled only Burma rice and have allowed all other foodgrains to move freely within India. But in that case prices would have been driven up in less wealthy provinces. But it is hoped that this report will show that the rise of prices in India in 1919 was due to causes beyond control by any Government and that it will place the foodstuffs problem in its proper perspective. The crop failure of 1918-19 was one of the worst on record. It was not only severe, but it affected every province in a greater or less degree, and moreover the failure of the rains was aggravated in most provinces by a disastrous epidemic of influenza just when the sowing of the rabi crop should have been proceeding. In a normal year, the total production of foodstuffs in India, including Native States, may be estimated at somewhere near 80 million tons. Last year the loss of production due to the failure of the rains may be put, at a conservative estimate, at not less than 20 million tons. This crop failure moreover followed on a failure of the jowar and bajra crops in the previous year; it came at a time when prices had already begun to rise under the pressure of world causes; and the difficulties of the situation were increased by the fact that the Railways were not able properly to perform their normal functions of distribution. Whatever measures of control Government might take, they could only palliate these difficulties. All this year, India has been drawing largely on reserve stocks of food grains, and it was inevitable that prices should rise and that much hardship and distress should be caused. It was foreseen from the beginning that nothing could prevent this rise of prices, and as I have already said, the main preoccupation of the Foodstuffs Commissioner has always been with the question of supplies, not with that of prices. Literally we were afraid that in the middle of the year there would not be enough food to go round in some provinces, and the people of India have much to be thankful for. Had this year's monsoon again failed, instead of being on the whole exceptionally good, nothing could have saved India from appalling disaster. Reserve stocks of food must now be very depleted, and had there been this year, as there was last, a deficiency of production amounting to 20 million tons, it is impossible to see how the deficiency could have been made good. Now, of course, the problem has changed. The agricultural outlook is excellent almost everywhere in India, and all immediate difficulties as regards supplies are at an end. The Railway position has also improved, and the problem is now purely one of prices. The prices of *kharif* grains has already begun to fall owing to the harvest, and prices of rice are beginning to show a downward tendency. But reserve stocks must be so low that it will probably be a long time before grain becomes really cheap, and it is doubtful whether prices will ever return to their pre-war level. The Government of India have decided to keep on, for some time longer, their embargo on the export of foodgrains from India, and they propose to go as far as they safely can in removing all restrictions on the movement of foodgrains within India. But there are obvious dangers in the former measure. If the embargo is maintained too long, it will tend to drive the cultivator to grow other crops of which the export is not prohibited, and the safety margin afforded by the surplus foodgrains which ordinarily are exported will disappear. Regarded purely as a temporary measure, however, the continuance of the policy of the ring fence should help to bring down prices in India, and even when the fence is removed, the rising exchange should assist in the same direction. For the rest we can trust only to time and good harvests and to the restoration of more normal conditions not only in India but in the world generally.

58. There is one other remark which I must make before I close this report. We have just passed through the worst crop failure India has experienced since the famine of 1899-01. The crop failure was complicated by other factors to which I need not refer again, and prices of food grains were 100 per cent. higher than in 1900. Nevertheless, nothing has impressed me more in my numerous tours round India than the comparative absence of visible signs of distress, and the apparent ease with which the people stood up to the unprecedented level of prices. The same fact is commented upon by more than one Director of Agriculture in the Season and Crop Reports for the year 1918-19. Prices were nowhere higher than in the Central Provinces, yet the report records that distress was nowhere really serious or severe and that

the agricultural population had come through a period of anxiety extremely well. The report for the United Provinces bears similar testimony. The agriculturists 'weathered the season without much apparent difficulty' and 'over a great part of the provinces,' it is said 'a degree of protection seems to have been attained which removes the worst danger of a failure of the rains.' Famine and scarcity were declared in numerous areas, and all the usual measures were taken. It would not have been surprising if the circumstances of this disastrous year had been reflected in the famine returns, but as a matter of fact, the numbers on relief were never very large. In 1900 the maximum number on relief at any one time was 6,332,211; in 1919 it was 565,348. In the five war years, rupees were absorbed in India at the rate of 22·08 crores per annum compared with an average of 8·78 crores in the preceding quinquennium. As pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Mant in his speech in the Legislative Council on the 17th September, the balance of trade, as deduced from the excess of exports of merchandise over imports *minus* private imports of treasure and council bills, was against India in the five years ending 1913-14 to the extent of 23 lakhs per annum; in the five years of war the balance in India's favour averaged 20·90 crores per annum. These figures point to an increase of wealth in India, and the history of the year which is just over indicates that no small portion of this wealth has passed into the hands of the cultivator. At any rate the most hopeful feature of a year, which otherwise was disastrous, is the clear evidence it affords of India's increasing power to withstand crop failure and famine prices.

59. This report has been written entirely from the point of view of the Foodstuffs Commissioner. The Directors of Civil Supplies in the different provinces were not my subordinate officers, and it would be impertinence on my part to comment on their work. But I should like to make it clear that the burden and heat of the day have been borne by them and by District Officers, ably assisted in many provinces by various non-official and semi-official organisations. Mr. Gubbay, I am aware, received the greatest assistance from Mr. Hullah, the Deputy Foodstuffs Commissioner, and when the latter was promoted, his place was ably filled by Mr Hardy. Mr. Green, the Superintendent of the Foodstuffs Branch, has been most useful. His work, like that of the Branch generally, was at times very heavy, and it was always cheerfully and satisfactorily done.

C. A. INNES.

The 18th November 1919.

Appendix I—(Paragraph 9).

Exports of Jowar and Bajra, Gram, Maize, Barley, Wheat and Rice, during the ten years 1909 to October 1918.

(In tons).

Year.	Jowar and Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.	Barley.	Wheat.	Rice.
1909-10	41,317	53,497	...	22,444	1,050,574	1,919,765
1910-11	25,958	45,451	...	19,346	1,266,150	2,365,141
1911-12	22,308	346,742	...	292,428	1,351,166	2,568,607
1912-13	31,891	144,919	26,531	615,177	1,660,187	2,716,220
1913-14	84,294	69,597	2,881	190,400	1,202,205	2,419,862
1914-15	105,206	23,298	1,429	29,317	706,382	1,538,290
1915-16	41,846	32,494	4,060	165,757	652,878	1,339,789
1916-17	36,014	38,097	24,873	208,446	733,663	1,588,978
1917-18	13,988	326,459	90,954	358,395	1,432,563	1,939,450
April to October 1918	5,266	259,151	13,405	197,745	485,152	1,416,572
Average 1909-10—1913-14.	41,153	132,041	...	226,759	1,308,056	2,397,917
1914-15—1918 (October)	44,966	151,000	...	213,480	891,820	1,738,462

Appendix II—(Paragraph 9).

Comparison of Yield of Certain Food Crops with Exports.

RICE.

Period.	Yield. (000's of tons)	Export. (000's of tons.)	Balance available for consumption in India. (000's of tons.)
1910-11 to 1914-15 (average) .	28,517	2,322	26,195
1915-16	32,831	1,340	31,491
1916-17	34,791	1,589	33,202
1917-18	35,952	1,939	34013

WHEAT.

1910-11 to 1914-15 (average) .	9,657	1,116 (1)	8,541
1915-16	8,652	734	7,918
1916-17	10,234	1,433	8,801
1917-18	10,162	485 (2)	9,677

(1) Average of exports in five years ending 1915-16. Wheat is a *rabi* crop, and exports are made against the crop of the preceding year.

(2) 6 months figures only.

GRAM.

Year.	Yield.	Export in succeeding year.	Balance.
1911-12	4,402	145	4,257
1912-13	3,376	70	3,306
1913-14	1,937	23	1,914
1914-15	3,841	32	3,809
1915-16	3,428	38	3,390
1916-17	4,216	326	3,890
1917-18	4,400	259 (1)	4,141

(1) 6 months' figures only.

BARLEY.

Year	Yield.	Export in succeeding year.	Balance.
1913-14	2,681	29	2,652
1914-15	3,061	166	2,895
1915-16	3,164	209	2,955
1916-17	3,331	358	2,973
1917-18	3,328	198 (1)	3,130

(1) 6 months' figures only

MAIZE.

Year	Yield. (000's of tons).	Export. (000's of tons).	Balance available for consumption in India. (000's of tons).
1912-13	2,211	27	2,184
1913-14	2,084	3	2,081
1914-15	2,082	1	2,081
1915-16	2,502	4	2,498
1916-17	2,344	25	2,319
1917-18	2,317	91	2,226

Appendix III—(Paragraph 16).

Rationing Scheme of rice.

Country to which export of rice is permitted.	Port from which export is permitted	Quantity of rice allowed.	Period during which the quantity stated in column 3 should be exported.	Quantity shipped from 1st January to October 1919.	REMARKS.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Tons.		Tons	
South Africa	Calcutta	9,000	January to December 1919.	6,680	
BRITISH WEST INDIES.					
Trinidad	Do.	6,000	} Ditto	3,940	Balance of allotment was cancelled.
Jamaica	Do.	200			
Barbados	Do.	1,740			
China (Hong Kong)	Do.	3,750	Ditto	Nil	Allotment transferred for shipment from Burma.
Turkey Red Sea (Joddah)	Do.	2,000 monthly [or 18,000, tons in all.]	January to September 1919.	9,451	Balance transferred for shipment from Bombay.
Muscat and Oman	Do.	2,000	January to December 1919.	Nil	Allotment transferred for shipment from Karachi.
Other Arabian States (Koweit).	Do.	4,000	Ditto	3,769	Balance transferred for shipment from Karachi.
Bahrein Islands	Do.	1,000	Ditto	4,038	
Ceylon	Do.	30,000	} Ditto	35,559	* A extras and other Burma broken.
		1,000*			
		31,000			
Aden and Dependencies	Bombay	12,000	Ditto	} 8,611	
		Distributed	as under :—		
		3,000†	October 1918 to March 1919.		† Inclusive of British Somaliland.
		3,000	April to June 1919		
		2,700‡	July to September 1919		‡ Exclusive of British Somaliland.
		3,000‡	October to December 1919.		
Mauritius and Dependencies.	Do.	1,200	October 1918 to March 1919.	279	
Bahrein Islands	Do.	5,500	Ditto	} 4,425	
		900	April to June 1919		
		900	July to September 1919		
Zanzibar and Pemba	Do.	5,600	October 1918 to March 1919.	2,953	
East Africa Protectorate	Do.	3,300	October 1918 to March 1919.	} 2,262	
		650	April to June 1919		§ Inclusive of 650 tons allotted during the quarter July to September and 450 tons sanctioned as a special case.
		1,100§	July to September 1919		
		650	October to December 1919		
Seychelles	Do.	800	October 1918 to March 1919.	} 873	
		320‖	April to June 1919		‖ Of this 117 tons were allowed to be shipped from Calcutta instead of from Bombay.
		900	July to September 1919		
		300	October to December 1919.		

Rationing Scheme of rice—contd.

Country to which export of rice is permitted.	Port from which export is permitted.	Quantity of rice allowed.	Period during which the quantity stated in column 3 should be exported.	Quantity shipped from 1st January to October 1919.	REMARKS.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Tons.		Tons.	
Somaliland, (British) .	Bombay .	400	October 1918 to March 1919.	741	*Allotment for the quarter April to June 1919 for British Somaliland was included in the allotment for Aden.
		300*	July to September 1919		
		300	October to December 1919.		
Portuguese East Africa .	Do. . .	2,400	October 1918 to March 1919.	1,118	
		400	April to June 1919 .		
		400	July to September 1919		
		400	October to December 1919.		
German East Africa .	Do. . .	1,000	October 1918 to March 1919.	1,134	
		1,050	April to June 1919 .		
		1,050	July to September 1919		
		1,050	October to December 1919.		
Italian East Africa .	Do. . .	200	October 1918 to March 1919.	Fully shipped.	
Natal and Cape Colony .	Do. . .	1,800	Ditto .	197	
Persia . .	Do. .	3,100	October 1918 to March 1919.	3,604	
		1,800	April to June 1919 .		
		1,200	July to September 1919.		
		700	October to December 1919.		
Turkey-Asiatic, Red Sea, (Jeddah).	Do. . .	4,100	October 1918 to March 1919.	3,359	†Transferred from Calcutta for shipment from Bombay.
		8,500†	January to September 1919.		
Turkey-Asiatic. Persian Gulf, (Basrah)	Do. . .	4,800	Ditto .	1,788	‡Transferred for shipment from Karachi.
		750	April to June 1919 .		
		375	July to September 1919.		
		500‡	October to December 1919.		
Muscat and Oman .	Do. . .	1,600	October 1918 to March 1919.	3,782	
		1,500	April to June 1919 .		
		700	July to September 1919		
		700	October to December 1919.		
Other States in Arabia (Koweit).	Do. . .	2,700	October 1918 to March 1919.	923	
		650	April to June 1919		
		650	July to September 1919		

Rationing Scheme of rice—concld.

Country to which export of rice is permitted.	Port from which export is permitted.	Quantity of rice allowed.	Period during which the quantity stated in column 3 should be exported.	Quantity shipped from 1st January to October 1919.	REMARKS.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Tons.		Tons.	
French Somaliland	Bombay	50	April to June 1919	50	
Ceylon	Ditto	6,100	October to December 1919.	*Nil.*	
Ceylon	Burma ports	160,000	January to December 1919.	152,334	
		10,000	Ditto		
		1,250	Ditto		
		35,000	Ditto		
		206,250			
Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.	Ditto	100,000	January to December 1919.	99,119	
		10,000	January 1919. (Special allotment)		
		110,000			
Zanzibar and Pemba	Ditto	6,000	January to December 1919.	6,294	
Egypt	Ditto	10,500	Ditto.	*Nil.*	Allotment cancelled as no rice required by Egypt.
Turkey—Asiatic, Persian Gulf (Basrah).	Ditto	2,550	Ditto.	*Nil.*	
Muscat and Oman	Ditto	4,800	Ditto.	*Nil.*	
Bahrein Islands	Ditto	1,000	Ditto.	*Nil.*	
Mauritius and Dependencies.	Ditto	30,000	Ditto.	29,987	
Fiji and Pacific Islands	Ditto	2,000	February to September 1919.	2,000	

Appendix IV—(Paragraph 55).

List of Articles and Markets Selected.

Article.	Market Selected.
Wheat	Karachi, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Jubbulpore, Patna, Bombay and Calcutta
Barley	Cawnpore, Patna, Lahore.
Rangoon rice, (Ngatsein) .	Rangoon.
Country rice . . .	Calcutta, Sylhet, Patna, Fyzabad and Madras.
Jawar	Cawnpore, Ahmednagar, Nagpur and Bellary
Bajra	Cawnpore, Rawalpindi, Ahmednagar, Coimbatore
Maize	Muzaffarpur, Benares, Lahore.
Ragi . . .	Salem.
Gram	Muzaffarpur, Cawnpore, Lahore.

Appendix V—(Paragraph 56).

Retail prices (with Index Numbers) of food grains in certain provinces in India.

(1) RICE COMMON.

Province.	Rate per.	At the end of July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
		s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.
Bengal . .	Rupee	7 0	6 14	6 6	7 0	10 13	11 8½	7 11	7 2	6 15½	5 3½	4 6
Bihar and Orissa .	"	7 9	7 10	6 14	8 0	11 0	11 2½	7 2	6 8	6 8¾	4 11½	4 15
Madras . .	"	6 13	7 5	8 4	7 7	7 2	7 5	6 5½	5 11	4 14¾	4 12	4 2
Burma . .	"	9 10	10 3½	9 0	11 3	12 12	14 8	9 2	9 1	9 14½	8 9¾	7 14
United Provinces	"	7 9	7 1	7 0	7 10	8 12	7 8	5 8½	5 7	5 2	4 13	4 11
Central Provinces and Berar .	"	8 6½	7 9	7 15½	8 15½	8 9	8 1	5 15	5 3	5 0½	4 5½	5 1
Assam . .	"	8 0	8 3	7 0	7 0	11 0	12 9	9 0	9 8	9 2¼	6 12	5 15
Bombay . .	"	7 0	7 0½	7 3	6 15	6 10	5 8	4 7	4 6	4 5½	4 8	5 0
Sind and Baluchistan . .	"	7 0	6 0	6 14	6 10	5 13	5 0	3 11	3 8	3 8	3 6	3 15
Punjab . .	"	7 0	7 0	6 4	7 0	7 0	6 1	5 0	4 8	4 4	4 6½	4 11

Index Numbers.

(July 1913=100)

Province.	July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
Bengal . . .	100	102	110	100	65	61	91	98	100	134	160
Bihar and Orissa . .	100	99	110	95	69	68	106	116	116	160	153
Madras . . .	100	93	83	92	96	93	107	120	138	143	165
Burma . . .	100	91	107	86	75	66	105	106	97	112	122
United Provinces . .	100	107	108	99	86	101	137	139	148	157	161
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	100	111	105	94	98	104	143	162	167	194	166
Assam . . .	100	98	114	114	73	64	89	84	88	119	135
Bombay . . .	100	100	97	101	106	127	158	160	161	156	140
Average . . .	100	100	104	96	83	85	117	123	127	147	150

***Retail prices (with Index Numbers) of food grains in certain provinces in India*—contd.**

(2) WHEAT

Province.	Rate per.	At the end of										
		July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
		s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.
Punjab . .	Rupee.	12 0	11 12	9 0	10 8	8 2	9 0	6 8	6 6	5 12	6 12	7 0
United Provinces	,,	11 8	9 8	8 8	10 0	8 4	9 8	5 9	6 1¾	5 7	5 14	5 12
Central Provinces and Berar .	,,	11 9½	9 0	8 8	10 2	7 12	7 12	5 2	4 15	4 12	4 12	5 7
Bombay . .	,,	8 13	8 0	7 7	8 10½	6 8	5 12	4 0	4 0	3 11½	4 4	4 6
Bihar and Orissa .	,,	10 8	9 6	7 10	9 8	8 2	9 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	5 0	5 7
North-West Frontier Province .	,,	11 4	11 1	9 1	10 0	8 2	7 10	7 18	7 4	6 9	7 3	6 15½
Sind and Baluchistan .	,,	9 13½	9 12	8 10	8 12	6 8	7 0	5 4	5 2	4 8	4 12	5 7

Index Numbers.

(July 1913=100.)

Province.	July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
Punjab . . .	100	102	133	114	148	132	185	186	209	178	171
United Provinces . .	100	121	135	115	139	121	207	188	211	196	200
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	100	129	136	115	150	150	226	235	244	244	213
Bombay . . .	100	110	118	102	136	153	220	220	237	207	201
Bihar and Orissa . .	100	112	138	111	129	117	175	175	191	210	193
North-West Frontier Province . .	100	102	124	112	138	148	144	155	171	157	161
Sind and Baluchistan .	100	101	114	113	152	141	188	192	219	208	182
Average .	100	111	128	112	142	138	192	193	212	200	189

(3) BARLEY.

Province.	Rate per.	At the end of										
		July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
		s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.
United Provinces	Rupee	16 8	12 6	12 4	13 5½	13 2	14 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	7 11
Bihar and Orissa .	,,	14 13	12 8	11 8	13 12	16 0	16 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	7 0	7 1
Punjab . .	,,	16 0	15 9	13 0	13 0	11 6	13 0	9 8	8 8	8 0	8 14	9 0½
North-West Frontier Province .	,,	16 0	19 0	14 5	15 4	13 0	11 6	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 12	11 4

Retail prices (with Index Numbers) of food grains in certain Provinces in India—contd.

(3) BARLEY—*concld.*

Index Numbers

(July 1913 = 100.)

Province.	July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
United Provinces . .	100	133	135	124	128	114	206	206	236	206	215
Bihar and Orissa . .	100	118	129	108	93	93	135	148	185	212	210
Punjab . . .	100	107	123	123	130	123	168	188	200	180	178
North-West Frontier Province . . .	100	84	112	105	123	141	145	160	160	136	142
Average . . .	100	111	115	115	120	118	163	175	195	183	186

(4) JAWAR.

Province.	Rate per.	At the end of										
		July 1913.	July 1914	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
		s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.
Bombay . .	Rupee.	11 10½	11 5	11 4½	13 0	9 2	6 7½	4 7	3 12½	3 15½	4 7½	4 15
Madras . .	„	12 9	13 8	13 9	13 0	9 13	9 9½	7 15	7 8	6 11	6 2	5 5
Central Provinces and Berar.	„	13 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	10 6¼	7 0	5 6	4 7½	5 6	4 12½	6 2
United Provinces	„	16 0	9 8	11 0	14 4	12 12	11 8	6 12	7 4	6 8½	5 2	6 7
Punjab .	„	14 4	10 0	10 0	13 12	11 0	7 0	5 0	8 0	5 4	4 0	8 12½
Sind and Baluchistan.	„	13 0	11 4	11 0	11 4	8 15½	8 8	6 0	5 12	4 2	4 8	6 9
North-West Frontier Province.	„	12 4½	13 12	11 15½	13 1½	13 12	8 3	...	...	6 4	5 12	...

Index Numbers.

(JULY 1913 = 100.)

Province.	July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
Bombay . . .	100	103	103	90	128	180	263	308	294	261	235
Madras . . .	100	93	93	97	128	131	158	167	183	205	235
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	108	100	68	125	186	242	291	212	272	212
United Provinces . .	100	168	145	112	125	140	237	221	246	312	248
Punjab . . .	100	142	142	104	130	204	285	178	271	356	163
Average . . .	100	123	117	94	127	168	237	233	247	281	219

Retail prices (with Index Numbers) of food grains in certain Provinces in India.—contd.

(5) BAJRA.

Province.	Rate per.	At the end of.										
		July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
		s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.
Bombay . .	Rupee	10 15	9 10	9 12	10 12	8 0	5 14	3 10	3 8	3 5	3 14	4 13
Madras . .	„	10 4	10 15	12 5	11 13	10 15	11 7	7 14	7 9	6 15½	5 8	6 2
Punjab . .	„	12 0	10 0	9 7	10 0	10 8	9 12	5 12	6 4	4 14	4 3	7 5
United Provinces	„	15 0	9 14	9 0	12 0	11 3	8 12	6 0	6 8	5 8	5 0	6 1
Sind and Baluchistan.	„	12 0	9 14	9 8	10 6	8 4	6 15½	5 8	5 0	4 1	4 3½	5 5½
North-West Frontier Province	„	10 13	10 8	11 13	10 10	12 0	1. 2	7 8	7 4	6 1	5 7	7 7

Index Numbers.

(JULY 1913=100).

Province.	July 1913	July 1914	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
Bombay . . .	100	114	112	102	137	186	302	312	330	282	227
Madras . . .	100	94	83	87	94	90	180	136	147	186	167
Punjab . . .	100	120	127	120	114	123	209	192	216	287	164
United Provinces .	100	152	167	125	134	171	250	231	273	300	247
Average . . .	100	120	122	108	120	142	228	218	249	264	201

(6) RAGI.

Province.	Rate per.	At the end of										
		July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
		s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.
Madras . .	Rupee	12 10	12 14	14 1	13 5½	12 12	11 14	9 7	9 4	7 14	6 3	6 1
Bihar and Orissa	„	16 0	12 6	12 8	11 8	20 7	18 0	13 14	11 0	9 7	7 8	8 10
Bombay . .	„	11 8½	12 8	11 0	13 4	12 9	9 7	5 7½	6 0	5 8	5 8	5 13
United Provinces	„	14 8	9 8	11 4	12 0	14 0	10 0	8 0	7 8	6 0	5 5½	7 8

Retail prices (with Index Numbers) of food grains in certain provinces in India—contd.

(6) RAGI—*concluded.*

Index Numbers

(July 1913=100)

Province.	July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
Madras . . .	100	93	90	95	99	106	134	136	160	204	208
Bihar and Orissa . .	100	129	128	110	78	89	115	145	170	213	178
Bombay	100	92	105	87	92	122	211	192	210	222	199
United Provinces .	100	158	129	121	104	145	181	193	242	271	202
Average .	100	118	113	103	93	115	160	166	195	227	197

(7) MAIZE.

Province.	Rate per.	At the end of										
		July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
		s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.
United Provinces	Rupee	16 0	11 1	11 0	15 0	15 4	14 4	8 11	8 14	7 0	6 12	8 2
Bihar and Orissa	„	13 0	12 0	11 8	13 0	18 0	16 8	12 0	9 15	7 15	6 0	8 3
Punjab . .	„	11 4	12 0	8 0	14 8	10 12	10 0	7 8	8 0	7 8	8 0	8 10
North-West Frontier Province	„	12 1	11 12	10 5½	13 8	12 3	11 14	9 6	11 0	10 0	10 0½	8 8

Index Numbers.

(July 1913=100).

Province.	July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
United Provinces .	100	145	145	107	105	112	184	180	229	237	197
Bihar and Orissa . .	100	108	113	100	72	79	108	131	164	217	169
Punjab . . .	100	119	178	98	133	142	190	178	190	178	165
North-West Frontier Province . . .	100	108	117	89	99	102	129	110	121	120	143
Average . . .	100	119	138	99	102	109	153	150	176	183	160

Retail prices (with Index Numbers) of food grains in certain provinces in India—concluded

(8) GRAM.

Province	Rate per.	At the end of										
		July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919	May 1919.	September 1919.
		s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.
United Provinces	Rupee	15 5½	10 0	11 4½	12 8	12 8	13 0	7 3	7 8	6 6	5 12	5 9
Punjab . .	"	15 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	9 10	11 4	8 2	8 0	7 12	6 14	6 9
Bihar and Orissa	"	12 12	9 14	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 6	8 0	7 14	6 12	5 11	5 12
Central Provinces and Berar.	"	13 1	9 8	10 1	11 9½	10 0	9 0½	6 10½	6 0	5 14	5 5½	5 5
Bombay . .	"	11 1	9 0	9 0	9 11	8 5	8 0	6 0	5 12	5 5	4 11½	4 15
Sind and Baluchistan.	"	12 4	10 8	10 0¾	10 8	8 0	8 7½	7 14	7 4	7 0	5 11	5 13
North-West Frontier Province.	"	14 0	13 10	11 0	10 12	9 10	8 0	8 13	8 12	8 7	6 9	6 7

Index Numbers.

(July 1913=100).

Province.	July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
United Provinces .	100	153	136	123	123	118	213	205	241	267	275
Punjab . . .	100	125	125	125	156	133	185	187	194	218	229
Bihar and Orissa .	100	129	127	116	106	103	159	162	189	224	222
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	137	130	113	131	145	196	218	222	244	245
Bombay . . .	100	123	123	112	133	138	184	192	208	234	225
Sind and Baluchistan .	100	117	122	117	153	145	156	169	175	215	211
North-West Frontier Province.	100	103	127	130	145	175	159	160	166	213	217
Average . . .	100	127	127	119	135	137	179	185	199	231	232

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 27th November 1919, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Three disturbances affected the weather during the week. The first of them appeared over Gujarat and the adjacent parts to the east towards the end of the previous week and advanced in a northeasterly direction; it caused widespread rain between the 20th and 22nd in Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India West, the west of the Central Provinces and of the United Provinces, with local falls in the east of the Punjab. The second entered Kashmir on the 24th, but was slight and gave only a few light falls of snow or rain. The third disturbance appeared over the central parts of the country on the 25th and gave fairly widespread rain in the west of the Central Provinces on that day. Some rain fell also in Burma, Assam and the south of the Peninsula during the week. The total rainfall of the week was heavy for the time of year in Central India West, Berar, the Central Provinces West, Gujarat and Rajputana.

2. *Burma.*—Rain was restricted to a few scattered falls.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Weather was dry except for a light fall at Sibsagar, Tezpur and Cox's Bazar, and a moderate fall at Darjeeling.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There was no rain in the east of the United Provinces. Rainfall was nearly general in the west of the United Provinces including the Kumaon hills on the 22nd, with local rain in the Kumaon hills alone on the 25th. In Central India West nearly general rain fell on the 20th and local rain on the succeeding day. In the west of the Central Provinces rain fell locally on the 20th, 22nd and 25th, with a few falls on two other days. In the east of the Central Provinces rain was limited to a light fall at Pandra.

Northwest India.—In east Rajputana rainfall was nearly general on the 21st and occurred locally or at a few stations on two other days; in west Rajputana there was local rain on the 21st. A few falls occurred in the east and north Punjab on the 22nd, in Kashmir on the 24th and in Gujarat on the 20th. In Sind, Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province the week was rainless.

The Peninsula.—A few falls occurred in southeast Madras daily between the 20th and 24th, on the north Madras coast on the 26th, in north Hyderabad on the 20th and in the Bombay Deccan on the 20th and 21st. In Malabar local rain fell on the 23rd and there were a few falls on two other days.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows :—

November	20th.	Neemuch 1·72″, Indore 0·62″, Khandwa 1·20″, Hoshangabad 1·50,″ Pachmarhi 0·65″, Ajmer 0·35″, Kotah 0·29″, Rajkot 1·40″, Ahmadabad 0·74″, Aurangabad 0·42″, and Pamban 0·83″.
,,	21st.	Neemuch 0·73″, Khandwa 0·72″, Jodhpur 0·18″, Jaipur and Udaipur each 0·28″, Ajmer 0·75″, Kotah 0·20″, Mount Abu 0·31″, Malegaon 0·42″, and Cochin 3·68″.
,,	22nd.	Meerut and Mussooree each 0·31″, Chakrata 0·40″, Roorkee and Pachmarhi each 0·25″, Hoshangabad 0·45″, Simla 0·41″, Kotah 0·29″, and Pamban 0·53″.
,,	23rd.	Cochin 1·23″ and Pamban 1·08″.
,,	24th.	Darjeeling 0·73″ and Sonamarg 0·25″.
,,	25th.	Myitkyina 0·44″, Mussooree 0·95″, Amraoti 0·96″, Seoni 2·60″ and Simla 0·40″.
,,	26th.	Akyab 0·84″.

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess in the Bay Islands, the United Provinces West, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India West, Berar, the Central Provinces West, Hyderabad North and Malabar; and was 20 per cent or more in defect in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces East, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Central India East, the Konkan, Hyderabad South, Mysore, Madras Southeast, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North. It was equal to the normal in Kashmir, the Central Provinces East and the Bombay Deccan. No rain usually falls at this time of year in the Punjab and Sind.

The rainfall from the 2nd May to date is 20 per cent or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Kashmir, Sind and Hyderabad North; and is 20 per cent or more in excess in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Baluchistan, Rajputana West, Central India, the Central Provinces West, Mysore and the Madras Coast North. In the remaining divisions the rainfall of the period differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 27th November 1919.			Rainfall data from 2nd May to 27th November 1919.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	2·3	1·7	+0·6	77·4	102·6	—25·2	—25	—26
Lower Burma*	0·2	0·5	—0·3	156·0	150·8	+5·2	+3	+4
Upper Burma	0·1	0·3	—0·2	43·0	47·0	—4·0	—9	—8
Assam	0·1	0·2	—0·1	73·5	77·9	—4·4	—6	—6
Bengal	0	0·1	—0·1	73·3	74·5	—1·2	—2	—1
Orissa	0	0·2	—0·2	71·2	57·8	+13·4	+23	+24
Chota Nagpur	0	0·1	—0·1	58·9	49·1	+9·8	+20	+20
Bihar	0	0·1	—0·1	48·5	50·0	—1·5	—3	—3
United Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	40·8	39·2	+1·6	+4	+4
United Provinces, West	0·2	0·1	+0·1	36·9	38·2	—1·3	—3	—4
Punjab, East and North	0	0	0	21·7	21·0	+0·7	+3	+3
Punjab, South-West	0	0	0	8·1	7·8	+0·3	+4	+4
Kashmir	0·1	0·1	0	5·1	8·2	—3·1	—38	—38
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·1	—0·1	5·4	5·6	—0·2	—4	—2
Baluchistan	0	0·1	—0·1	2·7	1·9	+0·8	+42	+50
Sind	0	0	0	3·3	4·6	—1·3	—28	—28
Rajputana, West	0·1	0	+0·1	14·0	10·7	+3·3	+31	+30
Rajputana, East	0·6	0	+0·6	21·6	22·0	—0·4	—2	—5
Gujarat	0·3	0	+0·3	26·4	23·4	+3·0	+13	+11
Central India, West	1·6	0·1	+1·5	39·2	29·5	+9·7	+33	+28
Central India, East	0	0·1	—0·1	60·0	41·1	+18·9	+46	+46
Berar	0·6	0·1	+0·5	27·7	31·0	—3·3	—11	—12
Central Provinces, West	1·3	0·1	+1·2	59·5	44·5	+15·0	+34	+31
Central Provinces, East	0·1	0·1	0	55·7	49·6	+6·1	+12	+12
Konkan	0	0·1	—0·1	92·7	95·9	—3·2	—3	—3
Bombay Deccan	0·1	0·1	0	29·1	27·6	+1·5	+5	+5
Hyderabad, North	0·2	0·1	+0·1	25·9	32·8	—6·9	—21	—21
Hyderabad, South	0	0·1	—0·1	30·2	29·3	+0·9	+3	+3
Mysore	0	0·2	—0·2	33·6	27·5	+6·1	+22	+23
Malabar	1·4	0·6	+0·8	102·7	98·2	+4·5	+5	+4
Madras, South-East	0·4	1·7	—1·3	30·9	29·4	+1·5	+5	+10
Madras Deccan	0	0·4	—0·4	24·9	23·5	+1·4	+6	+8
Madras Coast, North	0	0·9	—0·9	45·5	35·9	+9·6	+27	+30

* Information incomplete.

No. 8270-S.

Dated the 27th November 1919.

M. G. SUBRAHMANYAM,
for *Offg. Director General of Observatories.*

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 22nd November 1919.

Burma.—The rainfall during the week was general throughout the Province, heavy in Arakan coast, light in the dry zone and moderate elsewhere. Reaping of early paddy is progressing in Lower Burma and in the wet zone of Upper Burma. Gathering of groundnuts, plucking of cotton and cultivation of miscellaneous dry crops, tobacco and onions are proceeding in Upper Burma. The condition of standing crops are generally fair. Recent rains are beneficial to crops generally. Cattle are generally healthy in the Amherst district. The number of persons on relief works was 1,450 and that of persons receiving gratuitous relief was about 100. The price of white rice (specials) in Rangoon remained stationary at Rs. 385. No quotations are given for unhusked rice as paddy season is practically closed.

Assam.—During the week the weather was seasonable. Rain is much beneficial to standing crops. Plucking of tea and cotton, harvesting of winter rice and sowings of mustard and pulses are in progress. The outturn of winter rice and cotton is fair. Prospects of pulses are not good but other standing crops are generally in fair to good condition. Cattle disease is reported from three districts. The price of common rice has risen in the Surma Valley but continues to fall in the Assam Valley.

Bengal.—During the week light to moderate rain fell in almost throughout the Province. It has somewhat benefited the late transplanted paddy and greatly facilitated the growth of vegetables and other spring crops. Harvesting of winter paddy and sowing of spring crops are proceeding. The average price of common rice has risen by about 1·36 per cent.

Bihar and Orissa.—During the week light rain fell in the Santal Parganas, Singhbhum, parts of Cuttack, Balasore, Angul and Puri. There was no rain in the rest of the Province. Sowings of spring crops and harvesting of early winter paddy continue. Standing crops are, on the whole, doing well. More rain is however wanted in parts of Tirhut and Purnea. Some damage has been done to pulses by the recent heavy rainfall in Puri. Gratuitous relief was given to 12,261 persons in Bhagalpur, 728 in the Santal Parganas, 3,146 in Cuttack and 6,042 in Puri. The price of common rice has risen in one district, fallen in seven and remained stationary in the remaining districts as compared with that of the preceding week. The average price of local common rice at headquarters was 6·14 seers a rupee against 5·89 in the preceding week and that of maize was 7·57 seers against 7·46 seers in the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from eight districts.

The weekly report on famine for week ending 15th November 1919 is as follows:—In Bhagalpur Sadar persons gratuitously relieved by poor-houses, orphanages and village doles were 3,465. In Deoghar relief-workers were 70 and persons gratuitously relieved by village doles 767, total on relief 837, grand total under relief 4,302. Famine operations have been practically closed.

United Provinces.—The rainfall during the week was insignificant. Preparation of lands for and sowing of poppy, harvesting of autumn crops, irrigation of spring crops and sugarcane, picking of cotton and pressing of sugarcane continue. Standing crops are doing well. Prospects are favourable. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Fodder is generally sufficient. Water and market supplies are sufficient. Prices are mostly stationary.

Punjab.—During the week light rain has fallen in nearly all the reporting districts except in parts of the south, east and west. Though the fall was slightly beneficial it was quite insufficient. More rain is urgently wanted everywhere for unirrigated crops. The condition of standing irrigated crops is average to good and of unirrigated crops below average to average. Picking of cotton, pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of other autumn crops are in progress. The yield is generally normal on irrigated and below normal on unirrigated areas. Sowings of spring crops continue and are below normal to normal. Cattle are generally healthy, but fodder is scarce in parts of a few districts. Prices are generally stationary and above scarcity rates. Prices of wheat:—Ambala and Rawalpindi 6, Ferozepore 6¼, Lahore 6½ and Lyallpur 6¾ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was again rainless. Rain is much needed. Sowings of spring crops and harvesting of certain autumn crops are in progress. The outturn of cotton is reported to be below average in Peshawar. Standing crops are generally average but prospects of crops on unirrigated areas in one district are reported to be poor. Prices of wheat:—Peshawar 7¾ and Dera Ismail Khan $7\frac{3}{16}$ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—During the week no rain fell. Prices are stationary. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The week was generally dry and cold. Cattle disease is reported in Gurez. Prices are fluctuating.

Rajputana.—During the week rain fell in some places, the heaviest fall being in South Rajputana. The weather was cool. Sowing and watering of spring crops continue. Germination is generally good. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. The condition of agricultural stock is good except in parts of Kotah. Prices are steady.

Central India.—The rainfall during the week was partial. More rain is needed in Gwalior north. Harvesting of autumn and sowing of spring crops are in progress. Picking of cotton continues in Gwalior and Malwa. Standing crops are in fair to good condition and their probable outturn is fair to good. Damage is reported in the Nimar district of Indore and in three parganas in Baghelkhand. Agricultural stock is generally good except for cattle disease in parts of Gwalior, Indore and Baghelkhand. Prices are high.

The weekly report on famine in Bundelkhand is as follows:—Distress is not acute. Numbers on relief works are decreasing. People are reverting to agricultural operations. No wandering or emaciation is reported. Relief measures are adequate. Suspensions of land revenue are being granted. *Takavi* advances are sufficient. The public health is good. Prices range from 7½ to 10 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief in thousands:—works 3·3, gratuitous relief 4·7, total 8.

Central Provinces.—During the week the weather continues to be cool with occasional clouds. Hoshangabad had 2 inches of rain. Five other districts in the north-west of the Provinces also received light showers of rain not exceeding half an inch. Harvesting, threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton continue. All the important autumn crops are excellent this year. Sowings of spring crops are nearing completion. Germination is successful and prospects are favourable. Recent rain has been beneficial to spring crops but the cloudy weather and rain are said to have slightly effected cotton and *juar* in parts of the Hoshangabad, Nagpur and Chanda districts and *juar* has suffered in several tracts. No deficiency of fodder and water is reported. Cattle disease prevails in parts of seven districts, otherwise the condition of agricultural stock is generally good Variations in prices are irregular but indicate a slight upward course.

Feudatory States:—Reaping of autumn crops and sowings of spring crops are in full swing. Prospects are quite good.

Bombay.—Rain fell during the week in the Presidency proper. Rain is injurious to crops in parts of Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Khandesh, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha but elsewhere crops are generally in good condition except in parts of Broach where they have been damaged by insects. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowings for spring crops continue in some places. Cotton picking is in progress in parts of the Deccan and Kathiawar. The supply of fodder and water is generally adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Prices of food-grains have fallen slightly in parts of the Deccan and Belgaum and are generally steady elsewhere.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week was slight and undistributed in the Mahratwara districts and copious throughout Telingana. The average fall was 1 inch and 95 cents. Autumn and early rice crops are in fair to good condition and are being harvested. They have been damaged somewhat by rains. Recent rains have injured cotton crops in Telingana but are helpful to spring crops. Sowings for spring crops have been almost completed and sprouts are in prosperous condition. Cattle disease is reported in some talukas of the Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Adilabad and Karimnagar districts. Prices of grains continue to be high. *Juar* is selling at 4 seers a rupee in Adilabad.

The weekly report on famine for week ending 15th November is as follows:—Famine conditions are disappearing rapidly. Yellow *juar* and oil seed crops in Telingana have been damaged by recent rains. Relief works and poor-houses continue in affected parts of Telingana only. Village gratuitous relief was stopped. *Takavi* is still being advanced to help the cultivation of spring and hot weather crops. Numbers relieved in thousands for week ending 13th November:—works 10, gratuitous relief 8, total 18.

Mysore.—During the week the rainfall was light. Standing crops are in good condition. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available. Prices are high and fluctuating. Prospects of the season are fair. Harvesting of rice, *ragi* and sugarcane is proceeding with outturn fair to good.

Coorg.—Light rain fell during the week. The condition of rice is good. Picking of cardamum continues. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder for cattle are available. The public health is fair. Prices of food-grains are high.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was good in Ganjam and Tinnevelly, fair in Cochin and light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are in fair condition generally but they have been damaged in small areas in Ganjam, Kistna, Chittoor and Ramnad owing to recent heavy rains. Dry crops in parts of one taluka in Ramnad have been damaged by locusts. The outturn of harvested paddy and dry crops is generally fair. Fresh sowings of paddy and dry crops are progressing. The condition of cattle is generally good. Water is sufficient except in parts of seven districts. Pasture and fodder are sufficient generally. Prices are generally steady. Prospects are fair generally.

The weekly report in famine in Ganjam is as follows:—Relief works 5 in Goomsur, 8 in Kallikota and Atagada, 2 in Humma, Biridi and Palur and 1 in Ronabha are in progress. Famine operations were closed in Udayagiri and are being closed in other areas. Relief measures are adequate. Cloth distribution is being provided by charity. Prices:—rice in Goomsur 4·5 and in Kallikota and Atagada and in Chatrapur 4·8 seers; *ragi* in Kallikota and Atagada 6·5 and in Chatrapur 7·6 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief works were 32,977 and on gratuitous relief (incomplete figures) 56,894, total 89,871.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 4th October 1919.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				BRITISH PROVINCES.						
	BIHAR AND ORISSA.									
1	Santal Parganas	...	...	1,361	...	...	...	...	...	9,862
2	Angul	...	...	1,179	...	...	...	...	759	8,226
3	Ranchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	768
4	Bhagalpur	...	...	257	...	...	...	...	...	18,922
5	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,780
6	Singhbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...
7	Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	355
8	Puri	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	6,782
	Total Bihar and Orissa	...	...	2,797	...	...	...	...	999	52,695
	BOMBAY.									
1	Sholapur	1,316	161,495	...	...	...	...	...	...	998
2	Poona	5,866	1,071,512	...	...	1,360	1,360	1,360	...	7,260
3	East Khandesh	569	125,000	...	..	...	...	...	...	217
4	Bijapore	5,707	862,973	...	...	..	...	...	...	2,521
5	Belgaum	1,273	283,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	159
6	Ahmednagar	6,613	945,805	3,681	1,804	3,182	4,986	8,667	...	...
	Total Bombay	20,844	3,449,283	3,681	1,804	4,542	6,346	10,027	...	11,155
	CENTRAL PROVINCES.									
1	Bhandara	1,559	199,955	...	...	...	...	...	197	...
2	Mandla	5,057	405,234	4,579	...	...	...	4,579	...	...
3	Raipur	9,776	1,324,856	...	...	...	...	...	3,335	2,[illegible]
4	Bilaspur	7,592	1,146,223	...	...	...	...	...	922	...
5	Jubbulpore	3,912	745,892	8,076	...	...	...	8 076	...	...
6	Drug	2,629	320,242	...	...	...	...	...	1,575	3,368
	Total Central Provinces	30,525	4,142,402	13,555	...	...	...	12,655	6,029	5,512

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.			Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BENGAL.									
1	Bankura	2,364	968,741	15,047	...	4,818	4,818	19,865	...	...
2	Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	6,155
	Total Bengal	2,364	968,741	15,047	...	4,818	4,818	19,865	...	6,155
	MADRAS.									
1	Ganjam	1,092	531,000	59,088	39,729	51,918	91,647	150,735	...	...
	Total Madras	1,092	531,000	59,088	39,729	51 918	91,647	150 735	...	...
	CENTRAL INDIA.				NATIVE STATES.					
1	Orchha State	555	92,858	...	...	171	171	171	...	...
2	Datia State	911	125,000	2,607	1 974	2,458	4,432	7,039	...	...
3	Samthar State	180	31,908	88	9	33	42	130	...	...
4	Panna State	2,164	192,820	372	33	721	754	1,126	...	...
5	Charkhari State	754·78	127,580	...	7	268	275	275	...	...
6	Ajaigarh State	734	79,781	...	...	180	180	180	...	...
7	Bijawar State	973	125,202	62	...	665	665	727	...	...
8	Beoni State	121	20,121	...	...	168	168	168	...	...
9	Chhatarpur State	1,118	166,985	...	...	918	918	918	...	...
10	Sarila State	32·28	6,711	...	...	26	26	26	...	...
11	Beri Jagir	32	4,219	129	...	11	11	140	...	...
12	Gaurihar Jagir	35	4,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Jigni Jagir	18	3,598	43	...	5	5	48	...	...
14	Banka Pahari Jagir	5	1,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Bijna Jagir	8	1,326	...	...	7	7	7	...	...
16	Dhurwai Jagir	15	1,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Tori-Fatehpur Jagir	36	6,171	...	...	22	22	22	...	...
18	Lugasi Jagir	45·33	6,738	...	...	98	98	98	...	...
19	Nowgong Cantonment	...	7,000	...	...	35	35	35	...	...
20	Naigawan Rebai Jagir	12·25	2,393	...	...	19	19	19	...	...
21	Bilehri Muafi	5	3,000	..	...	1	1	1	...	...
22	Alipura Jagir	73	16,146	...	...	71	71	71	...	...
23	Garrauli Jagir	39	5,222	5	...	7	7	12	...	...
24	Bihat Jagir	16	5,387	...	...	113	113	113	...	...
	Total Central India States	7883·64	1,037,229	3,306	2,023	5,997	8,020	11,326	...	...

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No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BOMBAY NATIVE STATES.									
1	Kathiawar	2.562	217,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	376
	Total Bombay Native States.	2.562	217,876	...	..	...	...	...	...	376
	Eleven Feudatory States of Orissa.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,806	23,711
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,806	23,711
	Hyderabad	24,446	4,190,141	14,699	5,929	15,278	21,207	35,906	...	...
	Total Hyderabad	24,446	4,190,141	14 699	5,929	15,278	21,207	35,906	...	...
	Total of British Provinces	54,825	9,092,126	94,068	41,633	61.278	1 2,811	193,282	7,028	75,517
	Total of Native States	8,152·72	5,445,246	18,005	7,952	21,275	29,227	47,282	6,806	24,087
	GRAND TOTAL OF BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES.	8,700·97	14,537,372	112,073	49,585	82,5[illegible]3	132,038	240,514	13,834	99,6[illegible]4

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 11th October 1919.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BRITISH PROVINCES.									
	BIHAR AND ORISSA.									
1	Singhbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	...
2	Santal Parganas	...	...	3,184	...	...	..	...	...	8,803
3	Angul	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,463	6,888
4	Bhagalpur	...	...	478	...	...	...	...	...	17,470
5	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,735
6	Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525
7	Puri	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	7,784
	Total Bihar and Orissa	...	...	3,662	...	...	...	...	1,614	48,155
	BOMBAY.									
1	Poona	5,366	1,071,512	...	...	4,698	4,698	4,698	...	6,338
2	Bijapur	5,707	862,973	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,061
3	Belgaum	1,273	283,000	...	...	...	..	...	...	156
4	Ahmednagar	6,613	915,305	2,954	1,452	1,635	3,087	6,041	...	...
	Total Bombay	18,959	3,162,790	2,954	1,452	6,338	7,785	10,730	...	8,555
	CENTRAL PROVINCES.									
1	Bhandara	1,559	199,955	...	...	...	...	...	257	...
2	Raipur	9,776	1,324,856	...	...	...	...	...	3,231	2,305
3	Bilaspur	7,592	1,146,228	...	...	...	...	...	921	...
4	Jubbulpore	3,912	745,894	6,923	...	...	...	6,923	...	...
5	Drug	2,629	320,242	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	2,992
	Total Central Provinces	8	3,737,168	6,923	...	...	...	6,923	5,909	5,297

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.			Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BENGAL.									
1	Baukura	2,364	968,741	13,265	...	4,245	4,245	17,510	...	...
2	Brahmanbaria . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,489
	Total Bengal .	2,364	968,741	13,265	...	4,245	4,245	17,5'0	...	3,489
	MADRAS.									
1	Ganjam	1,092	531,000	59,706	40,867	51,392	92,259	151,965	...	...
	Total Madras .	1,092	531,000	59,706	40,867	51,392	92,259	151,965	...	...
	NATIVE STATES.									
	CENTRAL INDIA.									
1	Orohha State . . .	555	92,858	...	...	173	173	173	...	...
2	Datia State . . .	911	125,000	2,607	1,974	2,458	4,432	7,039	...	...
3	Samthar State . . .	180	31,908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Panna State . . .	2,164	192,820	319	33	721	754	1,073	...	...
5	Charkhari State . . .	754·78	127,590	...	5	255	260	260	...	...
6	Ajaigarh State . . .	734	79,781	...	...	5	5	5	...	...
7	Bijawar State . . .	973	125,202	55	...	667	667	722	...	...
8	Beoni State . . .	121	20,121	...	...	168	168	168	...	...
9	Chhatarpur State . .	1,118	166,985	...	...	873	873	873	...	...
10	Sarila State . . .	32·28	6,711	...	...	26	26	26	...	...
11	Beri Jagir . . .	32	4,219	45	...	11	11	56	...	...
12	Gaurihar Jagir . . .	35	4,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Jigni Jagir . . .	18	3,598	43	...	5	5	48	...	...
14	Banka Pahari Jagir . .	5	1,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Bijna Jagir . . .	8	1,326	...	...	7	7	7	...	...
16	Dhurwai Jagir . . .	15	1,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Tori Fatehpur Jagir . .	36	6,171	15	...	22	22	37	...	...
18	Lugasi Jagir . . .	45·33	6,738	...	...	95	95	95	...	...
19	Nowgong Cantonment .	...	7,000	...	...	38	38	38	...	...
20	Naigawan Rebai Jagir .	12·25	2,893	...	...	20	20	20	...	...
21	Bilehri Muafi . . .	5	3,000	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
22	Alipura Jagir . . .	73	16,146	...	...	71	71	71	...	...
23	Garrauli Jagir . . .	39	5,222	...	...	7	7	7	...	...
24	Bihat Jagir . . .	16	5,887	...	...	106	106	106	...	...
	Total Central India States .	7,882·64	2,037,288	3,084	2,012	5,729	7,741	10,825	...	...

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.			Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BOMBAY NATIVE STATES.									
1	**Kathiawar** . . .	2,562	217,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	262
	Total Bombay Native States	2,562	217,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	262
1	**Eleven Feudatory States of Orissa**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,022	22,716
	Total .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,022	22,716
1	**Hyderabad** . . .	24,446	4,190,141	19,864	6,280	17,345	23,625	43,489	...	...
	Total Hyderabad .	24,446	4,190,141	19,864	6,280	17,345	23,625	43,489	...	...
	Total of British Provinces .	47,883	8,399,699	86,510	42,319	61,970	104,289	280,214	7,523	65,496
	Total of Native States .	3,489.0·64	6,445,245	22,948	8,292	23,074	31,366	54,314	6,022	22,978
	GRAND TOTAL OF BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES.	8,377,3·64	14,844,944	109,458	50,611	85,044	135,655	334,528	13,545	88,474

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 28th November 1919.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 15th November 1919 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern	Thana District	3	...
	Central	West Khandesh District	41	31
		East Khandesh District	61	44
		Poona District	3	3
		Sholapur District	42	17
	Southern	Kolaba District	7	5
		Belgaum District	5	3
		Hubli Town	111	111
		Dharwar District	96	51
		Bijapur District	15	8
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	1	1
	Political Charges.	Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	18	14
		Kathiawar Agency	9	4
		TOTAL	412	292
MADRAS.	...	Bellary District	38 (a)	20 (a)
		Coimbatore District	22	15
		Madura District	15 (b)	11
		Salem District	12	3
		TOTAL	87	49
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.	Dacca	Faridpur District	5	3
		TOTAL	5	3
BIHAR AND ORISSA.	Patna	Gaya District	6	4
		Shahabad District	6	1
	Tirhut	Saran District	2	4
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr District	21	7
		Santal Parganas District	13	11
		TOTAL	48	27
UNITED PROVINCES.	Benares	Ghazipur District	...	1
		Ballia District	4	4
	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	5	4
		Basti District	4	5
		Azamgarh District	1	1
		TOTAL	14	15

(a) Two imported. (b) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Ambala	Rohtak District	14	10
	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District	24	17
		Attock District	1	2
	Multan	Lyallpur District	5	2
		Multan District	18	13
		TOTAL	62	44
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	3	4
		Tharrawaddy District	1	1
	Irrawaddy	Henzada District	2	2
		Maubin District	2	2
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	8	7
	Meiktila	Yamethin District	7	3
	Native States.	Northern Shan States	4	3
		TOTAL	27	22
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	153	145
		Nagpur District	265	169
		Bhandara District	54	38
		Balaghat District	44	36
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	5	2
		Jubbulpore District	49	26
		Mandla District	3	...
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	1	1
		Chhindwara District	54	33
		TOTAL	628	450
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	21	19
		Bangalore City	4	2
		Bangalore District	47	47
		Mysore City	4	3
		Mysore District	7	9
		Hassan District	10	3
		Kadur District	17	21
		Shimoga District	13	13
		TOTAL	123	117

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Parbhani District	52	40
		Nander District	57	62
		Raichur District	51	49
		Usmanabad District	58	72
		Bidar District	320	302
		Medak District	94	75
		Mahbubnagar District	25	21
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	5	3
		Atrafibaldah Sarfikhas District	43	33
		TOTAL	695*	658*
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Sehore Cantonment	6	4
		Bhopal State	41	38
		TOTAL	47	42
		GRAND TOTAL	2,148	1,719

* Includes previous weeks. The actual number of cases and deaths during the week ending November 15th were 181, and 200, respectively.

DELHI:
The 27th November 1919.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1919.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th November 1919.

On and after 15th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi, Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applic[illegible]s subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India.*

THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 29th November 1919.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

November 17.

5027. M. L. Koenig and A. M. Molony. *An improved spiral warming elevator for displacing oil-seed-meal.*
5028. M. L. Koenig and A. M. Molony. *An improved hydro-control system for the automatic control of hydraulically operated oil expressing machines and the like.*
5029. M. L. Koenig and Molony. *An improved automatic hydraulically controlled and operated machine for the extraction of oil from oil seeds.*
5030. E. H. Hazel, J. C. W. Beadle and A. V. Pearson. *Insect pest collector.*
5031. G. S. Awasthi. *Manila board washers.*
5032. C. H. Chubb. *An improved lock.*
5033. H. S. Reece. *An improved key or tapper for signalling morse signals from a ship's head light.*
5034. S. Kuroki. *Improvements in water proof paint.*
5035. J. J. Hood, J. Clark and P. G. Clark. *Improvements in the dicolourizing and purification of saccharine materials.*
5036. R. Verey. *Method and apparatus for changing gears.*

November 18.

5037. N. P. Roe. *Railway block section detector.*
5038. J. Fraser and E. E. Lucy. *Improvements relating to the heating of feed water for boilers.*
5039. Electrolytic Zinc Co., of Australasia Proprietary Ld. *Improvements in the recovery of zinc by electrolysis.*
5040. Societe Anonyme Pour L'Exploitation des Procedes Westinghouse-Leblanc. *Improvements in installing rotors of high tangential and angular velocity.*
5041. J. Wells. *Improvements in grates for gas producers and carbonising plants.*
5042. Linotype and Machinery, Ld. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for producing curved stereotype printing plates.*
5043. Linotype and Machinery, Ld. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for producing curved stereotype printing plates.*

November 19.

5044. W. Spoelstra. *Apparatus for drying vegetables and the like.*
5045. B. T. P. Parker. *Improvements in and in the production of pectous substances.*

November 20.

5046. K. S. Sanghani. *Improved horizontal pump.*

November 21.

5047. W. Thorig. *Improvements in and relating to safes or the like.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1706. R. Kutschinski. *Improvements in fuels for internal combustion engines.*

1787. Dr. W. Fuchs and Dr. E. Graniehstädten. *Process for the manufacture of catalysing agents.*

1931. Elektro-Osmose Aktiengesellschaft (Graf Schwerin Gesellschaft.) *An improvement in the treatment of clay and kaolin by an elutriation process.*

2048. L. Karnet. *Apparatus for straightening rails, girders or the like.*

2095. Elektro-Osmose Aktiengesellschaft (Graf Schwerin Gesellschaft.) *Improved process for separating from a mixture one or more suspension colloids, emulsion colloids, true colloids, ions or dissolved bodies or members of two or more of these classes.*

2214. C. F. Boehringer & Soehne. *Process of preparing derivatives of bismethylaminotetraminoarsenobenzene which are soluble in water.*

4483. P. M. Mehta. *Improved means for repairing cinema films.*

4969. A. E. Trimmings. *Improvements in or relating to tennis and the like rackets.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

3594. A. Aroutunianz. *Improvements in a water and dust tightly closed dynamos generators and electromotors.*

3595. A. Aroutunianz. *Improvements in electro-pumps submergible into liquid.*

3885. General Electric Co. *Improvements in and relating to methods of producing alloys.*

3932. J. M. Cooper. *Improvements in pneumatic or resilient tyres.*

4046. Standard Oil Company of New York. *Fire extinguishing apparatus.*

4326. G. B. Bowles. *Improvements in or relating to axle boxes for railway and like vehicles.*

4327. G. B. Bowles. *Improvements in or relating to dust shields for axle boxes for railway and like vehicles.*

4347. T. P. Dave. *An improved process for extracting and purifying castor oil.*

4557. John E. Minnitt, Ld. *Semi-portable incinerator.*

4576. O. Hermoye and C. Glorian. *Improved concrete construction.*

4591. R. J. E. Thurburn, J. V. Gamundi and L. I. Nogueira. *Improved apparatus for locking and detecting railway switch points and the like.*

4659. E. Anderson. *Improvement in machine tools.*

4681. S. L. Pathuck. *Improved padlock.*

4785. H. W. Crane and J. W. Walker. *An improved live-stock food and process for manufacturing the same.*

4801. F. Purshotam. *Improved rocking cradle for children.*

4843. D. R. Blair. *Improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel.*

4844. E. S. Luard. *Improvements in and relating to vacuum brake systems and apparatus for railway and like vehicles.*

4845. E. S. Luard. *Improved apparatus for testing vacuum brakes on railway trains and the like.*

4846. E. S. Luard and V. P. Rawlings. *Apparatus for testing vacuum ejectors such as those employed on railway locomotives for brake purposes.*

4848. Holt Manufacturing Co. *Improvements in and relating to the track-shoes or tread-plates of chain-track vehicles.*

4851. R. S. Whaley. *Improvements in or relating to the cylinder heads of internal combustion engines.*

4852. F. R. Graham-Yooll. *Improvements in mouth pieces for feeding bottles.*

4853. H. C. Jenkins. *Improvements in electrolytic cells.*

4854. Aktiebolaget Kvafveindustri. *Improved apparatus for the production of nitrogen products.*

4856. R. S. Hamilton. *Improved exterminator for the tea mosquito blight or other insect plant pests.*

4862. Alphaero Engines, Ld. *Improvements in or relating to internal combustion engines.*

4868. Holt Manufacturing Co. *Improvements in and relating to chain-track tractors.*

4869. Holt Manufacturing Co. *Improvements in and relating to chain-tracks for vehicles.*

4870. P. A. H. Mossay and Enclosed Motor Co., Ld. *Improvements in dynamo electric machines.*

4877. F. J. J. Gibbons. *Improvements in metal window frames and sashes of the sliding sash type.*

4880. Electrolytic Zinc Co., of Australasia Proprietary, Ld. *Improvements in the roasting of zinc sulphide ores preparatory to leaching.*

4884. E. H. W. Weibull. *Improvement in roller bearings.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7 accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

3858. Cooper.
4135. Gasche.
4143. Gasche.
4144. Gasche.
4145. Gasche.
4228. Collett.
4330. Lund.
4400. General Electric Co.
4509. Martin.
4595. Holt Manufacturing Co.
4635. Qadri.
4636. Waters.
4639. Pipe.
4644. Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd.
4647. Row.
4649. Addelsee.
4650. Martin.
4652. Sanghani.
4653. Symington.
4654. Symington.
4655. Roe.
4656. Poore.
4657. Laycock and Ogle.
4658. Feuerheerd.
4660. Industrial Apparatus Corporation.
4662. Jerrim.

PATENTS SEALED.

3670. Chetty.
3672. Addis.
3760. Dubern.
3956. Clarke.
4503. Markwick.
4542. Sadh, Sadh and Sadh.
4559. Addis.
4560. Addis.
4588. Sulman and Ballantine.
4589. Aero and General Pump Manufacturing Co., Ld.
4590. Sutcliffe.
4603. Pathak.
4606. St. Stephens and Climax Rock Drill & Engineering Works, Ld.
4609. Benard.
4610. Sandblom.
4612. Zimmermann and Plattier.
4613. Dyson.
4614. Falkirk Iron Co., Ld., and Kidston.
4615. Rogers and Bedford.
4621. Welsh.
4627. Purser and Hook.
4641. Bernardi.
4642. Hiorth.
4643. Nishimura.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

286 of 1906. Lock. (To 17 January 1921.)
438 of 1906. Davar. (To 22 December 1920.)
665 of 1909. Sharp. (To 20 January 1921.)
279 of 1910. Nance. (To 11 February 1921.)
326 of 1910. Jones. (To 1 February 1921.)
442 of 1910. Williams and ors. (To 5 November 1920.)
526 of 1910. Archer. (To 9 December 1920.)
132 of 1911. Phonofilm Co., Ld. (To 20 December 1920.)
298 of 1911. Burdon and ors. (To 20 December 1920.)
571 of 1911. Crocker. (To 31 January 1921.)
573 of 1911. Johnston. (To 1 December 1920.)
737 of 1911. Dicker. (To 17 January 1921.)
50 of 1912. Pilkington and ors. (To 29 January 1921.)
139 of 1912. J. Stone & Co., Ld. (To 18 March 1921.)
565 of 1912. Crookes and anr (To 28 October 1920.)
614 of 1912. Kershaw and ors. (To 23 November 1920.)
722 of 1913. Dalen. (To 29 January 1921.)
1268 of 1913. Corrie and anr. (To 16 December 1920.)
1115 of 1914. Pedersen. (To 14 January 1921.)
1468 of 1914. William Malam Bros. (To 16 February 1921.)
1983 of 1915. Usher-Walker, Ld., and anr. (To 7 January 1921.)
1989 of 1915. Spencer. (To 12 January 1921.)
2078 of 1915. J. Stone & Co., Ld. (To 29 March 1921.)
2394 of 1915. Milne. (To 4 December 1920.)
2471 of 1916. Schouboe. (To 7 February 1921.)
2477 of 1916. Craven. (To 10 February 1921.)
2486 of 1916. Usher-Walker, Ld., and anr. (To 18 February 1921.)
2590 of 1916. Moore and anr. (To 11 May 1921.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1907.

332. (Stephens.)

1914.

1827. (Laurent.)

1915.

2261. (Evans.) 2262. (Wallis and ors.) 2264. (Ravenshear.) 2266. (Sireh.) 2267 (Thompson.) 2271. (McClintock.)

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) must be made in English and addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed and a full address given in all communications.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, together with current regulations and instructions. *These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.*

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs or on their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Models are not required unless specially asked for. Drawings must be on tracing cloth and the Rules and Instructions for the preparation of drawings as given in the Handbook should be strictly followed. A provisional patent cannot be secured under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

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Local sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

Drugs are sold for cash or by V. P. Post. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

[For ¼ lb. 4 As.; ½ lb. 5 As.; 1 lb. 8 As.; 1½ lb. 11 As.; 2 lbs. 14 As.; 2½ lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3 lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; 4 lbs. Re. 1 As. 7; 4½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 10; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 13; 6 lbs. Rs. 2; 6½ lbs. Rs. 2 As. 3.]

	Rs.	A.	P.
Quinoidine tab: 1 lb. Weg. 3 lbs. Postage	1	1	6
Quinoidine tab: 2 lbs. Weg. 6 lbs. Postage	2	0	6
Quinoidine tab: 3 lbs. Weg. 9 lbs. Postage	3	0	6

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 26th November 1919.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd November 1919.

	Total amount of notes in circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England.		In His Majesty's Dominions.	In transit between India, England, and His Majesty's Dominions.		In the U. S. A. and in transit therefrom.		Securities (Purchase Price).		Total.	Remarks.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		13	14	15	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b) (c)	R	
Calcutta	24,62,000	58,63,33,263	58,87,95,263	7,40,28,357	2,80,30,905	14,57,67,358	51,00,000	...	48,00,000	4,50,56,044	..	...	4,60,00,000	17,02,99,946	82,49,93,811	1,34,40,76,421	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 of rupee paper & R7,40,00,000 Indian Treasury Bills.
Cawnpore	..	10,64,39,307	10,64,39,307	6,40,15,339	47,73,285	.		.	..			...	.		.	6,87,88,624	
Lahore	...	12,17,99,517	12,17,99,517	3,00,29,946	1,80,07,604	..	.	..	...	...	.	..	...		.	4,80,37,550	
Bombay	23,68,830	51,64,55,912	51,88,24,742	11,30,39,389	15,73,26,091	17,03,998	..	.	...			...	...			27,20,69,478	(b) Nominal value—R83,96,70,001.
Karachi	..	6,25,97,413	6,25,97,413	95,46,606	21,52,658	--		.	..			..	...	.		1,16,99,264	(c) Includes Treasury Bills purchased under section 3, Act XI of 1917, as amended by Act V of 1915 and Act II of 1919.
Madras	22,31,875	23,40,44,492	23,62,76,367	2,61,69,441	46,44,338	.	.	...	...		..	...	...	.	.	3,08,13,779	
Rangoon	...	17,11,36,421	17,11,36,421	1,48,35,024	35,87,550	..		.	...	..		..	..		.	1,84,22,574	
	70,62,705	1,79,88,06,325	1,80,58,69,030	33,16,64,102	21,85,22,431	14,74,71,356	51,00,000	...	48,00,000	4,50,56,044	...	...	4,60,00,000	17,02,99,946	82,49,93,811	1,79,39,07,690	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			1,19,61,340	*Deduct*—Amount due on T. Ts. drawn by one Circle on another												...	
Total Circulation R			1,79,39,07,690												Total Reserve R	1,79,39,07,690	

There was no transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 22nd November 1919.
There was no gold in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 22nd November 1919.

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for September 1919 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1919-20.

Revenue and Receipts.	Budget Estimate for 1919-20.			Receipts in September 1919.	Receipts from 1st April 1919 to 30th September 1919.		
	Imperial.	Special.	Total.		Imperial.	Special.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	...	21,20,000	21,20,000	46,158	...	10,51,660	10,51,660
II.—Opium	...	79,000	79,000	8,268	...	41,691	41,691
IV.—Stamps	...	7,74,000	7,74,000	52,027	...	3,77,871	3,77,871
V.—Excise	...	7,93,000	7,93,000	70,881	...	4,01,316	4,01,316
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	651	651
VII.—Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Income Tax	30,000	3,09,000	3,39,000	19,421	...	1,11,715	1,11,715
IX.—Forest	...	4,39,000	4,39,000	1,10,704	...	2,18,170	2,18,170
X.—Registration	...	55,000	55,000	5,307	...	28,791	28,791
XI.—Tribute from Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Interest	36,000	...	36,000	1,600	19,570	...	19,570
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	2,21,000	2,21,000	23,703	...	1,57,683	1,57,683
XVIB.— Ditto —Jails	...	34,000	34,000	6,223	...	17,829	17,829
XVII.—Police	...	44,000	44,000	2,612	...	10,644	10,644
XIX.—Education	...	35,000	35,000	2,103	...	14,256	14,256
XXA.—Medical	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	24	24
XXB.—Sanitation	...	...	...	...	...	79	79
XXIA.—Agriculture	...	11,000	11,000	...	...	36	36
XXIB.—Scientific and other Miscellaneous Departments	...	...	...	26	...	74	74
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	...	26,000	26,000	2,918	...	16,296	16,296
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	...	13,000	13,000	886	...	6,905	6,905
XXV.—Miscellaneous	...	1,51,000	1,51,000	1,939	...	24,064	24,064
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts	9,48,000	4,81,000	14,29,000	2,13,761	3,26,527	3,26,526	6,53,053
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXI.—Civil Works	...	1,73,000	1,73,000	13,694	...	68,759	68,759
Total Revenue and Receipts	10,14,000	57,60,000	67,74,000	5,82,231	3,46,097	28,75,040	32,21,137
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	3,22,13,024	...	...	12,35,72,292
Total	...		...	3,27,95,255	...	...	12,67,93,429
Opening Cash Balance	...	...	...	(a)21,18,198	...	...	(b) 15,01,684
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	3,49,13,453	...	...	12,82,95,118

(a) On 1st September 1919. (b) On 1st April 1919.

F. DUKOFF GORDON,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB;
LAHORE,
The November 1919.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for September 1919 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1919-20.

EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1919-20.			Disbursement in September 1919.	DISBURSEMENT FROM 1ST APRIL 1919 TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1919.		
	Imperial.	Special.	TOTAL.		Imperial	Special.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	12,000	12,000	24,000	7,389	11,402	11,402	22,804
2.—Assignments and Compensations	10,000	10,000	20,000	153	5,290	5,290	10,580
3.—Land Revenue	4,24,000	3,09,000	7,33,000	43,686	2,02,152	1,49,838	3,51,990
6.—Stamps	15,000	15,000	30,000	1,742	5,344	5,344	10,688
7.—Excise	9,000	9,000	18,000	1,674	4,986	4,986	9,972
10.—Income Tax	2,000	2,000	4,000	113	437	436	873
11.—Forest	1,33,000	1,32,000	2,65,000	6,430	52,792	52,791	1,05,583
12.—Registration	7,000	7,000	14,000	1,414	3,940	3,941	7,881
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.—Interest on other obligations	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
18.—General Administration	2,58,000	1,24,000	3,82,000	31,010	1,29,180	58,249	1,87,429
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	4,88,000	2,51,000	7,39,000	56,885	2,30,538	1,22,319	3,52,857
19B.— Ditto —Jails	1,85,000	1,85,000	3,70,000	25,596	79,376	79,376	1,58,752
20.—Police	13,76,000	13,75,000	27,51,000	3,42,197	9,45,421	9,45,422	18,90,843
22.—Education	3,71,000	3,71,000	7,42,000	28,912	1,79,741	1,79,741	3,59,482
23.—Ecclesiastical	75,000	...	75,000	4,395	28,494	...	28,494
24A.—Medical	1,24,000	1,07,000	2,31,000	27,511	47,422	38,523	85,945
24B.—Sanitation	1,09,000	1,08,000	2,17,000	2,428	7,944	7,943	15,887
25.—Political	25,48,000	23,63,000	49,11,000	1,92,983	11,03,805	10,27,339	21,31,144
26A.—Agriculture	69,000	69,000	1,38,000	14,762	21,132	21,132	42,264
26B.—Scientific and other Miscellaneous Departments	6,000	6,000	12,000	779	3,946	3,947	7,893
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	60,000		60,000	4,636	27,314	...	27,314
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...		...	...	...	..
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,03,000	1,03,000	2,06,000	14,248	47,580	47,580	95,160
30.—Stationery and Printing	69,000	69,000	1,38,000	8,016	24,018	24,019	48,037
32.—Miscellaneous	26,000	27,000	53,000	3,941	11,869	11,870	23,739
33.—Famine Relief	...	..		..	...	...	..
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	13,50,000	2,39,000	15,89,000	70,435	2,00,561	2,00,561	4,01,122
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	80,000	81,000	1,61,000	24,118	1,59,723	1,59,723	3,19,446
45.—Civil Works	17,01,000	16,86,000	33,87,000	88,259	1,52,741	1,52,741	3,05,482
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	96,10,000	76,60,000	1,72,70,000	10,13,733	36,87,148	33,14,513	70,01,661
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	3,19,46,696	...	...	11,93,40,428
TOTAL	...	...	...	3,29,60,429	...	...	12,63,42,089
Balance on 30th September 1919	...		...	19,53,024	...	..	19,53,024
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	3,49,13,453	...	...	12,82,95,113

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB;
LAHORE,
The November 1919.

F. DUKOFF GORDON,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS. 9TH (SECUNDERABAD) DIVISION.

CLAIMANTS WHO HAVE ATTAINED THEIR MAJORITY.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Controller of Military Accounts, Bolarum, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing:—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company	John Brandon (son).* Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Artificer, Carnatic Ordnance Department	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, I., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia, *alias* Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, I., Corporal, 3rd Madras European Regiment	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers	James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	Perquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veteran Company	Jeremiah Mitchell Hawkins (Foster-son). George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Keleker, I. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Bugler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	Andrew James Knowles (son)
McDonald, B., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B. Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery.	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	Agnes Maude McManus (daughter). Mary Elizabeth McManus (daughter). Reith McManus (daughter). Patrick John McManus (son).
Murphy, I., Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, T., Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, R., Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E., Sub-Overseer	Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Michael, Colour-Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, J., Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).

* Claim received, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

G. R. O'DOWD,
for Controller of Military Accounts.

9TH (SECUNDERABAD) DIVISION, BOLARUM;
14th November 1919.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th November 1919.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up . . .				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,94,00,000	0	0			
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below* .	25,00,000	0	0			
				1,69,00,000	0	0
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments				25,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	5,02,43,992	5	10			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,20,78,394	13	7	6,23,22,387	3	5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . . .				31,34,39,621	8	5
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .				23,18,601	1	1
Sundries				32,43,286	8	9
RUPEES .				42,07,23,896	5	8

ASSETS

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities . .				7,04,94,753	0	0
Other authorized Investments .				1,39,04,144	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities .				11,47,58,910	5	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				5,49,79,853	15	0
Bills discounted and purchased				2,22,92,855	12	7
Balances with other Banks .				61,03,451	8	2
Bullion				.		
Dead Stock				28,69,601	0	2
Stamps				14,628	11	1
Sundries				4,28,404	8	8
				28,58,46,602	13	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	7,58,39,325	5	1			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	5,60,37,968	3	0	13,18,77,293	8	1
RUPEES .				42,07,23,896	5	8

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value Rs 3,80,212 8 0

† Do. do. do. ,, 5,17,350 0 0

Rs. 8,97,562 8 0

By the order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 27th November 1919.

C. M. TALLACK,
Chief Accountant.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 35·37

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTIFICATION.

The following orders, which have been passed by the Government of India in the Department of Education and come into operation from the Examinations in 1920, are published for general information:—

In section 4, Chapters XXXII and XXXVI of the Regulations of the University regarding B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations, for the word "forty" substitute "forty-five".

To the same section and chapters of the Regulations thus revised, add the following proviso:—

Provided that a candidate who applies for admission to the Honours Examination shall pay an additional fee of Rs. 10.

In sections 2 and 3, Chapters XXXIII and XXXVII of the Regulations, prescribed for M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations, for the word "fifty" substitute "eighty".

In sections 7, 9 and 12, Chapter XLI of the Regulations governing the Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Law, for the word "fifteen" substitute "thirty".

J. C. GHOSH,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 24th November 1919.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 21st March 1917.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Sub-Surveyors
5. Tracers.
6. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

W. G. WOOD,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN INDIA, DHANBAD P. O., MANBHUM.

Indian Mines Act, 1901.

NOTICE.

An examination for First Class Coal Mine Managers' Certificates of Competency under the rules applicable to coal mines will be held on the 16th, 17th and 18th February 1920. An examination for Second Class Coal Mine Managers' Certificates of Competency will be held on the 23rd, 24th and 25th February 1920. Both examinations will be held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbad.

Rules 32 and 33 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, require that a candidate for a first class certificate must be at least 23 years of age and have had at least five years' practical experience in a coal mine, and for a second class certificate be at least 21 years of age and have had at least three years' practical experience in a coal mine. The periods of practical experience may be reduced to three years and one year respectively, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining subjects after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

The fees are Rs. 15 in the case of first class certificates and Rs. 8 in the case of second class certificates. By rule 34 of Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Notification No. 2968—82, dated the 21st April 1906, "these fees shall be paid, not less than one month prior to the date of the examination, to the Chief Inspector of Mines at his office." The fees may be remitted by money order or paid in any other manner.

Applications and fees should be addressed to the Chief Inspector of Mines in India, Dhanbad P.O., E. I. Railway, and not to any Officer by name. No candidate will be permitted to sit at the examination unless his application, supported by original certificates as to experience and character, and fee, is received, in the case of a candidate for the first class certificate examination on or before the 15th January 1920, and, in the case of a candidate for the second class certificate examination on or before the 22nd January 1920. Candidates are advised to send all papers under registered cover.

G. F. ADAMS,
Chief Inspector of Mines in India,
and *ex-officio* President of the Board of Examiners.

DHANBAD,
The 18th October 1919.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT LAHORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 19th November 1919.

No. 5327-G.—The following list of Local Holidays to be observed by the various Civil Courts in the Delhi Province subordinate to the High Court of Judicature at Lahore during the year 1920 has been prepared by the High Court under section 47 (i) of the Punjab Courts Act, VI of 1918, as amended by Act IV of 1919, and is published for general information.

Name of holiday.	Date on which the holiday falls.	Number of days allowed.
Budho Mata	Not fixed	1
Urs Nizam-ud Din *	10th or 11th January	1
Qutab Pankha fair †	In August or September	1
Ganga Ashnan	26th November	1
		4

*Subject to the appearance of the moon.

† In case the Pankha fair is not held on account of the failure of the rains Goverdhan (11th November 1920) which is an important day for the Hindus should be substituted for the holiday.

NOTE 1.—Where the actual or correct date has not been specified in the above list, the Senior Sub-Judge will fix it in consultation with the District Judge and Deputy Commissioner and will give timely notice to the public.

NOTE 2.—With the previous sanction of the High Court (but not otherwise) any day not specified in this list may be substituted for any day which is specified therein.

NOTE 3.—The number of Local holidays allowed will not ordinarily exceed 7 days in each year.

NOTE 4.—Certain festivals which fall on either Sundays or General holidays have been omitted.

By order, etc.,
M. S. LEIGH,
Registrar.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 20th November 1919.

No. 49.—Mr. R. Hartree, District Locomotive Superintendent, is granted under Articles 233, 246, 260, 308 (*a*), Civil Service Regulations, and Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168-C. S. R. of the 24th February 1919 combined leave for 3 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 2 months and 5 days and furlough on medical certificate for the remaining period, with effect from the 4th July 1919.

M. T. PORTER, MAJOR, R.E.,
for Agent.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th November 1919.

No. 15.—Mr. L. W. Van Someran, District Traffic Superintendent, is granted, under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168-C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919, combined leave for nine months, *viz.*, privilege due and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 2nd January 1920 or any subsequent date.

The 25th November 1919.

No. 16.—Mr. J. W. Shore, Executive Engineer, is granted, under Articles 233, 260 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168 Civil Service Regulations, dated the 24th February 1919, combined leave for nine months *viz.*, privilege leave due and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 2nd January 1920 or any subsequent date.

H. A. CAMERON, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

H C

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th-18th November 1919.

No. 32.—The services of Lieutenant P. St. Clair Trutwein, I.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Director, Medical Services in India, with effect from the 6th November 1919.

The 22nd November 1919.

No. 33.—No. 967, 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Fazl-i-Ilahi, I.M.D., is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the 19th October 1919.

B. GALE, Captain, I.M.S.,
for Director General, Indian Medical Service.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

RESUMPTION OF CHARGE.

Raisina, the 21st November 1919.

No. 10756—54-*E.B.*—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 2491—54-E.B., dated the 11th April 1919, Mr. H. E. Parker, on return from leave, resumed charge of the office of the Sanitary Engineer, Delhi, on the forenoon of the 17th November 1919 from Mr. T. Harvey, Officiating Sanitary Engineer, who will be attached on special duty to the Central Office until further orders.

The 25th November 1919.

No. 10873—85-*E.B.*—The services of Major A. D. Stewart, M.B., I.M.S., having been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, he took over charge of the appointment of Health Officer, Imperial City, Delhi, on the forenoon of the 7th November 1919 from Mr. T. Harvey, Officiating Sanitary Engineer.

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 20th November 1919.

No 201-*An.-Camp.*—Major P. Ashfield, I.A., Military Accountant, 4th class, Military Accounts Department, has been granted, by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, leave for six months in extension of the leave granted to him in Military Accounts Department Notification No. 255-G., dated the 21st May 1919.

B. N. MITRA,
Military Accountant General.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the South Lancashire Regiment, dated at Deolali, this 21st day of November 1919.

Number, Rank, and Name—26650, Sergeant, Smith, F.
Place of Absence—Deolali Camp.
Date of Absence—18th November 1919.

Officer Commanding British Concentration Camp.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 13th Hussars, dated at Deolali, this 27th day of November 1919.

Number, Rank, and Name—37735, Sergeant, Gelling, F.
Place of Absence—Deolali Camp.
Date of Absence—24th November 1919.

Officer Commanding British Concentration Camp.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 22nd November 1919.

No. 7077-*C.* & *I.*—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current in Delhi Province are published for information :—

Retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the head-quarters of the Delhi District at the close of the half month ending the 15th November 1919.

(Seers of 80 tolas only).

ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee.		ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee.	
	Srs.	Chts.		Srs.	Chts.
Wheat { White	5	12	Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	6	0
Wheat { Red	6	0	Maize	8	0
Barley	7	8	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál). { Cawnpuri	3	8
Rice { Best sort	2 / 2	0 / 8	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál). { Desi	4	0
			Firewood	45	0
Rice { Common sort	3	4	Salt (Sambhar) { Wholesale	...	
Jowár (Andropogon sorghum)	8	0	Salt (Sambhar) { Retail	11	0
Bájra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	7	8	Gur (Lawar)	3	4
Mandwa (Eleusine Coracana)	...		Cotton (unginned)	2	11
Kangni (Setaria Italica)	...		Bejhar	7	8

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the head quarters of the Delhi District during the fortnight ending the 15th November 1919.

WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND OF 82⅜ LBS. OR 40 SEERS OF 80 TOLAS EACH.

ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.			ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Rice { unhusked	...			Cotton (cleaned)	42	0	0
Rice { husked Ram Bhog	9	4	0	Cotton seed	5	5	0
Wheat { white	6	10	0	Ghi	106*	0	0
Wheat { red	6	6	0	Flour (wheat)	7	8	0
Barley	5	0	0	Tobacco leaf (dry)	8	0	0
Oats	7	8	0	Turmeric (unground)	17	0	0
Jowár	4	12	0	Salt (Sambhar)	2	10	0
Bájra	5	0	0	Raw hides (cow)	80	0	0
Maize	4	12	0	Bran	4	4	0
Gram	6	6	0	Grass (dry)	3	0	0
Arhar Dál { Cawnpuri	10	8	0	Bhusa (white)	1	4	0
Arhar Dál { Desi	9	8	0				
Linseed	...			Jowár stalks*	0	12	0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	18	0	0	Bengal coal	1	4	0
Poppy-seed	...			Kerosine oil (per tin), Elephant mark.	4	6	
Til (jinjili seed) white	15	0	0	Plough bullocks, per pair	350	0	
Sugar (raw), gur (Lawar)	11	12	0	Sheep, per score	...		
				Bejhar	5	0	

* Increase in the rate is due to extensive demand.

Delhi, the 24th November 1919.

No. 7108-*Education*.—In exercise of the powers vested in the Local Government in that behalf by section 5, sub-section (3) of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 (III of 1911), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that the area described in his Notification No. 5547-Education, dated the 12th September 1919, and the schedule annexed thereto, is included within the limits of the Delhi Civil Station Notified Area.

No. 7120-*Home*.—Major A. D. Stewart, I.M.S., took over charge of the duties of Medical Officer and Superintendent, District Jail, Delhi, from M. Munir-ud-Din, L.M.S. and Mr. T. S. Farmer, respectively, with effect from the afternoon of the 13th November 1919.

Delhi, the 25th November 1919.

No. 7126-*C. & I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 59 of the Punjab Excise Act (I of 1914), as applied to the Delhi Province, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that the following words appearing in rule 54 of the rules for the grant of licenses for the manufacture, supply, storage and sale of certain kinds of liquors in the Delhi Province prescribed by Notification No. 1314-C. & I., dated the 25th February 1915, shall be deleted from the said rule :—

From the 3rd and 4th line "excluding perfumes and toilet preparations", the comma after the word "chemicals" being replaced by a full-stop.

In the last sentence substitute a full-stop for the comma after the word "fee" and delete the rest of the sentence.

No. 7129-*C. & I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 59 (*d*) of the Punjab Excise Act (I of 1914), as applied to the Delhi Province, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to prescribe the following amendment to Form L-13 (wholesale vend of country spirit) prescribed in this office Notification No. 1315-C. & I, dated the 25th February 1915 :—

For "Rs. 24" in the 8th line *read* "Rs. 50".

No. 7132-*C. & I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 59 (*d*) of the Punjab Excise Act (I of 1914), as applied to the Delhi Province, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following amendment in rule 46 of the rules for the grant of licenses for the manufacture, supply, storage and sale of certain kinds of liquors in the Delhi Province published with this office Notification No. 1314-C. & I., dated the 25th February 1915 :—

For "Rs. 24 per annum" in the 3rd line of the said rule *read* "Rs. 50 per annum with effect from 1st April 1920".

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 18th November 1919.

No. 3987-*D*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, as applied to the Administered Areas in Central India, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased to declare Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, the 13th, 15th and 16th December 1919, to be public holidays in the said areas, in celebration of the return of Peace.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 21st November 1919.

No. 4050-*D*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1) and section 15, sub-section (3) of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (IX of 1887), as applied to the Cantonment of Mhow, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2582-I., dated the 31st July 1894, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased (1) to appoint Mr. B. Barnes, Extra Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, to be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes in the Cantonment of Mhow and (2) to direct that all suits of a civil nature which are cognizable by a Court of Small Causes and of which the value does not exceed one thousand rupees shall be cognizable by the said Court. This notification supersedes the Central India Agency Notification No. 1752-B., dated the 21st December 1918.

By order,
E. J. D. COLVIN, Major,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909) :—

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions. Day.	Month.	Year.	Date of the adjudication. Day.	Month.	Year.
207—1918	Esmail bin Mahomed Medekar, *alias* Mahomed Ismail bin Mahomed Miya Medekar.	Mahomedan	Nagpada, Conderia Street	Boiler maker in the Municipal Workshop	9th	May	1918	18th	November	1919
553—1919	Mansukhdas Shankarlal Brahmin	Hindu	Mumbadevi, Shroff Bazar	Lately speculator in Government Promissory Notes and Silver in partnership with Ramsukh Surathram and now unemployed.	18th	November	1919	"	"	"
554—1919	Manekchand Anandji Sha	"	3rd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar	Lately grocer in the name of Narshidas Manekchand and now servant in the employ of Premchand Girdhar.	"	"	"	"	"	"
555—1919	Barook Daniel Ramrajkar	Jewish	Oomerkhadi	Extra fitter						
556—1919	Rama Dagdoo Bhome	Hindu	Ghaga's wadi, Bhoiwada, Parel.	Labourer						
557—1919	Radhabai Ranning Rajput	"	Thakurdwar Road	Prostitute	19th	November	1919	19th	November	1919
558—1919	Vijpar Hemraj Sha	"	Matunga	Lately dealer in grains in the name of Romja's Vijpar and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
559—1919	Shaboodin Mirza Moojamar	Mahomedan	Dhobi Talao	Steam Roller driver in the employ of the Bombay Municipality.	"	"	"	"	"	"
560—1919	Aaron Benjamin Shapurkar	Bene Israel	Near Mazagon Station	Extra Carpenter	"	"	"	"	"	"
561—1919	Chunilal Bhagwandas Sha	Hindu	Bhuleshwar, Hargowan Desai wadi.	Lately carrying on business as Cloth Merchant in partnership with Gambhirdas Ujamsey in the name of Chunilal Gambhirdas at Sunder Chauk in the Mulji Jathas Cloth Market and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
562—1919	Fharha Sassoon Elias Sykes, widow of Sassoon Elias Sykes	Jewish	Apollo Bunder	Lately dressmaker and now unemployed	20th	"	"	20th	"	"
563—1919	Hari Vira Soni	Hindu	Barbhai Molla	Goldsmith	"	"	"	"	"	"
564—1919	Gulam Husein Nanji Khoja	Mahomedan	Khadak, Palla Gulli	Lately petty spices merchant and now unemployed.	21st	"	"	21st	"	"
565—1919	Karsondas Hemraj Sha	Hindu	3rd Bhoiwada	Lately Speculator in Cotton and now general broker.	22nd	"	"	22nd	"	"
566—1919	Nemidas Valabhji Sha, *alias* Molchand Valabhji Sha.	"	Old Hanuman Lane	Lately servant in the Vithal Soap Factory and now estate broker.	"	"	"	"	"	"
567—1919	Toolsi Vira Soni and Nanji Vera Soni.	"	Barbhai Molla	Goldsmiths	24th	"	"	24th	"	"
568—1919	Vithaldas Meghji Sha	"	Sandhurst Road	Lately Speculator in American Cotton and rent farmer and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Bombay, this 24th day of November 1919.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein against the undermentioned Insolvents have been this day annulled.

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of the adjudication. Day.	Month.	Year.
2—1918	Radkabai Raning Rajput	Hindu	Thakurdwar Road	A Public prostitute	7th	January	1918
4—1918	Rama Saba Achreker	"	Byculla (Namaji's wadi)	A Jobber in the Western India Mills, Ltd.	"	"	"
6—1918	Narayen Jadhowji Thucker	"	Chinch Bunder	Lately a dealer in grains and now unemployed	8th	"	"
8—1918	Gabhroochand Tarachand Sha	"	Dhanji Street, Moombadevi	Lately carrying on business in partnership with Habib Rahimtula, Ismail Habib and Abdool Rehman Beg Mahomed, under the name, style and firm of Habib Rahimtula, as Commission Agent and Merchant, and now a servant in the service of Dayashanker Dewshanker.	8th	"	"
9—1918	Narayen Basapa Manglorker	"	Kandewadi, 1st Akalkot Lane	Lately a Tally clerk in Princess Dock and now unemployed.	9th	"	"
10—1918	Rama Hanumanta Mabdi	"	Lower Parel	Lately a Jobber in the Fazulbhoy Vishram Mills, Limited, and now unemployed.	"	"	"
11—1918	Moses Joseph Ezra Nissim	Jewish	Clare Road	A clerk in the employ of Alexandra Mills	"	"	"
16—1918	Abdulhusein Abdulkader Mombiewala	Mahomedan	Pakmodia Street	Till lately trading in partnership with Abdulhusien Jaferji Chassa and Chandabhai Mahomedalli as Indian Wax and Candle merchant in the name of Abdulhusein Jaferji Chasa & Co., and now unemployed.	10th	"	"
18—1918	Abdoolabhai Hassonally Dawoodi	"	Bhajipala Street	Formerly a dealer in Toys, etc., under the name of Kalomoodin Abdoolabhai and lately a servant in the employ of Goolamally Ally Mahomed and now unemployed.	12th	"	"
21—1918	Jack Mc Auliffe	European	207, Hornby Road	Till lately a Gymnastic Instructor and now unemployed.	15th	"	"
23—1918	Arjoon Pandoo Chandokar	Hindu	Arthur Road	An Engine (Steam Roller) driver in the Bombay Municipality.	"	"	"
24—1918	Samsoodin Esmail Bhairagdar	Mahomedan	Mazagone, Love Lane	Carrying on loading and unloading business	"	"	"
27—1918	Mowlabux Nabibux Khokhar	"	New Nagpada, 4th Peerkhan Street	Lately doing business as cabinate maker and now a servant in the employ of Ahmeddin Mowlabux.	17th	"	"
28—1918	Bhikoo Sakharam Sutar	Hindu	4th Kumbarwada, Null Bazar	Lately a Commission Agent in Onions and Potatoes and now unemployed.	18th	"	"

29—1918	Jan Mahomed Haji Osman Memon	Mahomedan	Memon Moholla	Formerly a manager in the firm of Haji Oosman Aba and latterly a servant in the employ of Dada Miya Khandmani and of terwards doing business on commission in the employ of Mohomed Hashan Haji Ismail Chotani and now unemployed.	,,	,,	,,
32—1918	Joseph Ryn Slater	Eurasian	No. 4, Wandby Road	A Telegraphist in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office.	21st	,,	,,
33—1918	Ramkison Ramnath Gilda	Hindu	Kalbadevi	Lately a speculator in American Futures and now a Mehta in the empley of Ramdayal Shivnarayen.	,,	,,	,,
34—1918	Chhaganlal Khewji Bhat	,,	Ganiady	Lately a dealer in silk cloth and now unemployed	,,	,,	,,
36—1918	Anthony Philomeno Falcon	European	1st Lemington Road	Lately a clerk in A. R. Eshoo & Co. and now unemployed.	22nd	,,	,,
41—1918	Victor Augustine D'Morias	Anglo-Indian	No. 4, Wandby Road, Fort	A Telegraphist in the Bombay Government Central Telegraph Office.	,,	,,	,,
43—1918	Pirozshaw Beramji Vesuna and Framji Beramji Vesuna.	Parsi	Old Kantwadi, Bandora	Lately carrying on business as piece goods merchants in Bombay in partnership under the name, style and firm of Perozsha Framji and now unemployed.	24th	,,	,,
44—1918	Shanker Takaram Telli	Hindu	Parbhadevi Road	A jobber in the Crown Mills, Ltd.	25th	,,	,,
45—1918	Umerji Mahomed Patel	Mahomedan	Tardeo	Lately a milk vendor and now unemployed	,,	,,	,,
46—1918	Bapoo Apa *alias* Sakharam Balaji Samant.	Hindu	Byculla, Delisle Road	A jobber in the Simplex Mills, Ltd.	26th	,,	,,
48—1918	Gangji Vijpar Sha	,,	Parel Poyesbawadi	Lately a dealer in grains and now a bullock cart driver.	28th	,,	,,
49—1918	Edmund Elias D'Cunha	Anglo-Indian	Byculla, Ripon Road	A Telegraph Master in the Central Telegraph Office, Fort.	,,	,,	,,
51—1918	Dhondu Soma Ghadi	Hindu	Delisle Road, Parel	A jobber in the Century Mills, Ltd.	29th	,,	,,
52—1918	Tinkrni Mohendranath Karmaker	,,	Kalbadevi Road, Bhangwadi	Lately a goldsmith and diamond seller and now unemployed.	30th	,,	,,
55—1918	Khetsey Sakaldas Bohia *alias* Khetsey Shankerlal Bohora.	,,	Kalbadevi	Lately a broker in silver and now unemployed	1st	February	,,
56—1918	Doolabh Keshowji Mehta	,,	Sutta Bazar	Lately a speculator in opium and now a Mehta in the service of Hathising Jethabhai.	4th	,,	,,
58—1918	David Aaron Benjamin	Jewish	Belasia Road, No. 33	A clerk in the employ of Alexandra Mills	,,	,,	,,
59—1918	Charles William Roach	European	Lower Parel	An Engine Driver in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company.	,,	,,	,,
60—1918	Alexander James Brown, *alias* Guider Brown and his wife Bella Brown *alias* Guider Brown.	Anglo-Indians	Byculla, No. 9 Sankli Street	1st Insolvent a temporary Inspector in the Inland Motor Transport and the 2nd Insolvent unemployed.	,,	,,	,,
64—1918	Joseph Valentine DeSilva *alias* B. A. DeSilva *alias* M. DeSilva.	Portuguese	Upper Mahim, Moree Road	A compositor in Messrs. Ralli Brothers Press	6th	,,	,,
65—1918	Daji Essoo Parker	Hindu	Umerkhady	Lately a petty dealer in firewood in partnership with Essoo Pandoo Parker and Laxuman Bhikaji Malgoonkar and now a servant in the employ of Balaji Padmal.	,,	,,	,,

Notice is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein against the undermentioned Insolvents have been this day annulled.

No.	Names.	Demonination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	DATE OF THE ADJUDICATION		
					Day.	Month.	Year.
68—1918	Hira *alias* Hakya Baloo Gharat	Hindu	Jambli Falao, Upper Mahim	A Carpenter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Co., (Lower Parel).	7th	February	1919
69—1918	Abdul Samad Shaik Abdul Shaik Ahmed *alias* Gopalsing Dhansing.	Mahomedan	Temkar Molla	A Engine Driver in the G. I. P. Railway	„	„	„
71—1918	Shripat Abaji Gaikwad and Narayan Abaji Gaikwad.	Hindu	Chinchpoogly	Lately trading together as Grocers and now the 1st Insolvent a servant in the empoy of Ganpat Vithoo and the 2nd Insolvent a Mill hand in the Suspal Mills.	„	„	„
72—1918	Baijnath Munalal Agerwala	„	Bhindy Bazar	An Embroiderer	8th	„	„
73—1918	August Noronha	Portuguese	Dehima Street, Mazagone	A Fitter in the Bombay Port Trust (Hydraulic Department.)	9th	„	„
74—1918	Bhikaji Ramji Mistry *alias* Peduckar	Hindu	Borbhat Lane	A Carpenter	„	„	„
79—1918	Laloo Husein Shaik and Ameer Husein Shaik.	Mahomedan	Parel, Poyeebawdi	Formerly Hawkers in cloth and lately doing business in partnership as dealers in cloth and now unemployed.	14th	„	„
82—1918	Jehangerji Hormusji Kalwadewalla	Parsi	Karelwady, Dhan Building	Lately a Boarding House keeper and now unemployed.	15th	„	„
84—1918	Mahomed Isac Mistry	Mahomedan	Khandia Street	A Carpenter	16th	„	„
86—1918	Christopher Hinks	Eurasian	Dadar Road	A Sub-Inspector in the Drainage Department, Bombay Municipality.	20th	„	„
88—1918	Dwarkanath Madhowrao Rane	Hindu	Thakurdwar Road	A Chauffeur	„	„	„
89—1918	Shitaram *alias* Bhasker Purshotum Satpalkar.	„	Khetwadi 10th Lane	Lately a clerk in the employ of Standard Electric Company and now unemployed.	„	„	„
90—1918	Kassamally Gullamally Khoja	Mahomedan	Dongri	Formerly a clerk in the Bombay Small Cause Court and lately a clerk in the employ of M. H. Visram and now unemployed.	22nd	„	„
91—1918	Abdul Tyab Hyderalli Dawoodi	„	Doctor Street	A clerk in the employ of Abdul Husein Rajabally.	25th	„	„
93—1918	Aba Visram Shetey	Hindu	Curry Road	A sizer in the Spring Mills, Ltd.	„	„	„
94—1918	Hanmantoo Venkaiya Bundoloo *alias* Ramloo Sayana.	„	Lower Parel	A Jobber in the Century Mills, Limited	26th	„	„
96—1918	Seomal Kesaji Sha	„	Moodi Bazar, Mandvi	Lately a dealer in Gold and Silver ornaments in the name of Kapurchand Soomal & Co., in partnership with Kapurchand Raichand and now unemployed.	„	„	„
97—1918	Allis Fernandes	Portuguese	Lohar Chawl, near Crawford Market	An extra Tailor in the Moorarji Goculdas Mills at Parel.	28th	„	„
165—1918	Tanoo Loomaji Majarkar	Hindu	Parbhadevi Road	A Dyer in the E. D. Sassoon Mills, Ltd.	8th	April	„

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Bombay, this 18th day of November 1919.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

No. 19 OF 1918.

The 18th November 1919.

Re Mahashanker Mowji Pandia of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vadgadi, formerly a servant in the employ of Abdul Karim Pathan and lately a bullock cart-keeper and also a dealer in grass and now, employed. An Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the Petition of the abovenamed Insolvent, filed by him in this Honourable Court on the 12th January 1918, has been this day dismissed.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

No. 126 OF 1916.

Dated the 26th November 1919.

Re Bhuramull and Rich Pal.
Ex parte the debtors.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 27th day of August 1919, the order of adjudication made herein on the 4th day of August 1916, was annulled.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 126 OF 1919.

Dated the 24th November 1919.

Re Norman Peter Neilson, residing at Ezra Mansion in Old Court House Street, in Calcutta, a canvasser.

Ex parte the debtor. J. K. Sarkar—Attorney for the Insolvent.

On the 21st day of November 1919, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

G. McD. FALKNER,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 17 OF 1919.

Dated 19th day of December 1919.

In the matter of insolvency of Durga Pershad, son of Gori Sahai, caste Bania of Sadar Bazar, Delhi.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Durga Pershad has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 5th day of December 1919.

TOPAN RAM,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

II D

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 128 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 11th November 1919.

In the matter of Chinta Pilli Chintaya, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Chinta Pilli Chintaya, Cooly Maistry, residing at No. 98, 31st Street, Rangoon, on the 10th day of November 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Chinta Pilli Chintaya.

CASE No. 129 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 12th November 1919.

In the matter of Abdul Samad, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdul Samad, unemployed, residing at No. 22, 40th Street, Rangoon, on the 12th day of November 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Abdul Samad.

CASE No. 130 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 13th November 1919.

In the matter of Mahomed Hashim Cox, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mahomed Hashim Cox, unemployed, residing at No. 4, 40th Street, Rangoon, on the 13th day of November 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mahomed Hashim Cox.

CASE No. 131 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 13th November 1919.

In the matter of Moung Moung, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Moung Moung, Clerk, Messrs. Finlay, Fleming & Co., B. O. C. Account Department, residing at No. 50A in 35th Street, Rangoon, on the 13th day of November 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Moung Moung.

CASE No. 132 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 19th November 1919.

In the matter of Gopi Lall, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Gopi Lall, Dhoby of No. 239, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 17th day of November 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 18th day of November 1919 against the said Gopi Lall.

CASE No. 133 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 19th November 1919.

In the matter of Dwarka Singh, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Dwarka Singh, of Rangoon Municipality, residing at No. 18 in 123rd Street, Kalabasty, Rangoon, on the 28th day of October 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 19th day of November 1919 against the said Dwarka Singh.

S. PACKIAM,

for Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, AJMER.

MISCELLANEOUS CASE NO. 94 OF 1919.

Rehmatullah, son of Nihuda Baksh, Musalman ,serving in the Locomotive Shops Department, No. 6, Ticket No. 879, B., B. & C. I. Railway Ajmer, Insolvent, applicant

against

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Kalyan Mal, son of Kishenlal	330	0	0
2. Mumtaz Husain, son of Nawab Husain	350	0	0
3. Abdul Haq, son of Kadar Baksh	300	0	0
4. Ganeshilal Mahajan, Diggi Bazar, Ajmer	33	0	0
5. B. Hiralal, son of Bhajanlal	27	0	0
6. Ganeshilal, tailor of Ajmer	21	0	0
7. B. Kesheo Ram, Cloth Merchant, Ajmer	10	0	0
TOTAL	1,071	0	0

Whereas the insolvent has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907, and the application will be heard on 4th December 1919. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear in person or through authorized agent. In default of appearance the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and Seal of the Court this 20th day of November 1919.

DURGA PRASADA,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Ajmer.

IN THE COURT OF J. COLDSTREAM, ESQ., I.C.S., DISTRICT JUDGE AT DELHI.

CITATION.

In the matter of the grant of Probate of the Will of the late Mr. Edger Austin Holder, who died at Delhi on the 5th November 1918.

Whereas Mrs. Emma Holder residing at Delhi, executrix of the will of the abovenamed deceased and widow of the said deceased, has applied for grant of Probate of the Will of the said deceased and whereas 19th day of December 1919 at 10 A.M., has been fixed for hearing the said petition, this Citation is issued in terms of Section 250 of Act X of 1865 to all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the deceased to come and see the proceedings in this Court before the grant is made.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court, this 22nd day of November 1919.

J. COLDSTREAM,
District Judge, Delhi.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Karachi Circle are alleged to have been lost with the mails on board the steamer that left England for India on or about the 26th June and 10th September 1918, respectively and payment of their value have been claimed by the firm named below. Any other person claiming a right to the notes is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST.

Register No.	Number of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
W. D.-3 (19-20)	GA/89 59283	10	Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Bankers England.
	GA/92 54826	10	
	GB/5 58685	10	
	GB/5 60131	10	
	GB/10 31371	10	
	GB/15 83285	10	

J. K. SHAW,
Currency Officer.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE,
Karachi, the 22nd November 1919.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th November 1919.

No. 181.—The following acting promotions and reversions of officers in the Northern India Salt Revenue Department are ordered during the month of September 1919 :—

Name.	From	To	Promotion or reversion.	With effect from
1. In the vacancy caused by the absence on military duty of Mr. A. V. Nash, Superintendent, 3rd grade, from the 29th July 1915.				
Mr. Abdur Rahim Khan.	Superintendent, 3rd grade, provl. subs.	Superintendent, 4th grade.	Reversion . .	1st.
Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim.	Superintendent, 4th grade	Superintendent, 3rd grade.	Promotion, provl. subs.	1st.
Mr. E. R. Goodwin .	Superintendent, 4th grade, provl. subs.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Reversion . .	1st.
Mr. Shiv Charan Das .	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Superintendent, 4th grade.	Promotion, provl. subs.	1st.
Mr. Damodar Das .	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, provl. subs.	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Reversion . .	4th.
Mr. R. Acrs . .	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Promotion provl. subs.	4th.
Mr. Kasim Husain .	Inspector on Rs. 125 .	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Ditto .	1st. to 2nd and from 4th.
Mr. A. Gardner . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	3rd only.
2. In the vacancy caused by the absence on 2 years 5 months and 21 days combined leave (leave without pay from 31st December 1918) of Mr. W. O. Davey, Superintendent, 4th grade, (substantively promoted to 3rd grade from 11th August 1918, the promotion to take effect on his return from leave) from the 10th July 1917.				
Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim.	Superintendent, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintendent, 4th grade.	Reversion . .	1st.
Mr. Abdur Rahim Khan.	Superintendent, 4th grade	Superintendent, 3rd grade.	Promotion sub. *pro tem.*	1st.
Mr. Shiv Charan Das .	Superintendent, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Reversion . .	1st.
Mr. E. R. Goodwin .	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Superintendent, 4th grade.	Promotion sub. *pro tem.*	1st.
Mr. Ghulam Husain Khan Sahib.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Inspector on Rs. 125 .	Reversion . .	3rd.
Mr. Damodar Das .	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Promotion sub. *pro tem.*	4th.
Mr. Kasim Husain .	Inspector on Rs. 125 .	Ditto .	Ditto .	3rd only.
Mr. Hargobind Singh	Ditto	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Ditto .	4th.
3. In the vacancy caused by the absence on 1 year's combined leave of Mr. E. D. Wilson, Superintendent, 1st grade, from the 18th October 1918.				
Mr. Damodar Das .	Superintendent, 4th grade.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Reversion . .	10th.
Mr. Saiyed Muhammad	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade provl. subs.	Superintendent, 4th grade.	Promotion . .	10th.
Mr. Inamul Haq .	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Inspector on Rs. 125, sub. *pro. tem.*	Reversion . .	4th.
Mr. Raj Narayan .	Inspector on Rs. 125, provl. subs.	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Promotion . .	4th.
4. In the vacancy caused by the absence on military duty of Mr. R. N. Haygarth, Superintendent, 4th grade, from the 24th October 1918.				
Mr. A. Gardner .	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Inspector on Rs. 125 .	Reversion . .	3rd.
Mr. Mahmud Hasan .	Inspector on Rs. 125 .	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Promotion, sub. *pro tem.*	3rd only and from 26th.
Mr. Maksud Husain .	Ditto .	Ditto.	Ditto .	4th to 25th only.
5. In the vacancy caused by the absence on 4 months' privilege leave of Mr. E. G. Wynne, Superintendent, 1st grade, (acting Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 500—30—800, provisional substantive) from the 10th May 1919 to 9th September 1919.				
Mr. Saiyed Muhammad	Superintendent, 4th grade	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, provl. subs.	Reversion .	10th.
Mr. Abdul Hamid .	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Inspector on Rs. 125, sub. *pro tem.*	Ditto . .	10th.

Name.	From	To	Promotion or reversion.	With effect from

6. In the vacancy caused by the absence on 4 months' privilege leave of Mr. D. Durham, Superintendent, 1st grade, from the 19th May 1919 to 18th September 1919.

Mr. Mahammad Shafiq Khan.	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Inspector on Rs. 60 .	Reversion . .	19th.

6-A. In the vacancy caused by the appointment as General Manager of Salt Mines of Mr. E. D. Reid, Assistant Commissioner, on Rs. 500—30—800, from the 27th February 1917.

Mr. Hargobind Singh	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, provl. subs.	Inspector on Rs. 125 .	Reversion . .	4th.
Mr. A. Gardner .	Inspector on Rs. 125 .	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Promotion provl. subs.	4th.

7. In the vacancy caused by the absence on 3 months and 15 days' combined leave (leave without pay from 26th July 1919) of Mr. R. Aers, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, from the 20th May 1919 to 3rd September 1919.

Mr. Maksud Husain .	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Inspector on Rs. 125 .	Reversion . .	4th.

8. In the vacancy caused by the absence on 2 months' privilege leave of Mr. H. O'Donnel, Superintendent, 2nd grade, from the 3rd July 1919 to 2nd September 1919.

Mr. Raj Narayan .	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Inspector on Rs. 125 provl. subs.	Reversion . .	3rd.

9. In the vacancy caused by the absence on 9 months' combined leave of Mr. H. H. Bryan, Superintendent, 2nd grade, from the 13th July 1919.

Mr. Mahmud Hasan	Inspector on Rs. 125 .	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Promotion . .	1st and 2nd and from 4th to 25th only.
Mr. Raj Narayan .	Inspector on Rs. 125 provl. subs.	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Ditto . .	3rd only.
Mr. Damodar Das .	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintendent, 4th grade.	Ditto . .	10th.
Mr. Muhammad Shafiq Khan.	Inspector on Rs. 60 .	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Ditto . .	26th.

10. In the vacancy caused by the absence on 2 months' privilege leave of Mr. N. Daly, Superintendent, 4th grade, from the 21st July 1919 to 20th September 1919.

Mr. Bhagwan Das .	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Inspector on Rs. 60 .	Reversion . .	21st.

11. In the vacancy caused by the absence on 3 months and 13 days' privilege leave of Mr. G. W. C. Lisle, Assistant Commissioner, on Rs. 500—30—800, from the 16th August 1919.

Mr. A. Aers . .	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, provl. subs.	Superintendent, 4th grade.	Promotion . .	4th.

12. In the vacancy caused by the absence in transit from Sambhar to Pachbadra of Mr. E. R. Goodwin, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade (Superintendent, 4th grade, substantive *pro tempore*) from the 4th to 7th September 1919.

Mr. Inamul Haq .	Inspector on Rs. 125, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Promotion . .	4th.

13. In the vacancy caused by the absence in transit from Sambhar to Nawa of Mr. Kasim Husain, officiating Assistant Superintendent, on the 8th September 1919.

Mr. Inamul Haq .	Inspector on Rs. 125, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Promotion . .	8th only.

14. In the vacancies caused by the absence in transit (1) from Allahabad to Agra of Mr. D. M. Smith, Superintendent, 1st grade, from the 10th to 11th September 1919 and (2) from Agra to Allahabad of Mr. E. D. Bennett, Superintendent, 2nd grade (provisional substantive, 1st grade), from the 12th to 14th September 1919.

Mr. Abdul Hamid .	Inspector on Rs. 125, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Promotion . .	10th to 14th only.

15. In the vacancy caused by the absence in transit from Sultanpur Salt Works to Fatehgarh (Farrukhabad Circle) of Mr. A. Gardner, officiating Assistant Superintendent, from the 19th to 25th September 1919.

Mr. Muhammad Shafiq Khan.	Inspector on Rs. 60 .	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Promotion . .	19th to 25th only.

16. In the vacancy caused by the absence on 3 weeks' privilege leave of Mr. Maksud Husain, officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, from the 5th September 1919 to 25th September 1919.

Mr. Zawar Husain .	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Inspector on Rs. 60 .	Reversion . .	23th .

J. C. FERGUSSON, I.C.S.,
Offg. Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st November 1919.

No. 1839s.-*Ap*.—Mr. Naresh Chandra Dutt, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 11th October 1919.

Mr. Upendra Nath Banerji, Inspector of post offices, Champaran Sub-Division, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, from the 1st November 1919 and until further orders.

No. 1842s.-*Ap*.—Khan Bahadur D. S. Captain, Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, Bombay, is granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for 6 months, with effect from the 21st October 1919.

The 22nd November 1919.

No. 1856-s-*Ap*.— Rai Sahib Tinkori Roy, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the forenoon of the 24th November 1919.

2. The following promotions and appointments in the grades of Superintendents of post offices are made from the 24th November 1919 :—

Mr. Paresh Nath Mukerji to be promoted substantively to the 2nd grade and provisionally to the 1st grade while holding the appointment of Personal Assistant to the Director-General;

Mr. Shuja-ud-din Khan to be promoted provisionally to the 2nd grade;

Mr. S. R. Kothavala to be confirmed in the 3rd grade;

Mr. S. M. Yusuf Quraeshi to be promoted porvisionally to the 3rd grade;

Mr. N. S. Smith, on deputation, to be confirmed in the 4th grade;

Mr. K. S. Sheppard to be promoted provisionally to the 4th grade;

Mr. Padam Sain Jaini, Probationary Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, to be appointed Reserve Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 5th grade, on probation for one year;

No. 1862s.-*Ap*.—Mr. Man Mohan Lal, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for 14 days, with effect from the 26th October 1919.

G. R. CLARKE,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th November 1919.

No. 341-*F.-A*.—The following officiating promotion in the upper subordinate establishment (Engineering Branch) is sanctioned with effect from the date specified :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. A. E. Wale	Inspecting Telegraphist	Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, 2nd class, officiating.	11th September 1919.

G. R. CLARKE,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th November 1919.

No. 7385-*T*.—Mr. V. A. Hughes, Superintendent of Post Offices, Traffic, Bombay Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 7th November 1919.

Mr. P. Hierlehey, Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, is appointed to officiate in the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch as Superintendent of Post Offices, Traffic, Bombay Circle, with effect from the 7th November 1919 *vice* Mr. Hughes.

The 28th November 1919.

No. 7460-*T*.—Mr. W. J. Benson, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, was granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 14th August 1919.

Mr. U. C. Ghosh, Telegraph Master, officiated as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, from the 14th August to the 30th September 1919, and Mr. F. Clump, Telegraph Master, officiated as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, from the 1st October 1919, *vice* Mr. Benson.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1919.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST, STOLEN OR DESTROYED.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{2875\ P.}{F.\text{-}1}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 70(originally issued in tne name of Kanshiram, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that the payment of the Allotment Letter and interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—KANSHIRAM,

Residence—Fazilka, District Ferozpur.

LOST, STOLEN, OR DESTROYED.

The upper halves of the Government Promissory Notes No. J.-002521, H.-003585 G.-023456, G.-023455 and G.-023454 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1921 for Rs. 10,000 Rs. 5,000, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively, originally standing in the name o the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, the proprietor, b whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notic is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stoppe at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be mad for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned agains purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—For the ALLIANCE BANK of SIMLA, LTD.,

A. Y. RUSSELL, Agent,

Residence—Meerut.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Note No. 301962 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs. 500 only, originally standing in the name of Surendra Nath Mukerjee and last endorsed to Baidya Nath Chatterjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost or stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—BAIDYA NATH CHATTERJEE,

Residence—9/1 Chunapukur Lane, Calcutta.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 293623 and 293624 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs. 1,000 each, originally standing in the name of Gosta Bihari Kar, and Government Promissory Notes Nos. 259393 and 259394 for Rs. 1,000 each and No. 258828 for Rs. 500 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865, standing in the name of Sib Prosad Kar, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost or stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietors. The Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertisers—GOSTA BIHARI KAR,
SIB PROSAD KAR,

Residence—Dinajpur.

STOLEN.

The Calcutta Port Trust Debenture No. 1510 of the 2nd per cent. Loan of 1907 for Rs. one thousand (1,000) originally standing in the name of Manmatha Nath Chatterjee and last endorsed to Khetter Mohun Chatterjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Debenture and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—KHETTER MOHUN CHATTERJEE,

Residence—24, Jaggurnath Dutt Street, Gurpar, Calcutta.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 114381 and D.-013968 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1920 and 1921 respectively for Rs. 100 each originally standing in the name of Miss I. Durham and the Accountant General, Burma, respectively and last endorsed to Miss I. Durham, the proprietrix, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietrix. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

(Miss) I. DURHAM.

DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Note No. 019918 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922 for Rs. 100 one hundred only, originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, and last endorsed to Chandra Kumar Chakravarty, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—S. P. DESAI, Chairman,

Residence—South Sylhet Local Board.

DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. as per annexed statement of loans specified against each for Rs. 1,69,650 (Rupees one lac sixty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty only) originally standing in the names noted against each and last endorsed to Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed in April last during riots at Amritsar, notice is hereby given that payment of the said notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and at the Amritsar Treasury, where these notes were enfaced for payment and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietors. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the securities.

Name of the Advertiser—CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Residence—Calcutta.

Specification of Loan.	No. of Bonds or Pro. Notes.	Amount of Loan.	Original Holder's Name.	Name of party to whom the papers were last endorsed.
		Rs.		
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.	006020	1,000	Stephen Leggett . .	Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Ditto	006153	2,000	Ditto . .	
5½ per cent. Indian War Bonds 1920.	015452	2,000	Miss A. N. de Souza .	
Ditto .	015453	1,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	015859	5,000	J. W. Thomson . .	
Ditto .	123849	1,100	Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	
5½ per cent. Indian War Bonds 1921.	D.034254	100	The Accountant General, Punjab.	
Ditto .	D.034255	100	Ditto .	
Ditto .	F.001487	500	Ditto .	
Ditto .	004073	500	Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	
Ditto .	F.006913	500	The Accountant General, Punjab.	
Ditto .	F.008073	500	Ditto .	
Ditto .	F.008074	500	Ditto .	
Ditto .	F.009948	500	Ditto .	
Ditto .	F.011130	500	Ditto .	
Ditto .	G.001486	1,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	G.008605	1,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	G.013745	1,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	G.017109	1,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	G.017110	1,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	G.017111	1,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	G.017172	1,000	Ditto .	
Carried over .	...	22,800		

Specification of Loan.	No. of Bonds or Pro. Notes.	Amount of Loan.	Original Holder's Name.	Name of party to whom the papers were last endorsed.
		Rs.		
Brought forward .		22,800		
5½ per cent. Indian War Bonds 1921.	H.002117	5,000	The Accountant General, Punjab.	Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Ditto .	C.014304	50	The Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs.	
Ditto .	F.006738	500	The Accountant General, Punjab.	
Ditto .	F.006742	500	Ditto .	
Ditto .	E.007707	200	Ditto .	
5½ per cent. Indian War Bonds 1922.	015302	5,000	Miss A. N. de Souza, M.D.	
5½ per cent. Indian War Bonds 1928.	G.014704	1,000	The Accountant General, Punjab.	
Ditto .	J.000107	10,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	J.001221	10,000	Ditto .	
5½ per cent. Indian War Bonds 1920.	012344	1,000	H. Ghulam Husain Sadruddin.	
Ditto .	012345	1,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	012346	1,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	012347	1,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	012348	1,000	Ditto .	
5½ per cent. Indian War Bonds 1921.	F.007026	500	The Accountant General, Punjab.	
Ditto .	F.011319	500	Ditto .	
Ditto .	G.010449	1,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	G.010450	1,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	H.001501	5,000	Ditto .	
5½ per cent. Indian War Bonds 1925.	K.000035	25,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	K.000036	25,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	K.000037	25,000	Ditto .	
Ditto .	K.000038	25,000	Ditto .	
3½ per cent. Notes 1900-01.	222506	1,000	The National Bank of India, Ltd.	
Ditto .	225453	100	Ditto .	
Ditto .	225460	100	Ditto .	
4 per cent. War Loan 1916-17.	014991	100	Peter Elwin Williams .	
Ditto .	014992	100	Ditto .	
Ditto .	014989	100	Ditto .	
Ditto .	014997	100	Ditto .	
	Rs.	1,69,650		

In the Court of Lala Jeshta Ram, B.A., Munsiff, 1st class, Gurgaon.

CASE No. 628 OF 1919.

Mahadeo Parshad and Hari Kishan, minors, sons of Rang Lal through Narayan Das, their real *Phupha* caste Brahmin of Bharawas, Tahsil Rewari . . . Plaintiffs.

versus

1. Chiman Bux, son of Ram Rikh,
2. Sri Ballab, son of Kanhaya Lal of M. Khom in Bikaneer State,
3. Ram Sarup, son of Har Narayan, and
4. Durga Parshad, son of Ram Sarup, Brahmin of Bharawas, Tahsil Rewari, District Gurgaon . . . . Defendants.

Claim for declaration.

In the abovementioned case Defendants Nos. 3 and 4 cannot be served in ordinary way and are evading service of summons. This notice is given under order 5, Rule 20, of the Civil Procedure Code, that if the defendants 3 and 4 do not appear in Court personally or through authorized agent on 17th December 1919 *ex-parte* proceedings will be taken against them.

Given under my hand and seal of this Court, dated this 17th day of October 1919.

JESHTA RAM,

Munsiff, Gurgaon.

Continuation Sheets of the Supplement to the Gazette of India published at Delhi.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL (FORTNIGHTLY) PRICES

RETURN SHOWING the WHOLESALE and RETAIL PRICES of CEREALS, PULSES, OILSEEDS, SUGAR (RAW), SALT, ETC., in INDIA by DISTRICTS for the FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 31ST OCTOBER, 1919

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
November 26, 1919

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

PREFATORY NOTE.

Prices of Country Produce and Salt in India at the end of October, 1919.

(a) *The last fortnight of October, 1919, as compared with the preceding fortnight.*

At the end of October 1919, the average wholesale prices of food grains and pulses in India remained the same as in the previous fortnight. Although there was a rise of 1 per cent in rice and gram, 2 per cent in barley, and 5 per cent in wheat, there was, on the other hand, a fall of 6 per cent in bajra and 5 per cent in jawar; while the prices of maize and arhar dál showed no change. Ghi, raw sugar (gúr), and salt advanced by 1 per cent each. The all-India fluctuation is stated below :—

Article	Previous fortnight (15th October, 1919)		This fortnight (31st October, 1919)	
	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted
Rice	100	100	101	102
Wheat	100	100	105	104
Barley	100	100	102	103
Jawar	100	100	95	95
Bajra	100	100	94	92
Maize	100	100	100	101
Gram	100	100	101	103
Arhar dál	100	—	100	—
Ghi	100	—	101	—
Raw Sugar (gúr)	100	100	101	102
Salt	100	—	101	—

The noticeable changes in provincial prices are a fall of 15 per cent in bajra in the Madras Presidency and a rise of 6 per cent in wheat in the Punjab; the price of rice in Bengal showed no fluctuation as compared with the preceding fortnight.

(b) *The last fortnight of October, 1919, as compared with the average of the preceding three years at corresponding date.*

The wholesale prices of cereals and pulses in India at the end of October, 1919, showed a rise of 50 per cent as compared with the average of the prices which prevailed at the corresponding date in the last three years. The increase in the price of rice was 45 per cent (unweighted average), while the rise by using the weighted average was 62 per cent. In the chief rice producing provinces, the increase was 74 per cent in Bengal, 88 per cent in Bihar and Orissa, 55 per cent in the Madras Presidency and 45 per cent in Burma. The price of wheat advanced by 35 per cent, showing a rise of 27 per cent in the Punjab, 40 per cent in the United Provinces, 36 per cent in the Central Provinces and Berar, and 33 per cent in the Bombay Presidency. There was a rise of 39 per cent in barley, 41 per cent in jawar, 42 per cent in bajra, and 50 per cent in maize. Gram prices increased by 73 per cent and arhar dál by 74 per cent. Ghi showed a rise of 34 per cent and raw sugar (gúr) 63 per cent; but the price of salt showed a fall of 4 per cent.

Rice
Wheat
Other grains
Ghi
Gúr, Salt

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 1

Comparison with the previous year—

WHOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending the 31st October 1919, as compared with the average in the preceding 3 years (1916 to 1918) at corresponding date.

Index number of prices during the fortnight ending the 31st October of

Province	Rice, common (Oryza Sativa)		Wheat (Triticum Sativum)		Barley (Hordeum Vulgare)		Jawar (Andropogon Sorghum)		Bajra (Pennisetum typhoideum)		Maize (Zea Mays)		Gram (Cicer arietinum)		Arhar Dál (Cajanus Indicus)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (Gur)		Salt	
	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919
Burma	100	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	127	100	162	100	165	100	119	...	...	100	95
Assam	100	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	120	100	153	100	90
Bengal	100	174	100	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	176	100	172	100	125	100	130	100	97
Bihar and Orissa	100	188	100	150	100	109	...	...	...	...	100	176	100	184	100	197	100	119	100	168	100	88
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	100	142	100	140	100	140	100	112	100	141	100	153	100	199	100	200	100	140	100	141	100	90
Delhi	100	118	100	129	100	128	100	181	100	173	100	188	100	170	100	193	100	134	100	166	100	81
Punjab	100	147	100	127	100	130	100	116	100	127	100	132	100	163	100	193	100	148	100	162	100	115
North-West Frontier Province	100	142	100	132	100	144	100	140	100	136	100	143	100	152	100	109	100	134	100	135	100	120
Sind and Baluchistan	100	111	100	140	100	122	100	158	100	131	100	183	100	198	100	111	100	137	100	292	100	90
Bombay	100	119	100	133	100	112	100	149	100	115	...	...	100	165	100	165	100	139	100	138	100	81
Central Provinces and Berar	100	125	100	136	...	...	100	109	...	...	...	...	100	149	100	183	100	153	...	...	100	97
Madras	100	155	...	...	...	...	100	165	100	171	...	...	100	192	100	221	100	138	100	148	100	98
Average, India, Unweighted	100	145	100	135	100	139	100	141	100	142	100	150	100	173	100	174	100	134	100	163	100	96
Average, India, Weighted	100	162	100	134	100	148	100	138	100	[illegible]	100	154	100	179	...	...	...	...	100	147	...	...

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 2

Comparison with the previous fortnight—

WHOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending the 31st October 1919, as compared with the previous fortnight.

Index number of prices during the fortnight ending

Province	Rice, common (Oryza Sativa)		Wheat (Triticum Sativum)		Barley (Hordeum Vulgare)		Jawar (Andropogon Sorghum)		Bajra (Pennisetum typhoideum)		Maize (Zea Mays)		Gram (Cicer arietinum)		Arhar Dál (Cajanus Indicus)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (Gur)		Salt	
	15th Oct. 1919	31st Oct. 1919	15th Oct. 1919	31st Oct. 1919	15th Oct. 1919	31st Oct. 1919	15th Oct. 1919	31st Oct. 1919	15th Oct. 1919	31st Oct. 1919	15th Oct. 1919	31st Oct. 1919	15th Oct. 1919	31st Oct. 1919	15th Oct. 1919	31st Oct. 1919	15th Oct. 1919	31st Oct. 1919	15th Oct. 1919	31st Oct. 1919	15th Oct. 1919	31st Oct. 1919
Burma	100	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	108	100	100	100	100	...	...	100	101
Assam	100	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	101
Bengal	100	100	100	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	102	100	99	100	99	100	107	100	100
Bihar and Orissa	100	109	100	110	100	107	...	...	...	...	100	109	100	104	100	102	100	99	100	97	100	100
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	100	100	100	102	100	103	100	90	100	94	100	100	100	103	100	106	100	101	100	102	100	100
Delhi	100	105	100	102	100	103	100	95	100	94	...	...	100	104	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	97
Punjab	100	99	100	106	100	100	100	97	100	100	100	97	100	103	100	97	100	105	100	95	100	103
North-West Frontier Province	100	98	100	110	100	96	100	98	100	100	100	95	100	98	100	100	100	103	100	97	100	101
Sind and Baluchistan	100	100	100	111	100	102	100	98	...	...	100	100	100	102	100	100	100	102	100	104	100	99
Bombay	100	102	100	99	100	105	100	99	100	91	...	...	100	101	100	100	100	105	100	96	100	108
Central Provinces and Berar	100	101	100	102	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	[illegible]	100	100	100	99	100	96	...	...	100	100
Madras	100	100	...	...	...	...	100	89	100	85	...	[illegible]	100	94	100	100	100	101	100	101	100	100
Average, India, Unweighted	100	101	100	105	100	102	100	95	100	94	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	101	100	101	100	101
Average, India, Weighted	100	102	100	104	100	103	100	95	100	92	100	101	100	103	...	...	...	...	100	102	...	...

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 3.

WHOLESALE PRICES (per maund of 82⅐ lbs.) of wheat, rice (common), jawar, bajra, and gram at certai selected markets during the fortnight ending the 31st October of the years 1917, 1918 and 1919.

Marts	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*)			Rice (common) (*Oryza sativa*)			Jawar (*Andropogon sorghum*)			Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)			Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		
	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	191
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A
Calcutta	8 0 0	7 8 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	5 12 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	4 8 0	3 8
Bombay	6 14 1	10 9 4	6 2 2	6 7 1	7 7 1	5 0 0	8 12 0	10 0 0	4 6 0	6 3 11	11 10 3	4 3 9	6 10 8	5 11 5	3 11
Karachi	6 8 0	6 12 0	4 13 9	6 14 0	11 14 0	5 0 0	...	...	2 12 0	...	8 0 0	3 3 0	6 6 0	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	9 4 4	7 4 4	5 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10 11	6 7 0	4
Rangoon	...	...	...	4 9 8	4 8 1	2 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 6	5 13 1	3
Dacca	...	...	...	9 8 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Patna	7 8 0	5 11 0	3 15 0	8 0 0	5 11 0	3 1 0	...	...	2 3 0	...	...	...	5 11 6	4 0 0	2
Ranchi	8 0 0	8 8 0	5 2 0	9 8 0	6 10 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12 0	5 10 0	3 1
Cuttack	7 9 6	8 3 3	4 5 8	9 6 0	5 9 0	3 15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9 6	6 1 6	3 1
Benares	6 12 0	6 2 7	4 3 10	8 14 2	6 7 9	4 8 8	...	...	...	6 2 7	...	...	6 10 8	4 13 5	2
Cawnpore	7 0 0	6 13 0	4 5 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	5 2 0	...	...	8 4 0	5 0 0	2 1
Meerut	6 6 0	6 6 0	4 0 0	6 15 3	6 10 9	4 11 4	5 2 6	...	...	5 2 6	...	...	6 6 0	5 2 0	3
Agra	7 3 9	7 5 2	4 11 3	9 7 6	8 9 7	6 10 8	4 5 9	7 9 11	2 13 8	4 10 4	6 11 6	3 3 4	7 10 4	5 8 2	3
Lucknow	6 10 8	6 6 4	4 5 2	6 10 8	6 6 4	3 13 0	...	..	...	4 13 6	4 13 6	2 6 9	6 10 8	5 0 0	2
Ferozepur	6 2 6	6 2 6	4 0 0	10 10 9	9 6 6	5 5 3	3 13 0	...	...	5 8 3	...	2 12 0	5 14 9	4 13 6	3
Lahore	6 2 6	6 2 6	4 9 3	8 14 3	8 0 0	4 13 6	4 11 3	...	3 1 3	4 11 3	5 11 6	3 0 3	5 14 9	4 11 3	3
Amritsar	5 12 0	5 12 0	4 4 3	8 6 0	7 12 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	4 14 3	3
Rawalpindi	6 6 0	6 0 6	4 7 0	8 14 3	8 14 3	4 12 0	3 5 3	4 9 0	2 10 6	5 0 0	6 2 6	2 10 6	6 2 6	4 13 6	3
Lyallpur	5 12 0	5 12 6	4 3 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	5 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 2 0	4 4 6	3
Ambala	6 2 0	6 9 0	4 3 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	...	2 12 0	...	...	3 0 0	5 14 0	5 8 0	3
Delhi	6 6 0	6 10 0	4 3 0	(a) 7 8 0	7 4 0	6 4 0	4 12 0	...	3 0 0	5 0 0	...	3 1 6	6 6 0	5 2 0	3
Peshawar	5 4 7	5 1 3	4 2 1	8 12 3	10 0 0	5 5 4	3 3 5	...	3 2 5	6 1 6	...	2 14 9	5 6 9	4 4 9	3
Quetta	8 0 2	4 13 6	5 2 0	...	...	...	5 12 0	4 8 0	3 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Poona	8 3 8	...	5 15 7	7 14 9	9 8 10	5 11 3	8 0 6	...	3 9 9	7 3 11	10 11 1	4 7 1	7 11 10	6 2 10	4
Ahmednagar	6 7 0	8 11 9	4 9 7	...	...	...	7 6 1	8 13 0	2 14 5	8 1 9	...	...	7 5 1	6 0 3	3
Ahmedabad	8 0 0	8 0 0	5 5 0	9 4 0	9 0 0	7 4 0	...	-	...	5 12 0	10 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	6 8 0	4
Nagpur	7 10 5	8 6 2	4 11 4	7 4 11	12 5 0	4 9 10	5 14 4	...	3 9 2	...	...	...	7 12 1	7 3 11	3
Jubbulpur	6 15 4	6 15 4	4 7 1	6 10 7	6 15 4	4 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4 4	6 2 6	3
Cocanada	...	...	...	9 1 3	5 10 5	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Calicut	...	...	...	8 8 4	7 4 6	5 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(a) Rangoon rice.

TABLE NO. 4—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ragi
	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
urma*—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui . .	...	...	57·14	45·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . .	...	...	49·61	32·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst .	...	...	49·28	43·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon . .	...	...	46·04	45·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin . .	...	...	51·2	46·04	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . .	...	...	52·89	42·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada . .	...	...	50·79	45·39	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . .	...	...	42·38	35·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay . .	...	...	50·79	41·29	...	81·01	...	...	...	...	...	22·38	...	...	...
Pakôkku . .	...	...	60·38	44·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab . .	...	...	60·38	36·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
sam*—															
Surma—															
Sylhet (Balaganj)	40	21·87	82·5	35·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpara . .	33·75	20	65	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati . .	31 25	21·25	65	47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ngal *—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong .	...	25	80	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca . .	55	25·62	95	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta . .	40	27·5	80	57·5	80	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Burdwan . .	47·5	23·12	76·25	47·5	77·5	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Midnapore . .	46·25	30	87·5	50	85	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Pabna . .	45·62	26·25	78·75	45	67·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur . .	50	23·75	107·5	55	80	57·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
har and Orissa*—															
Bihár, north—															
Bhágalpore . .	50	35	85	70	65	63·75	...	...	60	35	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur .	40	30	100	61·56	66·56	61·56	...	...	51·25	38·12	...	...		...	36·25
Bihár, south—															
Patna . .	40	28·12	80	56·87	75	56·87	...	...	53·12	33·12	...	...		...	...
Orissa—															
Cuttack . .	40	25·36	93·75	55·62	75·94	82·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
nited Provinces—															
(i) Agra—															
Eastern—															
Benares . .	45·83	36·67	88·85	64·84	67·5	61·61	77·24	68·23	49·53	45·83	...	...	61·61	...	...
Central—															
Cawnpore . .	35	35·62	70	70	70	68·12	80	71·25	50	50	...	...	51·25	...	...
Jhánsi . .	...	...	71·09	71·87	74·37	65·31 to 72·81	...	...	50	50	...	...	55·62	...	...
Western—															
Meerut . .	...	...	69·58	66·72	63·75	63·75	72·97	73·12	48·44	50	51·56	...	51·56	...	...
Agra . .	...	70·62	94·69	85·99	72·34	73·23	82·03	85·26	53·28	49·58	48·59	76·2	46·46	67·19	...
Submontane, west—															
Shahjahánpur .	43·28	38·75	76·2	70	65·31	64·37	75·31	77·5	47·76	46·25	...	...	48·49	...	...
(ii) Oudh—															
Southern—															
Lucknow . .	40	...	66·67	63·96	66·67	63·96	80	80	45·78	44·43	...	...	48·44	48·44	...
Northern—															
Fyzabád . .	47·03	38·12	94·86	61·72	66·67	61·72	...	...	48·44	47·03	...	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. hey relate to the wholesale prices in the principal markets (not necessarily district head-quarters) in each province on the last (or nearest mart) day of each rtnight.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	189·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	61·54	130·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	..	80	68·82	71·11	66·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	75·29	58·18	114·29	79·01	82·05	68·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	80	120·75	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	68·82	43·84	106·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
															Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	57·14	136·17	79·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
..	23·7	...	65·98	56·14	114·29	75·29	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	86·49	86·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	112·28	88·88	148·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	Sylhet (Balag[illegible]
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	100	Goalpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	110	110	82·5	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	82·5	57·5	125	77·5	...	...	...	...	150	100	140	95	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	100	85	...	...	...	...	150	65	130	98·75	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	...	...	75	45	95	67·5	...	...	...	...	135	75	115	85	Calcutta
															Western—
...	...	...	67·5	55	97·5	68·75	...	...	...	...	110 to 130	...	125 to 140	100	Burdwan
...	...	...	80 to 92·5	55 to 70	110 to 120	80	...	...	...	...	70	70	142·5 to 160	105 to 117·5	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	130	72·5	...	...	...	...	...	70	133·12	96·25	Pabna
...	...	...	100	60	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	75	Rangpur
															Bihar and Oris[sa]
															Bihar, north—
...	48·75	40	70	45	106·25	63·75	35	52·5	...	..	150	82·5	115	80	Bhágalpur
...	44·37	38·12	63·75	46·56	100	61·56	50	46·56	...	...	...	..	...	...	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
...	50	33·12	57·19	40	80	56·87	50	40	.	...	100	86·25	110	80	Patna
															Orissa—
...	...	...	75·94	60·94	114·22	76·15	...	64·63	...	...	...	...	187·13	75	Cuttack
															United Provinc[es]
															(a) AGRA—
															Eastern—
...	45·83	40·73	66·67	48·38	97·76	63·75	...	...	...	...	133·33	62·97	127·6	65·73	Benares
															Central—
...	42·5	40	82·5	50	100	58·75	...	...	45	40	115	62·75	115	77·5	Cawnpore
...	47·34	...	71·09	58·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
															Western—
.	48·44	46·87	63·75	51·25	88·59	63·75	...	...	...	...	133·28	80	133·28	80	Meerut
..	48·28	48·91	76·46	55·1	102·34	72·40	...	...	45·83	43·44	116·67	80	116·41	91·25	Agra
															Submontane, west
...	44·43	39·37	64·01	56·25	94·11	77·5	...	...	32·66	...	100	73·75	124·01	...	Shahjahánpur
															(b) OUDH
															Southern—
...	42·08	40	66·67	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	...	39·06	72·81	47·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER—*continued*

DISTRICTS	SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS		STRAW
	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
Burma—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	...	800	...	...	25·1	35·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	1066·67	640	...	...	25·2	25·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	800	711·11	...	...	34·41	31·68	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	492·81	914·29	...	...	30·33	33·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	538·33	800	...	...	41·83	48·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	640	640	...	...	28·57	45·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	914·29	914·29	..	...	35·75	46·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	.	...	43·54	42·95	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	914·29	711·11	...	...	41·29	44·14	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	914·29	914·29	..	...	45·39	45·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	914·29	914·29	...	...	50	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—															
Surma—															
Sylhet (Balaganj)	...	...	750	900	140	80	37·5	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	...	...	730	680	125	90	38·75	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	750	725	115	92·5	40	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	...	...	850	750	130	85	42·5	35	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	760	650	180	102·5	45	45	..	...	...	...	...	.	..
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	...	...	780	720	90	85	33·75	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Western—															
Burdwan	...	...	740	700	80	110	35	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Midnapur	...	...	800 to 860	750 to 800	110	85	36·25	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Northern—															
Pabna	...	...	800	800	106·25	91·87	40	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Rangpur	...	...	750	620	130	80	40	43·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Bihar and Orissa—															
Bihar, north—															
Bhágalpur	160	127·5	700	640	160	63·75	35·62	35	105	110	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	672·81	[illegible]81·25	80	57·19	31·87	28·12	266·56	200	...	...	...	...	-
Bihar, south—															
Patna	120	100	700	540	90	65	31·09	30·78	20	20	...	...	5·62	5	...
Orissa—															
Cuttack	...	93·75	609·48	700	83·75	51·41	27·5	36·35	152·34	190·47	...	...	6·25	6·25	6·25
United Provinces—															
(a) AGRA—															
Eastern—															
Benares	139·63	84·69	782·24	586·67	106·2	61·87	30·57	43·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	131·25	115	690	630	100	60	25	24·58	130	150	180	155	...	...	...
Jhánsi	...	...	701·41	556·41	...	70	25·62	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Meerut	...	...	800	655·94	114·37	80	25	31·87		...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	146·67	127·13	786·56	638·75	87·19	71·77	25·99	34·06	114·17	85·62	168·54	184·37	7·5	14·48	12·5
Submontane, west—															
Shahjáhanpur	130	...	680	550	106·67	80	25·78	32·5	250	180	140	160 to 200	...	...	...
(b) OUDH—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	720	570	...	...	30·78	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Northern—															
Fyzabad	...	...	800	512·5	80	50	29·58	37·5	...	-	...	...	6·25	5	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw	Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Coal (Bengal)		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	10·94	...	...	..	...	...	..	4·25	3·31	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·31	Tavoy
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3·31	2·44	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	48·24	...	14·69	...	...	...	...	...	3·06	2·12	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	2·44	Bassein
															Pegu (Inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,75	2·37	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	12·12	...	12·49	9·18	..	...	..	..	...	3·19	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	3·2	2·66	Sylhet (Balaganj)
															Brahmaputra—
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3·37	2·69	Goálpára
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	8·75	8·75	...	...	...	...	3·25	2·75	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	3	2·37	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4·16	4·5	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	..	...	...	...	3·81	3·12	Calcutta
															Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·37	5	...	...	..	...	3·12	4·11	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·13	4·19	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4·19	4·12	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·25	4·62	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa—
															Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	...	45	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·33	2·04	Bhágalpur
..	...	...	10	13·28	40	33·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·36	2·69	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
...	...	...	20	11·25	40	21·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·98	2·06	Patna
															Orissa—
6·25	...	...	...	...	6·25	6·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·48	2·8	Cuttack
															United Provinces
															(a) Agra—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	20	...	44·43	38·12	13·75	13·75	...	..	..	...	331	5·25	Benares
															Central—
...	...	...	15·94	21·25	50	42·5	8·75	8·75	70	70	...	...	4·25	4·31	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·75	...	...	..	...	4·41	...	Jhánsi
															Western—
...	...	...	13·28	20	...	50	15	17·5	...	...	..	...	...	...	Meerut
13·33	...	...	13·33	18·90	40·52	47·19	20·42	14·69	105	84	125	104	4·25	4·79	Agra
															Submontane, west—
..	...	...	10	18·12	...	...	10	10	80 to 90	80 to 120	50 to 150	50 to 150	4·37	4·75	Shahjahánpur
															(b) Oudh—
															Southern—
...	...	...	14·58	14·22	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	34·69	15	15	...	...	60	60	4·25	3·37	Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER—*continued*.

Districts	Rice, unhusked 1919	Rice, unhusked 1918	Rice, husked 1919	Rice, husked 1918	Wheat 1919	Wheat 1918	Flour (wheat) 1919	Flour (wheat) 1918	Barley 1919	Barley 1918	Jawar 1919	Jawar 1918	Bajra 1919	Bajra 1918	Ragi 1919
ajputana—															
Eastern—															
Ajmer†	...	26·67		...	...	80	...	...	...	60·99	...	62·4	...	105·99	...
elhi—															
Delhi	...	...	75(*a*)	72·5	63·75	66·25	72·5	72·5	47·5	50	47·5	...	50	...	...
unjab—															
Southern—															
Ferozepur	43·28	44·37	106·72	94·06	61·56	61·56	63·91	69·53	44·37	44·37	38·12	...	55·16	...	...
Central—															
Lahore	50	44·37	88·91	80	61·56	61·56	69·53	69·53	43·28	36·41	47·03	...	47·03	57·19	...
Submontane—															
Amritsar	41·56	46·87	83·75	77·5	57·5	57·5	66·25	64·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Ráwalpindi	...	...	88·91	88·91	63·75	60·31	69·53	69·53	40	40	33·28	45·62	50	61·56	
Western—															
Lyallpur	...	...	90	85	57·5	57·81	63·12	68·75	48·12	40	...	...	...	...	...
Multan	36·25	48·75	73·5	80	53·28	55·16	59·53	60·47	40	44·37	37·81	46·87	47·19	...	...
.-W. Frontier Province—															
Peshâwar	...	...	87·66	100	52·86	50·78	60·94	57·66	29·32	31·2	32·13	...	60·94	...	...
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	114·22	...	63·75	52·66	...	58·75	45·62	42·66	41·87	...	41·87	56·56	...
nd and Baluchistan—															
Karâchi	...	...	68·75	97·17	65	67·5	...	...	48·75	56·25	...	...	...	80	...
Shikârpur	...	...	100	...	67·5	75	...	...	50	52·19	50	80	60	77·5	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	75 to 85·21	46·25 to 50·62	115	89·06	55	51·87	57·5	45	...	...	...
ombay—															
Konkan—															
Bombay	47·29	50·68	64·43	74·43	68·8	105·83	...	...	42·34	50·78	87·5	100	62·45	116·41	...
Deccan and Karnátak—															
Dharwar (Hubli)	...	...	76·04	101·25	96·41	89·9	...	...	...	...	68·02	82·76	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	67·34	80·21	78·44	93·54	...	...	...	...	68·23	69·63	54·79	...	...
Poona	...	...	79·22	95·52	82·29	...	...	...	...	...	80·31	...	72·45	106·93	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—															
Ahmednagar	88·23	...	...	69·11	64·37	87·84	...	...	...	...	73·8	88·12	81·09	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	85·78	85·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	67·76	91·56	...
ujarat—															
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	...	...	92·5	90	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·5	100	...
entral Provinces*—															
Western—															
Nagpur	...	...	78·06	123·12	76·5	83·87	...	100	...	...	58·04	...	...	...	...
Central—															
Jubbulpore	...	...	66·62	69·56	69·56	69·56	84·19	88·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern—															
Raipur	70	50	79	55	79	75	92	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
erar—															
Akola	...	...	58·12	79·69	69·75	90·94	...	...	...	...	54·12	100	...	...	...
Amrâoti	...	...	63·75	88·87	65·87	94·12	...	...	...	...	56·25	81.31	...	...	...
adras—															
South, Central—															
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62·4	57·7	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64·8
Central—															
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65·8	65·9	...	...	...
Cuddapah	66·2	52·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	44·9	57·4	47·7	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, Central—															
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61·4
East Coast, South—															
Madras	66·3	43·6	92·7	72·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	70·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60·5
Southern—															
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72·8	50·8	83·4	52·6	...
ysore—															
Mysore	45·71	34	76·29	76	146·29	112	169·74	132·08	...	...	89·02	44	...	...	46·75
Bangalore	52	48	96	120	132	128	154·84	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	56

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the prices of cleaned rice.
† Figures have not so far been reported.
(*a*) Rangoon Rice.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dal		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	
															Rajputana—
...	...	58·49	...	60·99	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	106·61	...	...	*Eastern—* Ajmer
...	47·5	...	63·75	51·25	95	70	75	...	47·5	50	...	60	133·12	80	**Delhi—** Delhi
															Punjab—
...	44·37	...	59·22	48·44	145·47	88·91	...	...	53·28	42·03	145·47	72·66	...	...	*Southern—* Ferozepur
...	47·03	43·28	59·22	47·03	100	66·72	76·09	57·19	57·19	43·28	106·72	66·72	139·06	66·72	*Central—* Lahore
...	...	...	60	48·91	110	72·5	...	..	52·5	43·75	...	70	150	77·5	*Submontane—* Amritsar
...	50	40·94	61·56	48·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	114·22	80	106·72	66·72	*Northern—* Rávalpindi
...	...	...	61·25	42·81	120	65	...	...	51·25	...	...		130	76·25	*Western—* Lyallpur
...	36·25	44·37	58·44	45	...	...	43·44	46·87	50	42·5	155	65	130	75	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	33·85	34·2	54·22	42·97	47·03	46·85	...	...	...	...	.	...	116·35	68·85	Peshâwar
...	52·5	...	58·12	43·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ismail Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan
...	...	...	63·75	53·75	...	75	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	62·5	53·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur
..	55	45	...	...	70	70 to 80	...	57·5	...	..		...	...	...	Quetta
															Bombay—
...	...	...	66·67	57·13	98·54	74·53	62·5	57·13	40·83	41·82	132·13	93·75	...	...	*Konkan—* Bombay
...	...	...	77·08	66·51	...	...	...	...	36·35	36·35	...	...	...	...	*Deccan and Karnátak* Dharwar (Hubli)
...	...	...	71·09	53·44	119·43	73·23	...	...	36·67	...	101·56	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	77·4	61·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
...	...	..	73·18	60·16	90·88	...	...	...	26·67	...	116·82	78·91	...	..	*Khandesh and N. Deccan—* Ahmednágar
...		...	...	71·04	...	...	...	...	...	41·98	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat
...	...	...	80	65	100	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces—
...	...	..	77·56	72·44	105·19	105·19	...	...	40	39	129	86·75	...	...	*Western—* Nagpur
..	...	...	72·69	61·56	94·06	69·56	...	50	...	50	...	76·19	...	...	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	...	80	48	100	60	...	...	...	...	110	75	...	..	*Eastern—* Raipur
															Berar—
...	...	...	66·62	70·56	80	79·56	...	...	36·19	37·75	108·69	81·06	...	..	Akola
...	..	...	54·87	75·56	86·69	94·12	...	...	35·69	28·56	114·31	100	..	...	Amráoti
															Madras—
64·3	...	...	103·1	77·3	...	67·2	...	...	...	52	...	...	..	...	*South, central—* Coimbatore
	..	...	..	...	80·6		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
...	...	...	105·2	61·7	...	44·1	...	...	42·4	23·6	...	...	...	...	*Central—* Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Cuddapah
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	...	...		81·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
...	..	...	76·8	64·4	..	...	99·4	85·2	65·8	57·6	...	...	...	...	*East Coast south—* Madras
42·2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
..	...	...	...	...	122	44·9	..	..	..	...	...	..	.	...	*Southern—* Madura
															Mysore—
40	...	...	34·20*	54*	120.42	100	...	47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
44	...	...	56*	76*	124	100	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	Bangalore

* Relates to horsegram.

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER—concluded.

Districts	Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (Gúr)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw
	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
ajputana—															
Eastern—															
Ajmer†	...	100	...	673·59	...	97·08	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
elhi—															
Delhi	150	125	840	730	120	92·5	23·12	30	80	80	170	200	30	30	..
unjab—															
Southern— Ferozepur	177·66	114·22	913·91	673·75	100	76·25	42·03	50	160	177·81	177·66	160	...	...	...
Central— Lahore	160	114·22	984·69	711·09	127·97	76·25	38·12	48·44	200	160	177·81	152·34	18·12	11·41	
Submontane— Amritsar	140	115	885	700	130	67·5	42·5	42·5	110	110	140	170	...	...	...
Northern— Rawalpindi	...	...	914·22	609·53	100	72·66	33·28	44·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western— Lyallpur	...	90	850	710	92·5	50	42·5	45	200	200	160	170	...	...	..
Multan	150	122·5	800	680	69·37	66·56	37·19	42·19	130	120	172·5	190	15	12·5	...
-W. Frontier Province—															
Peshâwar	.	...	752·92	640	110·36	98·44	23·44	23·18	206·46	98 44	172·97	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	..	...	913·75	914·37	96·25	79·37	36·56	39·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
nd and Baluchistan—															
Karáchi	...	...	850	750	225·88	110	18·13	18·75	...	...	...	...	24·01	...	...
Shikarpur	..	...	850	720	70	65	...	21·41	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Quetta	..	...	840 to 880	655 to 741·25	...	...	23·44	23·44	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
ombay—															
Konkan— Bombay	150	150	914·27	885·73	119·74	89·79	21·25	35	..	...	125·16	149 63	24·01	24·01	...
Deccan and Karnátak—															
Dharwar (Hubli)	...	...	...	...	80	69·58	...	...	...	...	111·98	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	94·37	...	1038·85	...	133·59	81·51	28·75	50	151·3	...	...	...	..	...	...
Poona	...	...	831·56	...	127·71	84·22	26·3	47·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—															
Ahmednagar	...	...	888·83	...	126·67	96·67	20·73	41·15	160	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·91	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Gujarat— Surat	...	...	918·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	...	...	960	900	...	...	16·87	17·19	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
entral Provinces—															
Western— Nagpur	159·56	...	900	600	...	...	30·12	40	150	135·31	190	171·37	...	11·12	...
Central— Jubbulpore	123·06	84·19	720	630	...	...	28·31	28·31	170	160	168	160	...	...	...
Eastern— Raipur	...	...	700	700	...	...	37·5	48	190	180	130	140	.	..	...
erar—															
Akola	136·56	98	1,200	838·12		...	26·19	44·06	270	133·31	...	...	...	...	..
Amráoti	...	...	760	740	...	...	30	39	303·56	234·25	...	...	...	...	.
adras—															
South, central— Coimbatore	139·6	139·6	731·7	731·7	128	70·4	23	28·8	...	...	115·2	144	..	...	...
Salem	...	...	753·4	684·9	...	...	...	..	171·3	171·3	102·5	144	...	...	15·4
Central— Bellary	147·7	110·8	1015·9	1015·9	71·4	71·4	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...
Cuddapah	..	...	789·5	723·7	...	...	...	.	...	..	97·3	131·8	..	..	...
Karnul	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	164·7	333·3	104·7	116·5	...	...	..
East Coast, central— Nellore	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	.	...	10·1
East Coast, south— Madras	123·4	108·7	855·8	790	98·8	74·1	16·9	18·9	246·9	288	98·8	123·4	..	...	...
Tanjore	...	.	600	600	...	...	23·4	23·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	810·8	810·7	...	...	22·5	22	246·9	123·4	...	...	...	...	
Southern— Madura	159·6	116·1	945·9	810·8	...	..	..	...	...	217·7	...	...	...	...	15
ysore—															
Mysore	150·86	120	822·86	780	131·67	76·87	...	...	274·27*	274·27*	154·27	154·32	4·43	4·43	4·43
Bangalore	120	120	960	1131·41	120	80	...	...	651·41*	240*	171·41	137·13	11·41	8·8	16·15

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 108 per 10 maunds
† Figures have not so far been reported

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw	Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Coal (Bengal)		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	
															Rajputana— *Eastern—*
...	...	...	...	...	...	55·16	...	..	...	110	...	160 to 180	...	5·25	Ajmer
															Delhi—
...	...	25	15	25	40	42·5	10	12·5	...	100	350	300	4·37	5·66	Delhi
															Punjab— *Southern—*
...	...	...	18·12	10	48·44	36·41	...	...	113	113	250	225	4·56	...	Ferozepur
															Central—
		...	20	14·84	48·44	35·62	11·25	11·57	240	200	185	170	4·72	6	Lahore
															Submontane—
...	...	10	15	16·87	47·5	42·5	12·5	10	160	160	...	...	...	4·5	Amritsar
															Northern—
			25	28·59	...	...	15	12·5	120	120	140	140	3·75	4	Ráwalpindi
															Western—
	...	...	16·25	13·44	47·5	37·5	11·25	17·5	160	140	270	270	4·5	5	Lyallpur
	...	...	15·62	11·41	40	37·5		...	125	125	...	...	4·34	4·5	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...		...	12·71	9·32	29·11	31·51	8·02	13·49	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	4·87	5	Peshávar
		..	31·41	19·37	45	39·37	...	...		..	...	..	...	...	Dera Ismael Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan—
	..	...			46·87	50	...	..	..	..	...	..	3·89	...	Karáchi
	..	..	17·5	17·5		...	...	...	...	..	...	..	4·23	2·62	Shikárpur
		...	16·56	11·25	55	39·37	15·43	15·43	120 to 220	120 to 220	...		4·87	4·47	Quetta
															Bombay— *Konkan—*
		...		..	39·27	37·5	...	...	..	..	...	...	3·97	3·31	Bombay
															Deccan and Karnatak—
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	4·19	3·75	Dharwar (Hubli)
...	...		...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	4·12	2·58	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		..	...		4·03	3·37	Poona
															Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		3·44	..	Ahmednagar
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...		...	4·53	Dhulia
															Gujarat—
...		...			...	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	Surat
...	..	...			70	35	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces— *Western—*
...	...	16			...	...	8	10	75	90	140	125	3·87	4·06	Nagpur
															Central—
...			...	...	45	40	...	...	77·5	60	80	70	3·5	3·06	Jubbulpore
															Eastern—
	...	..		..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	4·37	2·94	Raipur
															Berar—
	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	95	71	64	3·44	3·81	Akola
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	8·94	12·5	120	70	110	70	3·5	3·37	Amráoti
															Madras— *South Central—*
...	10·4	10·4	...	...	102·9*	102·9*	...	...	...	...	60 to 250	60	4·91	5·75	Coimbatore
7·7	...			...	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	...		...	...	Salem
															Central—
...	20	12·5		...	...	...	...	...	160†	120†	150	150	4·56	4·57	Bellary
...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	3·5	2·28	Cuddapah
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	4·19	6	Karnul
															East Coast, Central—
5·7	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	4·27	2·35	Nellore
															East Coast, South—
...	...	...		...	48·5	47	9·2	12·9	225†	225†	...	...	3·41	2·69(a)	Madras
...	...	...		...	19·2	10·4	...	...	150†	150†	...	..	3·25	5·82	Tanjore
..	...	...		...	54·6*	38·2	...	...	...	...	...	..	4·28	3·63	Trichinopoly
															Southern—
15	..	...	..	...	27·2	20·4	...	...	...	...	...	60	4·22	3·75	Madura
															Mysore—
4·43	...	4·22	112·19	74·79	...	40	...	17·5	50 to 100	50 to 100	50 to 100	50 to 100	4·75	4·75	Mysore
14·69	...	...	61·04	...	...	52·5	...	...	160	160	160 to 200	160 to 200	4·75	6	Bangalore

* Superior quality † Sheep or goats (a) Without tin

TABLE NO. 5—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER, 1919

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	3 8	2 5	...	...	7 5	7 5	8 2	7 11	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	4 —	4 —	...	...	7 11	7 11	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	6 15	7 5	7 11	8 2	...	...	...	...
Bassein	3 8	3 8	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 6	7 6	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	9 1	8 6	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 10	7 10	7 14	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 10	8 1	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 2	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	6 7	6 15	6 13	7 5	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	2 12	2 12	...	...	5 13	5 13	7 10	7 10	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	8 1	7 4	8 5	7 10	...	...	...	...
Pakókku	...	...	...	...	6 1	6 10	6 3	6 15	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	7 5	9 11	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	6 15	6 15	7 15	7 15	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 —	6 —	10 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	1 14	1 14	...	...	6 1	6 1	6 10	7 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 4	3 4	6 —	5 4	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	4 2	3 12	...	...	3 2	3 2	4 9	3 6	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	2 8	2 8	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	6 8	7 —	...	...	17 —	16 —	19 —	17 8	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	6 —	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	6 —	6 —	...	...	3 2	3 —	5 —	5 4	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp Gauhati)	...	...	...	...	3 6	3 4	...	5 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	2 12	3 —	6 —	5 8	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	5 [illegible]	5 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	5 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	3 9	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	4 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	3 5	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	3 12	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	4 8	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12	5 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 13	4 13	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15	5 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	4 14	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 —	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from returns furnished fortnightly by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the retail prices in the district head-quarters on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

*The figures under wheat represent the prices of wheat flour.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13	2 13	9 5	9 5	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1	3 1	14 —	16 —	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	4 10	4 —	...	...	3 1	3 1	11 3	9 5	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1	2 1	11 3	11 3	Pegu
...	...	...	...	5 2	5 6	...	...	3 2	3 2	9 5	9 5	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1	2 13	9 5	9 5	Maubin
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	3 8	3 8	11 3	11 3	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	10 3	10 3	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	3 2	8 —	8 —	Prome
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	7 —	7 —	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	5 13	5 13	16 —	16 —	3 4	3 4	7 —	7 —	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 —	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	7 —	7 —	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10	2 10	8 1	8 1	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 6	3 —	7 13	12 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	3 9	3 9	...	...	2 11	2 11	8 —	8 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 4	..	...	3 12	3 8	8 —	8 8	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 9	...	...	3 12	3 9	8 —	8 —	Cachar
												Hill Tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 5	4 4	6 10	6 8	3 12	3 5	7 12	7 7	Khasi and Jáintia Hills
...	...	...	..	4 12	4 12	...	..	2 12	2 12	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	20 —	19 —	3 8	3 8	8 8	8 8	Manipur
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 4	3 4	6 8	6 8	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	5 12	5 12	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	..	...	...	4 12	5 —	7 8	7 12	3 12	4 —	10 —	10 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	5 —	4 12	...		4 —	4 —	9 8	9 8	Kámrup (Gauhati)
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 8	...	...	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 —	Darrang
...	...	...	..	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	.	4 —	4 —	...	..	3 4	3 4	9 —	9 —	Sibságar
...	...	..	...	5 8	5 8	...	..	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	8 8	8 8	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	9 —	9 —	Noakhali
..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3 4	3 4	9 4	9 4	Backerganj
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	Maimensingh
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	Tippera
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 —	...	Dacca
												Deltaic—
.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3 8	3 —	9 —	9 —	Khulna
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 10	10 10	24-Parganas
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 4	11 —	11 —	Howrah
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	4 —	3 8	10 8	10 8	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 3	10 10	11 10	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	.	.			...	...	3 —	3 —	11 4	11 4	Jessore
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 10	9 10	Faridpur

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER 1919—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza sativa*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 12	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10	4 10	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur		...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...		...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 14	4 12	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10	4 14	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 6	3 2	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...		...	...	...	3 4	3 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...		...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...		...	...	...	3 10	3 10	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	...	...		...	...	3 —	3 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	5 8	5 8	...	...	...		4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	6 2	6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	6 1	5 8	...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	...		...	...
Sáran	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	...		...	...
Champáran	6 —	5 8	8 —	7 —	...	...	4 8	4 12	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Sauthal Parganas	5 8	5 8	7 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	5 12	7 —	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Gaya	5 12	6 —	6 —	6 8	...	...	4 —	4 8	4 —	4 —	...	...
Patna	6 8	7 12	7 8	8 —	...	...	5 —	6 4	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	6 —	6 8	6 —	7 —	...	...	4 —	...	...		...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	4 12	5 —	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 —	4 8	...	...	...	...
Ranchi	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	...	...	4 3	4 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	5 10	5 10	7 —	6 12	...	...	4 3½	4 8		...	...	...
Hazáribágh	5 —	4 4	4 8	6 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	4 9	4 9	...	...	...	...	5 4	4 5		...		...
Cuttack	5 4	4 15	...	...	...	...	4 4	4 15	...	...	...	...
Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 8	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	4 12	5 —	...	...	...	...	6 14 to 7 10	7 8	...		...	...
United Provinces—												
AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	5 4	5 4	6 9	6 9	3 —	3 —	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Benares	5 11½	5 11½	7 11	7 13	3 2½	3 2½	4 3	4 3	...	...	6 4	6 4
Ghazipur	5 7	5 6	7 3	7 3	3 11	3 6	5 2	5 2	...	...	6 8	6 8
Jaunpur	6 3	6 5	8 —	8 6	3 8	3 8	5 10	6 —	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	5 2	5 2	7 ...	7 —	3 2	3 —	4 12	4 12	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —
Central—												
Bánda	5 7	5 10	6 10	7 1	2 12	3 4	4 4	4 13	...	6 —	...	6 —
Fatehpur	5 4	5 8	7 —	7 —	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	...		7 —	7 —
Hamirpur	5 3	5 2	5 8	5 8	3 4	3 4	4 4	4 4	...	5 —	6 8	6 —
Jalaun	5 6	5 2	5 8	7 8	5 2	3 —	5 8	5 —	...	...	6 —	...
Cawnpore	5 6	5 12	7 12	8 8	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	7 —	6 8
Jhansi	5 3	5 8	7 8	7 4	3 11	3 9	5 10	...	...	6 4	6 8	6 —
Etáwah	5 7½	5 8	6 15½	7 —	3 —	2 —	4 6½	4 —	5 7	...	7 10	7 12
Farrukhabad	5 11	6 2	8 10	8 12	4 14	4 13	5 8	5 6	3 2	3 2	7 8	4 4
Mainpuri	5 4	5 4	7 —	7 4	2 8	2 8	4 8	4 8	...	...	7 4	7 4
Etah	5 12	5 12	7 4	7 4	2 8	2 8	5 —	5 8	8 —	...	7 12	8 —
Western—												
Meerut	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	2 8	2 8	5 8	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8
Agra	5 6	5 8	7 5	7 9	3 2	3 2	...	...	8 14	7 6	8 9	8 14
Muttra	5 11	5 14	8 10	8 5	2 8	2 8	3 8	3 8	...	8 2	8 8	8 2
Aligarh	6 —	6 —	7 12	8 —	2 4	2 4	4 —	4 —	9 —	...	8 8	8 4
Bulandshahr	5 15	5 12	7 8	7 8	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	5 7	6 2	7 12	8 7	4 5	3 14	5 2	4 9	...		...	...
Azamgarh	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	6 —	6 —	7 12	7 12	4 8	4 6	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Basti	6 4	6 4	8 8	8 4	3 12	3 12	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	4 —	10 —	10 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	4 —	10 8	10 8	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 —	11 —	9 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	10 —	10 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Murshidabad
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	...	...	...	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	3 6	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	3 12	12 —	11 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 9	3 6	9 12	9 12	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	9 —	9 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 3	3 3	10 —	10 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	Rangpur
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 8	10 —	3 8	3 8	10 —	11 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	...	6 4	7 12	8 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	Bhágalpur
8 13	9 6	...	...	6 1	6 1	8 13	9 6	4 2	3 14	10 —	11 —	Darbhanga
11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	4 —	4 —	12 8	12 8	Muzaffarpur
6 8	6 8	6 —	6 —	6 8 to 7 —	7 —	8 — to 9 —	8 to 9 —	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	Sáran
...	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	9 —	4 8	4 8	11 8	11 8	Chámparan
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 8	8 —	8 —	4 8	4 4	12 —	11 8	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	6 12	6 4	8 —	8 8	6 4	5 12	12 —	12 9	Monghyr
7 8	...	4 8	...	5 12	5 12	7 14	7 14	4 12	4 12	13 5	13 5	Gaya
...	...	8 —	8 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 4	4 8	5 4	12 8	12 8	Patna
...	...	...	...	6 —	7 —	6 12	8 —	4 —	4 4	13 —	13 —	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	4 12	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	9 8	9 8	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	10 —	Mánbhum
7 8	7 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 —	7 —	3 8	3 8	9 —	9 —	Ranchi
...	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	7 5	9 9	3 15	4 8	11 4	11 4	Palámau
9 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	12 —	13 —	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	...	...	3 9	3 9	16 —	16 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	5 4	4 15	...	...	3 7	3 7	13 —	13 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	3 4	3 4	10 —	10 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	5 8 to 6 —	5 8	...	...	3 8	3 4	10 11	10 11	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												AGRA—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	12 —	12 —	Mirzapur
...	...	6 8	6 8	5 11½	5 11½	8 1¼	6 12	3 12	3 14	...	...	Benares
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	7 14	7 14	4 8	4 8	14 2	14 2	Ghazipur
...	...	...	6 10	6 5	6 5	8 6	8 12	4 11	5 —	14 2	14 2	Jaunpur
4 —	4 —	...	...	6 —	6 2	...	...	4 4	4 4	14 —	13 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	8 4	3 12	3 8	13 8	13 8	Bánda
...	...	...	...	6 4	5 8	...	7 —	4 4	4 4	13 8	13 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	5 8	...	7 4	7 —	3 12	3 12	12 12	12 12	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 12	7 —	7 —	4 —	4 —	16 8	16 —	Jalaun
7 —	4 —	6 8	7 8	...	5 12	...	9 4	4 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	5 3	5 7	7 14	7 4	4 —	3 15	15 —	15 —	Jhansi
...	...	...	...	4 12	5 8	8 7¾	8 —	4 1¼	4 8	15 8	14 —	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	5 13	5 11	7 4	7 8	4 2	4 2	16 —	16 —	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	4 8	5 —	8 4	8 —	4 —	4 8	16 —	16 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 8	8 8	9 —	4 8	4 8	15 —	15 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	4 4	4 4	15 —	15 —	Meerut
...	...	...	...	5 2	5 5	9 —	8 —	...	4 2	15 7	15 3	Agra
...	...	...	...	5 13	6 —	10 —	8 12	4 —	4 —	17 —	17 —	Muttra
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 12	9 4	8 12	4 8	4 8	16 —	16 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 10	8 —	8 —	5 5	5 5	16 —	16 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	4 —	...	6 6	5 14	7 12	8 7	4 7	4 9	12 14	10 6	Ballia
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	3 12	3 12	13 —	13 —	Azamgarh
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 12	8 12	8 —	4 12	4 14	14 8	13 8	Gorakhpur
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 8	8 8	8 8	4 4	4 4	15 —	15 —	Basti

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER 1919—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa.*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa.*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(*a*) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	6 —	5 12	8 4	8 8	2 8	2 8	5 —	5 —	...	...	8 —	7 —
Budaun	5 3	5 8	7 10	8 5	2 8	2 8	5 6	5 5	8 2	7 10	7 8	6 10
Pilibit	5 11	5 12	8 2	8 2	2 4	2 4	5 —	3 12	...	...	...	...
Bareli	5 7	5 10	8 7	8 4	2 13	2 13	4 11	4 11	8 8	8 8	8 1	8 —
Moradabad	5 10	6 —	7 14	7 14	2 6	2 6	4 14	4 10	6 14	...	7 2	...
Bijnor	5 8	5 10	8 2	8 2	2 —	2 —	4 4	4 8	...	...	6 12	...
Muzaffarnagar	6 2	6 4	8 12	8 12	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 10	8 —	7 —
Saharanpur	5 14	6 2	8 12	8 12	2 2	2 2	4 4	4 4	...	...	8 —	...
Dehra Dun	5 14	6 —	8 10	8 12	2 —	2 —	3 10	3 8	4 2	4 —	4 —	4 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	4 7	4 8	6 5	6 5	2 2	2 2	3 11	3 11	...	4 3	3 11	3 11
Almora	5 12	6 —	7 12	8 8	2 —	2 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	5 —	4 4	6 4	7 —	2 4	2 4	3 8	3 8	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	5 12	6 —	8 —	7 8	3 —	2 8	5 8	5 13	7 —	6 8	8 —	7 8
Sultanpur	5 8	5 14	9 —	9 —	...	..	6 —	5 12	...	...	...	...
Rae Bareli	5 14	5 14	8 —	7 12	4 —	4	5 4	5 2	...	...	8 —	7 —
Unao	5 6	5 6	6 12	6 12	3 8	5 2	5 14	5 12	...	...	7 —	...
Lucknow	5 14	5 12	8 8	8 12	2 8	2 8	5 8	4 8	...	...	8 4	7 —
Hardoi	6 —	6 —	7 12	8 —	3	3 —	4 8	4 12	...	..	9 —	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	5 12	5 12	7 12	7 12	...	.	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Barabanki	6 7	6 4	8 4	8 4	2 13	2 10	5 8	5 2	7 —	7 —	7 —	...
Gonda	6 2	6 2	7 6	6 14	3 2	3 2	5 8	5 2	9 2	9 2	9 6	8 4
Bahraich	6 —	6 8	9 8	9 8	3 4	3 4	5 8	4 8	...	...	..	...
Sitapur	5 12	5 12	8 —	8 8	2 4	2 4	5 —	5 —	...	6 —	9 —	6 8
Kheri	6 —	6 4	8 8	8 8	2 —	2 —	5 —	5 8	...	...	9 —	...
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	5 10	5 12	7 10	7 13	3 11	3 12	4 6	4 11	9 12	9 14	5 6	5 4
Ajmer	5 8	...	7 8	...	3 8	...	4 10	...	7 —	...	6 8	...
Kishangarh	5 8	6 4	8 2	9 8	2 4	2 4	6 —	5 8	7 8	9 —	7 8	7 —
Tonk*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaipur	5 10	5 10	8 3	8 —	4 4	4 4	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 2
Karauli	5 10	...	7 13	...	4 1	...	5 —	...	...	...	7 8	...
Dholpur	5 8	5 8	8 4	8 4	3 3½	3 2	3 7	3 6	6 12	6 12	10 12	10 11
Bharatpur*	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alwar*	...	7 —	...	9 15	...	3 8	...	4 —	...	9 12	...	9 —
Nasirabad	5 8	5 12	..	...	4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —	...	..	6 —	6 —
Western—												
Bikaner	5 12	5 12	...	8 —	2 12	2 8	3 12	3 12	...	...	6 1	5 1
Jaisalmer	4 —	...	..	...	3 4	...	4 —	...	4 4	...	4 4	...
Jodhpur	4 6 and 5 —	4 8 and 4 12	8 11	9 —	3 2	3 2	3 12	3 12	6 13	7 8	5 13	5 4
Central India—												
Indore	6 —	6 2	10 —	9 4	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	...	12 8	...	...
Neemuch	5 12	6 4	.	.	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	10 4	10 —	...	...
Gwalior	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 —	3 4	3 4	5 —	5 8	8 12	9 8	10 —	8 —
Delhi—												
Delhi	5 12	6 2	8 —	8 4	2 — and 2 8	2 — and 2 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	7 8	7 8	7 —
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	6 4	6 12	8 —	8 4	..	..	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 8	6 12	7 —
Ferozepur	6 4	7 —	8 12	8 4	...	..	3 8	3 8	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —
Central—												
Lahore	6 4	6 8	8 12	6 12	...	...	4 4	3 12	8 —	8 —	8 —	7 8
Gujranwala	7 8	7 12	10 —	10 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Gujrat	7 8	8 —	10 —	12 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	9 —	9 —
Jhelam	6 12	6 12	9 —	9 —	...	...	4 8	4 —	10 —	...	7 4	6 8

* Figures have not so far been reported.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces—*continued*
												(*a*) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 12	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 4	15 —	15 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	10 —	10 —	5 4	5 6	9 —	9 —	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	...	...	4 6	4 —	13 —	13 —	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 13	9 7	9 4	4 9	4 11	13 8	13 8	Bareli
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 10	8 14	9 4	4 6	4 6	14 8	14 8	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	4 4	4 4	14 8	14 8	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	3 8	3 8	16 —	16 —	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	8 8	8 8	3 12	4 —	14 14	13 13	Saharanpur
6 —	6 —	...	...	5 6	5 12	9 —	9 —	4 1	4 4	10 —	10 —	Dehra Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	4 7	4 7	7 6	7 5	3 2	3 2	11 —	11 —	Naini Tal
6 4	6 —	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	3 —	3 —	8 4	8 4	Almora
8 —	6 —	...	...	3 12	3 12	...	...	3 —	2 8	7 8	7 —	Garhwál
												(*b*) Oudh—
												Southern—
10 —	10 —	5 8	4 —	5 8	5 12	8 —	6 —	4 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	Sultanpur
9 —	9 8	5 1	5 —	5 4	5 3	...	...	4 —	4 —	15 —	15 —	Rae Bareli
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 6	10 —	10 —	3 14	...	15 —	15 —	Unao
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 8	9 8	9 8	4 8	4 8	13 —	13 —	Lucknow
...	...	10 —	10 —	5 12	5 12	10 —	9 8	4 8	4 8	15 —	16 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	4 4	4 —	13 —	13 —	Fyzabad
...	10 —	10 —	...	6 2	6 1	9 12	10 —	4 3	4 1	15 —	15 5	Barabanki
...	...	6 2	6 2	5 6	5 6	10 8	10 8	4 2	4 2	14 4	14 4	Gonda
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 —	10 —	4 4	4 8	15 —	15 —	Bahraich
...	...	12 —	12 —	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	13 —	13 —	Sitapur
9 8	9 8	8 8	9 —	5 8	5 8	10 8	11 8	4 8	4 8	16 —	16 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	4 4	4 3	5 10	5 12	9 10	8 11	3 6	3 7	11 10	11 15	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	4 4	...	6 4	...	7 4	...	...	...	18 —	...	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	8 —	10 4	...	...	18 8	18 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonk
...	...	6 2	6 2	6 2 and 6 2½	6 2 and 6 10	8 15	8 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	6 9	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	...	Karauli
...	...	7 8	7 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 4	5 4	17 —	17 —	Dholpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bharatpur
...	...	...	7 —	...	7 2	...	7 6	...	6 12	...	17 8	Alwar
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	18 —	18 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	3 —	3 —	16 —	16 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	4 4	...	...	...	...	...	22 —	...	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	6 12	6 8	7 12	6 8	4 6	3 12	20 —	20 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	14 —	4 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	3 12	3 12	13 —	13 —	Neemuch
...	...	7 —	7 —	6 12	6 8	8 8	8 —	5 —	4 12	16 —	16 —	Gwalior
												Delhi—
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 4	8 —	...	4 —	4 —	15 —	15 —	Delhi
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	6 8	7 2	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	8 12	7 —	2 8	2 12	9 —	10 —	Ferozepur
												Central—
...	...	7 4	7 4	6 8	6 12	8 —	7 8	3 8	3 4	10 —	10 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 —	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 —	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	8 —	9 —	4 —	...	10 —	10 —	Jhelum

TABLE NO. 5—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER, 1919—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hardium vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	6 4	6 4	8 12	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 8	8 —	8 —
Rohtak	6 6	6 8	9 8	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —
Karnál	6 6	6 10	9 4	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	...	8 —	...
Submontane—												
Ambala	6 7	6 10	8 14	8 14	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 4	8 4	...	...
Ludhiana	6 8	6 12	8 4	8 4	...	...	4 6	4 6	8 8	8 8	6 —	6 —
Jullundur	7 —	7 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 12	5 —	8 —	8 —	6 —	7 —
Hoshiárpur	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	7 8	8 —	10 —	10 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...
Amritsar	6 13	7 4	10 —	10 8	...	...	...	5 —	9 12	9 12	6 12	6 12
Siálkot	6 13	6 12	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	...	...	...
Hills—												
Simla	5 12	5 12	8 —	7 8	...	...	4 12	4 8	6 —	5 13	6 12	5 12
Kángra	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	..	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	6 —	6 6	9 12	10 —	...	...	4 4	4 4	11 12	9 12	7 12	8 8
Attock	6 8	6 8	11 —	10 8	...	...	4 8	5 —	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Sháhpur	7 4	7 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 8	4 12	...	9 —	...	...
Jhang	6 14	7 4	9 4	9 4	...	...	4 4	4 8	10 —	10 —	5 12	...
Lyallpur	6 12	7 4	9 —	9 4	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	...
Multan	7 4	7 4	9 8	9 4	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	10 8	8 4	8 —
Montgomery	7 2	7 4	8 8	...	...	...	4 8	4 10	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	7 6	8 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	8 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	6 12	6 12	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 5	5 8	8 8	9 —	9 8	9 8
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazara	6 10	6 8	12 —	12 8	2 11	2 11	4 15	4 15	...	...	5 —	5 —
Peshawar	7 6	7 6	...	13 6	3 7	3 4	4 9	4 4	12 7	12 7	6 9	6 9
Kohát	6 3	6 4	12 2	12 2	3 —	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	7 4	7 4
Bannu	7 13	7 11	13 12	13 2	..	...	5 15	5 10	10 —	10 —	9 6	10 —
Dera Ismail Khan	6 4	...	8 12	...	2 4	2 3	3 8	3 7	9 8	9 —	9 8	9 8
Tochi	5 14	5 12	11 4	11 7	...	...	3 15	3 15	...	...	...	...
Kurram	6 2	6 2	9 6	9 6	5 10	5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	7 —	7 —	16 —	15 —	3 4	3 4	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Wano†	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	5 12	5 12	...	...	5 4	5 8	5 12	...	...	...	7 —	6 —
Hydorabad	5 4	5 4	...	...	3 8	3 8	4 —	3 13	8 —	7 —	5 8	5 8
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 4	3 4	4 —	4 —	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 4
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	8 —	7 —	...	6 —
Upper Sind Frontier	5 12	5 12	...	...	3 8	3 4	4 —	4 —	7 —	6 4	7 —	6 8
Quetta	...	...	7 4	7 4	2 —	2 —	3 4	4 —	5 —	5 —	3 13	3 13
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	4 1	3 9	...	...	5 6	5 6	5 12	5 12	3 5	3 5	...	...
Ratnagiri	3 6	3 6	...	...	4 4	4 4	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Alibág	3 4	3 4	..	...	3 11	3 11	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Bombay	*4 7	*4 7	...	...	2 9	2 9	5 11	5 9	4 5	4 —	6 1	4 —
Thána	5 1	5 1	...	...	4 1	4 1	5 11	5 11	...	...	5 3	5 3
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	3 12	3 12	...	...	4 6	3 14	...	5 1	5 8	5 1	4 5	3 14
Belgaum	3 10	3 10	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 6	5 10	5 3	5 3	5 10	5 2
Satara	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	6 5	4 14	6 15	6 15
Sholapur	4 14	4 14	...	...	2 7	2 7	5 9	5 9	5 10	6 1	6 7	5 8
Bijapur	4 10	4 10	..	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 15	5 8	...	...
Poona	4 6	4 6	...	...	3 5	3 5	4 7	4 7	4 10	4 10	5 5	4 12
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmednagar	5 13	5 1	..	...	3 12	3 6	4 1	3 12	4 14	4 14	4 9	4 9
Násik	4 7	4 7	...	...	3 7	3 1	6 2	6 2	..	...	6 8	4 11
Dhulia	..	4 13	...	...	...	...	5 2	5 2	6 7	6 7	5 9	5 14
Jalgaon	5 3	4 12	.	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 4	6 1	5 12	5 7
Gujarat—												
Surat	5 1	5 5	...	...	3 4	3 4	5 9	5 9	4 10	4 10	5 9	6 —
Broach	3 8	8 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	5 8	5 6	7 —	7 —
Kaira	4 12	3 2	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 —	...	...	7 8	7 —
Baroda	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 8	5 8	5 4	5 12	...	...	7 —	5 —
Ahmedabad	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	...	5 8
Godhra	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 4	5 4	...	...	6 8	4 8
Disa	6 —	5 8	...	...	2 10	2 10	2 12	2 12	6 8	6 8	6 8	5 12
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	3 8	3 12	...	...	2 4	2 4	4 6	4 4	5 —	5 —	6 —	4 12
Central Provinces—												
Nimar	5 6	5 6	...	...	2 15	2 14	5 2	5 2	5 8	6 —	..	...
Hoshangabad	5 2	5 11	...	...	3 4	3 4	4 15	4 14	...	...		..
Betul	5 14	5 14	...	...	2 10	2 10	4 12	4 12	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara	5 10	5 5	...	...	3 12	3 7	5 —	4 12	5 15	...	..	...
Nagpur	5 2	5 2	...	...	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	5 15	6 9	...	...
Wardha	4 6	4 11	...	...	2 9	2 9	...	4 13	7 7	7 8	...	...

* Relates to Khandwa wheat

† Figures have not so far been reported

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or Marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
.	.	..	...	6 12	7 —	7 —	7 —	4 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	6 12	7 —	...	..	3 8	3 8	16 —	16 —	Rohtak
..	...	...	...	6 8	6 12	9 8	10 8	4 —	4 —	0 —	10 —	Karnál
												Sub-montane—
...	...	...	...	6 12	7 2	9 12	8 4	3 8	3 8	9 12	10 10	Ambala
...	..	3 —	3 —	6 4	6 12	9 —	8 4	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	Ludhiána
...	.	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 12	9 —	10 —	.	...	19 —	19 —	Jullundur
...	..	...	...	6 6	6 8	9 8	9 4	...	...	9 8	9 8	Hoshiárpur
...		4 —	4 —	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8			9 —	9 —	Gurdáspur
...		7 —	7 —	6 6	6 8	10 —	10 —	3 4	3 4	8 —	9 —	Amritsar
..		...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	Siálkot
												Hills—
..	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 4	6 —	3 4	3 8	8 8	8 8	Simla
.		...	...	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	3 —	2 12	11 8	11 8	Kángra
												Northern—
	..	..	...	6 4	6 8	7 12	9 8	3 —	...	11 —	10 —	Ráwalpindi
..	...	..	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	4 —	4 —	21 —	21 —	Attock
												Western—
..		...	...	6 6	6 10	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 —	10 —	Sháhpur
8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 10	10 —	10 —	.	..	9 —	9 —	Jhang
...	.	...	...	6 4	6 12	...	...	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	Lyallpur
.	.	6 8	6 8	6 10	6 8	10 8	10 8	..	...	10 4	10 8	Multan
..		...	...	6 14	6 14	10 —	...	...	..	8 —	9 —	Montgomery
		...	...	6 6	6 4	8 —	8 —	...	.	9 —	9 —	Muzaffargarh
	.	.	...	5 14	5 14	...		...	...	10 —	9 8	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province—
...		5 —	5 —	5 14	6 2	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	Hazára
...	...	7 6	7 3	7 5	7 2	11 10	10 —	...	...	17 1	17 1	Peshawar
	..	...	...	7 1	7 1	9 7	9 1		...	18 8	18 8	Kohát
...	..	...	...	8 2	8 —	11 14	11 14	.	...	20 10	20 —	Bannu
...	.	..	...	6 14	6 14	7 10	7 10	...	...	..	11 —	Dera Ismail Khan
...	.	...	...	...	.	11 8	8 8		..	12 8	12 8	Tochi
..	.	...	...	5 6	5 6	9 8	9 8	.	...	8 6	8 6	Kurram
..	..	...	...	6 —	5 12	13 —	10 8	...	..	11 —	12 —	Malakand
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
	..	...	...	5 12	5 12	..	...	3 8	3 4	20 —	20 —	Karáchi
	..	..	...	4 12	5 8		...	3 8	3 4	16 —	16 —	Hyderabad
..		.	...	5 —	5 —			...	...	...	...	Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)
..	..	.	..	6 4	...	...		...	...	16 —	16 —	Shikarpur
		..	...	6 12	6 8	..	..	3 —	3 —	16 —	16 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...		..	...	6 8	6 4	7 4	7 4	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	.		3 3	3 3	12 8	12 8	Karwar
7 2	7 2	...	...	4 1	4 1			3 7	3 7	10 13	10 13	Ratnagiri
.	..	...	...	4 10	4 10			2 11	2 11	12 13	12 13	Alibág
3 15	3 15	...		4 8	4 3			3 11	3 11	13 2	12 10	Bombay
...	...		..	5 6	5 6			3 4	3 4	13 6	13 6	Thana
												Deccan and Karnatak—
...	...	...	...	4 10	4 10	..	..	3 5	3 5	13 13	13 13	Dharwar
7 —	7 —	...	...	4 14	5 3	.	...	3 13	3 9	13 8	12 —	Belgaum
...	..	...	...	4 4	4 4	..	...	3 2	3 2	9 10	9 10	Satara
...	.	...	...	4 15	4 15	...	..	2 15	2 15	13 13	13 13	Sholapur
...	..	...	...	5 15	5 15	...	...	3 7	3 7	11 —	11 —	Bijapur
.	...	...	...	...	5 3	...	..	3 10	3 10	13 1	13 1	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
		...	...	4 15	5 10	..	.	4 —	4 —	15 7	14 3	Ahmednagar
5 2	5 2	...	...	5 12	5 12	.	..	3 10	2 14	14 5	13 10	Násik
..	..	...	...	4 11	4 11	...	...	3 8	2 —	10 10	10 10	Dhulia
..	..	...	...	4 13	5 6	.	...	4 1	3 15	14 1	14 10	Jalgáon
												Gujarat—
	...	.	...	5 1	5 9	...	..	3 11	3 11	14 13	14 13	Surat
	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	..	..	3 8	3 8	17 12	17 12	Broach
10 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	4 8	...	...	3 4	3 8	20 —	20 —	Kaira
	..	...	...	5 —	4 14	...	...	3 8	3 4	20 —	20 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...		3 8	3 8	20 —	20 —	Ahmedabad
...	..	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	..	3 —	3 —	16 —	16 —	Godhra
...	..	...	...	5 —	...	...		3 8	3 12	18 —	18 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	.	...	...	4 8	4 8	...		4 2	4 2	50 —	50 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
..	...	..	...	5 5	4 13	...	...	3 15	3 15	11 6	10 9	Nimar
...	..	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	..	4 9	3 15	14 7	14 7	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	5 2	5 2	...	...	3 8	3 8	12 13	12 13	Betul
...		..	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 11	3 11	13 —	13 —	Chhindwara
...	...	..	...	4 15	4 15	...	...	3 10	3 10	9 10	9 10	Nagpur
...	...	...	..	4 12	4 12	..	...	4 12	4 2	11 13	11 13	Wardha

TABLE NO. 5—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER 1919—*concluded*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	5 15	5 15	...	..	3 —	2 8	4 4	4 3	...	...	...	...
Saugor	5 12	6 4	...	...	3 8	3 6	4 8	4 —	...	...	...	...
Damoh	6 14	6 8	...		4 —	4 —	5 5	4 11	...	...	.	...
Jubbulpore	5 8	6 4	...	.	3 —	2 8	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...
Mandla	5 4	5 —	...	..	4 —	5 —	5 8	6 4	...	...	...	...
Seoni	6 8	6 4	...	..	4 8	3 12	5 4	4 12	...	...	...	...
Bálaghat	5 2	5 2	..	...	4 4	4 4	5 10	5 10	...	...	..	...
Bhandara	5 2	5 2	...	...	...	...	5 3	5 3	6 3	6 3	...	...
Chánda	4 15	4 15	...	...	3 14	3 14	4 9	5 2	8 8	7 1	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	...	..	...	..
Raipur	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 12	3 12	5 —	5 —	...	...	..	...
Drug	6 —	5 14	...	..	4 4	4 4	6 —	6 4	...	...	...	...
Berar												
Buldana	5 7	6 3	...	...	...	...	4 7	4 —	6 5	6 12	...	...
Akola	5 8	5 8	...	...	2 5	2 5	5 15	5 12	6 —	6 —	...	...
Amraoti	5 5	5 5	...	...	2 14	2 14	5 11	5 11	7 —	7 —	...	...
Yeotmal	4 12	4 12	...	...	2 14	2 14	5 10	4 8	8 —	8 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad	2 11	2 7	...	...	2 2	2 3	5 1	4 14	5 13	6 —	4 8	4 5
Madras												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	..	.	...	..	4 12	4 12	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	..	..	...	...	3 9	3 9	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	..	...	4 3	4 2	6 11	...	...	...
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15	4 15	..	..	..	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	6 4	6 4	6 14	6 14
Central—												
Bellary	...	...		...		...	3 9	3 —	7 —	...	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 11	3 14	7 13	5 9		...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	3 5	4 14	...	6 15	...
Karnul	...	...	...	..	...	...	3 10	3 5	6 8	5 11	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14	3 10	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 9	3 9	...	...	8 7	8 7
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15	4 6	...	...	10 —	10 —
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	5 7	4 14	..	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15	4 11	5 —	5 —	5 8	6 —
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 5	5 8	5 3	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	..	...	...	...	...	...	3 15	3 15	...	.	...	...
Chinglepnt		...	...	...	...	...	3 15	3 12	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	..	...	...	3 11	3 11	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	..	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	...	...	6 3	6 3
Tanjore	.		...		...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	5 8	5 8
Trichinopoly	...		..	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	6 15	7 1	5 6	4 13
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	.	...	..	...	...	4 2	4 5	5 15	6 4	5 8	5 8
Madura	.		...	.	...	.	3 11	3 11	5 8	...	...	...
Mysore—												
Mysore	2 8	...	2 8	2 4	3 4	3 —	4 8	3 8	9 —	9 —	...	...
Bangalore	2 12	2 12	2 6	2 6	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	..	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	2 —	2 —	2 —	2 —	3 10	3 12	4 10	4 12	...	...	...	...
Aden	3 2	3 2	...	...	3 3	3 3	3 10	3 10	5 —	5 —	2 13	2 13

he figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

..rua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
..alf-month of ..port	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
												Central—
...		...	...	5 15	5 15	..	...	3 5	3 5	13 —	13 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	17 —	13 8	Saugor
...	...	...	...	7 2	6 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	14 —	14 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	...	5 12	...	...	4 —	4 4	13 —	13 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 1	...	...	3 4	3 8	12 —	12 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 4	...	...	3 8	3 8	12 —	12 —	Seoni
...	...	.	...	5 2	5 2	...	...	3 1	3 1	10 9	10 9	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	4 1	4 1	...	...	3 2	3 2	10 9	9 10	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 12	3 12	13 2	13 2	Chánda
												Eastern—
...		...		5 —	5 12		...	3 8	3 8	9 8	9 8	Biláspur
...	..	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 12	3 12	10 —	10 —	Raipur
...	...	...	.	4 8	4 14	...	..	3 8	3 8	10 —	10 5	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	..	...	5 6	5 6	...	.	4 4	3 15	8 6	8 6	Buldána
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5		...	4 6	3 5	14 —	14 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	6 9	6 —	...	...	4 5	4 5	...	13 5	Amráoti
...	...	...	.	4 13	4 13	.	.	4 3	3 2	12 12	12 12	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
4 4	4 5	...	..	4 4	4 5	...	..	4 13	4 10	10 6	10 9	Secunderabád
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	15 10	14 2	Malabar
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	17 4	S. Canara
												South, central—
6 11	5 15	...	...	.	.	...	...		...	13 —	13 —	Coimbatore
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	..	...	9 10	9 10	Nilgiris
...	...	..	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	12 13	13 8	Salem
												Central—
6 15	6 7		...	...	...	...	...		...	11 10	11 10	Bellary
7 15	7 7	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	Anantapur
6 5	5 12	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	18 8	18 4	Cuddapah
...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 13	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
7 4	6 13	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	14 4	13 4	Ganjam
8 1	8 7	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	..	20 9	20 9	Vizagapatam
10 14	5 15		..		...	...		...	...	20 9	20 3	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
6 6	6 6	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 5	19 3	Kistna
6 14	5 15	..	...	...	.	...	..	...	..	18 6	18 6	Guntur
6 4	6 3	..		...	..	...	...	.	...	19 10	19 10	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
7 3	5 13	...	...	.	..	...	.	...	..	19 4	18 14	Madras
6 12	5 11	...	...	.	...	.	..	..	.	20 4	21 10	Chingleput
7 —	6 11	...	.	...	..	...	.	...	...	21 —	21 —	N. Arcot
5 9	5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 15	15 13	S. Arcot
5 15	5 15	.	...	.	...	...		...	.	...	...	Tanjore
...	7 6	..		...	...	.	...	...		16 3	16 3	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
6 13	...		...	...		...	...	...	..	19 3	18 10	Tinnevelly
5 15	5 9		...			...	...	...	.	19 6	19 6	Madura
												Mysore—
8 —	6 8			3 4	3 4		.	3 4	...	11 —	10 —	Mysore
7 —	8 —	...	..	3 8	3 8	4 —	...	3 —	3 12	12 —	12 —	Bangalore
												Coorg—
6 8	6 —	..	.	6 12	6 12		...	2 10	2 10	12 4	12 4	Coorg
...		...		3 12	3 12	.	..	3 —	3 —	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

WHEAT PRICES IN INDIA

RETURN SHOWING THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF WHEAT IN INDIA FROM THE SECOND HALF OF JULY, 1914, TO THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER, 1919

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
November 26, 1919

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

A—Wholesale prices of Wheat in

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 31st July 1914.	30th September 1914.	31st December 1914.	31st March 1915.	30th June 1915.	30th September 1915.	31st December 1915.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi	Karachi (white)*	3 15 2	4 7 9	5 8 10	5 4 3	4 4 3	4 12 3	4 9 3
Bombay (port)	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy)	4 1 9	4 2 1	5 1 6	4 7 7	...	5 0 3	5 0 5
Calcutta	Calcutta Club No. 2)	4 5 10	4 8 3	5 10 0	5 2 0	4 8 0	5 1 0	5 3 0
Punjab	Lahore	3 10 3	3 11 6	4 13 6	5 0 0	3 11 6	4 7 0	4 7 0
	Ferozepur	3 5 3	3 14 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	3 13 0	4 7 0	4 5 3
	Lyallpur	3 6 0	3 14 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	4 2 0
	Amritsar	3 3 3	3 11 6	4 10 0	5 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 5 0
	Multan	3 6 0	3 14 6	4 12 0	4 7 0	3 10 0	4 8 0	4 3 6
	Rawalpindi	3 4 3	3 11 3	4 4 0	4 5 0	3 14 0	4 7 0	4 8 0
	Ambala	3 10 3	3 14 6	5 0 0	5 13 0	3 15 6	4 12 0	4 9 0
Delhi	Delhi	3 14 0	4 5 0	5 5 0	6 6 0	4 3 0	4 12 6	4 12 0
United Provinces	Benares	4 2 10	4 3 5	5 1 7	5 8 10	4 6 5	4 10 6	4 14 3
	Aligarh (Hathras)	4 0 9	4 6 0	5 2 8	5 11 2	4 3 5	4 9 3	4 15 8
	Cawnpur	4 3 0	4 8 0	5 6 0	5 0 0	4 7 0	4 14 0	5 0 0
	Meerut	4 0 0	4 5 0	5 0 0	6 2 6	3 13 0	4 7 0	4 9 0
	Shahjahanpur	4 0 0	4 5 3	5 0 0	4 9 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	4 12 0
	Agra	4 1 7	4 5 2	5 8 3	6 6 4	4 9 1	5 2 6	5 5 4
	Fyzabad	4 3 3	4 3 3	5 1 0	4 12 3	4 9 0	4 13 0	5 2 8
	Luckhow	4 2 9	4 7 1	5 8 4	4 13 6	4 7 1	4 13 6	5 0 0
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 11 4	4 6 7	4 5 0	4 12 10	4 9 7
	Jubbulpore	4 5 1	4 7 1	5 2 7	4 11 4	4 8 2	4 13 7	4 14 10
	Raipur	3 14 5	3 14 5	4 14 5	3 14 5	4 4 10	4 11 2	4 6 5
	Akola	4 12 0	5 5 7	5 13 7	4 12 5	3 15 7	3 15 7	4 12 2
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	3 6 6	3 11 6	4 3 10	4 3 10	3 8 10	4 6 2	4 7 7
Baluchistan	Quetta	3 15 5	4 0 0	4 9 0	5 5 2	4 7 3	4 3 3	4 10 6
Bombay	Poona	5 4 1	...	5 11 7	5 6 2	5 1 4	5 8 11	5 6 8
	Ahmednagar	5 2 9	4 13 3	6 14 4	4 6 6	4 10 1	4 15 6	3 10 9
	Ahmedabad	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 14 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	5 5 4	5 5 4
	Dharwar (Hubli)	4 8 4	4 8 4	4 1 5	3 10 6	3 11 9	3 12 1	3 13 8
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	3 13 0	4 0 0	5 4 0	5 6 0	4 6 0	5 0 0	
	Bhagalpur	4 3 0	4 3 0	5 4 0	4 13 0	4 8 0	5 9 7	5 0 0
	Muzaffarpur	4 7 0	4 0 0	5 5 0	6 10 6	4 7 0	5 0 0	6 8 0
	Ranchi	4 7 0	4 14 0	6 4 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	5 5 0
	Cuttack	4 5 8	4 11 3	5 9 0	6 1 6	4 11 3	5 1 3	6 0 0
								5 9 0
Bengal	Dacca	4 8 0	5 0 0	6 8 0	...	...	...	...
	Rangpur	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 4 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	5 4 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	6 5 5	6 5 5	6 5 5	7 3 1
	Mandalay	4 3 0	4 14 9	5 2 7	4 13 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 7 6
	(Median) Average	4 2 3	4 5 0	5 2 8	5 0 0	4 6 2	4 12 10	4 14 3
	Index Numbers (a)	100	104	125	121	106	116	118

* 5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red.

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from *fortnightly* returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the wholesale prices in the markets referred to above, which prevailed on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight. The statistics for Karachi, Bombay, and Calcutta are compiled from the Chambers of Commerce Market Reports.

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July, 1914, which is taken as 100.

India per maund of 82⅖ lbs

Fortnight ending											
31st March 1916.	30th June 1916.	30th September 1916.	31st December 1916.	31st March 1917.	30th June 1917.	30th September 1917.	31st December 1917.	15th January 1918.	31st January 1918.	15th February 1918.	28th February 1918.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 15 3	3 10 2	4 4 3	4 14 9	4 12 3	4 7 3	4 11 9	5 6 4	5 4 4	4 14 0	5 3 3	5 5 4
4 6 9	4 2 10	4 5 10	4 11 1	4 9 10	4 15 4	4 11 8	5 1 2	5 0 10	5 0 1	5 1 11	5 2 10
3 15 0	4 1 6	4 4 6	...	4 9 0	4 8 6	4 12 6	5 3 6	5 10 0	5 11 6	5 12 6	6 6 6
3 9 0	3 3 3	3 11 6	4 5 3	4 3 3	4 0 0	4 3 3	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 13 6	5 0 0	4 13 6
3 10 0	3 5 3	3 10 3	4 3 6	4 1 9	3 12 0	3 14 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 11 3	4 9 0	4 9 0
3 4 0	3 1 6	3 11 0	4 3 0	4 0 0	3 13 0	4 2 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 11 0	4 12 0
3 6 0	3 2 9	3 7 0	4 2 0	3 13 6	3 13 0	3 15 0	4 10 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 11 0
3 7 0	3 2 0	3 11 6	4 1 6	4 1 6	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 13 0	4 12 6	4 14 6	4 13 0	4 13 0
3 12 0	3 10 6	3 12 0	4 6 0	4 11 0	4 4 0	4 7 0	5 2 6	5 2 6	5 2 6	5 5 3	5 14 9
3 10 0	3 6 0	3 13 0	4 7 0	3 14 0	3 14 6	4 0 0	4 15 0	4 15 0	4 15 0	5 1 0	5 1 0
4 0 0	3 8 0	3 11 0	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 3 0	4 15 4	5 0 0	4 14 0	5 1 0	5 8 0
4 2 10	3 14 7	4 0 8	4 12 11	4 5 0	4 3 5	4 1 7	4 11 5	4 11 5	4 11 5	5 3 6	5 3 6
4 6 0	4 0 0	4 1 8	4 8 11	4 3 8	3 14 0	3 14 6	4 14 9	4 11 6	4 13 6	5 7 2	5 6 8
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 3 3	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 14 0	5 3 0	5 5 0
3 12 9	3 6 3	3 10 3	4 7 0	4 5 0	3 12 9	3 12 11	4 13 7	4 13 7	4 13 7	5 5 4	5 5 3
3 12 0	3 10 0	3 11 9	4 5 0	4 1 9	3 11 3	3 14 0	4 7 0	4 14 0	4 15 0	5 2 0	5 2 0
4 7 1	4 1 7	4 5 2	5 2 6	4 13 6	4 7 1	4 7 1	5 5 4	5 5 4	5 5 4	5 8 3	5 11 5
3 10 3	3 13 3	3 14 9	4 8 0	4 1 7	...	3 15 3	4 12 0	4 13 6	4 11 3	4 12 0	4 15 0
3 14 6	3 11 6	4 0 0	4 9 3	4 0 0	4 3 4	4 3 4	5 0 0	5 2 6	5 2 6	5 8 3	5 5 4
3 12 10	3 11 7	3 11 7	4 1 11	3 13 2	4 1 11	4 3 2	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5
3 11 6	3 8 11	3 14 5	4 6 0	4 5 2	4 0 0	4 5 2	5 2 7	5 3 11	5 9 10	5 5 5	5 1 4
3 7 2	3 7 2	3 9 7	4 0 0	3 12 10	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 11 2	3 11 2	3 11 2	3 11 2	4 0 0
3 15 6	3 14 0	3 7 10	3 7 10	3 4 8	4 3 6	4 3 6	...	5 15 11	5 15 11	5 15 11	5 15 11
3 13 4	3 9 10	3 8 3	4 4 9	4 8 7	4 0 4	4 2 1	4 15 4	4 15 4	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 6 9
4 9 4	4 7 0	4 12 0	5 5 0	5 5 0	4 14 0	5 0 6	5 7 0	5 9 0	5 13 0	5 12 0	5 8 0
4 9 4	4 3 9	4 2 8	...	4 11 7	5 3 4	5 2 2	...	7 6 11	...	...	...
3 11 8	3 11 2	3 9 10	3 8 1	3 9 11	4 4 1	4 15 1	5 13 10	...	6 0 7	5 13 10	5 15 2
4 9 0	4 7 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 12 0
3 0 10	3 0 1	3 3 10	3 11 11	3 3 10	3 11 8	4 8 11	...	4 3 4	4 1 8	...	4 8 11
4 0 0	3 10 0	3 7 6	4 0 0	4 6 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	4 12 0	4 6 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 8 0
3 12 0	3 11 0	3 15 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0
5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 6	5 11 6
4 8 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	5 4 0	5 12 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 8 0
4 5 9	3 12 11	4 1 4	5 1 5	4 5 8	4 1 4	4 5 8	5 5 4	5 5 4	5 5 4	5 1 3	5 1 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
5 4 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 9 2
4 8 1	4 14 9	4 14 9	4 4 3	3 14 1	3 14 1	4 10 2	4 13 7	4 13 7	4 8 1	4 13 7	4 13 7
3 15 0	3 11 6	3 14 9	4 7 0	4 5 0	4 0 2	4 3 3	4 15 4	5 0 0	4 14 7	5 1 11	5 3 2
95	90	95	107	104	97	102	120	121	119	124	126

A—Wholesale prices of Wheat in

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 15th March 1918. Rs. A. P.	31st March 1918. Rs. A. P.	15th April 1918. Rs. A. P.	30th April 1918. Rs. A. P.	15th May 1918. Rs. A. P.	31st May 1918. Rs. A. P.	15th June 1918. Rs. A. P.	30th June 1918. Rs. A. P.
Karachi	Karachi (white)*	5 4 4	5 3 3	5 3 3	5 4 4	5 4 4	5 5 4	5 4 4	5 3 3
Bombay (Port)	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy).	5 1 4	5 1 9	5 3 9	5 2 10	5 7 10	5 8 2	5 13 8	6 0 7
Calcutta	Calcutta (Club No. 2).	5 1 0	5 2 0	5 2 6	5 1 0	5 1 0	5 1 0	5 2 0	5 1 0
Punjab	Lahore	5 0 0	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 10 3	4 1 6	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 9 0
	Ferozepur	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 10 3	3 14 6
	Lyallpur	4 7 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 2 0	3 13 0	3 15 0	3 14 0	4 0 1
	Amritsar	4 10 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 7 0
	Multan	4 13 0	4 10 0	4 13 0	4 6 3	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 1 6
	Rawalpindi	5 14 9	6 2 6	5 2 6	5 11 6	4 13 6	4 11 3	5 6 2	5 1 3
	Ambala	4 15 0	4 7 0	4 8 0	3 12 6	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 1 0	4 1 0
Delhi	Delhi	5 3 6	4 15 0	5 0 8	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 7 0
United Provinces	Benares	5 1 11	4 10 9	4 1 2	4 3 2	4 4 0	4 6 3	4 7 1	4 10 6
	Aligarh (Hathras)	5 8 2	4 11 2	4 3 8	4 1 8	4 1 8	4 2 6½	4 7 2½	4 14 6
	Cawnpore	4 14 0	4 11 0	4 14 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 9 0	4 14 0
	Meerut	4 13 9	5 0 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 1 6	4 1 6	..
	Shahjahanpur	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 3 6	4 0 0	4 3 6	4 7 9
	Agra	5 14 5	5 5 4	5 11 5	5 5 4	4 13 6	4 13 6	5 0 0	5 5 4
	Fyzabad	4 1 6	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 1 9	4 1 9
	Lucknow	4 5 3	4 7 1	4 7 1	4 3 4	4 5 2	4 7 1	4 9 2	4 9 2
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	4 14 5	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 12 8	5 14 1	5 14 1	5 10 8
	Jubbulpore	5 1 4	5 1 4	4 6 1	4 9 1	4 9 1	4 14 10	5 2 7	5 2 7
	Raipur	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 10	4 6 5	4 6 5	4 6 5	4 8 0
	Akola	5 15 4	5 9 11	5 3 11	5 3 10	5 3 11	5 3 11	5 4 10	5 4 10
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	5 1 3	5 1 11	4 15 4	4 11 4	4 11 4	4 10 9	4 3 9	4 1 3
Baluchistan	Quetta	5 2 3	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6
Bombay	Poona	6 12 11	6 9 7	7 1 11	7 3 7	8 3 1	7 9 8	...	7 6 11
	Ahmednagar	5 10 1	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 1 6	5 15 8	6 3 4	6 5 1	6 5 1
	Ahmedabad	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 6 0	6 2 0	5 12 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	4 13 3	4 8 11	4 12 1	5 7 6	6 2 6	...	5 15 0	5 8 7
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	5 0 0	4 7 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	3 7 0	3 9 0	3 9 0
	Bhagalpur	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	Muzaffarpur	5 11 6	5 11 6	5 0 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0
	Ranchi	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 0
	Cuttack	5 1 3	5 1 3	6 1 6	6 1 6	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 5 4
Bengal	Rangpur	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	4 9 2	4 9 2	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
	Mandalay	5 2 7	5 2 7	4 13 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 7 6	5 13 1	5 13 1
	(Median) Average	5 1 0	4 15 0	4 13 7	4 10 3	4 9 1	4 8 11	4 9 1	4 14 3
	Index Numbers (a)	122	119	117	113	110	110	110	118

* 5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red.
(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July, 1914, which is taken as 100.

India per maund of 82⅐ lbs—contd.

FORTNIGHT ENDING

15th July 1918.	31st July 1918.	15th August 1918.	31st August 1918.	15th September 1918.	30th September 1918.	15th October 1918.	31st October 1918.	15th November 1918.	30th November 1918.	15th December 1918.	31st December 1918.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
5 5 3	5 8 4	5 8 4	5 8 4	5 10 4	6 8 4	6 10 4	6 10 4	6 12 4	6 13 4	6 13 4	6 14 5
6 3 11	6 5 11	7 0 0	6 14 11	7 7 5	7 12 2	7 1 2	7 2 10	8 8 8	8 5 9	8 2 9	8 2 9
5 10 0	5 11 6	5 15 6	6 0 6	6 6 0	9 1 0	7 8 0	8 4 0	7 12 0	8 14 0	8 12 0	8 6 0
4 13 6	5 0 0	5 2 6	5 0 0	5 8 3	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 6 6
4 1 6	4 9 1	4 11 6	4 13 6	5 5 3	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	5 14 9	6 6 6
4 5 0	4 8 0	4 10 6	4 12 0	5 4 0	5 12 0	5 11 0	5 12 6	5 14 0	5 15 0	6 0 0	6 14 0
4 10 0	4 11 3	4 13 6	4 13 6	5 6 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 14 6	5 12 9	5 14 0	6 4 3
4 5 0	4 7 0	4 13 6	5 0 0	5 2 6	5 8 3	5 10 0	5 8 3	5 13 0	5 13 0	5 11 0	5 11 0
5 2 6	5 2 6	5 11 6	5 6 9	5 8 3	5 14 9	6 0 0	6 0 6	6 0 6	6 4 6	6 0 6	6 10 9
4 5 0	4 9 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	5 8 0	6 4 0	6 9 0	6 9 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0
5 2 0	5 2 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 10 0	7 0 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 15 0	6 15 0	6 10 0	6 14 0
4 8 3	5 0 1	5 1 6	5 9 3	6 6 0	6 10 8	6 7 9	6 2 7	6 7 1	6 14 1	6 14 1	6 9 2
5 1 4⅓	5 3 0	5 8 0	6 0 7¼	6 10 0	7 4 8	7 4 8	6 5 6	6 12 0	6 11 0	6 13 10⅓	6 13 0
5 8 0	5 5 4	5 15 0	5 8 3	6 10 0	7 4 0	6 15 0	6 13 0	6 15 3	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 10 8
4 11 3	5 2 6	5 8 3	5 11 6	6 6 0	7 0 9	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 10 9	6 10 9	6 4 0	6 6 0
4 11 0	5 0 0	5 9 9	5 9 9	6 6 0	7 10 0	6 10 0	6 7 0	6 14 0	7 6 0	7 4 0	7 2 0
5 11 5	5 14 10	5 12 2	5 10 2	6 7 1	7 4 8	7 4 7	7 5 2	7 1 5	6 15 3	6 14 3	6 13 9
4 5 0	5 0 0	5 1 3	5 2 9	5 8 0	6 15 3	7 1 3	6 2 9	...	6 5 9	6 6 3	6 8 0
4 14 0	5 2 6	5 5 4	5 8 3	6 6 4	8 0 0	6 10 6	6 6 4	6 15 4	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3
5 7 10	5 7 10	6 3 1	6 6 4	7 0 11	7 3 1	7 7 4	8 6 2	8 6 4	8 6 4	8 6 4	8 3 10
5 2 7	5 5 5	5 9 10	5 11 5	6 6 5	6 10 8	7 1 10	6 15 4	7 12 11	6 15 4	6 15 4	6 10 8
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 2	6 0 0	6 3 2	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 4 10	7 2 5
5 4 10	5 4 10	5 4 10	6 1 0	6 13 1	7 0 2	7 0 2	9 1 0	9 13 7	9 13 7	8 5 4	6 13 1
4 1 2	4 5 8	4 8 0	4 12 5	4 13 7	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 4 7	5 4 5
4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6
7 15 9	8 0 11	7 8 0	8 3 1	8 14 3	...	9 7 1	...	9 11 7	9 1 7	9 7 1	9 11 7
6 7 11	6 14 4	7 5 8	...	9 3 1	...	8 11 9	8 11 9	8 4 5	8 15 5	8 8 4	8 15 5
6 2 0	6 6 0	7 0 0	6 10 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 4 0
5 14 11	7 3 7	7 9 1	7 11 8	9 4 0	8 5 10	...	8 15 10	9 7 11	8 5 0	7 9 0	8 5 0
3 9 0	4 12 0	4 7 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	6 10 0	6 0 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 6	6 2 6
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	5 6 0	6 0 0	6 6 0	6 10 0	6 6 0	6 8 0	6 8 0
4 7 0	4 10 6	4 10 6	5 5 0	5 5 0	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 10 6
5 11 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
6 1 6	6 1 6	6 1 6	6 1 6	6 1 6	6 12 11	6 12 11	8 3 3	8 3 3	8 3 3	9 6 7	9 6 7
5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0
8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 10 5	8 10 5
5 13 1	5 13 1	5 13 1	5 13 1	6 7 5	7 1 9	7 12 11	8 1 7	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9
5 2 0	5 2 6	5 8 0	5 8 9	6 6 0	6 12 11	6 10 6	6 8 0	6 14 6	6 14 1	6 13 10½	6 13 9
124	125	133	134	154	164	161	157	167	166	166	166

A—Wholesale prices of Wheat in

Port or province	Market	Fortnight ending 15th January 1919. Rs. A. P.	31st January 1919. Rs. A. P.	14th February 1919. Rs. A. P.	28th February 1919. Rs. A. P.	15th March 1919. Rs. A. P.	31st March 1919. Rs. A. P.	15th April 1919. Rs. A. P.	30th April 1919. Rs. A. P.	15th May 1919. Rs. A. P.
Karachi*	Karachi (white)†	7 0 5	6 15 5	6 15 5	7 7 5	7 5 5	7 1 5	6 14 5	6 12 5	6 11 4
Bombay* (port)	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy)	7 12 11	7 14 4	7 15 10	7 8 6	7 2 7	6 6 10	6 6 10	6 15 8	6 15 8
Calcutta*	Calcutta (Club No. 2	8 0 0	7 15 6	8 2 6	8 0 0	7 10 0	7 6 0	6 10 0	8 1 0	7 12 0
Punjab	Lahore	6 15 3	6 15 3	7 4 3	6 15 3	6 2 6	5 14 9	5 14 9	5 2 6	5 2 6
	Ferozepur	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 10 9	6 10 0	6 2 6	5 14 9	5 11 6	5 8 3	5 11 8
	Lyallpur	6 8 0	6 12 0	7 0 0	6 11 0	6 6 0	5 2 0	5 6 0	5 13 0	5 6 0
	Amritsar	6 11 0	6 8 0	6 12 0	6 10 0	5 11 3	5 4 6	5 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Multan	6 4 0	6 4 0	5 14 0	6 11 0	5 10 6	5 0 0	5 5 0	4 14 0	5 5 3
	Rawalpindi	6 10 9	6 2 6	6 10 9	6 15 3	6 10 9	5 11 6	5 8 0	5 10 0	6 4 0
	Ambala	7 4 0	7 8 0	6 14 0	6 14 0	6 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 15 0
Delhi	Delhi	7 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 6 0	...	...	5 14 0	6 6 0
United Provinces	Benares	6 9 2	6 15 9	6 15 9	7 2 6	6 2 7	6 6 0	6 8 4	6 10 8	6 14 8
	Aligarh (Hathras)	6 15 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	6 4 0	5 15 0	5 14 11	6 8 6	6 6 0	6 8 6
	Cawnpore	7 4 4	7 4 4	6 12 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	6 6 0	6 8 0	6 6 0	6 10 0
	Meerut	6 14 9	7 5 0	7 5 0	6 10 3	6 2 9	5 11 6	5 8 3	5 11 6	5 15 0
	Shahjahanpur	7 2 0	7 2 0	7 0 0	6 12 0	6 10 0	6 7 0	5 6 0	5 12 0	6 0 0
	Agra	6 13 11	6 14 7	7 5 1	6 14 10	6 2 10	5 14 8	6 1 9	6 7 3	6 10 4
	Fyzabad	6 6 3	6 6 3	6 8 6	6 4 6	5 15 0	5 8 0	5 13 0	6 2 6	6 10 9
	Lucknow	7 4 3	7 4 3	6 15 3	6 10 8	6 6 3	5 14 9	6 2 5	6 4 6	6 15 4
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	8 3 10	8 13 2	8 10 0	10 6 5	8 9 3	8 9 5	8 9 10	8 1 10	8 10 0
	Jubbulpore	6 15 4	6 15 4	7 9 11	7 9 11	7 3 4	7 4 5	6 2 6	6 6 5	6 10 8
	Raipur	7 1 7	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5
	Akola	6 13 2	6 12 10	6 12 10	8 5 10	9 1 2	8 13 7	8 13 5	8 13 5	8 4 0
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	5 4 5	5 4 5	5 4 7	5 6 9	5 6 9	5 1 3	4 14 2	5 0 0	5 1 3
Baluchistan	Quetta	4 13 6	6 4 6	6 4 6	6 4 6	6 7 6	6 8 0	5 13 6	6 1 6	6 4 3½
Bombay	Poona	9 11 7	9 11 7	9 11 7	9 11 7	9 7 1	8 5 4	8 5 4	8 10 5	9 1 3
	Ahmednagar	8 15 5	8 15 5	8 12 8	8 13 10	8 11 9	8 8 1	...	8 4 5	8 9 11
	Ahmedabad	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 8 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 4 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	7 14 9	8 8 6	9 12 7	9 4 0	9 7 11	9 12 7	9 5 8	9 5 8	8 13 10
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	6 11 0	6 11 0	6 2 6	5 11 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 2* 6	6 2 6	6 2 6
	Bhagalpur	6 8 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	7 3 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 10 0
	Muzaffarpur	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	7 4 0
	Ranchi	8 4 0	8 4 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 2 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 8 0
	Cuttack	9 6 7	9 6 7	9 6 7	8 12 3	8 12 3	8 1 7	8 1 7	8 12 3	8 12 3
Bengal	Rangpur	7 0 0	...	7 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	8 10 5	8 10 5	8 10 5	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...
	Mandalay	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	7 12 11	7 1 9	7 1 9	...	...	...
	(Median) Average	7 0 5	7 3 0	7 0 0	7 2 6	6 10 9	6 7 6	6 2 6	6 6 0	6 10 8
	Index Numbers (a)	170	174	169	173	161	156	149	154	161

* Prices at ports after 31st October 1919 are as follows :—

Ports	Rate per	On 7th November 1919. Rs. A. P.	On 14th November 1919. Rs. A. P.	On 21st November 1919. Rs. A. P.
Karachi (white)	Maund	6 3 4	6 4 4	6 9 4
Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy)	"	...	7 11 5	7 11 5
Calcutta (Club No. 2)	"	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 6 0

† 5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red.

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914, which is taken as 100.

India per maund of 82⅟₇ lbs—concld.

Fortnight ending 31st May 1919.	15th June 1919.	30th June 1919.	15th July 1919.	31st July 1919.	15th August 1919.	31st August 1919.	15th September 1919.	30th September 1919.	15th October 1919.	31st October 1919.	Increase or decrease in fortnight ending 31st October 1919 as compared with preceding fortnight.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Per cent
6 10 4	6 8 4	6 7 4	6 9 4	6 11 4	6 12 5	6 13 5	6 10 4	6 6 4	6 2 4	6 2 4	*Nil*
7 5 7	7 4 1	7 8 6	7 12 11	7 12 11	7 11 5	7 5 7	6 9 10	6 9 10	...	7 8 6	...
8 1 0	7 14 0	7 12 0	7 12 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 12 0	7 0 0	7 4 0	7 6 0	7 4 0	—2
5 4 8	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 8 3	6 2 3	6 2 6	5 14 9	5 14 9	6 2 6	+4
6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 2 6	5 13 3	5 8 3	5 8 3	6 2 6	+12
5 10 0	5 14 0	5 10 0	6 1 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	5 4 0	5 9 0	5 6 0	5 12 0	+7
6 2 0	5 12 0	6 6 0	6 2 0	6 1 0	6 0 0	5 10 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 12 0	+7
5 7 0	5 12 0	5 8 3	5 10 0	5 13 3	6 0 6	6 0 6	5 12 3	5 2 6	5 5 3	5 5 3	*Nil*
6 2 6	6 8 6	6 4 6	6 6 6	6 4 6	6 4 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	5 14 9	6 0 6	6 6 0	+6
5 15 0	6 2 0	6 2 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	6 3 0	6 3 0	5 14 0	6 2 0	+4
6 7 0	6 9 0	6 15 0	6 13 0	6 13 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	6 6 9	6 2 0	6 4 0	6 6 0	+2
7 4 8	7 5 4	7 2 6	7 2 6	6 15 9	6 15 9	6 15 9	7 0 6	7 0 6	6 7 9	6 12 0	+4
6 11 0	6 13 3	6 14 0	6 14 0	6 13 0	6 15 0	6 15 6	6 10 6	6 9 0	6 11 6	7 2 0	+6
6 11 0	6 12 0	7 1 9	7 4 6	6 14 0	7 2 0	7 4 0	7 2 0	6 10 6	6 8 0	7 0 0	+8
6 2 6	6 6 0	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 14 3	6 10 6	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	*Nil*
6 2 5	6 10 0	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 0	6 13 0	6 8 6	6 8 6	6 6 5	6 10 8	6 8 6	—2
6 13 6	7 1 3	7 1 3	7 0 7	7 2 10	7 1 9	7 1 1	7 5 10	7 3 8	7 3 4	7 3 9	*Nil*
6 10 9	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 12 9	6 12 9	6 12 9	6 10 8	6 10 8	*Nil*
6 15 8	6 15 3	7 1 6	7 1 6	6 15 3	7 1 6	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 10 8	6 10 8	*Nil*
8 10 0	8 10 0	10 3 1	9 6 7	7 7 2	8 3 2	8 8 8	8 3 8	6 10 7	7 10 5	7 10 5	*Nil*
7 1 10	7 4 5	7 7 0	7 1 10	6 10 8	6 8 5	6 10 7	6 8 5	6 2 5	6 2 5	6 15 4	+13
7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	*Nil*
8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	6 13 0	6 4 0	7 2 1	6 15 7	—2
5 8 3	4 12 5	4 14 2	5 1 3	5 9 0	5 10 7	5 10 7	5 6 2	5 6 1	5 4 7	5 4 7	*Nil*
7 1 0	6 11 0	6 13 6	7 8 0	7 14 0	8 5 0	8 3 6	7 13 6	7 13 6	...	8 0 2	...
9 1 3	9 5 9	8 8 2	8 12 9	8 8 2	8 8 2	8 12 9	9 10 4	8 11 7	8 3 8	8 3 8	*Nil*
8 9 11	8 10 10	8 12 8	8 11 9	8 11 9	8 8 4	8 8 1	8 1 0	7 7 6	7 2 0	6 7 0	—10
8 8 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	*Nil*
8 6 9	8 13 10	10 8 5	10 8 5	10 8 5	...	10 8 5	10 8 5	9 10 3	10 8 5	9 10 3	—8
6 10 9	6 10 9	6 2 6	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 11 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	+50
8 0 0	7 2 0	7 2 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	5 14 0	6 8 0	+11
7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	6 10 6	6 10 6	*Nil*
8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	*Nil*
8 12 3	9 6 0	9 6 0	9 0 3	9 0 3	9 0 3	8 12 3	8 1 6	8 1 6	8 1 6	7 9 6	—6
10 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3 6	8 0 0	+11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 15 3	6 15 3	7 1 6	7 1 0¼	6 15 1⅓	6 15 9	6 15 4½	6 11 7½	6 9 5	6 10 6	6 12 0	+1
168	168	172	171	168	169	168	162	159	161	163	

Variations expressed in Index Numbers during the fortnight ending the 31st October as compared with those in the previous fortnight in 1919 and 1918:—

	1919			1918		
	15th October	31st October	Increase or Decrease	15th October	31st October	Increase or Decrease
			Per cent			Per cent
India . . .	100	101	+1	100	98	—2
Punjab . .	100	111	+11	100	101	+1
United Provinces .	100	101	+1	100	94	—6
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	99	—1	100	109	+9

B—Retail prices of Wheat in India

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 31st July 1914.	30th September 1914.	31st December 1914.	31st March 1915.	30th June 1915.	30th September 1915.	31st December 1915.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Karachi	Karachi	9 8	8 0	7 0	7 8	8 8	8 0	8 0
Bombay (port)	Bombay*	6 13	6 8	5 14	5 8	5 14	5 3	5 3
Calcutta	Calcutta	9 0	8 4	6 5	...	...	...	...
Punjab	Lahore	10 12	10 4	8 0	7 12	10 8	8 12	8 12
	Ferozepur	11 8	10 0	8 8	7 12	10 4	8 12	9 0
	Amritsar	12 4	10 8	8 8	7 12	10 4	8 12	9 0
	Rawalpindi	12 4	10 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	8 8	8 8
	Lyallpur	11 4	10 4	8 4	8 4	11 0	9 0	9 8
	Multan	11 8	10 0	8 4	8 12	10 12	8 14	9 4
	Ambala	10 12	10 0	8 0	6 8	9 12	8 2	8 12
Delhi	Delhi	9 12	9 0	7 4	6 0	9 4	8 0	8 0
United Provinces	Benares	9 3	9 1	7 7	7 5	8 8	7 15	7 11
	Cawnpore	9 8	8 12	7 4	7 12	8 8	8 0	7 12
	Meerut	10 12	9 0	7 12	6 4	10 0	8 12	8 0
	Agra	9 12	9 0	7 0	6 0	8 8	7 8	7 4
	Lucknow	9 12	8 12	7 0	8 0	8 12	8 0	7 12
	Aligarh	9 4	9 0	7 0	5 14	10 0	9 0	7 4
	Shahjahanpur	10 0	9 6	7 14	7 4	10 0	8 12	8 0
	Fyzabad	9 4	9 4	7 12	8 2	8 10	8 0	7 8
Central Provinces and Berar	Nagpur	9 9	8 15	8 4	8 15	8 15	8 2	8 2
	Jubbulpore	9 0	8 12	7 8	8 4	8 8	8 0	7 14
	Raipur	10 0	10 0	7 8	10 0	8 12	8 0	8 8
	Akola	8 6	7 6	6 5	7 6	8 6	9 7	7 6
North-West Frontier Province	Peshawar	11 6	10 0	9 2	9 2	10 0	8 14	8 11
Baluchistan	Quetta	10 2	10 0	8 12	7 8¼	9 0	9 8¼	8 9½
Bombay	Poona	7 7	7 7	6 8	7 2	7 7	7 3	7 3
	Ahmednagar	8 2	8 1	5 14	8 2	7 6	7 6	8 14
	Ahmedabad	8 8	7 12	6 8	7 8	8 0	7 0	7 0
	Dharwar	9 9	8 2	8 2	10 0	10 8	9 15	9 7
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	10 8	9 12	7 8	7 8	9 6	7 12	8 0
	Bhagalpur	9 8	9 8	7 8	8 4	8 12	6 14	6 4
	Muzaffarpur	9 0	9 0	7 0	5 8	8 8	7 8	7 0
	Ranchi	9 2	8 4	6 12	8 0	7 0	6 12	6 8
	Cuttack	9 3	8 8	7 [illegible]	6 9	8 8	7 14	7 3
Bengal	Dacca	8 14	8 8	6 0	...	...	...	...
	Murshidabad	10 8	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	...
	Malda	10 0	9 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	6 13	6 13	6 13	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 1
	Mandalay	8 14	7 12	7 8	7 12	7 5	7 5	6 14
	(Median) Average	9 9	9 0	7 8	7 12	8 12	8 0	8 0
	Index Numbers (a)	100	106	127	123	109	120	120

Note.—These statistics are entirely compiled from returns furnished fortnightly by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the retail prices in the head quarters of the districts and in the ports referred to above.

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914, which is taken as 100.

* Relates to Khandwa wheat.

[The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

Fortnight ending											
31st March 1916.	30th June 1916.	30th September 1916.	31st December 1916.	31st March 1917.	30th June 1917.	30th September 1917.	31st December 1917.	15th January 1918.	31st January 1918.	15th February 1918.	28th February 1918.
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
8 0	9 8	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	6 0
6 14	7 10	7 10	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 6	5 6	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 0	12 4	10 8	9 0	9 4	9 12	9 4	8 0	7 12	8 0	7 12	8 0
11 0	11 12	10 12	9 4	9 8	10 4	10 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 8	8 8
11 8	12 4	11 8	9 8	10 0	10 3	10 0	8 6	8 10	8 8	8 10	8 4
10 4	10 12	10 6	8 14	8 4	9 4	8 14	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 4	6 8
12 0	12 8	10 8	9 4	9 12	10 4	9 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 4
11 8	12 4	10 8	9 8	9 8	10 4	9 12	8 2	8 2	7 14	8 2	8 2
10 8	11 8	10 6	8 10	10 0	10 0	9 12	7 12	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 12
9 8	11 0	10 4	8 8	8 12	9 12	9 4	7 13½	7 12	8 0	7 10	7 0
9 1	9 12	9 8	7 15	9 1	9 1	9 6½	8 1½	8 1½	8 1½	7 5½	7 5½
9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 8	9 4	9 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	7 8	7 4
10 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 4
8 12	9 4	9 0	7 8	7 12	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 4	7 0	6 12	6 8
10 0	10 8	9 12	8 8	9 12	9 4	9 4	7 14	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 4
9 12	10 4	10 0	7 8	9 4	10 7	10 12	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 4	7 12
11 0	11 8	10 8	9 0	9 8	10 12	10 4	8 14	8 4	8 1	7 10	7 10
10 6	10 0	9 14	8 10	9 12	9 4	10 2	8 4	8 0	8 2	8 0	7 14
10 0	10 3	10 3	9 9	10 3	9 9	9 4	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11
10 4	11 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 0	7 8	7 6	6 14	7 4	7 10
11 4	11 4	11 0	10 0	10 2	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8
9 8	9 11	9 11	9 11	10 12	8 15	8 15	...	5 9	5 9	5 9	5 9
10 0	10 0	11 4	9 3	8 12	9 14	9 10	8 0	8 0	7 13	7 13	7 8
8 11	9 0	8 6½	7 8	7 8	8 3½	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 6	8 6	8 2	7 13	8 6	7 3	7 3	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6
9 9	9 9	9 9	10 2	10 2	8 11	8 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8
8 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	6 8
11 5	11 5	11 3	9 5	10 11	9 5	8 6	7 15	7 15	7 15	8 6	7 15
											7 0
10 0	10 12	11 0	9 12	9 0	10 8	11 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	7 8	9 0
10 12	10 12	10 2	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 14	9 0	9 0	9 0	7 0
7 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 0
7 8	9 8	9 12	7 8	7 4	8 8	8 8	7 4	7 4	7 0	6 0	7 14
9 3	10 8	9 3	7 14	9 3	9 13	9 3	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 14	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
8 4	7 12	7 12	8 14	9 9	9 9	8 0	7 12	7 12	8 4	7 12	7 12
10 0	10 4	10 0	8 10	9 3	9 8	9 4	7 12	7 12	7 15½	7 9	7 6¼
96	93	96	111	104	100	103	123	123	120	126	129

B—Retail prices of Wheat in India—contd.

Port or province	Market.	Fortnight ending 15th March 1918.	31st March 1918.	15th April 1918.	30th April 1918.	15th May 1918.	31st May 1918.	15th June 1918.	30th June 1918.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Karachi	Karachi	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8
Bombay (port)	Bombay*	5 2	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 12	4 12
Punjab	Lahore	7 12	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 8	8 12	8 12	8 8
	Ferozepore	8 8	8 12	8 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 4
	Amritsar	8 8	8 10	9 0	9 8	9 10	9 0	9 0	8 12
	Rawalpindi	6 8	6 4	7 8	6 12	8 0	8 4	7 8	7 10
	Lyallpur	8 8	9 8	9 0	9 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8
	Multan	8 2	8 6	8 2	8 14	10 4	10 4	9 12	9 8
	Ambala	8 0	8 14	8 8	10 4	10 0	10 0	9 12	9 12
Delhi	Delhi	7 6	7 14	7 11	8 6	8 8	8 12	8 12	8 8
United Provinces	Benares	7 7½	8 10	9 3	8 15	8 14½	8 13	8 11	8 4
	Cawnpore	8 0	8 4	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Meerut	8 0	7 8	8 12	10 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 12
	Agra	6 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	8 4	8 4	8 0	7 8
	Lucknow	9 0	8 12	8 12	9 4	9 0	8 12	8 8	8 8
	Aligarh	7 12	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	9 12	9 12	9 8
	Shahjahanpur	8 10	8 10	8 14	10 0	9 9	9 14	9 6	8 14
	Fyzabad	9 2	9 10	9 6	9 12	9 12	9 10	9 4	9 4
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 10	7 0	6 11	6 11	6 11
	Jubbulpore	7 10	7 10	8 14	8 8	8 8	7 14	7 8	7 8
	Raipur	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 12	8 12	8 8
	Akola	5 9	5 14	6 11	6 11	6 11	6 11	6 10	6 10
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	7 13	7 10	8 0	8 8	8 5	8 8	9 5	9 10
Bombay	Poona	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	4 13	4 13	4 13	4 13
	Ahmednagar	6 8	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13
	Ahmedabad	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 8
	Dharwar	7 15	7 15	7 15	7 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	6 0	8 12	10 8	11 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Bhagalpur	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Muzaffarpur	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Ranchi	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
	Cuttack	7 14	7 14	6 9	6 9	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	7 0	7 0	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10
	Mandalay	7 5	7 5	7 12	7 5	7 5	6 14	6 11	6 11
	(Median) Average	7 12	7 14	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 10	8 9½	8 6
	Index Numbers (a)	128	121	120	112	112	111	111	114

* Relates to Khandwa wheat.
(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914, which is taken as 100.

[The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

FORTNIGHT ENDING

15th July 1918.	31st July 1918.	15th August 1918.	31st August 1918.	15th September 1918.	30th September 1918.	15th October 1918.	31st October 1918.	15th November 1918.	30th November 1918.	15th December 1918.	31st December 1918	15th January 1919.
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
7 4	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 0	5 0	5 8
4 12	4 12	4 7	4 7	3 13	3 13	3 13	3 11	3 6	3 3	3 3	3 8	3 8
8 0	7 12	7 8	7 12	7 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	5 12	5 8
9 8	8 8	8 4	8 0	7 4	6 4	6 8	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 0	6 0
8 8	8 4	8 0	8 0	7 4	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 6	6 2	5 12
7 8	7 8	6 12	7 2	7 0	6 8	6 4	6 6	6 6	6 2	6 6	5 12	5 12
9 4	8 6	8 2	8 4	7 8	6 10	6 12	6 10	6 8	6 8	6 4	5 12	6 0
9 0	8 12	8 0	7 12	7 8	7 0	6 14	7 0	6 12	6 12	6 14	6 14	6 2
9 2	8 12	7 12	7 12	7 2	6 5	6 1	6 1	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 6
7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	5 12	5 8	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 12	5 8	5 8
8 8	7 10½	7 9	6 14	6 8	5 12	5 11½	6 1½	5 14	5 7	5 7	5 11½	5 11½
7 0	7 4	6 8	7 0	5 12	5 4	5 8	5 14	5 8	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 4
8 4	7 8	7 0	6 12	6 0	5 8	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	6 0	6 0	5 8
7 0	6 12	7 0	7 1	6 2	5 6	5 4	5 10	5 7	5 9	5 10	6 8	5 11
8 0	7 8	7 4	7 0	6 0	4 12	5 12	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 6
8 12	8 0	7 12	7 4	6 12	6 0	5 12	6 4	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 4	6 0
8 7	8 0	6 14	6 14	6 1	5 6	6 6½	6 2	5 12	5 4	5 8	5 8	5 4
9 0	7 12	7 8	7 6	7 0	5 8	5 6	6 4	6 2	6 0	6 0	5 14	6 0
7 0	7 0	6 6	6 1	5 7	5 12	4 14	4 14	3 14	3 14	4 13	5 7	5 7
7 8	7 4	6 14	6 12	6 0	5 12	5 6	5 8	4 15	5 8	5 8	5 12	5 8
7 12	7 12	7 12	6 12	6 4	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 4	5 8	5 12
6 10	6 10	6 10	5 13	5 8	5 4	5 4	3 9	3 5	3 5	4 7	5 4	5 4
9 10	9 2	8 13	8 5	8 2	7 13	7 13	7 13	7 13	7 13	7 8	7 8	7 9
4 13	4 13	4 13	4 13	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 10	3 0
5 13	5 7	5 1	4 11	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5
6 0	6 0	5 0	5 8	4 8	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 8
6 8	5 9	5 2	5 2	4 14	5 2	4 11	4 12	4 8	4 12	4 8	5 0	4 12
11 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	8 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 0
9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	7 0	6 10	6 4	6 0	6 4	6 2	6 2	6 2
9 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	7 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	5 0
6 12	6 4	6 4	6 0	6 0	5 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 8
6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	5 14	5 14	4 14	4 14	4 14	4 4	4 4	4 4
4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 4	3 4	3 8
6 11	6 11	6 11	6 11	5 14	5 6	4 15	4 12	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 9
7 10	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 3	5 10	5 11½	6 0	5 12	5 10½	5 9	5 9¾	5 8
125	127	137	137	155	170	167	159	166	169	172	170	174

B—Retail prices of Wheat in India—*concld.*

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 31st January 1919.	14th February 1919.	28th February 1919.	15th March 1919	31st March 1919.	15th April 1919.	30th April 1919.	15th May 1919.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Karachi	Karachi	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8
Bombay (port)	Bombay*	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 13	3 13	4 0	4 0	4 0
Punjab	Lahore	5 8	5 4	5 8	6 4	6 8	6 8	7 12	7 12
	Ferozepore	6 0	5 12	5 12	6 4	6 8	6 12	7 0	6 12
	Amritsar	5 14	5 12	6 0	6 12	7 8	6 12	7 12	7 12
	Rawalpindi	6 4	5 12	5 8	5 12	6 12	7 0	6 12	6 2
	Lyallpur	5 8	5 8	5 12	6 4	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 8
	Multan	6 2	6 8	5 14	6 14	7 12	7 4	8 0	7 4
	Ambala	5 4	5 12	5 12	6 2	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 9
Delhi	Delhi	5 8	5 6	5 8	6 0	...	...	6 8	6 0
United Provinces	Benares	5 7	5 7	5 6¼	6 4	6 0	5 11	5 13½	5 13½
	Cawnpore	5 4	5 8	5 12	6 4	6 0	6 0	6 2	5 12
	Meerut	5 4	5 4	5 12	6 4	6 12	7 4	6 12	6 8
	Agra	5 10	5 6	5 9	6 5	6 9	6 7	6 2	5 14
	Lucknow	5 6	5 8	6 0	6 4	6 10	6 8	6 0	5 10
	Aligarh	5 12	5 12	6 0	6 12	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8
	Shahjahanpur	5 6	5 6	5 12	5 12	5 12	6 14	6 12	6 8
	Fyzabad	6 0	5 14	6 4	6 8	7 0	6 12	6 4	5 13
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	4 8	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 12	4 13
	Jubbulpore	5 8	5 0	5 0	5 2	5 4	6 4	6 0	5 12
	Raipur	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
	Akola	5 13	5 2	4 11	4 11	4 11	4 11	4 8	4 9
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	7 6	7 6	7 3	7 6	7 14	8 3	7 14	7 14
Bombay	Poona	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 10	3 12
	Ahmednagar	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 11	4 6	4 6
	Ahmedabad	3 8	3 8	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8
	Dharwar	4 8	4 4	4 8	4 1	4 1	4 4	4 4	4 1
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	6 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	6 8	6 4	6 0
	Bhagalpur	6 2	5 12	5 10	5 10	5 10	6 8	6 8	6 0
	Muzaffarpur	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	5 0
	Ranchi	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 12	4 12	4 12	4 12	4 10
	Cuttack	4 4	4 4	4 9	4 9	4 15	4 15	4 9	4 9
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	3 8	2 4	2 15	2 15	2 15	...	...	...
	Mandalay	4 9	4 9	4 12	5 2	5 2	...	...	...
	(Median Average)	5 6½	5 5	5 8	5 12	5 12	6 7	6 2	5 13½
	Index Numbers (a)	177	180	174	166	166	149	156	164

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July, 1914, which s taken as 100
* Relates to Khandwa wheat

[The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

Fortnight ending: 31st May 1919.	15th June 1919.	30th June 1919.	15th July 1919	31st July 1919.	15th August 1919.	31st August 1919.	15th September 1919.	30th September 1919.	15th October 1919.	31st October 1919.	Increase or decrease in fortnight ending 31st October 1919 as compared with preceding fortnight.
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	Per cent.
5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 12	5 12	*Nil*
4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 2	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	*Nil*
7 9	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 0	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 8	6 4	+4
6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 12	7 0	7 0	6 4	+12
6 6	6 10	6 2	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 12	7 4	7 4	7 4	6 13	+6
6 4	5 14	6 2	6 0	6 2	6 2	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 6	6 0	+6
6 12	6 12	6 12	6 8	6 4	6 4	6 8	7 4	7 0	7 4	6 12	+7
7 2	6 12	7 0	6 14	6 10	6 6	6 6	6 10	7 8	7 4	7 4	*Nil*
6 9	6 5	6 5	6 3	6 2	6 0	6 3	6 5	6 5	6 10	6 7	+3
5 15	5 13	5 8	5 10	5 10	5 10	6 0	6 0	6 6	6 2	5 12	+7
5 4	5 4	5 7	5 7	5 9	5 8¼	5 8	5 8½	5 8½	5 11⅛	5 11½	*Nil*
5 10	5 8	5 4	5 4	5 8	5 4	6 6	5 6	5 10	5 12	5 6	+7
6 4	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	*Nil*
5 12	5 10	...	5 9	5 8	5 7	5 8	5 5	5 6	5 8	5 6	+2
5 10	5 10	5 8	5 8	5 10	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 10	5 12	5 14	—2
6 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	*Nil*
6 5	5 14	5 11	5 11	5 10	5 12	6 0	5 4	6 0	5 12	6 0	—4
5 14	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 9	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	*Nil*
4 13	4 13	3 14	4 2	5 2	4 13	4 13	4 13	5 1	5 2	5 2	*Nil*
5 6	5 4	5 2	5 6	5 12	5 15	5 12	5 14	6 4	6 4	5 8	+14
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	*Nil*
4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 7	4 7	5 8	5 12	5 8	5 8	*Nil*
7 3	8 3	8 0	7 14	7 8	6 12	6 12	7 2	6 15	7 6	7 6	*Nil*
3 8	3 5	3 8	3 12	3 12	4 1	4 1	4 1	4 1	4 6	4 6	*Nil*
4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 12	4 12	4 12	5 1	5 1	5 13	—13
4 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	*Nil*
4 4	4 1	4 4	4 4	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	3 12	3 12	3 12	*Nil*
6 0	6 0	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 0	8 0	7 12	6 8	+19
5 0	5 0	5 9	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 10	6 2	+8
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	*Nil*
4 10	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 10	4 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	*Nil*
4 9	4 4	4 4	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 9	4 15	4 15	4 15	5 4	—6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 10	5 9	5 8	5 8	5 8½	5 8⅛	5 8⅛	5 8¼	5 12	5 12	5 12⅛	+1
170	172	174	174	173	174	173	178	166	166	165	

Variations expressed in Index Numbers during the fortnight ending the 31st October as compared with those in the previous fortnight in 1919 and 1918 :—

	1919			1918		
	15th October	31st October	Increase or Decrease	15th October	31st October	Increase or Decrease
			Per cent.			Per cent.
India . . .	100	101	+1	100	95	—5
Punjab . .	100	109	+9	100	102	+2
United Provinces.	100	99	—1	100	95	—5
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	100	*Nil*	100	104	+4

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.

IN INDIAN PORTS.

[Index Numbers—Prices for the week ending the 30th July, 1914=100.]

Date.	KARACHI. White (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 3% red). Price.	Index Numbers.	KARACHI. Red (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 92% red). Price.	Index Numbers.	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pissi). Price.	Index Numbers.	Calcutta Club No. 2. Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Week ending 30th July 1914	31 6	100	31 3	100	32 9	100	34 9½	100
" 6th August "	31 3	99	31 0	99	32 10¼	100	34 9½	100
" 3rd September "	34 6	110	34 3	110	...	...	34 10½	100
" 1st October "	35 9	113	35 1½	112	33 7	103	...	...
" 5th November "	38 9	123	38 0	122	34 9¼	106	41 8½	120
" 3rd December "	40 0	127	39 0	125	35 10½	110	44 4	127
" 30th " "	44 3	140	41 6	133	40 7½	124	...	...
" 7th January 1915	42 6	135	39 6	126	41 0	125	47 4	136
" 4th February "	45 0	143	43 0	138	42 1	128	48 10	140
" 25th " "	50 0	159	48 0	154	41 2	126	50 10	146
" 4th March "	44 6	141	42 6	136	38 4	117	49 10	143
" 1st April "	42 0	133	39 0	125	35 8¼	109	40 10½	117
" 6th May "	37 6	119	36 9	118	38 5	117	34 4½	99
" 3rd June "	36 6	116	35 9	114	39 7½	121	34 10½	100
" 2nd July "	34 0	108	33 3	106	...	...	35 10½	103
" 23rd " "	34 9	110	34 0	109	38 6¼	118	37 1½	107
" 6th August "	34 9	110	34 0	109	...	...	38 7½	111
" 27th " "	36 0	114	35 0	112	41 4½	126	39 4½	113
" 3rd September "	36 3	115	35 3	113	42 1	128	40 10	117
" 29th " "	38 0	121	37 3	119	40 0	122	40 4½	116
" 8th October "	37 6	119	36 9	118	39 5¼	120	40 10½	117
" 5th November "	37 9	120	37 3	119	40 4	123	42 4	122
" 3rd December "	36 9	117	36 6	117	39 6	121	41 10	120
" 7th January 1916	37 4½	119	37 1½	119	39 11	122	42 4	122
" 4th February "	34 9	110	34 6	110	38 9	118	37 10	109
" 3rd March "	33 9	107	33 6	107	37 5	114	38 10	112
" 7th April "	30 9	98	30 6	98	35 3	108	32 11	95
" 5th May "	28 10½	92	28 7½	92	33 8	103	32 11	95
" 12th " "	34 3	109	30 0	96	33 8	103	32 5	93
" 2nd June "	30 3	96	30 0	96	34 7	106	33 3	96
" 30th " "	29 0	92	28 9	92	33 4	102	32 8	94
" 7th July "	29 9	94	29 6	94	34 0	104	32 5	93
" 14th " "	32 0	102	31 9	102	33 8	103	33 2	95
" 28th " "	33 6	106	33 3	106	35 6	108	33 4½	96
" 4th August "	34 0	108	33 9	108	35 6	108	32 10½	94
" 31st " "	36 3	115	34 3	113	36 2	111	33 4½	96
" 8th September "	35 4½	112	34 4½	110	36 7½	112	34 1½	98
" 22nd " "	34 0	108	33 0	106	35 6	108	34 1½	98
" 13th October "	35 6	113	34 6	110	34 9½	106	34 1½	98
" 27th " "	35 6	113	34 6	110	35 2	107	34 1½	98
" 3rd November "	36 3	115	35 3	113	37 0	113	34 11	100
" 24th " "	37 9	120	36 9	118	39 2	120	37 10	109
" 1st December "	38 6	122	37 6	120	39 3	120	41 1	118
" 29th " "	39 3	125	38 3	122	37 5	114	...	...
" 5th January 1917	39 0	124	38 0	122	38 1	116	39 4	113
" 30th March "	38 0	121	37 0	118	36 9	112	36 4	104
" 13th April "	38 6	122	37 6	120	37 4	114	37 4	107
" 4th May "	37 0	117	36 0	115	36 7	112	34 2	98
" 29th June "	35 6	113	34 6	110	39 6	121	36 1	104
" 27th July "	37 3	118	36 3	116	38 5	117	37 4	107
" 31st August "	36 6	116	35 6	114	35 2	107	36 4	104
" 28th September "	37 9	120	36 9	118	37 8	115	38 2	110
" 26th October "	38 9	123	37 9	121	40 8	124	...	...
" 30th November "	43 0	137	42 0	134	40 8	124	42 10	123
" 28th December "	43 0	137	42 0	134	40 5	123	...	...
" 4th January 1918	42 3	134	41 3	132	40 5	123	45 10	132
" 11th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	41 0	125	46 4	133
" 18th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	40 3	123	44 10	129
" 25th " "	40 0	127	39 0	125	40 2	123	45 7	131
" 1st February "	39 3	125	38 3	122	39 11	122	45 7	131
" 8th " "	43 0	137	42 0	134	40 5	123	44 10	129
" 15th " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	40 10	125	46 1	132
" 22nd " "	42 6	135	41 6	133	40 10	125	48 10	140
" 1st March "	42 6	135	41 6	133	41 3	126	51 1	147
" 8th " "	42 6	135	41 6	133	41 1	125	48 4	139
" 15th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	40 6	124	40 4	116
" 22nd " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	40 6	124	39 4	113
" 29th " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	40 9	124	40 10	117
" 5th April "	41 6	132	40 6	130	41 2	126	40 10	117
" 12th " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	41 9	127	41 1	118
" 19th " "	41 0	130	40 0	128	41 10	128	42 10	123
" 26th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	41 3	126	40 4	116
" 3rd May "	42 0	133	41 0	131	42 1	128	39 4	113
" 10th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	43 5	133	39 10	114

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.—*contd.*

IN LONDON.

[Index Numbers—Price on 30th July, 1914, in the case of Choice White Karachi and that on the first date available in the case of other grade taken as 100.]

Date.	Choice White Karachi — Price.	Choice White Karachi — Index Numbers.	Red Karachi. — Price.	Red Karachi. — Index Numbers.	Delhi. — Price.	Delhi. — Index Numbers.	Choice White Bombay. — Price.	Choice White Bombay. — Index Numbers.	Club No. 1. — Price.	Club No. 1. — Index Numbers.	Club No. 2. — Price.	Club No. 2. — Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
10th July, 1914	39 6 July-Aug.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st August „	41 0	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd September, 1914	46 0	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st October „	44 9	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th November „	48 3	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd December „	50 6	128	50 0	100		...	...	...	...		...	...
16th „ „	Nominal	...	...	...	50 9 May-June.	100	...	...	...	...	50 6 April-May, Sellers	100
30th „ „	51 6 May-June.	130	53 0 Jany.-Feb.	106	52 0	102	...	...	...	...	52 0 April-May.	103
8th January, 1915	52 3 Do.	132	...	...	53 3 May-June.	105	...	...	...	...	53 6 Do.	106
4th February „	61 0 Do.	154	Nominal	...	61 4½ Do.	121	...	...	...	...	Nominal	...
25th „ „	60 3 Do.	153	Do.	...	60 6 April-May.	119	...	...	...	...	64 6 Mar.-April.	128
4th March „	59 0 Do.	149	Do.	...	59 3 Do.	117	...	...		...	59 6 April-May.	118
8th April „	58 0 Do.	147	Unoffered	...	Unoffered	...	...	...	...	...	64 3 Do.	127
6th May „	66 3 June-July.	168	64 0 June-July.	128	65 0 May June.	128	...	...	...	...	65 0 Do.	129
12th „ „	63 9 Do.	161	63 3 Do.	126	64 3 Do.	127	68 0	100	67 0	100	...	...
4th June „	61 0 Do.	154	60 9 Do.	121	61 6 June-July.	121	62 9 June-July.	92	62 0 June-July.	93	61 0 June-July.	121
2nd July „	53 0 June	134	52 9 June	105	53 3 June	105	53 9 Do.	7	53 3 Do.	79	52 9 Do.	104
23rd „ „	56 0 July	142	55 7½ July	111	56 3 July	111	56 9 July	83	56 3 July	84	55 9 July	110
6th August „	56 6	143	56 1½	112	56 9	112	57 3 Do.	84	56 9	85	56 1½	111
27th „ „	54 0	137	56 1½	112	56 6	111	57 3 Do.	84	56 9	85	56 1½	111
3rd September „	54 0 July. Sellers.	137	53 7½ July, Sellers.	107	...	...	Nominal	...	56 9 July, Sellers	85	...	...
24th Sept., '15 to 18th April 1916	No sellers	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19th April, 1916	61 0	154	60 0	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28th April to 15th May, 1916	No sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19th May, 1916	63 0 May-June.	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd and 9th June, 1916	Nominal	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th June, 1916	57 0 June-July.	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23rd „ „	55 0 June, Sellers.	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27th „ „	55 6, Sellers.	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29th June to 7th July, 1916.	Nominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14th July, 1916	58 6 July-Aug.	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22nd „ „	59 0 Do.	149	58 6 July-Aug. Sellers	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28th „ „	61 3 Do. Sellers.	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th August „	65 0 Aug.-Sept.	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31st „ „	72 6 Sept., Sellers.	184	Nominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8th September 1916	73 0 Oct., Paid.	185	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22nd „ „	71 0 Do.	108	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14th October „	73 9 Oct.-Nov. Sellers.	187	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21st „ „	75 6 Do.	191	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd November „	79 0 Paid	200	Do.	...	70 6 Sellers.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
24th „ „	81 0 Paid	205	Do.	...	79 6 Noml.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st December „	82 0 Buyers	208	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
5th to 12th Jan., 1917	No sellers	...	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd February to 30th March, 1917	82 0 Feb.-Mar. & Mar.-April.	208	No sellers	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th April, 1917	83 0 April-May	210	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
13th April to 4th May, 1917	85 0 Do.	215	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	87 6	129	...	...	...	...
5th to 11th May '17	86 9 May-June quoted.	220	No sellers	...	79 6 Nom.	157	87 6	129	...	...	...	...
18th May to 6th July „	86 9 „	220	86 3	172	86 9	171	87 6	129	86 9	129	...	...
13th to 20th July „	86 9 „	220	86 3 afloat	172	86 9 afloat	171	89 6	132	86 9	129	...	...
27th July to 10th Aug. 1917	No sellers. Nominal	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
17th to 24th Aug. '17	86 9 sellers	220	86 3 sellers	172	86 9 sellers	171	89 6 sellers	132	86 9 sellers	129	...	...
31st Aug. 1917	86 9 Nominal	220	86 3 Nom.	172	86 9 Nom.	171	89 6 Nom.	132	86 9 Nom.	129	...	...
7th September '17 to 2nd Jan. '18	78 0	197	77 6	155	77 6	153	79 0	116	...	...	78 0	154

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.—*contd.*

IN INDIAN PORTS—*contd.*

[Index Numbers—Prices for the week ending the 30th July, 1914=100.]

Date.	KARACHI. White (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red). Price.	Index Numbers.	KARACHI. Red (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 92% red). Price.	Index Numbers.	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy). Price.	Index Numbers.	Calcutta Club No. 2. Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Week ending, 17th May 1918	42 0	133	41 0	131	43 9	134	40 4	116
„ 24th „ „	42 6	135	41 6	133	43 7	133	41 1	118
„ 31st „ „	42 6	135	41 6	133	43 11	134	40 4	116
„ 7th June „	42 0	133	41 0	131	42 6	130	41 1	118
„ 14th „ „	42 0	133	41 0	131	46 8	142	40 10	117
„ 21st „ „	41 6	132	40 6	130	42 10	131	40 10	117
„ 28th „ „	41 6	132	40 6	130	48 1	147	40 4	116
„ 5th July „	41 6	132	40 6	130	47 8	146	41 7	120
„ 12th „ „	41 6	132	40 6	130	49 8	152	43 4	125
„ 19th „ „	42 6	135	41 6	133	49 9	152	44 10	129
„ 26th „ „	43 0	137	42 0	134	50 7	154	45 1	130
„ 2nd August „	44 0	140	43 0	138	50 9	155	45 7	131
„ 9th „ „	44 0	140	43 0	138	53 9	164	46 4	133
„ 16th „ „	44 0	140	43 0	138	55 10	170	47 7	137
„ 23rd „ „	44 0	140	43 0	138	53 7	164	51 10	149
„ 30th „ „	44 0	140	43 0	138	55 3	169	48 1	138
„ 6th September „	44 0	140	43 0	138	56 2	172	50 10	146
„ 13th „ „	45 0	143	44 0	141	59 6	182	50 10	146
„ 20th „ „	46 0	146	45 6	146	60 5	184	55 10	160
„ 27th „ „	52 0	165	51 6	165	61 10	189	72 3	208
„ 4th October „	52 0	165	51 6	165	56 11	174	70 3	202
„ 11th „ „	53 0	168	52 6	168	56 7	173	59 9	172
„ 18th „ „	53 0	168	52 6	168	56 4	172	—	—
„ 25th „ „	53 0	168	52 6	168	57 3	175	59 4	171
„ 1st November „	53 0	168	52 6	168	57 3	175	65 9	189
„ 8th „ „	53 0	168	52 3	168	68 1	208	62 9	180
„ 15th „ „	54 0	171	53 6	171	68 1	208	61 9	177
„ 22nd „ „	54 6	173	54 0	173	68 1	208	59 9½	172
„ 29th „ „	54 6	173	54 0	173	66 8	204	70 9	203
„ 6th December „	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 2	199	69 9	200
„ 13th „ „	54 6	173	54 0	173	65 2	199	69 9	200
„ 20th „ „	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 11	201	67 9	195
„ 27th „ „	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 2	199	...	...
„ 3rd January, 1919	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 2	199	66 9	192
„ 10th „ „	56 0	178	55 6	178	64 5	197	61 9	177
„ 17th „ „	56 0	178	55 6	178	62 3	190	63 9	183
„ 24th „ „	55 6	176	55 0	176	62 7	191	63 6	183
„ 31st „ „	55 6	176	55 0	176	62 11	192	63 6	183
„ 7th February „	55 6	176	55 0	176	63 8	194	64 9	186
„ 14th „ „	55 6	176	55 0	176	63 8	194	65 0	187
„ 21st „ „	56 6	179	56 0	179	61 10	189	64 3	185
„ 28th „ „	59 6	189	59 0	189	60 0	183	63 9	183
„ 7th March „	60 6	192	60 0	192	60 0	183	63 3	182
„ 14th „ „	58 6	186	58 0	186	57 1	174	60 9	175
„ 21st „ „	58 6	186	58 0	186	57 1	174	62 3	179
„ 28th „ „	56 6	179	56 0	179	51 3	156	58 10	169
„ 4th April „	56 6	179	55 0	176	...	...	57 10	166
„ 11th „ „	55 0	175	54 6	174	...	...	55 4	159
„ 18th „ „	55 0	175	54 6	174	51 3	156	52 10	152
„ 25th „ „	55 0	175	54 6	174	51 3	156	63 9	183
„ 2nd May „	54 0	171	53 6	171	55 8	170	64 3	185
„ 9th „ „	54 0	171	53 6	171	55 8	170	60 3	173
„ 16th „ „	53 6	170	53 0	170	55 8	170	61 9	177
„ 23rd „ „	53 0	168	52 6	168	57 1	174	61 3	176
„ 30th „ „	53 0	168	52 6	168	58 7	179	64 3	185
„ 6th June „	52 6	167	52 0	166	58 7	179	62 3	179
„ 13th „ „	52 0	165	51 6	165	57 10	177	62 9	180
„ 20th „ „	52 0	165	51 6	165	59 4	181	65 9	189
„ 27th „ „	51 6	163	51 0	163	60 0	183	61 9	177
„ 4th July „	51 6	163	51 0	163	60 0	183	61 9	177
„ 11th „ „	51 6	163	51 0	163	64 5	197	63 9	183
„ 18th „ „	52 6	167	52 0	166	62 3	190	61 9	177
„ 25th „ „	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	62 3	179
„ 1st August „	53 6	170	53 0	170	62 3	190	63 9	183
„ 8th „ „	54 0	171	53 6	171	61 6	188	63 3	182
„ 15th „ „	54 0	171	53 6	171	61 6	188	63 9	183
„ 22nd „ „	54 6	173	54 0	173	60 0	183	63 3	182
„ 29th „ „	54 6	173	54 0	173	58 7	179	61 9	177
„ 5th September „	54 0	171	53 6	171	56 5	172	59 9	172
„ 12th „ „	53 6	170	53 0	170	55 8	170	60 3	173
„ 19th „ „	53 0	168	52 6	168	52 9	161	55 10	160
„ 26th „ „	51 0	162	50 6	162	52 9	161	57 10	166
„ 3rd October „	48 6	154	48 0	154	52 9	161	...	...
„ 10th „ „	49 0	156	48 6	155	54 2	165	58 10	169
„ 17th „ „	49 0	156	48 6	155	...	...	58 10	169
„ 24th „ „	49 0	156	48 6	155	55 8	170	59 9	172
„ 31st „ „	49 0	156	48 6	155	60 0	183	57 10	166
„ 7th November „	49 6	157	49 0	157	...	..	57 10	166
„ 14th „ „	50 0	159	49 6	158	61 6	188	57 10	166
„ 21st „ „	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	58 10	167

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.—*contd.*

IN LONDON—*contd.*

[Index Numbers—Price on 30th July, 1914, in the case of Choice White Karachi and that on the first date available in the case of other grade taken as 100.]

Date.	Choice White Karachi.		Red Karachi.		Delhi.		Choice White Bombay.		Club No. 1.		Club No. 2.	
	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
3rd January to 17th October '18	80 0	203	79 6	159	79 6	157	81 0	119	...	.	80 0	158
18th October '18 to 6th January '19	80 0 afloat	203	80 0 afloat	160	80 0 afloat	158	80 0 afloat	118	...	...	80 0 afloat	158
7th January to 28th February '19	Nothing offering to London			...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st March to 13th May '19 *	80 0 afloat	203	80 0 afloat	160	80 0 afloat	158	80 0 afloat	118	...	...	80 0 afloat	158

NOTE.—The Indian price quotations are market, and not F. O. B., prices. The source of these quotations is the Prices Current published weekly the Chambers of Commerce. The statistics for London are compiled from Reuter's telegrams.

* Later quotations are not available.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

Joint Stock Companies.

OCTOBER 1919.

During the month under report, 92 companies were registered with an aggregate authorised capital of over R52 crores, as against 12 companies with an aggregate authorised capital of about R73 lakhs in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Bengal accounted for 39 companies (over R29 crores), Bombay coming in next with 34 companies (over R22 crores). For the seven months, April to October, 1919, the number of companies registered was 435 with an authorised capital of over R1,38 crores, as against 137 companies with about R6 crores of authorised capital in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The largest flotation in October was that of the Himalaya Assurance Company, Bengal (R15 crores).

Table 1.

Abstract Statement of Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of October 1919, and in the corresponding month of 1918.

Classification of Companies	October 1918		October 1919	
	Number of companies	Aggregate authorised capital	Number of companies	Aggregate authorised capital
Banking, Loan, and Insurance—		R(1,000)		R(1,000)
Banking and Loan	1	20	6	6,33,20
Insurance	...	...	5	22,25,00
Trading—				
Navigation	...	...	3	10,54,00
Co-operative Association	...	.	1	50
Printing, Publishing, and Stationery	...	...	7	14,95
Others	6	15,20	39	6,43,95
Mills and Presses—				
Cotton Mill	...	...	8	3,88,00
Jute Mill	...	...	1	4,00
Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses	...	...	2	23,00
Rice Mills	1	45,00	...	...
Other Mills and Presses	...	...	2	20,00
Tea and other Planting Companies—				
Tea	1	4,20	5	9,25
Others	1	1,00	...	...
Mining and Quarrying—				
Coal	2	7.00	8	67,50
Others	...	...	2	27,00
Land and Building	...	.	3	1,00,00
TOTAL	12	72.60	92	52,10,35

Table 2.

Abstract Statement of Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the seven months, April to October, 1919, and in the corresponding period of 1918.

Classification of Companies.	April to October, 1918		April to October, 1919	
	Number of Companies	Aggregate authorised capital	Number of Companies	Aggregate authorised capital
Banking, Loan, and Insurance—		R(1,000)		R(1,000)
Banking and Loan	12	26,92	40	13,6[illegible],20
Insurance	1	10,00	15	56,93,00
Trading—				
Navigation	...	...	6	11,79,00
Co-operative Association	1	20	1	50
Shipping, Landing and Warehousing	...	...	1	30,00
Printing, Publishing, and Stationery	7	5,19	14	21,43
Others	60	2,08,35	189	28,51,96
Mills and Presses—				
Cotton Mills	3	51,00	15	6,19,75
Jute Mills	...	...	8	3,73,00
Mills for Wool, Silk, Hemp, etc.	...	...	4	4,50.00
Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses	1	5,00	5	42,30
Flour Mills	...	...	3	19,00
Rice Mills	2	90.00	7	33,00
Saw and Timber mill	1	10,00	...	...
Other Mills and Presses	2	7,00	8	53,00
Tea and other Planting Companies—				
Tea	18	42,60	35	79.45
Others	6	19,90	9	1,41,75
Mining and Quarrying—				
Coal	6	18,50	38	2,09,95
Others	8	32.18	12	1,47,95
Land and Building	1	6,00	10	3,10,30
Breweries	2	1,72	...	...
Sugar manufacturing	1	4,00	3	35,25
Companies other than those specified above	5	37,55	12	1,58,50
TOTAL	137	5,76,12	435	1,38,17,79

Table 3.

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of October 1919.

No.	Class and name	Names of agents, secretaries, etc., and situation of registered office	Objects	Authorised capital
	I.—Banking, Loan and Insurance			
	(a) Banking and Loan			Rs.
1	Saidpur Commercial Bank	Managing Dir. Ram Chander Somani, Rangpur. Bengal.	Banking business	5,00,000
2	Sherpur Sammilani Loan Office	Managing Dir. Ram Chander Somani, Sherpur, Bengal.	Banking and loan	1,00,000
3	Chettipalayam Shanmuga Nidhi.	Secretary, M. Ayyasamy Gowndar, Coimbatore, Madras.	,, ,,	1,00,000
4	Chettipalayam Sri Maragatha Vinayaka Thrivia Sakaya Nidhi.	Secretary, A. Nanjappa Chetty, Coimbatore, Madras.	,, ,,	1,00,000
5	Kallidaikurichi Lakshmi Vilasa Permanent Fund.	Secretary, K. P. Chellam Ayyar, Tinnevely, Madras.	Mutual loan	19,992
6	Industrial Bank of Western India.	Managing Agents, Girdhardas and Sons, Bombay.	Banking business	6,25,00,000
	Total, Banking and Loan	......	......	6,33,19,992
	(b) Insurance			
7	Himalaya Assurance Co.	Managing Agents, Mackenzie and Rajaballi, 2 Lyons Range, Calcutta.	Insurance	15,00,00,000
8	Indian Lion Assurance Co.	Agents, Manilal Maganlal and Bros.. Bombay.	,,	1,25,00,000
9	Bombay City Insurance Co.	Agents, Yoosuf I. A. Lalljee & Co., Bombay.	,,	3,00,00,000
10	Crescent Insurance Co.	Agents, Ramchandra Hatimbhoy & Co., Bombay.	,,	2,00,00,000
11	Orion Insurance Co.	Managing Agents, G. C. Udeshi & Co., Bombay.	,,	1,00,00,000
	Total, Insurance	......	......	22,25,00,000
	Total, Banking, Loan and Insurance.	......	......	28,58,19,992
	II.—Trading			
	(a) Navigation.			
12	Eastern Peninsula Navigation Co.	Managing Agents. Roberts McLean & Co., 2-1, Mission Row, Calcutta.	To establish and maintain steamship lines and to carry on business as importers, exporters shipowners, shipbrokers, etc.	50,00,000
13	Karnani Steamship Co.	Managing Agents, Karnani Industrial Bank, 3, Synagogue Street, Calcutta.	To carry on business of shipowners, shipbrokers, and to construct or otherwise acquire steam ships and other vessels.	10,00,00,000
14	Carmen Exports and Imports	Managing Agents, T. Wilberforce & Co., 12, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.	To carry on business of importers, exporters, shipowners and to purchase or otherwise acquire ships, vessels, etc.	4,00,000
	Total, Navigation	......	......	10,54,00,000
	(b) Co-operative Association.			
15	Nimar Stores	Bombay Bazar Street, Khandwa, Central Provinces.	General trade	50,000

Table 3—*contd.*

Detailed statement shewing particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of October 1919—*contd.*

No.	Class and Name	Names of agents, secretaries, etc., and situation of registered office	Objects	Authorised capital
				R
	II.—Trading —*contd.*			
	(*c*) *Printing, Publishing and Stationery.*			
16	K. M. Connor & Co.*	15-E, Lindsay Street, Calcutta.	Publishers and producers of books, periodicals, etc.	1,25,000
17	Mysore Guardian Co.*	Managing Dir., W. M. Cairneross, Madras.	Printing and publishing	20,000
18	Gnyati Bandhu Printing Press Co.	Agents, J. N. Vakil & Co., Bombay.	Printing and publishing	2,00,000
19	United Press of India	Agents, Muncherhaw & Co., Bombay.	" "	3,00,000
20	Encyclopædic Directory Co.	38, Hewett Road, Allahabad.	" "	5,00,000
21	Indian Press*	3, Pioneer Road, Allahabad	" "	3,00,000
22	Vijaya Printing Press Co.	Delhi	Printing and publishing newspaper.	50,000
	Total, Printing, Publishing and Stationery.	......	......	14,95,000
	(*d*) *Others.*			
23	Calcutta Motor Service	Managing Agents, M. McGinley & Co., 7, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.	Manufacturing, hiring and dealing in motor cars, etc.	50,00,000
24	British American Corporation*	10, Clive Row, Calcutta	General trade	25,00,000
25	John Bull Galvanising and Manufacturing Co.	Managing Dir., H. B. Anderson, 10, British Indian Street, Calcutta.	Manufacturing galvanised buckets and other receptacles, etc.	5,00,000
26	Calcutta Taxi Cabs	Managing Agents, J. H. R. Harley & Co., 87, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta.	Manufacturing, hiring and dealing in motor cars, etc.	12,00,000
27	Roberts McLean & Co.*	2-1, Mission Row, Calcutta	General trade	1,00,000
28	Heilgers Brothers*	Clive Buildings, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Coal mining and agency business.	35,00,000
29	Motor Traders*	303, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.	Dealing in and repairing motor cars, cycles, etc.	2,00,000
30	Union Cutleries	Managing Agents, U. M. Banerjee & Co., 7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.	Manufacturing cutleries, instruments and machines, and founding metals.	5,00,000
31	National Motor and Engineering Works.	Managing Agents, Oriental Trading and Engineering Co., 172, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.	To carry on business of motor, mechanical and electrical engineers, manufacturers, etc.	4,00,000
32	Alliance Kips Co.*	12, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta	Tanning hide and manufacturing leather goods, etc.	3,50,000
33	Albion Tannery and Leather Works.	Managing Agents, R. A. Dickie & Co., 2-3, Clive Row, Calcutta	" "	15,00,000
34	India Typewriters and Supplies	Managing Agents, M. Rita & Co., 8-2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.	Manufacturing, repairing and dealing in typewriters.	2,50,000
35	United Chemicals and Manure	Managing Agents, Nolen and Chowdhury 2, Lyons Range, Calcutta.	Manufacturing, importing and dealing in chemicals and other preparations.	1,00,000
36	Calcutta Brick-Fields	Managing Dir., Kalidas Ghosh, 21-1-3, Fakir Chand Mitter Street, Calcutta.	Manufacturing and dealing in bricks, potteries, etc.	1,00,000
37	Carmen Motor Express	Managing Agents, T. Wilberforce & Co., 2, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.	Manufacturing and dealing in motor cars, etc., and carrying passengers and goods.	2,00,000
38	Cochin Co.*	Managing Agents and Secretaries, South Indian Madras Export Co., Madras.	Export and import business.	10,00,000

* Registered as a private company

Table 3—*contd.*

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of October, 1919—*contd.*

No.	Class and name	Names of agents, secretaries, etc., and situation of registered office	Objects	Authorised capital
				Rs.
	II.—Trading—*contd.*			
	(*d*) *Others*—contd.			
39	Coimbatore Trading Co. .	Managing Agents, S. R. Venkatesa Ayyar, Coimbatore, Madras.	General trade . .	50,000
40	Hajee Mohamed Badsha Sahib & Co.	Managing Dirs., Khan Bahadurs Hajee Mohamed Abdul Aziz Badsha Sahib and Mohamed Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib, Madras.	" . .	10,00,000
41	National Development Co.* .	Managing Agents, Murthi & Co., Madras.	" . .	20,000
42	Stewart-Jacks (Motors) . .	Agents, A. Stewart Jacks & Co., Bombay.	Manufacturing and dealing in motor cars, cycles, etc.	20,00,000
43	Malabar Timber Co. . .	Agents, Jagabhai Manibhai & Co., 90, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Timber business, etc. .	1,00,00,000
44	Indoro Trading Co.* . .	Permanent Dir., Sir Sarapchand Hukumchand, Bombay.	Brokers and commission agents.	12,50,000
45	Pioneer Indian Paint and Oil Works.	Agents, Wacha Doshi & Co., Bombay.	Manufacturing, importing exporting and dealing in paint, dyewares, varnishes, etc.	10,00,000
46	B. R. Herman and Mohatta* .	Managing Dir., Benjamin Richard Herman, Karachi.	Mechanical and electrical engineering.	11,00,000
47	National Cement Manufacturing Co.	Agents, R. B. Onkarji Kasturchand & Co., 95, Medow Street, Bombay.	Manufacturing and dealing in cement, lime, plasters, etc.	50,00,000
48	Chokai Pearl Syndicate . .	Agents, Jivanchand Lallubhai & Co., Bombay.	Carrying on business of pearls and precious stones.	1,00,00,000
49	Cawnpore Swadeshi Stores .	Moston Road, Cawnpore .	Dealing in Indian goods .	5,00,000
50	Standard Leather Factory and Tannery*	Lahore	Tanning and manufacturing leather goods.	2,00,000
51	Bhiwani Trading Co. . .	Delhi	Export and import agents	25,000
52	Delhi Brick Manufacturing Co.	"	Manufacturing bricks and tiles.	75,000
53	National Commercial Co. .	"	Import and export business.	1,00,000
54	Export Transport Service Co.*	Agents, F. M. Chinoy & Co., Bombay.	Hiring motor cars and carrying passengers, etc.	10,00,000
55	Panchal Iron and Brass Works Co.	Bhailal Nathabhai Panchal Bros. & Co., Ahmedabad, Bombay.	Moulding and manufacturing iron and brass articles.	5,00,000
56	Western India Rope Co. .	Agents, Damodar Govindji & Co., Bombay.	Manufacturing rope, cordage, etc.	20,00,000
57	Modern Engineering and Construction Co.*	Governing Dirs., Percy Herbert Burn and George Thomas Mawson, Bombay.	Carrying on business as general engineers, contractors, builders, etc.	1,75,000
58	Pearls and Precious Stones Consignment Co.	Agents, C. I. Pirkh & Co., 39-41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Dealing in pearls and precious stones.	50,00,000
59	Mill Machinery and General Stores.	Agents, Damania & Co., Bombay.	Supplying machinery and general stores.	25,00,000
60	Indian Automobile Co. .	Agents, Laxmidas Haridas & Co., 320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.	Manufacturing and dealing in motors, bicycles, etc.	30,00,000
61	Ahmedabad Swadeshi Stores Co.	Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Bhishndayal Dharamdas & Co., Ahmedabad.	Carrying on business of swadeshi goods.	5,00,000
	Total, others .	......	......	6,43,95,000
	Total, Trading .	......	......	17,13,40,000

*Registered as a private company

Table 3—*contd.*

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of October, 1919—*contd.*

No.	Class and name	Names of agents, managers, etc., and situation of registered office	Objects	Authorised capital
	III.—Mills and Presses.			Rs.
	(a) Cotton mills.			
62	Kesoram Cotton Mills .	Managing Agents, Kesoram Poddar & Co., 13-1, Clive Row, Calcutta	Spinning and weaving cotton, etc.	80,00,000
63	Provincial Dyeing, Printing and Chemical Works.	Managing Agents, T. N. Dowling & Co., Gillander House, Calcutta.	Cotton spinning, manufacturing, dyeing, cleaning, etc.	6,00,000
64	Jajodia Cotton Mills . .	Managing Agents, Sukhdeodas Ramprosad, 140, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	Spinning and weaving cotton, jute, etc.	40,00,000
65	India Spinning and Weaving Co.	Agents, Dakwala Sons & Co., Ahmedabad.	Spinning and weaving cotton, etc,	12,00,000
66	Diamond Spinning and Weaving Co.	Agents, Gulabchand Deochand & Co., Bombay.	" . .	1,00,00,000
67	Moolji Haridas Mills . .	Agents, Moolji Haridas and S. Naranji & Co., Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.	" . .	50,00,000
68	National Spinning, Weaving and Hosiery Mills.	Managing Agents, N. Maganlal & Co., Bombay.	" . .	50,00,000
69	Virgin Mills . . .	Managing Agents, Baptist & Co., Bombay.	" . .	50,00,000
	Total, Cotton Mills .	......	......	3,88,00,000
	(b) Jute Mill.			
70	East Bengal Jute Co. . .	Managing Agents, Oriental Trading and Engineering Co., 172, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	Manufacture and cultivation of jute, etc.	4,00,000
	(c) Cotton and Jute screws and presses.			
71	Eastern Cotton Trading Co. .	Agents, Ramdas Khimji & Co., Albert Buildings, 346, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Pressing and ginning cotton, wool, etc.	20,00,000
72	Kathiawad Ginning and Pressing Co.	Agents, Ratilal & Co., Bombay.	" " .	3,00,000
	Total, Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses.	......	......	23,00,000
	(d) Other Mills and Presses.			
73	Goculdas Oil and Products Manufacturing Co.	Managing Agents, Gocul Dass Hansraj, 5, Aga Kerbella Mohamed Street, Calcutta.	Seed crushing oil extracting and manufacturing all products of oil, etc.	10,00,000
74	Swadeshi Oil Mills Co. . .	Agents, Chhotalal Bhikhabhoy & Co., Bombay.	Extracting oil from seeds, nuts, etc.	10,00,000
	Total, other Mills and Presses .	......	......	20,00,000
	Total, Mills and Presses	......	......	4,35,00,000
	IV.—Tea and other Planting Companies.			
75	Motirani Tea Co. . . .	Dir., Rashendra Ch. Sircar, 76, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.	Cultivation of tea, lemon, indigo, cotton, sugarcane, etc.	1,00,000
76	Tufanialonga Tea Co. .	Managing Dir., J. C. Ganguly, 285-10, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	Carrying on business of planting tea, etc., banking business, etc.	2,50,000
77	Sayedabad Tea Co. . .	Secretary, Syed Luthfur Ali, Jalpaiguri, Bengal.	Carrying on business of tea, coffee, cotton, rice, timber, etc.	1,75,000

Table 3—*concld.*

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of October, 1919—*concld.*

No.	Class and name	Names of agents, managers, etc., and situation of registered office	Objects	Authorised capital
	IV.—Tea and other Planting Companies.			R
78	Sylhet Tea and Trading Corporation.	Managing Agents, Industrial Trading Society, Karimganj, Assam.	Planting and manufacturing tea, etc.	3,00,000
79	Sylhet Duars Tea Co. . .	Managing Agents, Mercantile Union of Karimganj, Assam.	Cultivating and manufacturing tea and promoting all agricultural and commercial industries.	1,00,000
	Total, Tea and other Planting Companies .	......	......	9,25,000
	V.—Mining and Quarrying.			
	(*a*) *Coal.*			
80	Moheshera Coal Co. . .	Managing Agents, Jardine, Skinner & Co., 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.	Mining and colliery owning	25,00,000
81	Bahula Coal Co. . . .	Managing Agents, C. Deddes & Co., 83, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta.	Mining, colliery owning, coke manufacturing, lime burning, etc.	2,00,000
82	Doogdha Coal Co. . . .	Managing Agents, Chatterjee & Co., 4, Mission Row, Calcutta.	„ „ .	2,50,000
83	Northbrook Coal Co. . .	Managing Agents, Oosmall Jamall & Sons, 26 & 27, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.	„ „ .	5,00,000
84	New India Coal Co. . .	Managing Agents, Oriental Trading and Engineering Co., 172, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	Carrying on business of coal and minerals manufacturing, colliery owning, etc.	4,00,000
85	Moira Collieries . . .	Managing Agents, Martin & Co., 6-7, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Mining, coal, manufacturing, coke, etc.	4,00,000
86	Bogra Coal Co. . . .	Managing Agents, Holmes Wilson & Co., Henley House, Radhabazar, Calcutta.	Mining, coal, manufacturing coke, lime burning, etc.	5,00,000
87	Bombay Mining Developing Syndicate.	Agents, L. Chhotalal & Co., Bombay.	Coal mining . . .	20,00,000
	Total, Coal .	......	......	67,50,000
	(*b*) *Others.*			
88	Khasia Mines . . .	Managing Agents, Linton Molesworth & Co. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.	Acquiring mines and metaliferous lands, etc.	12,00,000
89	Rajputana Minerals Co. .	Managing Agents, Lalji Naranji & Co., Bombay.	Mining and quarrying mineral products.	15,00,000
	Total, Others .	......	......	27,00,000
	Total, Mining and Quarrying.	......	......	94,50,000
	VI.—Land and Building.			
90	Fairlie House* . . .	32, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.	Acquiring, dealing in lands, buildings, etc.	10,00,000
91	Bombay Presidency Land and Buildings Co.	Agents, Thakkar Bros., Bombay.	Acquiring lands and constructing buildings.	50,00,000
92	Belapur Co. . . .	Managing Agents, Marshall Sons & Co. (India), Bombay.	Acquisition of lands and buildings.	40,00,000
	Total, Land and Building	......	......	1,00,00,000
	GRAND TOTAL .	......	......	52,10,34,992

* Registered as a private company

CALCUTTA:
November 20, 1919.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1919.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th November 1919.

On and after 15th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi, Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India."

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at 2 pice per page.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 6th December 1919.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

November 24.

5048. W. G. Boonzaier. *Improvements in or relating to automatic couplings for railway and like vehicles.*
5049. C. A. Easting. *Improvements in wind screens for motor cycle side cars.*
5050. P. Baxter. *Improvements in locking devices for bolts, nuts and the like.*
5051. J. McFarlane and D. Clelland. *An improved screw-cutting tap.*
5052. J. S. Baines. *Improvements in concrete buildings.*
5053. J. Levick. *Improvements in flushing cisterns.*
5054. British Ever Ready Co., Ld. *Improvements in pocket electric flash lights.*
5055. British Ever Ready Co., Ld. *Improvements in pocket electric flash lights.*
5056. British Ever Ready Co., Ld. *Improvements in pocket electric flash lights.*
5057. J. P. Roe. *Improvements in or relating to rope supporting sheaves for use in connection with aerial ropeways.*
5058. International General Electric Co., Inc. *Improvements in or relating to systems for the production of substantially constant frequency for systems of radio communication.*

November 25.

5059. A. G. Browning. *Improvements in or relating to pumps or the like.*
5060. A. G. Rotinoff. *Improvements relating to the construction of ferro-concrete piles in situ.*
5061. J. J. Daniels. *Improved automatic safety train control apparatus.*

November 26.

5062. N. P. Roe. *Improved railway signallers reminder lever lock.*

November 27.

5063. G. N. Barooah. *Improved process for extraction of caffeine.*
5064. C. H. Gordon. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for cutting tapered elliptical holes.*
5065. Parker Aeroplane Improvement Co., Ld. *Improvements in aeroplanes.*
5066. Parker Aeroplane Improvement Co., Ld. *Improvements in aeroplanes.*

November 28.

5067. A. Luzy. *Methods and apparatus for magnetising permanent multipolar monobloc magnets.*
5068. S. Nurmahamad. *An improved hasp and bolt for doors.*

November 29.

5069. R. J. Dennett. *Improvements in or relating to locking devices and seals for railway wagons or the like.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

4193. R. E. Larson. *Improvements in bricks or stones for building.*

4540. E. C. Bowden-Smith and A. R. Baker. *Improvements in or relating to oil fuel burners.*
4889. E. C. Hanson. *Wireless transmission of energy.*
4976. J. Wells. *Improvements in gas producers.*
4981. J. N. Stables. *Improvements in vehicle wheels.*
4984. J. A. Launder. *Improvements in or relating to coat hangers and the like.*
4989. A. H. Jorgensen. *Improvements in alarm apparatus.*
4994. T. Culshaw. *Improvements in and connected with the construction of ceilings.*
4999. A. M. O'Brien. *Improvements in or relating to continuous fractional distillation.*
5002. O. R. Williams. *Improvements in the manufacture of railway buffers.*
5003. J. Wells. *Improvements in gas producers.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

4264. Miris Steel Co., Ld. *Improved manufacture of steel.*
4592. H. L. M. J. Benard. *Improvements in and relating to projectors, beacon lights, signalling apparatus and the like.*
4847. D. H. Bibb. *Process for the manufacture of fuel briquettes.*
4865. R. A. Thom. *Improvements in or relating to steam superheater pipes or elements and method of manufacturing the return ends or torpedo ends of such elements and the like.*
4867. L. J. Martin. *Improved rail fastening.*
4872. B. Andrews and W. C. Averill, Jr. *Process and apparatus for treating hydro-carbons.*
4873. F. Handley Page. *Connections for members of aircraft frames.*
4874. W. A. Brown and F. G. White. *Process for separating hydro-carbons and water.*
4876. Owens Bottle Co. *Means for making bottles.*
4878. J. M. Larsen. *Improved process of storing fish.*
4879. Q. Sestini and T. Rondelli. *Improvements in or relating to the "bronzing" or colouring of metallic surfaces.*
4883. T. G. Jones. *Improvements in and relating to metal seats.*
4885. E. H. W. Weibull. *Improvements in roller cages for roller bearings with convex rollers.*
4886. F. A. Anderson, M. Deacon, and N. P. W. Brady. *Improvements in or relating to furnace for distillation of coal, shale and other like substances.*
4891. Ronco Ld., and W. Chipperfield. *Improvements in or relating to means or devices for supporting drawers, shelves and other sliding structures.*
4892. T. Kiriaco. *Improvements in pumps or centrifugal distributors for irrigation purposes and the like.*
4893. C. R. Madgwick. *Improvements in collapsible crates and boxes.*
4900. J. H. Everingham. *Improvements in or relating to portable carriages for children.*
4908. J. E. Calverley and W. E. Highfield. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for transforming electrical energy.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7 accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

3840. Fulton and Cullen.
4056. Nelson and White.
4508. Furniss.
4666. Aktiebolaget Kvafveindustri.
4667. Aktiebolaget Kvafveindustri.
4668. Clayton & Co. (Huddersfield), Ld.
4670. International Radio Telegraph Co.
4671. Fletcher.
4672. Clayton & Co. (Huddersfield), Ld. and Jemmison.
4673. Martin.
4677. Lewtey.
4678. Sanghani.
4679. Marret.
4684. Fraser.
4687. Datta.

PATENTS SEALED.

2157. Edey.
4038. Rapson.
4129. McMains and Sherwood.
4150. Laws.
4268. Pudumjee.
4501. Barnard.
4545. (Mrs.) Murphy.
4556. Crump.
4601. Desai.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

387 of 1905. Ramji. (To 17 February 1921.)
270 of 1907. Little. (To 18 December 1920.)
340 of 1910. Serpek. (To 7 February 1921.)
529 of 1910. Leeds Forge Co. and anr. (To 31 January 1921.)
234 of 1911. Kehr. (To 28 November 1920.)
687 of 1913. Compagnie Generale Radiotelegraphique. (To 6 January 1921.)
731 of 1913. Societe Generale des Nitrures. (To 3 February 1921.)
1224 of 1913. Woodroffe & anr. (To 16 October 1920.)
1270 of 1913. Maccaferri. (To 30 October 1920.)
1277 of 1913. Hendry. (To 1 November 1920.)
1338 of 1913. Rutter. (To 1 December 1920.)
1957 of 1914. Morgan. (To 9 December 1920.)
2042 of 1915. Dina. (To 23 February 1921)
2386 of 1915. Jha. (To 25 November 1920.)
2431 of 1916. Ross & ors. (To 7 January 1921.)

EXTENSION OF TERM OF PATENT.

Notice is hereby given that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the extension of the term of the patent for "An improved method of working kilns for burning bricks," No. 387 of 1905, obtained by Mr. G. K Ramjee on 17th February 1906, for a further term of five years, *i.e.*, up to 16th February 1925, under the provisions of Section 15 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and subject to the following conditions:—

(1) that existing licenses to users of the invention shall be continued, if the licensees so desire, at rates not exceeding the present rates,

(2) that future licenses shall be granted at rates not exceeding 4 annas per thousand bricks burnt to applicants who deposit caution money not exceeding Rs. 250; and

(3) that the prescribed fee of Rs. 100 for a certificate of renewal shall be paid on or before the 17th day of February in respect of each year of the extended period.

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1912

452. (Smith) 460. (Tucker and anr.)

1913.

1133. (Toon(Sr.))

1914.

1852. (New Refractory Ores, Ld.)

1915.

2277. (Hawke.)

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

From November 24th to 29th, 1919.

Class 1. No. 9051. C. M. Boyce, 306, London Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex, England. November 18, 1919.

Class 16. No. 8279. Major G. E. Rhodes, United Service Club, Calcutta. January 31, 1919.

Class 16. Nos. 9047 to 9050. R. Briggs, 92, Toorak Road, South Yarra, Victoria, Australia. November 14, 1919.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) must be made in English and addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed and a full address given in all communications.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, together with current regulations and instructions. *These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.*

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs or on their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Models are not required unless specially asked for. Drawings must be on tracing cloth and the Rules and Instructions for the preparation of drawings as given in the Handbook should be strictly followed. A provisional patent cannot be secured under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

4. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India application should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

5. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission for which due allowance should be made. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

6. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration. Neither does this Act deal with *pictures, photographs, etc.*, for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

7. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India.* These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.
WASHINGTON (U.S.A.)	The Patent Office.

8. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the

Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore. Specifications and other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be seen in the Patent Office, Calcutta, in the Record Office, Bombay, and in the Connemara Library, Madras.

9. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price.	
		R	a.
(a) Patent Office Handbook (Acts, Rules and instructions)		1	0
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	10
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(d) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
(e) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)		0	1
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V. LOUGH,

Controller of Patents and Designs.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BALUCHISTAN.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 25th November 1919.

No. 11.—Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan that land is required by Government for public purposes, namely :—

PROPOSED SIDINGS AT SHEGAI STATION.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purposes :—

This declaration is made under the provision of Section 6, Act I of 1894, and under Section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner of the Quetta Pishin District is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of land.

District.	Tehsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Boundaries.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
Quetta	Chaman	Shellabagh	9·08	PLOT A. *North*—Railway line. *East*—Railway line and Zamindars' lands. *South*—Zamindars' lands. *West*—Zamindars' lands and Railway line. PLOT B. *North*—Zamindars' lands and Railway line. *East*—Zamindars' lands. *South*—Zamindars' lands. *West*—Railway line. PLOT C. *North*—Zamindars' lands. *East*—Zamindars' lands and Railway line. *South*—Railway line. *West*—Zamindars' lands.	Office of Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, Quetta.

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OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS. 9TH (SECUNDERABAD) DIVISION.

CLAIMANTS WHO HAVE ATTAINED THEIR MAJORITY.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Controller of Military Accounts, Bolarum, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing :—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company	John Brandon (son).* Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Artificer, Carnatic Ordnance Department	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, I., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia, *alias* Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, I., Corporal, 3rd Madras European Regiment	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers	James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	Perquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veteran Company	Jeremiah Mitchell Hawkins (Foster-son). George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Keleker, I. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Bugler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, B., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B. Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery.	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	Agnes Maude McManus (daughter). Mary Elizabeth McManus (daughter). Reith McManus (daughter). Patrick John McManus (son).
Murphy, I., Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, T., Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, R., Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E., Sub-Overseer	Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Michael, Colour-Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, J., Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).

* Claim received, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

G. R. O'DOWD,
for Controller of Military Accounts.

9TH (SECUNDERABAD) DIVISION, BOLARUM;
14th November 1919.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 3rd December 1919.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th November 1919.

	Total amount of notes in circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England.		In His Majesty's Dominions.	In transit between India, England and H. M.'s Dominions.		In the U. S. A. or in transit thereto.		Securities (Purchase Price).		Total.	Remarks.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12	13	14	15	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Calcutta	40,34,500	58,55,22,843	58,95,57,343	7,37,59,803	2,66,45,069	12,72,56,593	51,00,000	...	48,00,000	3,56,95,912	...	...	4,60,00,000	(a) 17,02,99,946	(b) (c) 82,49,93,752	1,31,45,51,075	(a) Nominal value—R10,30,81,500 of rupee paper and R7,40,00,000 Indian Treasury Bills. (b) Nominal value—R83,95,65,001. (c) Includes Treasury Bills purchased under section 3, Act XI of 1917, as amended by Act V of 1918 and Act II of 1919.
Cawnpore	...	10,10,18,316	10,10,18,316	6,19,11,518	47,73,285			...				...	...			6,66,84,803	
Lahore	...	11,67,25,464	11,67,25,464	2,83,51,233	1,80,07,574			...				...	...		...	4,63,58,807	
Bombay	13,11,965	52,04,46,479	52,17,58,444	11,21,35,464	17,55,38,144	1,87,78,998	...	...				...	...			30,64,52,606	
Karachi	...	5,97,63,850	5,97,63,850	1,06,63,363	21,52,658	...		...		...		...	...			1,27,56,021	
Madras	20,91,360	23,47,13,122	23,68,04,482	2,62,49,187	46,46,048	...	...	...		...		...	...			3,08,95,235	
Rangoon	...	17,10,65,901	17,10,65,901	1,54,05,111	35,90,142	...	...	...		...		...	...		...	1,89,95,253	
	74,37,825	1,78,92,55,975	1,79,66,93,800	32,84,15,679	23,33,52,920	14,60,35,591	51,00,000	...	48,00,000	3,56,95,912	...	...	4,60,00,000	17,02,99,946	82,49,93,752	1,79,66,93,800	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			...	*Deduct*—Amount due on T. Ts. drawn by one Circle on another												...	
Total Circulation R			1,79,66,93,800												Total Reserve R	1,79,66,93,800	

There was no transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 30th November 1919.
There was no gold in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 30th November 1919.

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 21st March 1917.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Sub-Surveyors.
5. Tracers.
6. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

W. G. WOOD,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN INDIA, DHANBAD P. O., MANBHUM.

Indian Mines Act, 1901.

NOTICE.

An examination for First Class Coal Mine Managers' Certificates of Competency under the rules applicable to coal mines will be held on the 16th, 17th and 18th February 1920. An examination for Second Class Coal Mine Managers' Certificates of Competency will be held on the 23rd, 24th and 25th February 1920. Both examinations will be held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbad.

Rules 32 and 33 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, require that a candidate for a first class certificate must be at least 23 years of age and have had at least five years' practical experience in a coal mine, and for a second class certificate be at least 21 years of age and have had at least three years' practical experience in a coal mine. The periods of practical experience may be reduced to three years and one year respectively, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining subjects after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

The fees are Rs. 15 in the case of first class certificates and Rs. 8 in the case of second class certificates. By rule 34 of Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Notification No. 2968—82, dated the 21st April 1906, "these fees shall be paid, not less than one month prior to the date of the examination, to the Chief Inspector of Mines at his office." The fees may be remitted by money order or paid in any other manner.

Applications and fees should be addressed to the Chief Inspector of Mines in India, Dhanbad P.O., E. I. Railway, and not to any Officer by name. No candidate will be permitted to sit at the examination unless his application, supported by original certificates as to experience and character, and fee, is received, in the case of a candidate for the first class certificate examination on or before the 15th January 1920, and, in the case of a candidate for the second class certificate examination on or before the 22nd January 1920. Candidates are advised to send all papers under registered cover.

G. F. ADAMS,
Chief Inspector of Mines in India,
and *ex-officio* President of the Board of Examiners

DHANBAD,
The 18th October 1919.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd December 1919.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,94,00,000	0	0			
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below* .	25,00,000	0	0			
				1,69,00,000	0	0
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments				25,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	5,02,81,466	0	1			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,39,55 736	10	5	6,42,40,202	10	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . .				30,17 34,076	4	6
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .				21,15,158	15	8
Sundries				38,18,135	13	6
RUPEES .				41,13,07,573	2	2

ASSETS

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
Government Securities . .				7,15 86,078	0	0
Other authorized Investments .				1,39,04,144	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities .				11,35,31,828	9	5
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				5,41,79,578	3	2
Bills discounted and purchased .				2,42,34,067	8	2
Balances with other Banks .				55,44,137	9	2
Bullion				...		
Dead Stock				28,72,070	5	2
Stamps				14,685	11	0
Sundries				4,24,481	1	6
				28,62,41,070	15	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	7,18 76,580	5	10			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	5,31,89,989	6	9	12,50,66,502	12	7
RUPEES .				41,13,07,573	12	2

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value Rs. 3,85,147 8 0

† Do. do. do. „ 5,17,380 0 0

Rs. 9 02 527 8 0

By the order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL :
Calcutta, 4th December 1919.

C. M. TALLACK,
Chief Accountant.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 33·62

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 3rd December 1919.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's European Establishment :—

Mr. N. H. Matheson, on return from leave, to resume his appointment of Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, as from 3rd December 1919, *vice* Mr. S. A. H. Sitwell granted leave.

Mr. G. F. Hand, to act as Agent at Chitgrantg Branch, as from the 23rd November 1919, *vice* Mr. R. C. Cumberlege granted leave.

By order of the Directors,

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary & Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

Agents for Sale of Maps.

LONDON.—Edward Stanford, Limited, 12, 13 and 14, Long Acre, London, W.C.

CALCUTTA.—Maps can be obtained from the office, 13, Wood Street, or from Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., No. 3, Esplanade, East; Messrs. Newman & Co., No. 4, Dalhousie Square; The Manager, The Indian School Supply Depôt, No. 309, Bow Bazar Street; and Messrs. Lal Chand & Sons, No. 76, Lower Circular Road.

DACCA.—The Manager, The Indian School Supply Depôt, No. 226, Nawabpur.

BOMBAY.—Messrs. Thacker & Co., Limited, and Messrs. D. B Taraporevala Sons & Co.

KASHMIR.—Cockburns Agency, Srinagar.

LAHORE.—Messrs. Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons

MADRAS.—Higginbothams, Limited.

MUSSOORIE.—The Proprietor, Mafasilite Printing Works.

MUZAFFARPUR.—Messrs. Burman & Co.

RANGOON.—The Curator, Government Book Depôt, Burma.

SIMLA.—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

A Catalogue of Maps corrected up to 1st October 1917 is available at Re. 1 per copy.

All published maps are sold at the Map Record and Issue Office, Survey of India, Calcutta, for cash with postage *prepaid*.

Agents cannot issue maps on the *Public Service except on cash-payment*.

The following is a list of the more important "General" and other maps which are available for quarter ending 30th September 1919.

EXPLANATION.

All Maps from Surveys after 1905 called "Modern" are printed in 4 or 5 colours, i.e, water forms in blue, towns and roads in red, forests and jungle in green, cultivation in yellow, hill contours in brown with shading to emphasize the hills, and other details in black.

All Maps from Surveys prior to 1905 are printed in black only or in black with hills in brown.

All Maps on scales 1" = 4 miles, $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$ or nearly 1" = 16 miles and $\frac{1}{2,000,000}$ or nearly 1" = 32 miles are printed in either one or two of the following editions, except those marked "Provisional Issue" which are from old surveys:—

(1) *Layered edition*, printed in colours with contours and graduated layer tints to show altitudes and shading to emphasize the hills. (*Colour ribands along boundaries cannot be added to this edition.*)

(2) *Political edition*, printed in colours with colour ribands along boundaries, contours to show altitudes and shading to emphasize the hills.

(3) *Provisional issue*, generally printed in black or in black with hills in brown. Colour ribands along boundaries are added by hand when required at an extra cost of 2 annas per sheet.

Description of Maps.	Date of current edition.	Scale.	No. of sheets in set.	Size per sheet in inches.	PRICE. Boundaries uncoloured.	PRICE. Boundaries coloured.	REMARKS.
GENERAL MAPS OF INDIA.					Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
India and adjacent countries (uncoloured Edition).	1913	1" = 32 m.	12	32 × 25	6 0	...	The map is published (i) without hills, and (ii) with hills in contours.
India and adjacent countries, Political Edition (without hills).	1915	1" = 32 m.	12	32 × 25	...	12 0	
India and adjacent countries, (Layered Edition).	1917	1" = 32 m.	12	32 × 27	12 0	...	
India, Railway, Canal and Road map of (with hills).	1911	1" = 32 m.	6	44 × 30	9 0	...	Railways, Canals and Roads corrected up to 31st March 1916. Other details up to 1905.
India (without hills), showing Railways with stations.	1916	1" = 32 m.	6	44 × 30	8 0	...	Corrected to 31st March 1916.
India, Telegraph map of . .	1914	1" = 32 m.	6	44 × 30	6 0	...	Corrected to 30th September 1914.
India and adjacent countries (with hills).	1883	1" = 64 m.	2	43 × 28	...	6 0	Reprinted with additions and corrections in 1919.

Description of Maps.	Date of current edition.	Scale.	No. of sheets in set.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price. Boundaries uncoloured.	Price. Boundaries coloured.	Remarks.
					Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
GENERAL MAPS OF INDIA —*contd.*							
India, Contour map of	1886	1"=64 m.	1	40×32	1 8	...	
India, District map of (skeleton)	1903	1"=64 m.	2	40×27	2 0	2 8	Corrected to 1912.
India, shewing Railways open and under construction on 31st March 1919.	1919	1"= 64 m.	1	49×31	...	1 8	
India, showing Provinces and Districts (skeleton).	1915	1"=160 m.	1	18×16	0 8	...	
India, Cotton map of	1917	1"=160 m.	1	18×16	0 8	0 10	
India, Population map of	1918	1"=180 m.	1	18×13	...	0 8	
India and adjacent countries (without hills).	1906	1"=192 m.	1	18×15	0 8	0 12	With additions and corrections up to 1918.
India, Mountains of	1918	1"=192 m.	1	19×17	0 8	...	Layered only.
PROVINCIAL MAPS.							
Assam (with hills)	1910	1/1,000,000	2	40×27	3 0	3 8	Corrected to 1915.
Bengal (without hills)	1912	1"=16 m.	1	39×32	...	1 12	Reprinted in 1919 with additions and corrections.
Bengal (without hills)	1915	1"=32 m.	1	26×20	...	1 4	Corrected to 1915.
Bengal and Bihār and Orissa (with hills).	1888	1"=80 m.	1	12×9	0 8	0 10	Corrected to 1912.
Berār (with hills)	1885	1"= 8 m.	1	38×27	2 0	2 8	With additions to 1906.
Bihār and Orissa (with hills)	1917	1"=16 m.	1	44×28	...	1 12	
Bihār and Orissa (without hills)	1918	1"=32 m.	1	25×18	..	1 4	
Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind (with hills).	1903	1"=32 m.	1	40×27	1 0	1 8	
Central India Agency (with hills).	1886	1"=16 m.	2	32×22	...	3 8	Corrected to 1912.
Central Provinces (without hills)	1908	1"=32 m.	1	28×24	0 12	1 0	
Central Provinces (without hills)	...	1"=80 m.	1	13×9	...	0 8	
Delhi Province	1915	1"=4 m.	1	13×13	0 6	0 8	
Gujrat (without hills)	1896	1"=16 m.	1	32×30	2 0	2 8	Corrected to 1905.
Hyderābād (with hills)	1908	1"=32 m.	1	20×18	0 12	1 0	
Madras Presidency, Mysore, Coorg and Ceylon (without hills)	1908	1"=16 m.	6	40×27	7 0	8 0	Corrected in 1916.
Mysore and Coorg (with hills)	1897	1"=16 m.	1	27×24	1 8	1 12	Corrected in 1916.
Mysore and Coorg (without hills)	1893	1"=16 m.	1	27×24	1 8	1 12	Corrected in 1916.
North-West Frontier Province (with hills).	1903	1"=16 m.	1	32×24	2 0	2 0	Corrected to 1910.
Punjab (without hills)	1918	1/1,000,000	2	41×28	2 8	3 0	
Punjab (with hills)	1915	1"=32 m.	1	27×27	1 0	1 4	
Punjab (with hills)	1890	1"=80 m.	1	12×9	0 8	0 10	Corrected to 1910.
Punjab (without hills)	1912	1"=80 m.	1	12×9	0 8	0 10	
Rajputana Agency (with hills)	1900	1"=16 m.	2	40×27	3 0	3 8	Corrected to 1915.
United Provinces (without hills)	1897	1"=16 m.	2	40×27	2 0	2 8	Corrected to 1913.
MISCELLANEOUS MAPS.							
Aden Protectorate	1914	1"= 4 m.	1	45×35	2 0	...	
Arabia and the Persian Gulf	1916	1"=32 m.	4	40×30	4 0	5 0	Corrected to 1916.
Arabia and the Persian Gulf	1917	1"=48 m.	2	36×25	2 0	...	
Chamba Territory	1872	1"= 2 m.	4	31×28	2 0	3 0	Reprinted in 1913.
Chih-li Province, China	1908	1"= 8 m.	1	44×30	1 8	1 12	
City of Calcutta	1910	3"=1 m.	1	32×26	1 0	2 0	Corrected to April 1914.
Delhi and Vicinity (2nd Edition)	1919	4"= 1 m.	4	35×29	5 0	...	
Delhi and Vicinity	1912	2"= 1 m.	1	40×27	...	1 8	
Eastern Turkistan	1908	1"=32 m.	1	24×19	...	1 0	
Kaing-Su Province, China	1908	1/1,000,000	1	40×27	1 0	...	Corrected to 1910.
Mercāra Hunt Map	1914	8"= 1 m.	1	27×24	1 0	1 3	
Mussooree and Landour Guide Map (with list of houses).	1911	8"= 1 m.	1	41×30	1 8	1 12	Corrected to 1910.
Perso-Afghān Mountains	1918	1"=128 m.	1	21×14	0 8	...	Layered only.
Regions between Leh and Karghalik mapped by Cav. F. DePilippi's Expedition in 1913-14.	1916	1"=8 m.	1	36×26	1 0	...	
Sikkim	1906	1"=4 m.	1	27×19	1 0	1 4	Republished in 1916.

Description of Maps.	Date of current edition.	Scale.	No. of sheets in set.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price. Boundaries uncoloured	Price. Boundaries coloured.	REMARKS.
MISCELLANEOUS MAPS—*concld.*					Rs. A	Rs. A.	
Simla and adjacent country	1909	1"=1 m.	1	30×27	1 8	...	Layered.
Simla, Guide Map of	1917	8"=1 m.	1	40×30	...	1 0 Per sheet	
Simla	1916	1"=160ft.	32	28×24	...	1 4 Per sheet	
Simla	1916	1"=220ft.	32	21×17	...	1 0	
Sundarbans	1874	1"=4 m	2	41×30	3 8	5 0	Corrected in 1917.
Tibet and adjacent countries	1914	1/2,500,000	4	30×20	8 0	...	Layered.
Western Tibet, portion of	1904	1"=12 m.	1	34×28	1 8	1 12	

Description.	Date of current edition.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price.	REMARKS.
GEOGRAPHICAL MAPS.				
SOUTHERN ASIA SERIES.				
Scale $\frac{1}{2,000,000}$ *(nearly 1" = 32 m.)*			Rs. A.	
Afghānistān Sheet Lat. 32°—40° North / Long. 60°—72° East	1914	34 × 27	3 0	Russian Dominions, Persia, Afghānistān and British India. (Provisional Issue.) Reprinted in 1917 with corrections to boundaries. Index to names 8 annas extra.
Andaman Sheet Lat. 8°—16° North / Long. 84°—96° East	1915	33×24	1 8	British India.
Balūchistan Sheet Lat. 24°—32° North / Long. 60°—72° East	1914	34×27	3 0	Persia, Afghānistān and British India. Corrected in 1918. Index to names 2 annas extra.
Kathiāwār Sheets Lat. 16°—24° North / Long. 60°—72° East	1915	33×24	1 8	British India and Portuguese Possessions.
Northern Persia Sheet Lat. 32°—40° North / Long. 44°—60° East	1914	38×24	3 0	Persia, Russian Dominions and Turkey in Asia. Index to names 8 annas extra.
Southern Persia Sheet Lat. 24°—32° North / Long. 44°—60° East	1912	ditto	3 0	Persia, Arabia and Turkey in Asia. Index to names 8 annas extra.
INTERNATIONAL MAPS.				
Scale $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$ *(nearly 1" = 16 m.)*				
"Bombay" N. E. 43	1914	29×25	1 0	Layered, without hill shading. Corrected in 1917.
"Kathiāwār" N. F. 42	1915	ditto	1 0	Layered, without hill shading.
"Godāvari" N. E 44	1916	ditto	1 0	Ditto.
"Jagannāth" N. E. 45	1917	ditto	1 0	Ditto.
"Madras" N. D. 44	1916	ditto	1 0	Ditto.

Description.	Date of current edition.	REMARKS.
GEOGRAPHICAL MAPS *contd.*		
INDIA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES SERIES.		
Scale $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$ *(nearly 1" = 16m.)*		
Price Re. 1 per sheet (size 24" × 19").		
Sheet No. 2	1917	*Baghdad*. Turkey in Asia and Persia.
" " 9	1917	*Tehrān*. Persia.
" " 10	1915	Persia, Arabia and Turkey in Asia. Index to names 2 annas extra.

NOTE.—The Geographical maps are usually available in 2 editions, *viz.*, (1) Layered, and (2) Political, except those marked *Provisional Issue.*

Description.	Date of current edition.	REMARKS.
GEOGRAPHICAL MAPS—*contd.* INDIA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES SERIES—*contd*		
Scale $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$ (*nearly 1″ = 16m.*)		
Price Re. 1 per sheet (size 24″ x 19″).		
Sheet No. 14	1917	*Mukalla.* Hadhramant. (1. Layered edition and 2. Layered and shaded.)
" " 16	1918	*Dasht-i-Kabir.* Persia.
" " 17	1915	Persia.
" " 18	1914	Persia and Arabia.
" " 23	1918	*Birjand.* Persia. (Political Edition.)
" " 24	1916	Persia.
" " 25	1915	Persia and Arabia.
" " 29	1916	Persia, Afghānistān and Russian Turkistān.
" " 30	1918	*Sistān.* Persia, Afghānistān and Baluchistān. The Political Edition is reprinted with corrections in 1919.
" " 31	1917	*Bampur.* Persia and Baluchistān.
" " 33	1916	*Kalat-i-Ghilzai.* Afghānistān. The Political Edition is reprinted with corrections in 1919.
" " 34	1917	*Quetta.* Afghānistān Baluchistān and Sind. The Political Edition is reprinted with corrections in 1919.
" " 35 and 36	1914	*Karāchi.* Baluchistān and Sind. (Preliminary Edition.) (Political Edition.) Corrected in 1918.
" " 37 (Rough Provisional Issue)	1918	*Badakhshān.* Afghānistān, Russian Turkistān and North-West Frontier Province.
" " 38	1918	*Kabul.* Afghānistān, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province. The *Political Edition* is republished with additions and corrections in 1918.
" " 39	1915	*Multan.* Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Rājputāna, Baluchistān and Afghānistān (Kandahār). Republished with additions and corrections in 19 8.
" " 41	1915	Bombay, Sind, Baroda and Diu.
" " 42	1918	The *Pamirs.* Afghānistān, Eastern Turkistān, Kashmir and Jammu, N.-W. Frontier Province and Russian Turkistan.
" " 43	1916	North-West Frontier Province, Punjab and Kashmir and Jammu.
" " 44	1910	Punjab and Rājputāna. (*Political Edition.*) (*Provisional Issue.*)
" " 45	1917	*Ajmer.* Rājputāna, Punjab, Central India, Bombay, Baroda and Ajmer-Merwara.
" " 46	1917	*Baroda.* Bombay, Rājputāna, Central Provinces, Central India, Hyderābād, Baroda and Daman.
" " 47	1915	Bombay, Berār and Hyderābād.
" " 48	1917	*Goa.* Bombay, Hyderābād, Goa, Mysore, Coorg and Madras.
" " 49	1915	*Calicut.* Coorg, Madras and Mahé. Republished with additions and corrections in 1918.
" " 51 (Preliminary Edition)	1917	*Yarkand.* Eastern Turkistān. (*Political Edition.*)
" " 52	1916	Eastern Turkistān, Kashmir, Punjab and Tibet.
" " 53	1915	Punjab, Rājputāna, United Provinces, Delhi and Tibet.
" " 54	1918	*Agra.* Central India, Central Provinces, Punjab, Rājputāna, and United Provinces.
" " 55	1918	*Nagpur.* Berār, Bombay, Central India, Central Provinces, Hyderābād, and Rājputāna.
" " 56	1916	Hyderābād, Bombay, Berār, Central Provinces and Madras.
" " 57 and part of 66	1914	Bombay, Hyderābād, Coorg, Madras, Mysore and Pondicherry.
" " 58 and part of 49	1916	Madras, Mysore, Coorg, Ceylon, Pondicherry, Karikal and Mahé.
" " 60 (Preliminary Edition)	1917	Eastern Turkistān. (*Political Edition.*)
" " 61	1918	*Thok Jalung.* Chinese Turkistān and Tibet.
" " 62	1916	Tibet, Nepal and United Provinces.
" " 63	1916	United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Central India and Nepal. The *Political Edition* is corrected to 1918.
" " 64	1916	Central Provinces, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Central India and Madras.
" " 65 and part of 66	1914	Hyderābād, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces and Madras.
" " 70	1918	*Thok Daurākpa.* Tibet.
" " 71	1904	Nepal and Tibet. (*Provisional Issue.*)
" " 72	1917	*Kātmāndu.* Nepal, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and United Provinces. Index to names 6 annas extra.

NOTE.—The Geographical maps are usually available in 2 editions, *viz.*, (1) Layered, and (2) Political, except those marked *Provisional Issue.*

Description.	Date of current edition.	REMARKS.
GEOGRAPHICAL MAPS—*concld.*		
INDIA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES SERIES—*concld.*		
Scale $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$ (*nearly 1" = 16m.*)		
Price Re. 1 per sheet (size 24" × 19").		
Sheet No. 73	1917	*Cuttack* Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Madras and Central Provinces.
" " 74	1915	Madras and Bihar and Orissa.
" " 77	1912	Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan. (*Provisional Issue.*)
" " 78	1917	*Darjeeling.* Bengal. Bihar and Orissa, Assam Bhutān, Nepāl, Sikkim and Tibet.
" " 79	1917	*Calcutta.* Bengal and Assam.
" " 83	1913	Bengal, Assam and Burma. (*Provisional Issue*)
" " 84	1904	Bengal, Assam and Burma. Boundaries corrected to 1913. (*Provisional Issue.*)
" " 86	1905	Burma and the Andaman Islands. (*Provisional Issue.*)
" " 87	1905	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (*Provisional Issue.*)
" " 91	1904	Assam. Tibet and China (Yun-nan and Szech'ua Provinces). (*Provisional Issue.*)
" " 92	1914	Assam, Burma and Yun-nan (China). (*Provisional Issue.*)
" " 93	1904	Burma, Siam and Yun-nan (China). (*Provisional Issue*) Corrected to 1916.
" " 94	1913	Burma and Siam. (*Provisional Issue.*)
" " 95	1905	Burma and Siam. Corrected to 1909. (*Provisional Issue.*)*
" " 96	1905	Burma and Siam. Corrected to 1913. (*Provisional Issue.*)
" " 100	1911	Tibet and China. (*Provisional Issue.*)
" " 101	1910	China. (*Provisional Issue.*)
" " 102	1904	Burma, Siam, Tonking and Yun-nan (China). Corrected to 1910. (*Provisional Issue.*)

NOTE.—The Geographical maps are usually available in 2 editions, *viz.*, (1) Layered, and (2) Political, except those marked *Provisional Issue.*

Maps are mounted only at the special request of applicants at the following rates:—

(I)—**MOUNTING ON CLOTH ONLY**—Two annas per square foot.

(II)—**MOUNTING ON CLOTH AND FOLDING WITHOUT DISSECTING**—

(*a*)—**For Single copies**—Two annas and two pies per square foot, *plus* one anna and two annas, respectively, for limp covers smaller than foolscap size and foolscap size.

(*b*)—**For Special large orders of over 24 copies of each map**—One anna and six pies per square foot, *plus* one anna and two annas, respectively, for limp covers smaller than foolscap size and foolscap size.

(III)—**MOUNTING ON CLOTH, DISSECTING AND FOLDING WITH LIMP COVERS**—Two annas and six pies per square foot, *plus* one anna and two annas, respectively, for limp covers smaller than foolscap size and foolscap size.

(IV)—**MOUNTING ON CLOTH, DISSECTING AND FOLDING IN BOOK FORM WITH STIFF COVERS OR FITTED IN A CASE**—Two annas and six pies per square foot, *plus* six annas for smaller than foolscap or twelve annas for foolscap or large size.

(V)—**MOUNTING ON CLOTH AND FITTED WITH ROLLERS AND VARNISHED**—Two annas per square foot, *plus* five annas and six pies per running foot of length of one roller.

N.B.—In the calculation of charges the cost is to be calculated to the nearest whole anna and pies omitted from the total amount.

O. H. B. TRENCHARD, Major, R.E.,
Officer in Charge, Map Record and Issue Office.

SURVEY OF INDIA,
MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE;
Calcutta, 2nd December 1919.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th December 1919.

No. 828.—Mr. C. West, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 5 months under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and the Government of India Finance Department, letter No. 168-C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, with effect from the 30th September 1919.

C. H. D. RYDER, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

In modification of the previous notification it is hereby notified for general information that the examination for a Diploma in Public Health will be held on Monday, the 12th January 1920, and following days.

By order of the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate.

A. C. BOSE,
Controller of Examinations.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 29th November 1919.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

Under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that the undermentioned treasure was found by (1) Kannuswami Pillai (2) Appachi Ambalagaran, (3) Pappa Ambalagaran, and (4) Govinda Kone of Adaika Thevan village, Pattukkottai Taluk, while they were removing earth on 28th January 1919 in the field called 'Ramachandran Voikal' in S. F. No. 42—47 of the village, belonging to Kalimuthu Pillai.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TREASURE.

Name of the articles.	Weight.		Value.		
	Mds.	Srs.	Rs.	A.	P.
Nataraja	1[illegible]	35½	113	4	0
Sivakami Amman	0	27¾	41	10	0

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office on Monday, the 5th of April 1920, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated the 18th November 1919.

J. R. HUGGINS,
Collector.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 28th November 1919.

No. 50.—Mr. F. J. DeSouza, Assistant Engineer, is granted combined leave for 3 months and 14 days, *viz.*, privilege leave for 1 month and 26 days and furlough on Medical certificate for the remaining period, with effect from the 11th July 1919.

S. P. FLOWERDEW,
for Agent.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 1st December 1919.

No. 9.—Major W. F. Mathews, R.E., Officiating Deputy Agent, has been granted an extension of furlough for 9 days under Article 237 (*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations in continuation of combined leave granted to him in this office Notification No. 1, dated 25th March 1919.

F. J. HARVEY,
Agent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 26th November 1919.

No. 7148-*Home*.—The following returns of births and deaths in the Delhi Province for the month of October 1919 are published for information :—

Division.	No.	Name of District or Municipal Towns.	Population according to the census of 1911. Male.	Female.	Total.	Births registered. No registered excluding still-births.	Still-born No.	Deaths registered. Cholera. No. Registered.	Small-pox. No. Registered.	Plague. No. Registered.	Fever. No. Registered.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. No. Registered.	Respiratory disease. No. Registered.	Injuries including suicide. No. Registered.	Other causes. No. Registered.	Total all causes. Number. Males.	Females.	Total.	Total of corresponding month of previous year. Number. Males.	Females.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Delhi Province.		District excluding Delhi Municipal Town.	102,699	88,486	191,185	1,097	7	...	2	..	685	4	170	1	23	426	459	885	2,070	2,585	4,655	
		Total of corresponding month of previous year.	102,699	88,486	191,185	1,209	11	...	1	...	4,445	3	183	6	17	2,070	2,585	4,655	...	...	...	
		Increase	...	...	...	...	.	..	1	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		or Decrease	...	...	...	112	4	...	...	...	3,760	...	13	5	...	1,644	2,126	3,770	...	...	...	

Division.	No.	District excluding towns.	Population according to the census of 1911. Male.	Female.	Total.	Births registered. No. registered excluding still-births.	Still-born No.	Deaths registered. Cholera. No. Registered.	Small-pox. No. Registered.	Plague. No. Registered.	Fever. No. Registered.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. No. Registered.	Respiratory disease. No. Registered.	Injuries including suicide. No. Registered.	Other Causes. No. Registered.	Total all causes. Number. Males.	Females.	Total.	Total of corresponding month of previous year. Number. Males.	Females.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Delhi Province.		Delhi Municipality	129,521	95,950	225,471	1,443	41		...	...	499	55	298	5	138	477	517	994	2,220	3,061	5,281	
		Total of corresponding month of previous year.	129,521	95,950	225,471	1,372	34	...	...	...	3,461	44	1,560	6	210	2,220	3,061	5,281	...	...	...	
		Increase	...	...	...	71	7	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
		or Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,963	...	1,262	1	72	1,743	2,544	4,287	...	...	...	

Delhi, the 26th November 1919.

No. 7154-*Home*.—On return from leave, Mr. R. H. Crump, I.C.S., assumed charge of the duties of Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th November 1919.

The 28th November 1919.

No. 7203-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned Municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 15th November 1919 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and Chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi .	225,471	144	129	273	113	128	241	...	...	...	128	5	72	1	35	...	40	44	84	62·96	55·78
	Notified Area	3,673	1	2	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	42·47	28·31
	Total .	229,144	145	131	276	114	129	243	..	...	...	130	5	72	1	35	...	40	44	84	62·63	55·14

No. 7222-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Foreigners Act, 1864 (III of 1864), the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased to delegate powers to the Additional Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Delhi, to grant licenses to foreigners to travel in and out of Delhi Province.

The 2nd December 1919.

No. 7275-*Home*.—The services of Mr. P. L. Orde, Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Delhi, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India for reversion to the Punjab, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th October 1919.

No. 7285-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 22nd November 1919 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and Chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi .	225,471	142	152	294	111	117	228	...	...	...	101	13	78	2	34	...	39	39	78	67·80	52·58
	Notified area	3,673	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total .	229,144	142	152	294	111	117	228	...	...	..	101	13	78	2	34	...	39	39	78	66·71	51·74

No. 7287-*Home*.—The following return of deaths registered in the Province of Delhi during the half month ending the 15th November 1919, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			15
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half months.	Total in present half month.	Deaths registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.			Remarks.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
P. S. Alipur	91	73	...	...	...	56	3	12	...	..	2	2	12	7	19	
Nangloi	104	113	..	...	...	91	...	22	...	...	...	...	11	16	27	
Najafgarh	91	91		...	...	74	...	17	...	...	.	...	11	12	23	
Subzimundi	12	8	...		...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
Paharganj	...	2	...	.	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
Mehrauli	77	88	.	...	..	65	..	21	.	...	2	1	10	7	17	
Raisina	22	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
Shahdara	39	45	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	5	9	
New Cantonment	39	26	...	...	.	18	...	8	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	
Total of the District	475	450	...	...	..	360	3	82	...	...	5	3	53	53	106	

C. A. BARRON,

Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 247 (5) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT (VII) OF 1913.

Delhi, the 27th November 1919.

In the matter of the Mercantile Provident and Building Company, Limited, Delhi.

With reference to the notice dated the 5th August 1919, published pursuant to Section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 247(5) of the said Act, the Mercantile Provident and Building Company, Limited, has been struck off the register as a defunct company.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 247 (5) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.

Delhi, the 1st December 1919.

In the matter of the Bharat Beopar Association Limited, Delhi.

With reference to the notice dated the 5th August 1919 published pursuant to Section 247 (3) of the Indian Companies Act (VII) of 1913, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 247 (5) of the said Act, the Bharat Beopar Association, Limited, Delhi, has been struck off the register as a defunct company.

H. A. SMITH,

Joint Stock Companies, Delhi.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 25th November 1919.

No. 6099 -3. -In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 112 (2) (*f*) of the Abu Municipal Law, 1919, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to make the following rules for the registration of births and deaths in the Abu Municipal Area.

Maintenance of registers.

1. The Secretary, Municipal Committee, Abu, or any other officer deputed by him in this behalf shall maintain registers of births and deaths in Forms A. and B. appended to this Notification in respect of all births and deaths occurring in the Municipal Area.

Registration to be free.

2. No charge shall be made for the registration of any birth or death.

Report of Birth.

3. The head for the time being of every house or family in which any birth occurs or in his absence any adult member of the family or any servant shall within 3 days after the event, report the same to the Secretary, Municipal Committee, or any other officer deputed by him in this behalf together with the following particulars namely :—

(*a*) the date and hour of birth, and the sex and name (if any) of the child;

(*b*) the name, place of residence and occupation, and the caste or religion (if any) of the father; and

(*c*) the name and place of residence of the person making the report. If the person registering the birth desires it, he may within a fortnight apply to the Secretary, Municipal Committee to register the name of the child.

Report of death.

4. The head for the time being of every house or family in which any death occurs or in his absence any adult member of the family shall immediately after the event report the same (*a*) if the death occurs in the Sanitarium (including the Supply and Transport lines and Gora Chapra) to the Officer Commanding the Station Hospital (*b*) if the death occurs elsewhere in the Municipal Area than in the Sanitarium, to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Adams Memorial Hospital.

Grant of certificate on report of death.

5. The Officer Commanding or Sub-Assistant Surgeon on receiving a report under the preceding rule shall grant to the person reporting a certificate in form C. appended to these rules.

Duty of person receiving certificate.

6. The person receiving such certificate shall within 24 hours deliver it to the Secretary, Municipal Committee or any other officer deputed by him in this behalf and shall at the same time furnish the following particulars :—

(*a*) the date and hour of the death, the sex, name, age and occupation and the caste or religion (if any) of the deceased, the cause of death and the place of residence of the deceased at the time of death.

(*b*) the name of the father, or, if the deceased was a married woman, the name of her husband; and

(*c*) the name with parentage and place of residence of the person making the report.

Responsibility of village headmen.

7. The head-man (gami) of the villages of Goa, Torna, Dundhai, and Hetamji shall within seven days after the event report the occurrence of any birth or death within the limits of their respective villages to the Secretary, Municipal Committee.

Report of death of person unknown.

8. In the case of a dead body of any person unknown, or which is not claimed by any person, being found exposed, the Superintendent of Police shall within one week report the fact to the Secretary, Municipal Committee.

Inspection of registers and grant of copies.

9. The registers of births and deaths shall be open during office hours to inspection by any inhabitant of the Municipality, and the Secretary, Municipal Committee shall furnish, on application, certified extracts therefrom to persons interested upon payment of a fee of two annas per entry.

Supply of copies of entries to Government officers.

10. The Secretary shall supply on demand, copies of and extracts from the registers free of cost to the Superintendent of Police, to the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages and to any Government Officer who may require this information for public purposes.

Penalty for breach of rules.

11. Whoever fails to comply with the provisions of rules 3, 4, 6 and 7 shall be punishable on conviction by a Magistrate with fine which may extend to five rupees.

FORM A.

ABU MUNICIPALITY.

Register of births.

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12
	Date of birth with hour.					Father's					Date of information with hour.		
Serial Number.	Date, month and year.	Hour.	Name of Muhalla or village.	Male, with name, if any.	Female, with name, if any.	Name.	Residence.	Occupation.	Caste or Religion.	Name and residence of informant.	Date, month and year.	Hour.	Remarks.

FORM B.

ABU MUNICIPALITY.

Register of deaths.

Serial Number.	Date of death with hour.	Name of Muhalla or village.	Name of deceased with parentage.	Sex, age, and occupation of deceased.	Description of Caste or Religion.				Causes of death.													Name, parentage and residence of informant.	Date of information with hour.	Remarks.
					Muhammadan.	Hindu.	Christian.	Other Sects.	Cholera	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Asthma.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Suicide.	Wounding.	Accidental.	Snake bite or killed by wild beasts.	Pneumonia.	Other causes.			

FORM C.

Serial No.

Dated Abu, ________________ *19* .

Certified that ______________________ of ______________________

reported at ______________ A.M./P.M. to-day the death of ______________________

of ______________________ Cause of death believed to be ______________________.

Officer Commanding the Station Hospital, Abu.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon, In charge Adams
Memorial Hospital, Abu.

N.B.—This certificate must be presented to the Secretary, Municipal Committee, within 24 hours of receipt.

नोट—यह सरटीफिकेट मिलने के (२४) चौबीस घंटे के अन्दर सेक्रटरी म्युनिसिपल कमेटी को पेश करनी चाहिये।

یہ سرٹیفیکٹ ملنے کے چوبیس گھنٹے کے اندر سیکریٹری میونسپل کمیٹی کو پیش کرنا چاہئیے -

Mount Abu, the 28th November 1919.

No. 6165—1599.—Under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, as applied to the District of Abu by the notification from the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 2221-I B, dated the 1st October 1917, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to declare the 13th, 15th and 16th December 1919, to be public holidays in the District of Abu in connection with the Peace Celebrations.

By order,

A. D. MACPHERSON, Lieut.-Col.,

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 24th November 1919.

No. 4651.—In accordance with rule 10 of rules for the grant of licenses to prospect minerals and of mining leases published in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No 7552-7581—121, dated the 15th September 1913, it is hereby notified that in exercise of the power conferred on him by rule 19 of the Agent to the Governor General's Order No. 1695-R.M., dated the 31st December 1915, the Revenue Commissioner is pleased to renew the certificate of approval granted to the Indo-Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd., of Rangoon under the above mentioned rules.

F. W. JOHNSTON,

Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 25th November 1919.

No. 6307.—With reference to the Schedule attached to this office Notification No. 3202, dated the 16th December 1918, and to section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act (XXVI of 1881), the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to declare that Saturday, the 13th December, Monday, the 15th, and Tuesday, the 16th December 1919, shall be observed as public holidays in Baluchistan in connection with the forthcoming Peace Celebrations which will take place throughout India on the above dates.

The 27th November 1919.

No. 6367.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Paul, Commandant, Zhob Militia, is granted privilege leave for 90 days, under para. 220, A. R., I., Vol. II, with effect from the 1st February 1920.

By order,

H. D. G. LAW,

First Assistant.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 25th November 1919.

No. 657-C.—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana is pleased to permit Mr. F. N. Wrack, Deputy Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Indore, to retain his appointment as second grade Deputy Superintendent of Police' to which he was promoted in Notification No. 125-C., dated the 29th January 1919, as long as he remains in Rajputana.

By order,
H G. RICHARDSON,
Police Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 22nd November 1919.

No. 4633-R.—The leave without pay granted to Sahibzada Mirza Izaz-ud-Din Ahmad Khan, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade, in this office Notification No. 7443-R, dated the 9th November 1918, as subsequently extended from time to time up to and including the 15th November 1919, is hereby extended by a further period of 1 month and 16 days, *i.e.*, up to and including the 31st December 1919.

By order,
H. D. G. LAW,
First Assistant.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 28th November 1919.

No. 11.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Swinton, C.I E., I.M.S, Medical Store Keeper to Government, Madras, was granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 7th October 1919 to the 6th November 1919.

R. A. NEEDHAM, Lieut.-Colonel, I M.S.,
Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

Simla, the 28th November 1919.

No. 34.—926 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeon *Sardar Sahib* Kesar Singh, I.D.S.M. I.M.D., attached to the Station Staff Dispensary, Simla, is granted one month's leave on ful pay under the terms of paragraph 269, A. R., I., Volume II, with effect from the 5tl December 1919, or date from which he avails himself of the same.

B. GALE, Captain, I.M.S.,
for Dir.-Genl, Indian Medical Service.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 28th November 1919.

No. 1760—65.—Under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI c 1881, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare the 13th, 15th and 16t December 1919 to be public holidays in connection with the Peace Celebrations.

By order,
A. D. MACPHERSON, Lieut -Colonel,
First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 30th November 1919.

No. 1784—1426.—The following finance statements of the Central (Co-operative) Banks in Ajmer-Merwara for the quarter ending the 30th September 1919 are published for information :—

CENTRAL BANKS.

Quarterly Finance Statements for the quarter ending 30th September 1919.

PART I.

Liabilities and Quasi-Liabilities. — Assets and Quasi-Assets.

Name of Bank.	Liabilities — Outside the Movement: Deposits, fixed, current or savings bank, by non-members or by members in an individual capacity.	Debentures.	Overdrafts from outside banks, e.g., Presidency or Joint Stock.	Other items.	Liabilities — Within the Movement: Fixed deposits or loans received from Societies or Central Banks or Provincial Bank.	Drawn portion of cash credit with Provincial Bank.	Savings bank or current accounts held in favour of Societies or Central Banks.	Reserve fund of bank itself	Paid-up share capital.	Other items	Undrawn liabilities, e.g., cash credit accounts guaranteed by the Provincial Banks to Central Banks or to societies and by Central Banks to other Central Banks or Societies: To cover deposits	Undrawn liabilities: For loans transaction.	Assets — Outside the Movement: Cash in hand and in outside banks.	Government paper.	Post office savings bank deposits	Other investments of a liquid nature in outside concerns.	Undrawn balance of assured cash credit: With Presidency or Joint Stock Bank.	Undrawn balance of assured cash credit: With Provincial Bank	Assets — Within the Movement: Loans to Agricultural Societies.	Loans to Non-Agricultural Societies.	Loans or deposits due to the Central Bank by the Provincial Bank or other Central Banks.	Loans and deposits due to Provincial by Central Banks	Uncalled share capital	Guaranteed share capital	Other investments inside the movement.	Net profit of past year.	Rates of interest on which money is usually: Borrowed.	Rates of interest on which money is usually: Lent.	Last dividend declared.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	%	
Ajmer Central Bank, Limited.	8,41,141	...	...	...	...	...	2,740	34,066	1,00,000	10,535	...	35,000	2,09,617	19,677			...		7,15,054	4,619	8,000	.	...	..	95,111	31,678	5, 6	9, 10	12	
Nasirabad Central Bank, Limited.	51,337	...	.	...	...	...	...	1,905	25,000	...	...	.	11,736	...			.	...	64,264	.	....	...	.		3,285	3,205	6, 6¼, 7	9 and 10	8	
Kekri Central Bank, Limited.	32,792	...	...	...	...	8,000	...	1,189	12,475	...	...	...	3,372	...	...		..	.	48,579	..	...		.	..	59	1,293	6, 6¼, 7, 7½, 8	9 and 10	9	
Total Ajmer Circle.	9,25,270	...	...	...	..	8,000	2,740	37,160	1,37,475	10,535	...	35,000	2,24,725	19,677	...	...	.		8,27,897	4,619	8,000	...	.		98,455	36,176	...	...	...	
Beawar Central Bank, Limited.	3,61,981	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,192	1,00,000	...	...	...	8,966	3,000	7,052	..	.	...	4,51,352	..	..	–	...	...	14,703	14,850	...	...	10	
Total Merwara Circle.	3,61,981	...	...	...	...	..	...	16,192	1,00,000	...	...	..	8,966	3,000	7,052	..	...	...	4,51,352	...	..	...	...	.	14,703	14,850	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL	12,87,251	...	...	...	...	8,000	2,740	53,352	2,37,475	10,535	...	35,000	2,33,691	22,677	7,052	...	...	.	12,79,249	4,619	8,000	...	...	...	1,13,158	51,026	..	...	...	

CENTRAL BANKS.

PART II.

Name of Bank	Deposits or debentures of the kind dealt with in columns 2 and 3 of Part I.		Other deposits and debentures falling due				Repayment of loans by societies.		
							Estimated		
	On current or savings bank account.	Deposits for not more than three months.	In twelve months from commencement of present quarter.	In next 12 months	In 12 months following	In subsequent years	In twelve months from commencement of present quarter	In next twelve months	Actual in 12 months preceding present quarter.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Ajmer Central Bank, Limited .			8,39,391			1,750	6,30,000	85,000	2,64,118
Nasirabad Central Bank, Limited .	...	...	20,482	5,200	25,655		26,000	25,337	28,482
Kekri Central Bank, Limited .		...	23,472	4,300	5,020		24,000	24,579	8,530
Total Ajmer Circle			8 83,345	9 500	30,675	1,750	6,80,000	1,34,916	3,01,130
Beawar Central Bank, Limited .			1,88,835	86 410	86,736		1 85,000	1 00,000	61,201
Total Merwara Circle			1,88,835	86 410	86,736		1,85,000	1,00 000	61,201
GRAND TOTAL .			10,72, 80	95,910	1 17 411	1 750	86,500	2,39,416	3,62,331

NOTE TO PART II —When deposits are taken on a certain term of notice —
if the notice required is for not more than 3 months, they should be shown under column 3,
if the notice is for not more than a year they should be shown under column 4,
if the notice is for a year, should be shown under column 5, and
if for longer periods, under columns 6 and 7

PART III

Name of Bank	Portion of deposits or debentures of the kind dealt with in columns 2 and 3 of Part I falling due in each quarter in twelve months from commencement of present quarter (4th column of Part II).				Repayment of loans by Societies estimated in each quarter in twelve months from commencement of present quarter (column 8 of Part II).			
	I Quarter	II Quarter	III Quarter	IV Quarter	I Quarter	II Quarter	III Quarter.	IV Quarter.
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Ajmer Central Bank, Limited .	2,51,641	1,86,631	1,64,341	2,86,779	1,25 000	2,25,000	2,10,000	70,000
Nasirabad Central Bank, Limited.	14,480	3,659	1,462	881	16,000	1,000	9,000	..
Kekri Central Bank, Limited	4,560	16,500	612	1,800	8,000	5,000	8,000	3,000
Total Ajmer Circle .	2,70,680	2,06,790	1,66,415	2,39,460	1,49,000	2,31,000	2,27,000	73,300
Beawar Central Bank, Limited .	38,656	48,481	54,548	47,200	70,000	30,000	80,000	5,000
Total Merwara Circle .	38,656	48,481	54,548	47,200	70,000	30,000	80,000	5,000
GRAND TOTAL .	3 09,336	2,55,221	2,20,963	2,86,660	2,19,000	2,61,000	3,07 000	78,000

JAI GOPAL,
Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Ajmer-Merwara.

By order,
H. C. GREENFIELD,
for First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner,
Ajmer-Merwara

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909) :—

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
570—1919	Allis Fernandes	Portuguese	Opposite Crawford Market, Bombay	Lately tailor and now unemployed	25th	November	1919	25th	November	1919
571—1919	Anant Shimaji More *alias* Anant Mahadeo More.	Hindu	Mazagon, Bombay	Copper-smith in the employ of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	"	"	"	"	"	"
569—1919	Dharamdas Nanji Thucker	"	Ghatkoper	Formerly servant in the employ of Damodar Bhanji Sha and lately dealer in cloth in partnership with Nathalal Sounderji and again servant in the employ of Damodar Bhanji and now broker and dealer in shares of different joint stock companies in Bombay.	"	"	"	"	"	"
572—1919	Mowlabux Nabibux Rhokher	Mahomedan	Nan Nagpada, 4th Pirkhan Street, Bombay.	Lately doing business as cabinet maker and now servant in the employ of Ahmeddin Mowiabux.	"	"	"	"	"	"
574—1919	Abdul Subhan Hakim	"	Kazi Moila, Null Bazar, Bombay.	Lately unani hakim and now unemployed	26th	"	"	26th	"	"
575—1919	Kusha Moti Ghadi	Hindu	Soparibag Road, Bombay	Jobber in the Jacob Sassoon Mills, Ltd	"	"	"	"	"	"
576—1919	Ebrahim Mahomed Memon, Haroon Ebrahim Memon and Abdulla Ebrahim Memon.	Mahomedan	Memon Molla "	Doing partnership business as brokers in cloth under the name of Haroon Abdulla & Co., at Coorla and Bombay	"	"	"	"	"	"
577—1919	Sonoo Janoo Bhelekar	Hindu	Dadar "	Fitter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway at Parel Workshop.	27th	"	"	27th	"	"
578—1919	Ballaram Maloo Sunami Naidoo and Mahadeo Raghunath Haldankar.	"	Byculla, Delisle Road, Bombay.	1st debtor estate broker and the 2nd debtor lately fitter in the Elphinstone Mills, Ltd. and now unemployed.	28th	"	"	28th	"	"
579—1919	Mona Narsi Sha	"	262, Princess Street, Bombay	Lately grain dealer and now in the employ of Dharsi Asoo.	"	"	"	"	"	"
580—1919	Mahadeo Daji Fanse	"	Byculla, Bombay	Jobber in the Simplex Mills, Ltd.	29th	"	"	29th	"	"
581—1919	[illegible]alli Rahimbhai Dawoodi Vora.	Mahomedan	Near Juma Musjid, Bombay	Servant in the employ of Mahomedalli Rahimbhoy Moorga.	1st	December	"	1st	December	"
582—1919	Kanji Kalla Khoja	"	Kamatipura 8th Lane, Bombay.	Lately servant in the employ of Hassanbhai Kassum and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
583—1919	Haridas Ruttonsey Thacker	Hindu	Old Modikhana	Cotton clerk in the employ of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd.	"	"	"	"	"	"

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Bombay, this 1st day of December 1919.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
In Insolvency.

No. 573 OF 1919.

Bombay, the 25th November 1919.

Re Rowji Nanchand, a firm, carrying on business as Shroffs and Commission Agents, amongst other places at Tamba Kanta, outside the Fort of Bombay : adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte Manekchand Kapurchand, a firm, Petitioning Creditors.

Whereas the abovenamed Rowji Nanchand, a firm, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.
Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 132 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 19th November 1919.

In the matter of Gopi Lall, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Gopi Lall, Dhoby of No. 239, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 17th day of November 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 18th day of November 1919 against the said Gopi Lall.

CASE No. 133 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 19th November 1919

In the matter of Dwarka Singh, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Dwarka Singh, of Rangoon Municipality, residing at No. 18 in 123rd Street, Kalabasty, Rangoon, on the 28th day of October 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 19th day of November 1919 against the said Dwarka Singh.

CASE No. 134 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 25th day of November 1919.

In the matter of Abdul Hakim, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdul Hakim, unemployed, residing at No. 79, 40th Street Rangoon, on the 21st day of November 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Abdul Hakim.

CASE No. 135 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 27th November 1919.

In the matter of Pasupulati Goorumurthy, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Pasupulati Goorumurthy, Telugu Petition Writer, residing at No. 20, 14th Street, Rangoon, on the 24th day of November 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Pasupulati Goorumurthy.

CASE No. 136 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 27th November 1919.

In the matter of Maung Po San Lin, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po San Lin, unemployed, residing at No. 79, Upper Pazundaung, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of November 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 24th day of November 1919 against the said Maung Po San Lin.

CASE NO. 169 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 1st December 1919.

In the matter of Sayana Kavana Kader Sultan, unemployed, residing at Nos. 76-77, 31st Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Sayana Kavana Kader Sultan an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 19th day of November 1919.

CASE NO. 142 OF 1918.

Rangoon, the 24th November 1919.

In the matter of A. Kumaraswamy Mudaliar, Clerk, Port Trust Workshop, Botatoung, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said A. Kumaraswamy Mudaliar an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 19th day of November 1919.

CASE NO. 2 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 24th November 1919.

In the matter of Hajee Vally Mahomed, Hajee Latiff and Company, piece-goods dealers, residing at No. 44, Edward Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Hajee Vally Mahomed, Hajee Latiff and Company an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 17th day of November 1919.

CASE NO. 68 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 24th November 1919.

In the matter of S. R. Arunachellam Pillay, Contractor, residing at No. 18, Sparks Street, Rangoon

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said S. R. Arunachellam Pillay an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 17th day of November 1919.

CASE NO. 84 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 24th November 1919.

In the matter of Nandan Dubay, Peon, residing at No. 73, 40th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Nandan Dubay an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 18th day of November 1919.

CASE NO. 88 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 27th November 1919.

In the matter of K. Kader Rahman of No. 60, 30th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said K. Kader Rahman an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 19th day of November 1919.

CASE NO. 89 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 27th November 1919.

In the matter of Baldew and Sukuldew Pandy, residing at Government High School, Rangoon

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Baldew and Sukuldew Pandy insolvents pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 19th day of November 1919.

CASE No. 95 OF 1919.

Rangoon, November 1919.

In the matter of Maung Lu Wa, Bazaar Seller, residing at No. 80, Bahan Quarter, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Maung Lu Wa, an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 19th day of November 1919.

E. W. W. XAVIER,

Offg. Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 125 OF 1919.

Dated the 27th November 1919.

Re Bhuramull Bhatter, a firm of No. 13, Pagyaputty Street, in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business there as dealers in piecegoods.

Ex parte Nundram Sardarmull, the creditor. A. K. Banerji—Attorney for the creditor.

On the 21st day of November 1919, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 127 OF 1919.

Dated the 28th November 1919.

Re Gouri Sanker, lately carrying on business as dealers in piecegoods under the name and firm of Narain Prosad Gouri Sanker, at No. 201, Harrison Road, in the town of Calcutta, whose whereabouts are at present unknown and at present without employment.

Ex parte Luchminarain Golabrai, the creditor. Khaitan & Co.—Creditor firm's Solicitor.

On the 26th day of November 1919, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

G. McD. FALKNER,

Official Assignee of Calcutta.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 18 OF 1919.

Dated the 28th November 1919.

In the matter of insolvency Kauni Ram, son of Data Ram, caste Rajput of Delhi, Sadar Bazar.

It is hereby notified under Section 12 of Act 3 of 1907, that an application filed by Kauni son of Data Ram, has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 19th day of December 1919.

TOPAN RAM,

Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, AJMER.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATION.

No. 45 OF 1919.

Karim Baksh, son of Rura Musalman of Ajmer . . . . Applicant, Insolvent.

against

B. Hazarilal, Rajmal and others, Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition, presented by Karim Baksh, son of Rura Musalman, ordinarily resides and personally works as fireman at the Engine Shed, B., B. and C. I. Railway, Ajmer, on the 30th day of October 1919, the debtor has been adjudged an insolvent, under Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907.

DURGA PRASAD,

Judge, Insolvency Court, Ajmer.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the R.F.A., R.A. Depôt, Kirkee, (Patient in No. 44, General Hospital, Deolali), dated at Deolali, this 23rd day of November 1919.

Number, Rank and Name—42159, Driver, Francis, H.
Age—About 23.
Height—5 feet, 4 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, swarthy; hair, dark, curly, slightly grey; eyes, dark brown.
Date of Desertion or absence—9-30 P.M., 11th November 1919.
Place of Desertion or absence—44, General Hospital Deolali.
Marks—French Canadian. High forehead, pointed chin, rather a large head, speaks with a drawl, thick set in build. Weight, about 10 stone.

L. PALLANT, Lieut.-Colonel, R.A.M.C.,

Commanding 44, General Hospital, Deolali.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Garrison Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, dated at Ferozepore, this 25th day of November 1919.

Number, Rank and Name—26585, Pte. Joseph Allison.
Age—39 years.
Height—5 feet, 5 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, sallow.
Trade—Pipe moulder.
Date of Enlistment—18th March 1915.
Date of Desertion or absence—20th November 1919.
Place of Desertion or absence—Ferozepore.
Marks—Moustache. Wearing Serge Khaki and Forage Cap. No helmet.

J. P. K. McDowall, Capt. for Lieut.-Colonel,

Cmmanding 2nd Garrison Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Finance Department.

Separate Revenue Branch.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th December 1919.

No. 3351-*S.R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. Middleton, the Superintendent of Customs at the port of Maungdaw in Burma, to be Superintendent of Customs at the port of Nilla in the District of Chittagong in the Presidency of Bengal, *vice* Mr. W. Law, and authorizes him to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed by the said Act on such officers.

A. MARR,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th November 1919.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS					4 PER CENT.		INDIAN WAR LOAN.			2ND INDIAN WAR LOAN.				TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	Terminable Loan of 1915-16.	Conversion Loan of 1916-17.	5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922.	5½ per cent War Bonds 1921.	5½ per cent War Bonds 1923.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1925.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928.	
Balance of 15th November 1919	25,59,900	85,37,000	3,72,80,600	1,52,85,000	56,55,900	15,56,800	5,900	40,07,700	7,22,750	16,800	9,80,425	725	500	13,900	7,50,000	7,73,73,800
Add—																
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th November 1919 . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	1,100	3,100	...	300	500	...	5,500
	25,59,800	85,37,000	3,72,80,600	1,52,85,000	56,55,900	15,56,800	5,900	40,07,700	7,23,250	17,900	9,83,525	725	800	14,400	7,50,000	7,73,79,300
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	2,10,600	5,35,900	1,40,800	1,19,100	...	...	...	6,51,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,57,800
Balance on 30th November 1919	25,59,800	83,26,400	3,67,44,700	1,51,44,200	55,36,800	15,56,800	5,900	40,07,700	71,850	17,900	9,83,525	725	800	14,400	7,50,000	7,57,21,500

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th Sept. 1919 Enfaced from India 12,514 lakhs, re-transferred from London 13,063 lakhs.
„ 1st Oct. „ „ 15th Oct. „ ditto ... ditto ...
„ 16th „ „ „ 31st „ „ ditto ... ditto 9 „
„ 1st Novr. „ „ 15th Novr. „ ditto ... ditto 8 „
„ 16th „ „ „ 30th „ „ ditto ... ditto 17 „
12,514 13,112

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 3rd December 1919.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 26th November 1919.

No. 353-*An.-Camp*.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Ross, D.S.O., Deputy Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, has been granted 31 days' Special War leave combined with 90 days' accumulated privilege leave, with effect from the 3rd October 1919.

No. 354-*An.-Camp*.—Khan Sahib Sorabjee Pallanji, B.A., Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, temporary, in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 4th (Quetta) Division, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from the 29th October 1919.

No. 355-*An.-Camp*.—Lieutenant-Colonel K. H. Jackson, I.A., Military Accountant, 2nd class, Military Accounts Department, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, leave for four months in extension of the leave granted to him, in Military Accounts Department Notification No. 321-G., dated the 28th May 1919.

Delhi, the 1st December 1919.

No. 460-*An.-Camp*.—In Military Accounts Department Notification No. 255-G., dated the 21st May 1919, regarding the grant of leave to Major P. Ashfield, I.A., for " (the first ninety days being privilege leave)", read " (the first 60 days being Special War leave and the next 90 days accumulated privilege leave)."

B. N. MITRA,

Military Accountant General.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th November 1919.

No. 1881s.-*Ap*.—This office Notification No. 1475s-Ap., dated the 30th September 1919, granting privilege leave to Mr. Kaushal Kishore, officiating Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 5th grade, is hereby cancelled.

Simla, the 26th November 1919.

No. 1892s.-*Ap*.—Mr. K. C. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for 2 months, with effect from the 3rd November 1919.

Simla, the 27th November 1919.

No. 1910s.-*Ap*.—Mr. Lahori Ram, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 9th November 1919.

No. 1913s.-*Ap*.—Mr. Ramani Mohan Ghose, Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, Madras, is granted an extension of privilege leave for three months with effect from the 16th December 1919.

No. 1916s.-*Ap*.—Mr. C. Probyn Smith, M.B.E., Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is granted an extension of furlough for 1 month with effect from the 27th November 1919.

Simla, the 28th November 1919.

No. 1922s.-*Ap*.—Mr. G. E. W. Quinn, Deputy Postmaster, Bombay, pay Rs. 400—500, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month with effect from the 8th November 1919.

Simla, the 1st December 1919.

No. 1946s.-*Ap*.—Mr. W. Gillespie, Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, pay Rs. 300—400, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month in combination with leave on medical certificate for two months and seven days with effect from the 24th September 1919.

G. R. CLARKE,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th December 1919.

No. 7555-*T*.—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 20th November 1919 to 3rd December 1919 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Port Albert Victor	Bombay	22nd November 1919	Closed.
Saligas	Portuguese Territory	10th „	Opened.
Verem	Ditto ditto	5th October 1919	Opened.
	Railway Telegraph Office.		
Dogachhea	Eastern Bengal Railway	1st September 1919	Closed.

The following alteration in the name of a Government Telegraph Office is notified :—
" Panchakote Raj " instead of " Kashipur, Manbhum."

The following alteration in the name of a Railway Telegraph Office is notified :—

On the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

" Tatanagar " instead of " Kalimati."

M. A. THOMPSON,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

Calcutta, the 5th December 1919.

No. 7557-*T*.—Mr. E. L. Hardy, Telegraph Master, officiated as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Class, from the 24th April to the 7th June 1919.

No. 7560-*T*.—Mr. H. A. L. Blake, Telegraph Master, officiated as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Class, from the 5th to the 7th June 1919.

No. 7563-*T*.—Mr. A. C. Mullick, Telegraph Master, officiated as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Class, from the 16th September to the 8th October 1919.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th December 1919.

No. 438-*F.A.*—The following reversion in the Upper Subordinate Establishment (Engineering Branch) is sanctioned with effect from the date specified :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. R. A. Hayes	Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, 2nd class, officiating.	Inspecting Telegraphist	18th October 1919.

G. R. CLARKE,
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1919.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

STOLEN.

The Calcutta Port Trust Debenture No. 1510 of the 2nd per cent. Loan of 1907 for Rs. one thousand (1,000) originally standing in the name of Manmatha Nath Chatterjee and last endorsed to Khetter Mohun Chatterjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Debenture and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—KHETTER MOHUN CHATTERJEE,

Residence—24, Jaggurnath Dutt Street, Gurpar, Calcutta.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 114381 and D.-013968 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1920 and 1921 respectively for Rs. 100 each originally standing in the name of Miss I. Durham and the Accountant General, Burma, respectively, and last endorsed to Miss I. Durham, the proprietrix, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietrix. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

(Miss) I. DURHAM.

DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Note No. 019918 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922 for Rs. 100 one hundred only, originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, and last endorsed to Chandra Kumar Chakravarty, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—S. P. DESAI, Chairman,
Residence—South Sylhet Local Board.

NOTICE.

The Government War Bond No. 068286 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of War for Rs. 600, originally standing in the name of Chowdhri Fazaldad (Vice-President) of Akalgarh, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, in the Treasury Office, Gujranwala, by fire caused by recent discontentment, notice is hereby given that payment of the above bond and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and the application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the Vice-President, Notified Area Committee, Akalgarh. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned War Bond.

Name of the Advertiser—SIRI RAM,
Vice-President, Notified Area Committee.

AKHALGARH;
The 2nd November 1919.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The Government Promissory Note No. 047047 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1920 for Rs. Twelve hundred only, originally standing in the name of Surajmal Srikishen and last endorsed to none, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—SURAJMAL SRIKISHEN,
Residence—Shatranji Mohal, Cawnpore.

LOST, STOLEN, OR DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. E.-003100 and D.-006355 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1923 for Rs. 200 and Rs. 100, originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, and last endorsed to Zahida Bibi, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietress. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—SYED MOHAMED SHAFI,
Honorary Magistrate,
Residence—Azmatgarh, P.O. Sagri, Azamgarh.

Exports of Indian Merchandise.

The table below shows the quantities and values of the principal articles of Indian merchandise exported during the seven months ended October, 1919, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1918 :—

Principal Articles		Quantity		Value		Increase (+) or decrease (—) in the seven months ended October, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of 1918	
		1918	1919	1918	1919	Quantity	Value
				R	R		R
		(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)
Chemicals—saltpetre	cwts	313	188	61,69	29,25	—125	—32,44
Coal	tons	40	280	4,03	32,93	+240	+28,90
Coffee	cwts	115	208	57,88	1,26,71	+93	+68,83
Coir	,,	95	324	13,20	42,59	+229	+29,39
Dyes—indigo	,,	26	13	96,52	52,60	—13	—43,92
myrobalans	,,	633	1,011	37,26	53,83	+378	+16,57
Grain, pulse, and flour—							
Rice in the husk	,,	227	390	6,23	13,08	+163	+6,85
Rice not in the husk	,,	29,959	5,694	16,25,·9	4,42,82	—24,265	—11,82,77
Wheat	,,	9,250	102	6,51,39	12,29	—9,148	—6,39,10
Wheat flour	,,	358	525	41,51	80,82	+167	+39,31
Barley	,,	3,956	8	2,36,06	77	—3,948	—2,35,29
Gram and maize	,,	5,461	57	3,18,02	5,70	—5,404	—3,12,32
Jawar and bajra	,,	86	54	6,15	6,06	—32	—9
Hides and skins—							
Hides, raw	,,	261	665	1,67,33	5,46,67	+404	+3,79,34
Skins, ,,	,,	197	458	2,29,90	9,52,08	+261	+7,22,18
Hides, tanned or dressed	,,	285	356	4,03,37	5,95,96	+71	+1,92,59
Skins ,, ,,	,,	6	61	13,21	2,99,82	+55	+2,86,61
Lac—shell	,,	163	205	2,02,30	3,46,52	+42	+1,44,22
Manures	tons	18	55	27,15	57,81	+37	+30,66
Manganese ore	,,	214	172	42,92	31,60	—42	—11,32
Wolfram ,,	,,	3	2	63,94	39,73	—1	—24,21
Mica	cwts	37	35	62,32	53,97	—2	—8,35
Oilcakes	,,	927	1,735	43,20	1,11,77	+808	+68,57
Opium	,,	8	5	1,61,81	1,06,86	—3	—54,95
Rubber, raw	lbs	4,412	3,807	73,57	54,60	—605	—18,97
Seeds—total	cwts	5,192	11,236	5,08,60	18,64,48	+6,044	+13,55,88
Castor	,,	1,316	84	1,70,06	12,92	—1,232	—1,57,14
Copra	,,	4	197	74	46,23	+193	+45,49
Cotton	,,	20	3,156	1,11	2,55,86	+3,136	+2,54,75
Linseed	,,	2,249	4,398	1,97,54	9,26,31	+2,149	+7,28,77
Tea	lbs	215,265	185,285	11,82,66	9,84,95	—29,980	—1,97,71
Textiles—							
Cotton, raw (including waste)	cwts	1,968	3,809	17,22,02	25,47,37	+1,841	+8,25,35
,, twist and yarn	lbs	25,537	83,602	2,74,52	9,66,68	+58,065	+6,92,16
,, piece goods	yards	77,749	123,075	3,37,53	5,43,12	+45,326	+2,05,59
Hemp, raw	cwts	163	496	47,85	1,35,08	+333	+87,73
Jute, raw	tons	228	320	6,00,54	13,86,17	+92	+7,85,63
,, gunny bags—Sacking	no.	176,978	145,677	10,31,86	8,95,69	—31,301	—1,36,17
,, gunny bags—Hessian	,,	232,120	56,839	4,00,62	1,96,33	—175,281	—2,04,29
,, gunny bags—Total	,,	409,098	202,516	14,32,48	10,92,02	—206,582	—3,40,46
,, gunny cloth—Sacking	yards	15,374	24,140	35,37	73,43	+8,766	+38,06
,, gunny cloth—Hessian	,,	659,614	712,783	19,35,73	16,55,38	+53,169	—2,80,35
,, gunny cloth—Total	,,	674,988	736,923	19,71,10	17,28,81	+61,935	—2,42,29
Wool, raw	lbs	30,166	21,703	3,46,09	2,38,34	—8,463	—1,07,75
Wood, teak	cubic tons	14	23	26,04	56,89	+9	+30,85

TRADE BY PROVINCES.

The total imports and exports, including re-exports, of private merchandise into and from the several maritime provinces during the month of October, 1919, as compared with those of September, 1919, are stated below :—

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS, INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS	
	September, 1919	October, 1919	September, 1919	October, 1919
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Bengal	7,28	7,26	13 93	15,65
Bombay	6,23	5 60	10,77	7,08
Sind	1 08	1,17	1,53	1,91
Madras	1,07	1 16	3,72	3,28
Burma	1 14	1,33	1,02	1,39
Total	16,80	16,52	30,97	29,31

Under imports, Sind and Madras showed an increase of 8 per cent each and Burma of 17 per cent ; while Bombay showed a decrease of 10 per cent and Bengal of ·3 per cent. Under exports, Bengal showed an increase of 12 per cent, Burma of 36 per cent, and Sind of 25 per cent, while Bombay showed a decrease of 34 per cent and Madras of 12 per cent. These comparisons are with the preceding month (September, 1919).

BALANCE OF TRADE.

India's balance of trade during the seven months ended October, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of 1918, is shown in the appended table. The table takes into account the imports and exports of merchandise, and the net imports of treasure, on private account only :—

	Seven months, April to October, 1918	Seven months, April to October, 1919
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Exports of Merchandise, including Re-exports *	1 49 91	1,79 35
Imports *	98,28	1 04 43
Excess of Exports over Imports	51,63	74 92
Net imports of Gold (private)†	3	1 37
" " " Silver (private)†	2	—4
Net Imports of Treasure (private)†	5	1,33
Net (private) Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	51 58	73 59
Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers paid in India	30 77	24,01
Sterling Bills on London sold in India		20
Enfaced Rupee paper (net imports)	4	41
Interest on Enfaced Rupee paper	13	15
Net Balance of Trade in favour of India	20 64	49 22
	October, 1918	October, 1919
	d	d
Average rate of exchange	17 92	23 31(a)

In the seven months ended October, 1919, the excess of exports over imports of private merchandise was R74,92 lakhs, as against R51,63 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1918, and the net imports of treasure on private account (excluding transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade) were R1,33 lakhs, as against R5 lakhs last year. The net exports (merchandise and treasure) were thus R73,59 lakhs, as against R51,58 lakhs in 1918. The balance of trade, so far as shown by the statistics of merchandise, treasure, Council Bills, and Enfaced Rupee paper, was R49,22 lakhs in favour of India in the seven months, April to October, 1919, as compared with R20,64 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1918.

The amount of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers paid in India in the seven months ended October, 1919, was R24,01 lakhs, all of which were paid through the Treasuries, except R12,000 which were paid through the Paper Currency Reserve, but Reverse Council Bills were sold to the extent of R20 lakhs during the period, the net imports of funds by Council Bills thus amounting to R23,81 lakhs. In the seven months ended October, 1918, the amount was R30,77 lakhs, of which R21,51 lakhs were paid through the Paper Currency Reserve and R9,26 lakhs through the Treasuries. In the seven months ended October, 1917, the amount of Council Bills paid was R35,07 lakhs. As regards Enfaced Rupee paper, R2·6 lakhs represented the amount of paper enfaced to London and R43·4 lakhs the amount re-transferred from London in the seven months April to October, 1919, while in the corresponding period of 1918, about R10 lakhs represented the amount of paper enfaced to London and over R14 lakhs the amount re-transferred from London.

* Exclusive of Government transactions.
† Exclude transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade.
(a) Approximate.

MOVEMENTS OF GOLD AND SILVER (PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT).

In the month of October, 1919, the imports of gold were valued at nearly R19 lakhs and the exports at R2,600, as against nearly R42 lakhs and R7½ lakhs respectively in the preceding month. The imports in October, 1919, were mainly, and the exports wholly, in the form of bullion.

The imports of silver during the month of report were valued at R21¼ lakhs, of which over R20 lakhs were on Government account, as against R9½ lakhs on both private and Government account in September, 1919 The exports of silver in October, 1919, were valued at over R4 lakhs, of which R3½ lakhs were on Government account, as against over R4 lakhs, both on private and Government account, in the preceding month.

DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF SELECTED ARTICLES

The declared values per unit of certain selected articles imported and exported during October, 1913, 1918, and 1919, are noted below :—

Imports		October 1918	October 1918	October 1919
		R A P	R A P	R A P
Coal .	ton	18 8 5	25 10 6	34 9 10
Sugar, 16 D S and above	cwt	8 18 3	15 9 3	25 3 10
Cotton twist and yarn	lb	0 14 11	2 3 6	2 10 2
,, grey, piecegoods	yard	0 2 9	0 6 7	0 6 5
,, white ,,	,,	0 3 0	0 8 8	' 7 5
,, coloured ,,	,,	0 3 5	0 9 6	0 8 5

Exports		October 1913	October 1918	October 1919
		R A P	R A P	R A P
Coal	ton	9 7 8	10 12 2	12 0 2
Coffee .	cwt	58 10 11	46 15 0	71 6 8
Indigo		2 5 11 4	374 1 8	380 1 2
Rice not in the husk	,	5 12 9	5 14 7	6 4 4
Wheat	,	5 9 0	8 9 5	11 14 11
Manganese ore	ton	16 14 11	21 5 0	18 13 1
Tea . .	lb	0 8 2	0 8 8	0 8 6
Cotton raw	cwt	48 1 9	104 1 9	62 15 4
Jute raw .	bale	76 15 1	66 9 1	85 10 1
,, gunny bags	no	0 6 0	0 6 5	0 9 4
,, gunny cloth	yard	0 2 6	0 4 8	0 4 5

As compared with the corresponding month of the previous year (October, 1918), under imports, the declared unit value of sugar 16 D. S. and above rose in October, 1919, by 62 per cent, of cotton twist and yarn by 20 per cent, of coal by 35 per cent, while that of cotton piecegoods, coloured, decreased by 11 per cent and grey piecegoods by 3 per cent, and white by 11 per cent. Under exports, raw jute showed an increase of 26 per cent, coffee of 52 per cent, rice of 40 per cent, coal of 12 per cent, indigo of 2 per cent, and wheat of 39 per cent, while manganese ore showed a decrease of 12 per cent, and raw cotton of 40 per cent.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.*

The following table shows the gross Indian sea customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) collected on principal articles in October, 1919, as compared with September, 1919, and October, 1918 and 1913.

	October, 1913 (pre-war month)	October, 1918	September, 1919	October 1919	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in October, 1919, as compared with September 1919	October, 1918	October, 1913
IMPORT DUTY	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)
Special duties							
Arms .	61	46(a,	86(a)	80(a,	6	+32	+19
Liquors .	11,11	10,29	10 88	11,87	+99	+1,58	+76
Petroleum .	4 50	25(b)	9,72(b)	4,06(b)	—5,66	+3,81	—44
Silver bullion and coin	2 61						—2,61
,, manufactures	—	18	14	17	+8	—1	—
Sugar . .	12,78	13,22(c)	9 73(c)	11 96(c)	+2,23	—1,26	—82
Tobacco .	2,45	7,69	6 88	6,51	—37	—1,18	+4,06
Duty at 2½ per cent							
Machinery . .	—	71	1,47	1,08	—39	+37	—
Metals—Iron and steel .	1,29	2 56	3,93	3,98	+5	+1,42	+2,69
Railway plant and rolling stock . .	—	37	1,13	98	—15	+61	—
Duty at 7½ per cent							
Articles of food and drink, excluding sugar and vinegar .	3,28	5 95	6,46	6 99	+58	+1,04	+3,71
Raw materials, etc	1,55	2,36	3,31	5,43	+2,12	+3 07	+3,88
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—							
Cotton manufactures .	18 74	34,76	33,41	36,64	+3,23	+1,88	+17,90
Others . . .	20,44	28,66	33,19	36,69	+3,50	+8,03	+16,25
Total Import duty (including other articles) .	80,44	1,10,03	1,25,90	1,31,18	+5 28	+21,15	+50 74
EXPORT DUTY							
Hides and skins, raw† .	—	—	11,93(d)	6,09	—5,84	-	—
Jute . . .	—	21,87	23,20	43,72	+20,52	+21,85	—
Rice	6,31	11,06	2,29	3,03	+74	—8,03	—3,28
Tea	—	5,90	3,26	5,23	+1,97	—67	—
Total Export duty .	6,31	38,83	40,68	58,07	+17,39	+19,24	+51,76

* The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, IV of 1916, took effect from 1st March, 1916.
† Subject to duty from 11th September, 1919
(a) Excludes the 7½ per cent duty on explosives.
(b) ,, ,, ,, ,, petroleum.
(c) ,, ,, ,, ,, confectionery.
(d) Duty collected during the period from the 11th to 30th September, 1919.

The customs duty figures are an index to the volume of the import trade only, since under exports hides and skins (raw), jute, rice, and tea only are now subject to duty. In the seven months ended October, 1919, the import duties increased to R7,56 lakhs from nearly R7,34 lakhs in the same period of 1918, while the export duties fell to R2,26 lakhs from nearly R2,29 lakhs. The grand total of gross Indian sea and land customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) in the seven months, April to October, 1919, amounted to over R10,93 lakhs, as compared with R10,65 lakhs in the corresponding period of last year.

SHIPPING.

The following table shows the number and tonnage (net register tonnage) of vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes at ports in British India during October, 1919, as compared with September, 1919, and October, 1918 and 1913 :—

Entered with cargoes.

	STEAMERS.		SAILING VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
October, 1919	197	485,224	190	20,420	387	505,644
September, 1919	170	423,566	47	4,451	217	428,017
October, 1918	173	305,462	160	15,060	333	320,522
October, 1913 (pre-war month) . .	204	562,978	99	8,494	303	571,472

Cleared with cargoes.

	STEAMERS.		SAILING VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
October, 1919	230	583,283	86	9,179	316	592,462
September, 1919	216	527,707	97	12,635	313	540,342
October, 1918	211	452,647	189	20,085	400	472,732
October, 1913 (pre-war month) . .	224	621,480	57	4,027	281	625,507

The total tonnage entered and cleared with cargoes in October, 1919, as compared with that in the preceding month (September, 1919) and in the corresponding month of 1913 and 1918, is shown in the last column of the table above. In the month of October, 1919, there were 387 arrivals* and 316 sailings† with cargoes in and from India. As regards tonnage, if a comparison be made with October, 1913, the corresponding pre-war month, it will be seen that there was a decrease in the tonnage of vessels cleared with cargoes of 33,045 tons or 5 per cent. The decrease in the entries (with cargoes) amounted to 65,828 tons or 12 per cent.

The shipping clearances with cargoes in the foreign trade from the ports of British India in the seven months, April to October, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913, *i.e.*, before the war broke out, were as follows :—

	TONNAGE (NET REGISTER TONNAGE) CLEARANCES IN THE SEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO OCTOBER.	
	1913 (Pre-war period)	1919
British ships (including British Indian)	3,701,864	2,728,469
Foreign ships	1,042,001	507,946
TOTAL .	4,743,865	3,236,415

In 1919, as against 1913, the total tonnage clearances with cargoes declined 32 per cent. In 1913 the British (including British Indian) tonnage was 78 per cent and foreign tonnage 22 per cent of the total, while in 1919 the British (including British Indian) tonnage was 84 per cent and foreign tonnage 16 per cent.

* The details were as follows :—Bengal 39, Bombay 122, Sind 76, Madras 89, and Burma 61.
† The details were as follows :— Bengal 68, Bombay 82, Sind 55, Madras 83, and Burma 28.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

Railway statistics, like the import and export statistics above, are a valuable index to the general movement of trade throughout the country, and show that the earnings from 1st April to 1st November, 1919, were R49,51 lakhs, as against R50,21 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1918, or a decrease of R70 lakhs.

TRADE OF ADEN IN OCTOBER, 1919.

The grand total value of the imports and exports of merchandise, by sea, into and from the port of Aden amounted to R1,56 lakhs in the month of October, and R10,48 lakhs in the seven months ended October, 1919. The value of the principal articles of import and export was as follows:—

	October, 1919		Seven Months, April to October, 1919	
	Imports into Aden	Exports from Aden	Imports into Aden	Exports from Aden
	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R thousands)	R (thousands)
Cotton manufactures	27,81	23,49	1,75,71	1,78,15
Hides and skins, raw	13,83	19,45	1,05,42	1,63,41
Grain and pulse	13,99	6,52	47,12	24,13
Coffee	2,70	4,04	30,93	45,19
Coal	10,87	—	51,80	—
Tobacco, unmanufactured	2,63	2,03	15,29	16,77
Provisions	66	21	4,71	1,05
Sugar	1,75	—	10,83	—
Spices	1,37	—	8,27	—
Salt	—	3,38	—	10,28
Kerosene oil		—	8,33	—
Other articles	12,11	8,89	80,27	70,56
TOTAL VALUE	87,72	68,01	5,38,68	5,09,54

SHIPPING AT THE PORT OF ADEN IN OCTOBER, 1919.

In October, 1919, 117 steamers with an aggregate tonnage of 316,189 entered at the port of Aden, while 112 steamers with 307,381 tons cleared from the port, and 87 sailing vessels (country craft) with 2,253 tons entered and 62 vessels with 1,529 tons cleared. These figures exclude Government vessels and vessels in ballast.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

December 1, 1919

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics.

COTTON PRESS RETURN.

No. 3 of 1919-20

I.— Cotton Press Return for India in the half-month ending 15th October, 1919.

(Season 1919-20, *i.e.*, from 1st September, 1919, to 31st August, 1920.)

Province or State	Total estimated outturn of cotton crop (bales of 400 lbs each) (*a*)	Percentage to total for India	Total number of presses in the Province or State	Number of presses for which returns have been received for the half-month	Quantity of cotton pressed in the half-month (bales of 400 lbs each)	Total quantity pressed from 1st September to 15th October, 1919 (bales of 406 lbs each)*	
						Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bombay (including Indian States)			187	9	1,140	10,280	4,018
Central Provinces and Berar (including Indian States)			163	9	672	672	..
Madras			63	59	(*b*) 7,097	32,131	31,692
Punjab (including Indian States)			92		...	.	1,940
United Provinces			55	8	2,641	3,252	5,414
Sind			15	1	4	4	203
Burma			(*e*) 19	1	97	955	(*f*) 2,002
Bihar and Orissa					.	..	...
Bengal			3	1	..	264	..
Assam			.		.	..	..
North-West Frontier Province			1	1	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara			5	1	...		.
Delhi			1	...		.	..
Total British Provinces (*c*)			634	90	11,651	47,558	45,269
Hyderabad			44	...	...	...	...
Central India			35	...	..	...	...
Baroda			18	...	...	...	...
Rajputana			10	..	..	...	212
Mysore			3	.	...	...	...
Total Indian States (*d*)			110	...	...	...	212
GRAND TOTAL			744	90	11,651	47,558	45,481

(*a*) Preliminary estimates of the outturn of the Cotton crop of the season 1919-20 will not be available until the third week of December.
(*b*) Figures for the weeks ending 4th and 11th October, 1919. In Madras the cotton pressing season commences in February and these figures therefore relate to the crop of the preceding season.
(*c*) Including Indian States situated within provincial boundaries.
(*d*) Excluding States situated within provincial boundaries.
(*e*) Of this number 1 press worked during the half-month.

II.—Return of Cotton received in the Mills in India in the half-month ending 15th October, 1919.

(Season 1919-20, *i.e.*, from 1st September, 1919, to 31st August, 1920.)

Province or State	Total number of mills in the Province or State	Number of mills for which returns have been received for the half-month	Quantity of cotton received in the half-month (bales of 400 lbs each)	Total quantity received from 1st September to 15th October, 1919 (bales of 400 lbs each) — Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay (including Indian States)	161	34	6,256	21,390	11,501
Central Provinces and Berar (including Indian States)	10	10	91	95	32
Madras	13	12	(a)680	2,284	3,208
Punjab	3	..		...	476
United Provinces	15	1	90	90	398
Sind	1	..	..	...	...
Bengal	10	8	1,315	5,693	7,796
Ajmer-Merwara	2	1		262	578
Delhi	2	2	165	170	114
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES (b)	217	68	8,597	29,984	24,103
Hyderabad	3	2	170	748	...
Central India	5	1	673	2,719	756
Baroda	4	...	..	...	126
Mysore	2	...	..	...	...
TOTAL INDIAN STATES (c)	14	3	843	3,467	882
GRAND TOTAL	231	71	9,440	33,451	24,985

Note.—This statement shows the quantity of *unpressed* cotton received in the mills, the quantity of pressed cotton coming through the presses not being taken into account, as this is included in statement I.

(a) Figures for the weeks ending 4th and 11th October, 1919. [See footnote (b) on preceding page.]

(b) Including Indian States situated within provincial boundaries.

(c) Excluding States situated within provincial boundaries.

III. Total quantity of cotton pressed in the Pressing Factories and of unpressed cotton received in the Spinning Mills, from 1st September, to 15th October, 1919, in *British Provinces (including Indian States within provincial boundaries)*.

Province	Total estimated outturn of cotton crop (bales of 400 lbs each) *	Quantity of cotton pressed up to 15th October, 1919 (bales of 400 lbs each)	Quantity of unpressed cotton received in spinning mills up to 15th October, 1919 (bales of 400 lbs each)	Total of columns 3 and 4 (bales of 400 lbs each)	Percentage ratio of col. 5 to col. 2 *
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay (including Indian States)		10,280	21,390	31,670	
Central Provinces and Berar (including Indian States)		672	95	767	
Madras		32,131	2,284	34,415	
Punjab (including Indian States) } North-West Frontier Province } Delhi }		...	170	170	
United Provinces		3,252	90	3,342	
Sind		4	...	4	
Burma		955	...	955	
Bengal } Bihar and Orissa } Assam }		264	5,693	5,957	
Ajmer-Merwara		...	262	262	
TOTAL		47,558	29,984	77,542	

Note.—This table contains the totals of tables I and II, excluding Hyderabad, Central India, Baroda, Rajputana, and Mysore.

* *See* footnote (*) to statement I.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA;
December 1, 1919.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

TARIFF VALUATION OF SUGAR.

The following statement shows in respect of each of the descriptions of sugar distinguished in the Tariff Schedule II (excepting molasses and all other kinds of sugar), *first*, the total imports into India in the month of October 1919, and the average value per cwt. as calculated on the returns received from the Customs Houses; and, *secondly*, a running total showing the total imports into India since the beginning of the year (1st October to 30th September), and the average net value per cwt. so far established. It is published in conformity with the procedure laid down in Customs Circular No. V of 1911, in order to enable merchants to compute the probable rate of duty for the year 1921 :—

Description of sugar.	Imported during the month of October 1919.		Imported since 1st October 1919.	
	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.
	Cwt.	R a.	Cwt.	R a.
Sugar, crystallised, beet	...	...	...	...
„ „ and soft, refined in China	18,185	30 8	18,185	30 8
„ „ „ „ from Egypt	...	...	...	...
„ „ „ „ from Java or Japan,* 23 Dutch Standard and above.	424,751	26 8	424,751	26 8
„ „ „ „ from Java or Japan,* 16 to 22 Dutch Standard.	171,051	23 0	171,051	23 0
„ „ „ „ from Java or Japan,* 15 Dutch Standard and under.	...	...	...	...
„ „ „ „ from Mauritius equal to 16 Dutch Standard and over.	...	...	...	...

* This revised classification has been adopted with effect from January 1918, in accordance with the classification of Japanese Sugar in item No. 18 of the Import Tariff Schedule prescribed by the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Notification No. 1547-D., dated the 15th December 1917.

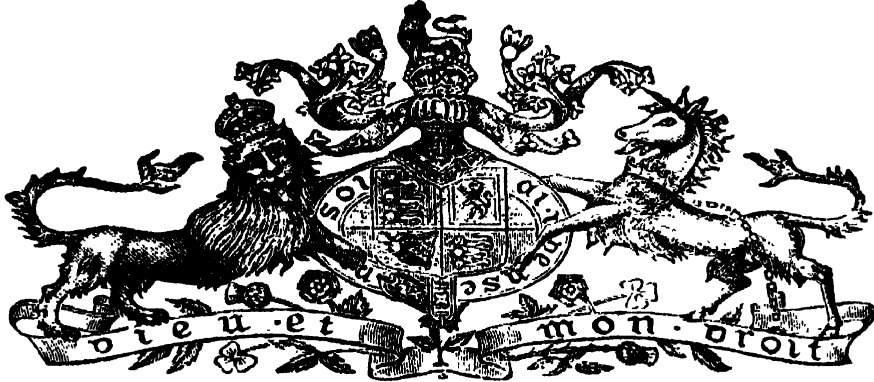
The imports of Sugar from Japan during the three months, October to December 1917, were 2,691 cwt. and the average value per cwt. was R17-8.

H. A. F. LINDSAY,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

CALCUTTA:
The 2nd December 1919.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

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No. 49.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1919.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE DURING OCTOBER, 1919.

REVIEW of the SEA-BORNE TRADE of BRITISH INDIA for the month of October, 1919, and for the seven months ended October, 1919.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

OCTOBER AND THE SEVEN MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER, 1919.

Large favourable balance of trade.

The trade returns of British India for October, 1919, as compared with those of its immediate predecessor, showed decreases in the import and export trade but the value of re-exports showed an increase. The total imports of merchandise in October, 1919, were valued at R16,52 lakhs as against R16,80 lakhs in the preceding month, and the value of the exports was R27,90 lakhs as against R29,80 lakhs the record exports of the previous month and of the re-exports R1,41 lakhs as against R1,17 lakhs. Imports decreased by 2 per cent, exports by 6 per cent, but re-exports increased by 20 per cent. As compared with October, 1918, imports, exports and re-exports showed increases of 5 per cent, 18 per cent and 23 per cent respectively. A review of the trade of the seven months ended October, 1919, will be found on page 7.

The most interesting features of the month, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year, were (1) a large decrease in the exports of rice, wheat, barley, gram, tea, castor seed, raw wool, gunny bags and tanned hides, (2) a considerable increase in the shipments of raw and tanned skins, raw cotton, raw jute, cotton seed, groundnuts, jute, gunny cloth, and cotton twist and yarn, (3) a large increase in the imports of kerosene oil, and sheets and plates (iron or steel), and (4) a large decrease in the imports of cotton twist and yarn.

The quantity of wheat shipped in October, 1919, was only 778 tons as against 16,613 tons in October, 1918. The shipments were made mainly to Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Hongkong. Shipments of rice not in the husk decreased to 56,680 tons from 244,264 tons in October, 1918. The imports of kerosene oil amounted to 10 million gallons as against *nil* in October, 1918.

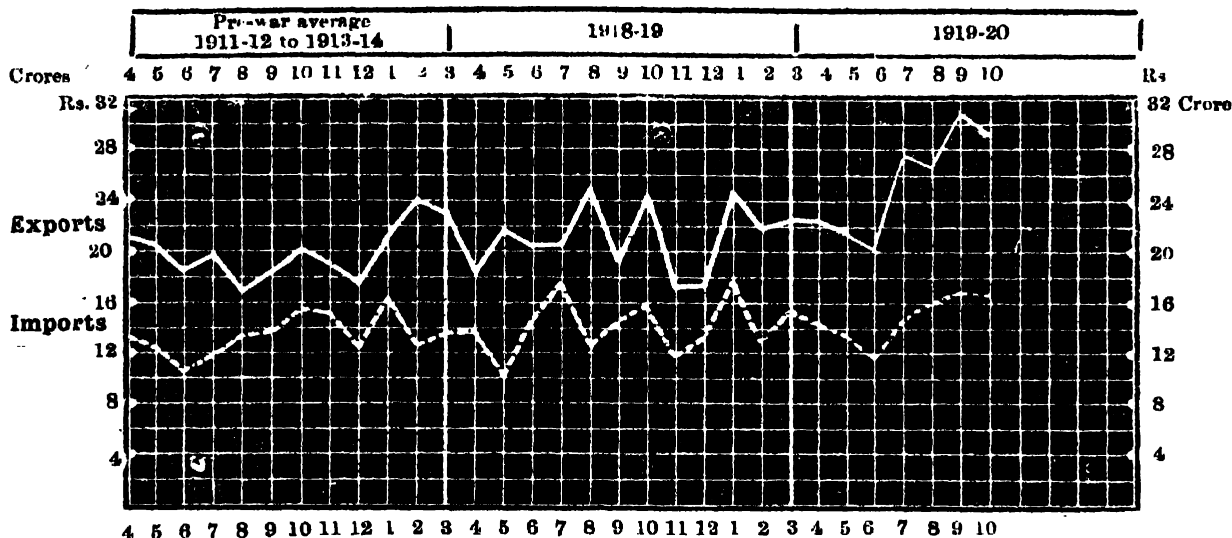
The following statement shows the monthly imports and exports of merchandise during April to October, 1919, as compared with the corresponding months of the preceding year :—

	IMPORTS				EXPORTS, INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS			
	1919	1918	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1919 as compared with 1918.	Per cent	1919	1918	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1919 as compared with 1918	Per cent
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)		R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	
April	14,38	13,72	+66	+5	22,53	18,21	+4,32	+24
May	13,80	10,02	+3,78	+38	21,52	21,78	—26	—1
June	11,83	14,45	—2,62	—18	20,43	20,34	+9	+4
July	14,94	17,54	—2,60	—15	27,89	20,35	+7,54	+37
August . . .	16,16	12,41	+3,75	+30	26,70	25,00	+1,70	+7
September . . .	16,80	14,36	+2,44	+17	30,97	19,37	+11,60	+60
October . . .	16,52	15,78	+74	+5	29,31	24,86	+4,45	+18
TOTAL (7 months)	104,43	98,28	+6,15	+6	179,85	149,91	+29,44	+20

The chart showing the course of monthly imports and exports, including re-exports, from April, 1918, to October, 1919, as compared with the pre-war average, is appended below:—

MONTHLY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS) FROM APRIL, 1918, TO OCTOBER, 1919, AS COMPARED WITH THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE (1911-12 TO 1913-14).

(Private merchandise only.)



NOTE.—The numerical figure at the end of each vertical line represents the month beginning from January.

The actual net excess of exports, including re-exports, over imports was R12,79 lakhs in October, as against R14,17 lakhs in September, 1919. The statement below shows the figures of imports and exports, including re-exports, during September and October of the years 1917, 1918, and 1919, and the actual net excess of exports over imports during the same periods:—

	1917		1918		1919		Actual net excess of exports over imports		
	Imports	Exports, including re-exports	Imports	Exports, including re-exports	Imports	Exports, including re-exports	1917	1918	1919
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
September . .	12,91	18,69	14,36	19,37	16,80	30,97	5,78	5,01	14,17
October . . .	14,01	20,65	15,78	24,86	16,52	29,31	6,64	9,08	12,79

Comparisons with September, 1919.—As compared with September, 1919, the most noticeable changes * were:—

Under imports: *increases* under dates (+R16 lakhs), cotton piecegoods, coloured (+R16 lakhs), and articles imported by post (+R14 lakhs), but *decreases* under sugar 16 D. S. and above (—R23 lakhs), wheat (—R10 lakhs), and kerosene oil (—R42 lakhs).

Under exports: *increases* under rice (+R40 lakhs), black tea (+R[illegible]2 lakhs), rape seed (+R13 lakhs), raw jute (+R3,26 lakhs), and oilcakes (+R12 lakhs), but *decreases* under raw cotton (—R2,09 lakhs), linseed (—R67 lakhs), lac (—R72 lakhs), raw hides (—R64 lakhs), raw skins (—R69 lakhs), coconut oil and copra (—R14 lakhs each), groundnuts (—R32 lakhs), opium (—R11 lakhs), tanned hides (—R61 lakhs), and cotton twist and yarn (—R38 lakhs).

* The articles of which the fluctuations were less than R10 lakhs are not specially noticed.

Comparisons with October, 1918.—As compared with October, 1918, the most noticeable changes * were :—

Under imports : *increases* under wheat (+R10 lakhs), dates (+R11 lakhs), sugar, 16 D. S. and above (*a*) (+R28 lakhs), molasses (+R13 lakhs), motor cars and motor cycles (+R20 lakhs), sheets and plates (iron or steel) (+R21 lakhs), salt (+R18 lakhs), cotton hosiery (+R12 lakhs), kerosene oil (+R66 lakhs), and railway carriages and wagons (+R17 lakhs), but *decreases* under raw cotton(—R11 lakhs), chemicals (—R16 lakhs), articles imported by post (—R14 lakhs), bars and channel (steel) and woollen piecegoods (—R10 lakhs each), cotton yarn (—R72 lakhs), cotton piecegoods, white (*b*)(—R10 lakhs) and coloured (—R27 lakhs).

Under exports : *increases* under raw hides (+R17 lakhs), raw skins (+R 95 lakhs), cotton seed (+R48 lakhs), groundnuts (+R31 lakhs), linseed (*a*) (+R10 lakhs), rape seed (*a*) (+R16 lakhs), sesamum seed (+R11 lakhs), raw cotton (+R1,45 lakhs), raw jute (+R4,25 lakhs), tanned skins (+R40 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (+R98 lakhs), oilcakes (+R16 lakhs), cotton piecegoods (+R25 lakhs), bran and pollards (+R 12 lakhs), and jute gunny cloth (+R55 lakhs), but *decreases* under barley (—R36 lakhs), gram (—R45 lakhs), rice (—R1,95 lakhs), wheat (—R27 lakhs), black tea (—R28 lakhs), coconut oil (—R12 lakhs), castor seed (—R35 lakhs), raw silk (—R15 lakhs), tanned hides (—R47 lakhs), jute gunny bags (—R1,27 lakhs), and raw wool (—R43 lakhs).

VARIATIONS IN CLASSES.

The variations in October, 1918 and 1919, as compared with September, 1918 and 1919, respectively, according to the four main classes of merchandise, are as follows :—

	September, 1918	October, 1918	Increase (+) or decrease (—)	September, 1919	October, 1919	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
IMPORTS						
1. Food, drink, and tobacco . .	2,35	2,57	+22	3,42	3,38	—4
2. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured . . .	90	99	+9	1,92	1,49	—43
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured . .	10,94	11,78	+84	11,30	11,36	+6
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified	17	44	+27	16	29	+13
Total .	14,36	15,78	+1,42	16 80	16,52	—28
EXPORTS						
1. Food, drink, and tobacco . . .	6,56	7,48	+92	2,76	3,87	+1,11
2. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured . . .	4,42	6,92	+2,50	16,26	14,03	—2,23
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured . .	6,98	9,17	+2,19	10,45	9,67	—78
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified .	16	15	—1	33	33	...
Total .	18,12	23,72	+5,60	29,80	27,90	—1,90

* The articles of which the fluctuations were less than R10 lakhs are not specially noticed

(*a*) Quantity decreased

(*b*) Quantity increased

COMPARISON WITH THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PRECEDING MONTH (SEPTEMBER, 1919)*

I.—Imports.

A DECREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND SUGAR AND AN INCREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF DATES.

The imports of Food, drink, and tobacco in October, 1919, decreased by only R4 lakhs, as compared with the preceding month, to R3,38 lakhs. The imports of wheat in October, 1919, decreased by 5,239 tons to 5,281 tons, valued at R10 lakhs, consigned entirely from Australia. The imports of sugar, 16 D. S. and above, in October, 1919, decreased in quantity by 13 per cent to 30,809 tons and the value (R155½ lakhs) also showed a decrease of 13 per cent, as compared with the preceding month (September, 1919). Imports from Java and China decreased, while those from the Straits Settlements increased. In the seven months ended October 1919, the imports of sugar, 16 D. S. and above, amounted to 204,439 tons, valued at R9,57 lakhs, as against 258,925 tons, valued at R7,63 lakhs, in the corresponding period of the previous year. The imports of dates increased to 11,798 tons valued at R21 lakhs from 2,987 tons valued at R5 lakhs in the preceding month.

Wheat.

Sugar.

Dates.

A DECREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF KEROSENE OIL AND RAW COTTON AND AN INCREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF RAW SILK.

The value of the imports of Raw materials in October, 1919, decreased by R43 lakhs to R1,49 lakhs. The quantity of raw cotton, imported in October, 1919, decreased by 7,026 cwts as compared with the preceding month, to 6,839 cwts, while that of raw silk increased to 263,553 lbs from 168,137 lbs. The quantity of kerosene oil imported fell to over 10 million gallons from nearly 15 million gallons in September, 1919.

Cotton raw.

Silk raw.

Kerosene oil.

AN INCREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF COTTON YARN (QUANTITY ONLY) AND COTTON PIECEGOODS.

The value of the imports of Manufactured articles in October, 1919, increased by only R6 lakhs to R11,36 lakhs. The quantity of cotton yarn imported in October, 1919, increased by 16 per cent to 1,335,679 lbs. The imports of cotton piecegoods, including fents, in October, 1919, increased by 5 million yards to 96 million yards, and the value (R4,19 lakhs) by 3 per cent, as compared with the preceding month. Grey goods increased by 1 million yards or 2 per cent to 57 million yards, and coloured goods by nearly 5 million yards or 38 per cent to 18 million yards; white goods maintained the level of the preceding month at 20 million yards. In the seven months ended October, 1919, the total imports of cotton piecegoods amounted to 468 million yards, valued at R21,62 lakhs, as against 703 million yards, valued at R31,85 lakhs, in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Cotton yarn.

Cotton goods.

II.—Exports.

AN INCREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF FOODSTUFFS.

The exports of Food, drink, and tobacco increased in October, 1919, by R1,11 lakhs, as compared with the preceding month, to R3,87 lakhs. Exports of rice, not in the husk, amounted to 56,680 tons in October, 1919, as against 36,108 tons in the preceding month, and the value increased by 75 per cent to R94 lakhs. The marginal table shows the exports to the principal countries. Exports to Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, the United Kingdom, Asiatic Turkey, and Mauritius increased. In the seven months ended October, 1919, the exports of rice amounted to 284,692 tons, valued at R4,43 lakhs, as against 1,497,938 tons, valued at R16,26 lakhs, in the corresponding period of the previous year. Exports of wheat amounted to 778 tons, as against 770 tons in September 1919. In the seven months ended October 1919, the total exports of wheat amounted to 5,076 tons, as against 462,479 tons in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Rice.

Exports of Rice, not in the husk

	September, 1919 Tons	October, 1919 Tons
To United Kingdom	27	8,002
„ Turkey, Asiatic	36	822
„ Mauritius	1,487	7,065
„ Ceylon	18,564	18,665
„ Straits Settlements	9,214	13,715
Total (including other countries)	36,108	56,680

Wheat.

*Comparison is made with the previous month, and not with the corresponding month of last year, owing to the present abnormal circumstances brought about by the war.

A LARGE INCREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF TEA.

Shipments of tea in October, 1919, increased by 60 per cent to 43 million lbs, as compared with 27 million lbs in the preceding month. The United Kingdom took 40 million lbs as against 24 million lbs in September, 1919. The total exports in the seven months ended October, 1919, amounted to 185 million lbs, as against 215 million lbs in the corresponding period of 1918.

A DECREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON AND A LARGE INCREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF RAW WOOL AND RAW JUTE.

The value of the exports of Raw materials decreased by R2,23 lakhs to R14,03 lakhs. The marginal tables show the exports of raw cotton and jute to the principal countries.

cotton.

Exports of raw cotton

	September, 1919 Tons	October, 1919 Tons
To Japan	29,946	12,636
„ United Kingdom	1,149	955
„ France	119	3,499
„ Spain	419	125
„ Italy	1,060	4,165
Total (including other countries)	37,319	23,203

The shipments of raw cotton decreased in October, 1919, by 38 per cent to 23,203 tons, valued at R2,92 lakhs. Exports to the United Kingdom, Japan and Spain decreased, while those to France and Italy increased. In the seven months ended October, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year the exports rose by 89 per cent to 185,215 tons, valued at R25,17 lakhs.

jute.

Exports of raw jute

	September, 1919 Tons	October 1919 Tons
To United Kingdom	28,965	63,912
„ France	4,845	23,004
„ Spain	3,674	88
„ Italy	...	4,831
„ Japan	1,453	1,334
„ United States	12,011	11,728
Total (including other countries)	54,234	119,507

The exports of raw jute in October, 1919, increased by 120 per cent, to 119,507 tons, valued at R5,73 lakhs. Exports to the United Kingdom, France, and Italy increased, while those to Spain, Japan and the United States decreased. In the seven months ended October, 1919, the exports amounted to 320,158 tons, valued at R13,86 lakhs, as against 228,236 tons, valued at R6,01 lakhs, in the corresponding period of the previous year.

wool.

The exports of raw wool in October, 1919, increased to 3,226,495 lbs from 1,594,992 lbs in the preceding month.

A DECREASE IN THE VALUE OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES EXPORTED.

The value of the exports of Manufactured articles decreased by R78 lakhs to R9,67 lakhs. The marginal table shows the exports of jute gunny bags to the principal countries.

gunny bags.

Exports of jute gunny bags

		September 1919 No.	October 1919 No.
To United Kingdom		4,761,650	9,133,900
„ France		806,600	1,200,800
„ Straits Settlements		1,204,700	929,400
„ Japan		2,426,800	470,400
„ United States		2,716,400	1,450,600
„ West Indies		3,974,000	4,835,000
„ Australia		3,819,000	4,652,900
Total (including other countries)	No.	29,302,200	29,748,300
	tons	28,053	27,975

Shipments to the United Kingdom, France, West Indies and Australia increased, while those to the Straits Settlements, Japan and the United States decreased. In the seven months ended October, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of 1918, the exports fell by 50 per cent in number to 203 millions, valued at R10,92 lakhs.

gunny cloth.

Exports of jute gunny cloth

		yards.	yards.
To United Kingdom		6,433,400	8,788,600
„ Canada		2,124,000	3,912,000
„ United States		87,069,500	59,[illegible]87,100
„ Uruguay		2,4[illegible]0,000	4,358,000
„ Argentine Republic		24,742,500	45,134,000
„ Australia and New Zealand		426,700	620,900
Total (including other countries)	yards	125,403,600	123,537,700
	tons	32,692	33,663

Exports of jute gunny cloth amounted to 124 million yards, valued at R3,40 lakhs. It will be seen from the marginal table that shipments to the United Kingdom, Canada, Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, and Australia increased, while those to the United States decreased. In the seven months ended October, 1919, the exports increased by 62 million yards, while the value thereof decreased by 12 per cent.

SEVEN MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER, 1919.

The summary of the results for the seven months ended October, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913 (pre-war seven months) and of 1918 is as follows :—

	April to October 1913 (Pre-war seven months).	April to October 1918.	April to October 1919.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent as compared with 1918.
Merchandise (private)—	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	
Exports, including re-exports	1,39,08	1,49,91	1,79,35	+ 20
Imports	1,05,39	98,23	1,04,43	+ 6
Actual net excess of exports over imports	33,69	51,68	74,92	+ 45

In the seven months ended October, 1919, exports, including re-exports, were higher by R29,44 lakhs or 20 per cent than in 1918, and by R40,27 lakhs or 29 per cent than in 1913. In the same period imports were higher by R6,15 lakhs or 6 per cent than in 1918, but were less by R96 lakhs or 1 per cent than in 1913. The net excess of exports over imports in these seven months was R74,92 lakhs, as compared with R51,63 lakhs in 1918 and R33,69 lakhs in 1913. The total value of merchandise increased by R36 crores, or 14 per cent, as compared with the corresponding period of 1918, and amounted to R284 crores.

TRADE IN THE SEVEN MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER, 1919.

In the seven months ended October, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, the quantity of imported cotton piecegoods decreased by 2,35 million yards or 33 per cent to 468 million yards, and the value (R22 crores) was less by 32 per cent. The value of cotton twist and yarn imported decreased by R3,46 lakhs to R1,87 lakhs, of articles imported by post by R92 lakhs, of woollen piecegoods by R58 lakhs, of salt by R30 lakhs, of raw cotton by R56 lakhs, and of chemicals by R45 lakhs. Wheat increased by R2,52 lakhs, sugar, 16 D. S. and above, by R1,94 lakhs, kerosene oil by R2,60 lakhs, lubricating oils by R28 lakhs, raw silk by R62 lakhs, motor cars and motor cycles by R1,33 lakhs, hardware by R75 lakhs, railway carriages and wagons by R1,03 lakhs, electrical machinery by R68 lakhs, jute mill machinery by R59 lakhs, sheets and plates (iron or steel) by R1,80 lakhs, and silk piecegoods by R93 lakhs. Under exports, the quantity of rice not in the husk decreased by 1,213,246 tons to 284,692 tons and the value by R11,83 lakhs to R4,43 lakhs, while wheat showed a decrease of 457,463 tons to 5,076 tons in quantity and of R6,39 lakhs to R12 lakhs in value. The quantity of raw cotton exported increased by 86,809 tons and the value by R7,95 lakhs. The quantity of raw jute exported showed an increase of 91,922 tons or 40 per cent. The value of coffee exported increased by R69 lakhs, of cotton twist and yarn by R6,92 lakhs and piecegoods by R2,06 lakhs, of raw hides by R3,79 lakhs, of raw skins by R7,22 lakhs, of skins, tanned, by R2,87 lakhs, of hides, tanned, by R1,93 lakhs, and of seeds by R13,56 lakhs, while the value of barley decreased by R2,35 lakhs, of gram by R2,97 lakhs, of tea, black, by R1,97 lakhs, of gunny cloth by R2,42 lakhs, and of gunny bags by R3,40 lakhs.

Comparing the values of the imports and exports during the seven months ended October, 1919, with those in the corresponding period of 1918, the chief increases and decreases are as follows:—

I.—Imports.

Increases

	R (thousands)		R (thousands)
Kerosene oil	2,60,40	Railway materials for construction	65,74
Wheat	2,51,84	Silk, raw	62.00
Sugar 16 D. S. and above	1.93,66	Jute mill machinery	58,73
Iron or steel, sheets and plates	1,80,03	Wood (timber)	35.33
Motor cars and motor cycles	1,32,73	Molasses	35,47
Railway carriages, etc.	1,02 58	Mineral oil, other than kerosene	33,68
Silk piecegoods	93,49	Hosiery (cotton)	30,95
Hardware	75.10	Spices—cloves	27,02
Electrical machinery	68,31		

Decreases

Cotton piecegoods, coloured	3,91,32	Wool piecegoods	57,98
,, ,, grey	2,96,23	Cotton, raw	56,06
,, ,, white	2,91,38	Chemicals	45,38
,, yarn	3,45,59	Salt	29,72
Articles imported by post	92,32		

II.—Exports.

Increases

	R (thousands)		R (thousands)
Cotton, raw	7,94,55	Cotton, piecegoods	2,05,59
Jute, raw	7,85,63	Hides, tanned	1 92,59
Linseed	7,28,77	Groundnuts	1,70,53
Skins, raw	7,22.18	Lac	1,63,05
Cotton, twist and yarn	6,92,16	Hemp, raw	87,73
Hides, raw	3 79,34	Coffee	68,83
Skins, tanned	2,86,61	Oilcakes	68,57
Cotton seed	2,54,75	Bran and Pollards	53,41
Rape seed	2,22,88		

Decreases

Grain, pulse, etc.—barley	2,35.29	Jute, gunny cloth	2,42,29
gram	2,96.86	Tea, black	1,07,29
rice	11,75,27	Castor seed	1,57,14
wheat	6,39,10	Wool, raw	1,07,75
Jute, gunny bags	3.40,46	Opium	54,95

Imports of Foreign Merchandise.

In the following table are shown the quantities and values of the principal articles of import during the seven months ended October, 1919, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1918:—

Principal Articles		Quantity 1918	Quantity 1919	Value 1918	Value 1919	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in the seven months ended October, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of 1918 — Quantity	Value
		(thousands)	(thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	(thousands)	R (thousands)
Apparel (excluding haberdashery, hosiery, and boots and shoes)		—	—	93,24	85,62	—	—7,62
Carriages and carts (including cycles and motor cars)		—	—	32,57	1,75,89	—	+1,43,32
Chemicals		—	—	1,44,61	99,23	-	—45,38
Coal	tons	41	17	15,73	5,16	—24	—10,57
Drugs and medicines		—	—	77,54	99,37	—	+21,83
Dyes, aniline and alizarine	lbs.	2,138	2,954	76,32	66,85	+816	—9,47
Fruits and vegetables		—	—	27,44	88,99	—	+61,55
Glass and glassware		—	—	76,62	91,59	—	+14,97
Grain, etc.—wheat	cwts	...	2,891	1	2,51,85	+2,891	+2,51,84
Hardware		—	—	1,68,36	2,43,46	—	+75,10
Instruments, apparatus, etc.		—	—	1,15,76	1,38,08	—	+22,32
Liquors	gals.	2,209	2,098	1,92,55	1,90,34	—111	—2,21
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery		—	—	2,92,45	5,79,21	—	+2,86,76
Matches	gross	7,888	6,983	1,15,32	95,01	—905	—20,31
Metals—iron and steel	tons	97	208	6,62,74	9,15,94	+111	+2,53,20
„ copper	cwts	39	112	46,21	86,62	+73	+40,41
Oils—mineral	gals.	40,442	78,582	2,34,15	5,28,22	+38,140	+2,94,07
Paper and pasteboard		—	—	1,54,20	1,31,66	—	—22,54
Provisions and oilman's stores		—	—	1,06,47	1,33,51	—	+27,04
Railway plant and rolling-stock		—	—	52,41	2,33,38	—	+1,80,97
Salt	tons	247	251	1,50,42	1,20,70	+4	—29,72
Spices	lbs	85,359	87,627	1,13,80	1,44,94	+2,268	+31,14
Stationery		—	—	39,04	43,95	—	+4,91
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	cwts	5,178	4,089	7,63,24	9,56,90	—1,089	+1,93,66
Tea	lbs	5,206	5,260	40,17	37,87	+54	—2,30
Textiles— Cotton, raw	cwts	72	38	98,32	42,26	—34	—56,06
„ twist and yarn	lbs	22,768	6,129	5,32,85	1,87,26	—16,639	—3,45,59
„ grey piecegoods	yards	322,232	258,041	13,76,31	10,80,08	—64,191	—2,96,23
„ white „	„	203,410	129,369	9,19,20	6,27,87	—74,041	—2,91,33
„ coloured „	„	160,577	73,030	8,27,19	4,35,87	—87,547	—3,91,32
„ other sorts of manufactures		—	—	1,94,50	1,62,34	—	—32,16
Silk, raw	lbs	1,074	1,850	77,95	1,39,95	+776	+62,00
„ manufactures		—	—	2,54,12	3,23,94	—	+69,82
Woollen manufactures		—	—	1,34,36	68,83	-	—65,53

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EXTRAORDINARY.

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DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1919.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 6th December, 1919.

An Ordinance to prohibit the possession of rouble notes.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to prohibit the possession of rouble notes;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:— 5 & 6 Geo. V 61.

ORDINANCE No. VII OF 1919.

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be called the Rouble Note Ordinance, 1919.

Definition.

2. In this Ordinance, "rouble note" means any note being or purporting to be in the nature of a currency note issued by or on behalf of any form of government in the territories which, on the fourth day of August, 1914, constituted the Russian Empire, or purporting to be so issued, and expressed to be payable in roubles.

Prohibition of possession of rouble notes.

3. After the expiration of six weeks from the commencement of this Ordinance, no person shall have in his possession any rouble note.

Rouble notes may be deposited in a currency office or treasury or exported.

4. (*1*) During the said period of six weeks any person who has in his possession a rouble note may dispose of the same by either of the following methods but not otherwise:—

(*a*) he may deposit the same in a Government currency office or treasury, or

(*b*) he may export the same to any place outside India.

(2) Where under the provisions of sub-clause (a) of sub-section (1) any person has deposited a rouble note in a Government currency office or treasury, he shall not be entitled to any compensation therefor, nor shall he be entitled to withdraw the same therefrom, except subject to the conditions of a license issued by an officer of Government authorised by the Governor General in Council in this behalf.

Penalties.

5. Any person who—

(a) has in his possession or disposes of a rouble note in contravention of the provisions of this Ordinance, or

(b) fails to comply with the conditions of a license for the withdrawal of a note from a Government currency office or treasury issued under sub-section (2) of section 4,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine or with both; and any rouble note in respect of which an offence has been committed under this section shall be confiscated, and shall be disposed of in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct.

CHELMSFORD,
Viceroy and Governor General.

H. M. SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Delhi, the 6th December, 1919.

No. 412-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 7822, dated the 27th September, 1919, as subsequently amended:—

Delete the entry—

(A) Russian rouble notes.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL.

Delhi, the 6th December, 1919.

No. 2552.—In pursuance of section 4 (2) of the Rouble Note Ordinance, 1919 (VII of 1919), the Governor General in Council is pleased to empower all District Magistrates, and in the case of Presidency-towns, the Commissioners of Police, to issue licenses for the withdrawal from treasuries and currency offices within their respective jurisdictions of rouble notes deposited under the said Ordinance.

W. S. MARRIS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 3rd December 1919.

No. 1984.—Mr. H. D. Watson, C.I.E., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 6th October 1919.

W. S. MARRIS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

JUDICIAL.

The 29th November 1919.

No. 1777.—In pursuance of sub-section 2 (i) of section 101 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. V. Kumaraswami Sastri and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Krishnan, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Additional Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Madras for the period from the 1st to the 31st December 1919, both days inclusive.

POLICE.

The 5th December 1919.

No. 1510.—The services of Mr. P. L. Orde, Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Delhi, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th October 1919.

No. 1512.—With reference to the Home Department notification no. 45, dated the 2nd April 1919, it is notified for general information that Mr. F. Brewester, Government Examiner of Questioned Documents, has resumed charge of his duties on return from leave.

H. D. CRAIK,
Offg. Addl. Secretary to the Government of India.

POLITICAL.

The 3rd December 1919.

No. 2526.—The services of the Hon'ble Mr. H. G. Stokes, C.I.E., I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras with effect from the 26th November 1919.

W. S. MARRIS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Delhi, the 5th December 1919.

No. 26-D.-292.—Mr. J. W. A. Grieve, Conservator of Forests, provisional substantive, on transfer from Burma took over charge of the Eastern Circle, Punjab, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th November 1919.

Mr. H. C. Walker, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma, is appointed to officiate as a Conservator of Forests, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd October 1919.

Mr. J. J. Rorie, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma, is appointed to officiate as a Conservator of Forests, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th October 1919.

Mr. A. J. Gibson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Forest Economist at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th November 1919, *vice* Mr. R. S. Pearson granted leave.

Consequent on the deputation of Dr. J. L. Simonsen, Forest Chemist, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, to the Chemical Services Committee, Mr. A. J. Gibson, Forest Economist, is appointed to hold charge of the office of the Forest Chemist in addition to his own duties, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th November 1919, and until further orders.

LAND SURVEYS.

The 5th December 1919.

No. 941-117-4.—In supersession of this Department's Notification No. 764, dated the 1st October 1919, Major L. C. Thuillier, I.A., Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, was appointed to officiate as Superintendent from 20th October to 10th November 1919 inclusive, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Coldstream, R.E., Superintendent, transferred to the charge of the Eastern Circle.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Tandy, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent with effect from the 11th November 1919, the date on which he assumed charge of the Southern Circle from Major L. C. Thuillier, I A. Lieutenant-Colonel Tandy will continue to officiate as Superintendent during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. Robertson, C.M.G., R.E., Superintendent, or until further orders.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 2nd December 1919.

No. 34.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 22, dated the 18th July 1919, Mr. F. F. Bion is reverted from officiating Chief Engineer, United Provinces, to Superintending Engineer with effect from 27th November 1919.

The 5th December 1919.

No. 35.—The following gentlemen whose appointment as Assistant Engineers on probation was announced in the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 25, dated the 16th October 1917, and No. 27, dated the 6th November 1917, respectively, are confirmed in the Department:—

Mr. J. B. Vesugar	Punjab, Buildings and Roads Branch.
Mr. S. G. Mustafa	Bombay.

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 2nd December 1919.

No. 4065-Est. A.— Lieutenant W. J. Ward, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, on special duty under the orders of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is granted privilege leave for six months with effect from the 15th September 1919.

H. R. C. DOBBS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 1st December 1919.

No. 4033-Est. A.—Major H. Crossle, Indian Medical Service, was posted as Joint Civil Surgeon, Peshawar, for the 29th September 1919.

No. 4036-Est. A.—Mr. P. Hide, Principal, Daly College, Indore, was employed under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India during the period from the 16th September 1918 to the 14th October 1919, inclusive.

No. 4038-Est. A.—Mr. B. Barnes, Head Clerk, Malwa Agency Office, is appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, with effect from the 10th November 1919.

No. 4040-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Jacob, C.I.E., O.B.E., of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for 4 months and 8 days from the 9th November 1919 under Articles 246 and 260, Civil Service Regulations.

No. 4041-Est. A.—Captain H. C. Finnis, of the Political Department, is posted temporarily as Political Agent in Zhob, with effect from the 9th November 1919.

The 2nd December 1919.

No. 4059-Est. A.—The Hon'ble Sir Oswald Bosanquet, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., a Resident of the 1st Class and Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, is granted privilege leave for six months, combined with furlough for one week under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 21st November 1919.

No. 4060-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Beville, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st Class and Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, with effect from the 21st November 1919.

No. 4062-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig, C.S.I., C.M.G., of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for 3 months and 24 days combined with furlough for 5 months and 9 days under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 5th November 1919.

The 4th December 1919.

No. 4087-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Luard, Political Agent in Bhopal, is appointed temporarily to officiate as Political Agent in Malwa in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 10th November 1919, and until further orders.

No. 4090-Est. A.—Major G. H. Anderson, of the Political Department, on return from leave, is posted as Special Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, with effect from the 20th November 1919.

No. 4092-Est. A.—The services of Captain A. W. Fagan, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 9th December 1919.

The 5th December 1919.

No. 4099-Est. A.—Major R. A. Lyall, D.S.O., of the Political Department, on reversion from military duty, is granted privilege leave for six months combined with furlough for six months, with effect from the 25th February 1919, under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

R. E. HOLLAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 29th November 1919.

No. 1693-Accts.—Camp.—Major P. Ashfield, I.A., Military Accountant, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*, Military Accounts Department, reverted to the grade of Military Accountant, 4th class, with effect from the 21st July 1919.

The 1st December 1919.

No. 2101-F. E.—Mr. C. M. Aditya, a senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant General, Bihar and Orissa, has been appointed to officiate as a temporary Assistant Accounts Officer, class II, in that office, with effect from the 2nd August 1919.

No. 2102-F. E.—Mr. J. A. M. Wilson has been posted as Assistant Accountant General and Currency Officer, Cawnpore, with effect from the 2nd October 1919.

No. 2103-F. E.—The privilege leave for 14 days granted from the 27th October 1919 to Mr. B. K. Roy Chaudhuri, Assistant Accounts Officer, class II, in the office of the Accountant General, Bengal, in Finance Department notification No. 2022-F. E., dated the 15th November 1919, published on page 2240 of Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 22nd November 1919, has been extended by 20 days.

The 3rd December 1919.

No. 2115-F. E.—Mr. D. M. Sutaria, Assistant Accounts Officer, class I, in the office of the Accountant General, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for 1 month and 6 days with effect from the 18th November 1919.

Mr. C. P. Gorwalla, a senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant General, Bombay, has been appointed to officiate as an Assistant Accounts Officer, class II, in that office, with effect from the 18th November 1919 and until further orders.

No. 1707-Accts.—Mr. B. N. Mitra, C.B.E., C.I.E., M.A., Controller of War Accounts and Officiating Military Accountant General, is confirmed as Military Accountant General with effect from the 16th November 1919. He will continue, until further orders, to discharge the duties of Controller of War Accounts in addition to those of Military Accountant General.

The 4th December 1919.

No. 2118-F. E.—Mr. C. A. G. Rivaz has been posted as Assistant Controller of Currency with effect from the 15th November 1919.

PAY, ALLOWANCES AND FINANCE OFFICERS.

Simla, the 28th November 1919.

No. 2089-F. E.—In partial modification of the Notification in this Department No. 1712-F. E., dated the 29th September 1919, published on pages 1985 and 1986 of Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 4th October 1919, it is hereby notified that the number of vacancies in the General List of the Indian Finance Department to be filled by competitive examination in December 1919 will be seven instead of five.

RETIREMENTS.

Delhi, the 5th December 1919.

No. 1735-Accts.—Mr. H. R. Grinnol, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, Military Accounts Department, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 4th December 1919.

H. F. HOWARD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 6th December 1919.

No. 608-D.—Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, I.C.S., a Collector in Class II of the Imperial Customs Service, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on the 10th December 1919, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to eleven months.

No. 609-D.—Mr. W. W. Nind, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is appointed to officiate as a Collector, Class III, in the service, with effect from the date on which Mr. Cotton may proceed on leave and until further orders.

No. 611-D.—Mr. A. E. Ramsbotham, an Inspector in the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Madras, is appointed a temporary Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service at Madras, with effect from the 1st December 1919 until further orders.

EXPLOSIVES.

The 6th December 1919.

No. 596-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 17 and 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 706-39, dated the 30th January 1915:—

I. The Governor General in Council is pleased hereby to declare that acetylene, when liquid or when subject to a pressure above that of the atmosphere capable of supporting a column of water exceeding two hundred and fifty inches in height, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, or when in admixture with atmospheric air or with oxygen gas in whatever proportion and at whatever pressure, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act, subject to the following exception that if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council that acetylene declared to be an explosive by this notification when in admixture with any substance, or in any form or condition, is not possessed of explosive properties, the Governor General in Council may, by order, exempt such acetylene from being deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act:

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to acetylene in admixture with air when such admixture takes place only in a burner or contrivance in which the mixture is intended to be burnt:

Provided also, that nothing in this notification shall be held to apply to an admixture of acetylene and air which may unavoidably occur in the first use or re-charging of an apparatus properly designed and constructed with a view to the production of pure acetylene:

Provided also, that acetylene, when in admixture with oil-gas (that is to say, a gas manufactured from mineral oil), shall not when under compression be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act, if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

(1) The acetylene shall be generated only by the Atkins Dry Process.

(2) The proportion of acetylene shall not exceed fifty parts by volume in every one hundred parts of the mixture of acetylene and oil-gas.

(3) The acetylene and oil-gas shall be mixed together in a chamber or vessel before the gases are subjected to compression.

(4) The mixture shall not be compressed to a pressure exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds to one square inch:

Provided also, that acetylene when contained in a homogeneous porous substance with or without acetone or other solvent, shall not be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

(1) The porous substance shall fill as completely as possible the cylinder into which the acetylene is compressed.

(2) The porosity of the substance shall not exceed eighty per cent.

(3) Any acetone or other solvent used shall not be capable of chemical reaction with the acetylene gas or with the porous substance or with the metal of the cylinder, and the quantity of acetone or other solvent shall be such that when fully charged with acetylene it shall not completely fill the porosity of the porous substance at any temperature likely to be met with in ordinary practice or use.

(4) A drawing showing the method of construction of every type of cylinder it is proposed to use for the storage of compressed acetylene gas shall be deposited with the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India and no cylinder shall be so used unless it is of a design approved in writing by the said Chief Inspector:

Provided that this shall not be deemed to prohibit the use of existing cylinders for a period of five years from the date of this notification.

(5) The pressure in the cylinder shall not exceed two hundred and twenty-five pounds to the square inch at a temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit:

Provided that no cylinder capable when empty of containing one cubic foot of water or more, which has the ends secured to the body by welding only, and no cylinder in which a porous substance is used without acetone or other solvent shall be charged to a pressure exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch at a temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit. This condition shall not apply to cylinders used exclusively for marine lighting by an officer appointed by a Local Government in that behalf.

(6) Every cylinder capable when empty of containing one cubic foot of water or more in which under this notification the pressure allowed may be two hundred and twenty-five pounds to the square inch, shall be annealed and every cylinder shall be tested by hydraulic pressure to a pressure of not less than four times the pressure to which the cylinder is to be subjected in use, such hydraulic pressure to be maintained for a period of not less than fifteen minutes and no cylinder shall be used which on the first occasion of its being subjected to this test shall show any permanent stretch.

(7) The compression of the acetylene shall be carried out only on such premises as shall have been approved in writing by the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India. Such approval may be withdrawn at any time by that officer.

(8) No firm shall charge with acetylene any cylinder manufactured by any other firm unless it is in full possession of full particulars and previous history of such cylinder or has otherwise assured itself that the cylinder complies with the requirements of this notification.

(9) Whenever a cylinder is charged with acetylene it shall be subjected to a thorough visual examination if the history of the cylinder shows that it has not been subjected to such an examination within the previous twelve months and at the same time the valve shall be removed and the condition of the porous substance at the neck of the cylinder ascertained.

(10) Every cylinder shall have permanently and conspicuously marked upon it or upon a brass plate soldered to it the name of the manufacturer and the words "Acetylene compressed into porous substance exempted by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 596-D., dated the 6th December 1919"; and every cylinder shall bear a label giving the date when it was last charged together with the name of the firm by which it was charged, the address of the last charging station and the maximum pressure allowed in the cylinder. Every cylinder capable when empty of containing one cubic foot of water or more and manufactured after the date of this notification shall have stamped upon it the name or the trade mark of the manufacturer and the serial number of the cylinder.

(11) Each charging firm shall keep a record of every cylinder charged by it. This record shall give the following information, namely :—

(a) the date of each charging of the cylinder;

(b) the dates upon which solvent has been added;

(c) the dates upon which the cylinder has been thoroughly examined as provided in condition (9), the results of each such examination, and the name of the person carrying out such examination; and,

in the case of cylinders first issued by the firm, the tare weight of the cylinder including porous substance and acetone or other solvent, the nature of the solvent and the maximum pressure allowed in the cylinder. The record shall be open to the inspection of the Chief Inspector of Explosives and Inspectors of Explosives with the Government of India.

(12) Every facility shall be given to the Chief Inspector of Explosives and Inspectors of Explosives with the Government of India to inspect the apparatus and methods by which the cylinders are charged.

II. The Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit absolutely the manufacture, possession and importation of such acetylene as is declared by paragraph I of this notification to be an explosive.

STATISTICS.

The 6th December 1919.

No. 578-D.—Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, I.E.S., Director of Statistics, is deputed to England with effect from the 18th December 1919 or the subsequent date on which he may relinquish charge of his office.

No. 579-D.—Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, I.E.S., is granted privilege leave for four months and twenty-three days with effect from the date following that on which his deputation in England expires.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR—OLEAGINOUS PRODUCTS.

The 6th December 1919.

No. 517-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following entries shall be deleted from the schedule appended to the Notification in this Department No. 7822, dated the 27th September 1919, as subsequently amended, *viz.* :—

(A) Castor seed.
(B) Castor oil.
(B) Cocoanut oil.
(C) Copra.
(C) Cotton seed oil.
(C) Groundnut oil.
(A) Linseed.
(B) Linseed oil.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 5th December 1919.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.

No. 3374.—Captain S. H. Bower, Royal Engineers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Director of Works. Dated 1st October 1918.

No. 3375.—Major F. Booth, The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Director of Signals. Dated 23rd October 1919.

No. 3376.—Captain H. G. Marshall, 2-4th Battalion, The Border Regiment, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General. Dated 30th August 1919.

No. 3377.—Captain G. W. Johnson, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director of Ordnance Services. Dated 20th October 1919.

No. 3378.—Lieutenant R. R. S. Lawrence, 2-4th Battalion, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Station Staff Officer, from 12th October 1919 to 31st October 1919.

No. 3379.—Lieutenant C. H. O. D. Burrell, M.C., 2nd Battalion, The Leicestershire Regiment, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Station Staff Officer. Dated 1st November 1919.

No. 3380.—Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) R. S. St. John, C.I.E., D.S.O., 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis), is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retain his present temporary rank while holding an appointment as Commandant, Administrative Base. Dated 18th November 1919.

No. 3381.—Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) A. B. H. Drew, C.I.E., Indian Army, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retain his present temporary rank while holding an appointment graded as Brigade Commander. Dated 25th November 1919.

No. 3382.—Major H. W. Tobin, D.S.O., O.B.E., 128th Pioneers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General. Dated 14th November 1919.

No. 3383.—Captain C N. Buist, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General Dated 12th November 1919.

No. 3384.—Lieutenant G. E. N. Molesworth, 1st Battalion, 69th Punjabis, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 3rd grade. Dated 6th May 1919.

No. 3385.—Second Lieutenant William Bernard Finnigan, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while employed as Officer in Charge, Medical War Record Section, Army Headquarters. Dated 21st May 1919.

No. 3386.—Temporary Second Lieutenant Reginald Philip Jones, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director, Railway Transport. Dated 8th October 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3387.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Charles Alban Grevis Shoubridge, D.S.O., Commandant, 1st Battalion, 113th Infantry. Dated 11th September 1919.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Albany Fetherstonhaugh, D.S.O., Commandant, 8th Cavalry. Dated 29th October 1919.

Brevet Colonel Cyril Norman Macmullen, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commandant, 1st Battalion, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs. Dated 16th November 1919.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Richard Lionel Guy Poole, attached 2nd Battalion, 155th Indian Infantry. Dated 19th June 1919.

Henry Cecil Milligan, attached 1st Battalion, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis. Dated 29th July 1919.

Cyril Francis Shaw Nicholson, M.C., attached 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles. Dated 1st August 1919.

Randall Evelyn Hunt, attached 31st Punjabis. Dated 3rd August 1919.

Lionel Henry Douglas Castle, attached 1st Battalion, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 14th August 1919.

Vivian John Martin, attached 3rd Battalion, 23rd Sikh Infantry. Dated 19th August 1919.

William Forster Charter, attached 1st Battalion, 21st Punjabis. Dated 26th October 1919.

John Noel Miles Hodgins, attached Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's). Dated 29th October 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Francis Charles Echlin, attached 1st Battalion, 41st Dogras. Dated 10th November 1918.

Emyr Samuel Bartley, attached 105th Mahratta Light Infantry. Dated 27th July 1919.

Edwin Forbes Dale, attached 2nd Battalion, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Basil Edmond Hervy Waters, attached 1st Battalion, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment).

Francis Arthur Frederick Mitchell, attached 37th Dogras.

Harold Eustace Cartwright, attached 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

} Dated 21st August 1919.

1 B

Edward Leigh Edwards, attached 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force).
James John Lyons, attached 1st Battalion, 10th Jats.
Eric Hamilton Buller Rice, attached 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).
Guy Archibald Coney, attached 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).
Jocelyn Marmaduke Coghill Cramer, attached 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).
} Dated 21st August 1919.

William Vivian Crapp, attached 1st Battalion, 41st Dogras. Dated 28th August 1919.

William Bertram Graham Carmichael, attached 1st Battalion, 123rd Outram's Rifles.
Francis Ormsby Rowland Hill, attached 37th Dogras.
Ronald Edward Sydney Ingram-Johnson, attached 3rd Battalion, 151st Punjabi Rifles.
Terence Nelson Smith, attached 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
Norman Dallas-Conte, attached 104th Wellesley's Rifles.
George Wilfred Palmer, attached 1st Battalion, 41st Dogras.
Edward Willoughby White, attached 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force).
Francis William Power, attached 1st Battalion, 41st Dogras.
Henry James Wallace Diack, attached 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
John Howell Auton, attached 1st Battalion, 25th Punjabis.
} Dated 31st August 1919.

Neville William Ewart McDermott, attached 2nd Battalion, 27th Punjabis. Dated 15th October 1919.

Temporary Second Lieutenants to be temporary Lieutenants.

Harold Percival Bishop, attached 2nd Battalion, 117th Mahrattas. Dated 10th July 1919.

Ernest John Adams, attached 3rd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Albert William Lowther, attached 1st Battalion, 76th Punjabis.
John William Pryor, attached 2nd Battalion, 33rd Punjabis.
Robert Jones Brierley, attached 2nd Battalion, 117th Mahrattas.
} Dated 22nd July 1919.

Frank Henry Joseph Brown, attached 1st Battalion, 26th Punjabis. Dated 7th October 1919.

Nelson Ewart Bell, attached 2nd Battalion, 26th Punjabis.
Albert James Capon, attached 2nd Battalion, 113th Infantry.
} Dated 15th October 1919.

Percy Ricketts, attached 2nd Battalion, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
William Howell Inniss Gill, attached 2nd Battalion, 35th Sikhs.
} Dated 19th October 1919.

Edward Allan Macfarlane, attached 2nd Battalion, 35th Ludhiana Sikhs. Dated 5th November 1919.

William Batley, attached 40th Pathans.
James Lauchland Alexander, attached 40th Pathans.
Christopher John Shields, attached 2nd Battalion, 33rd Punjabis.
Percy Stantan Coath, attached 2nd Battalion, 66th Punjabis.
} Dated 12th November 1919.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 3388.—Army Department Notifications Nos. 795 and 804, dated the 18th April 1919, in so far as they relate to Captain Sankaranainarkoil Chidambaranatha Alagappan, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Temporary Commission), are cancelled.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 3389.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Senior Assistant Surgeons, ranking as Captains, are granted the rank of Major, with effect from the dates specified :—

Reginald Alexander Boermel.
William St. Michael Hefferman.
Ernest Arnim Carapiet Griffiths.
} Dated 5th November 1919.

James Francis Fleming.
Edwin Joseph Murphy.
Robert Gunn Babonau.
Edward Gerald Alfred Prins.
} Dated 6th November 1919.

Madras Establishment.

No. 3390.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Captain Kenneth George Sydney Macqueen is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the rank of Major, with effect from the 4th November 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 3391.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Cavalry Branch.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Kenneth Butterworth Roger. Dated 31st January 1919.
Archibald Douglas Coldham Forbes. Dated 16th September 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Alexander Bald. Dated 10th September 1919.
William Spencer. Dated 31st October 1919.

Infantry Branch.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Charles Hunnybun. Dated 8th January 1919.
Claud William Austice Prideaux. Dated 23rd April 1919.
Charles Gilbert Wodehouse. Dated 26th May 1919.
Henry Robert Harrop. Dated 18th June 1919.
Maurice Patrick Hanvey. Dated 26th June 1919.
Theodore Hopewell. Dated 25th September 1919.
Stanley John Vessey. Dated 7th October 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Frederick Tom Collins. Dated 7th October 1919.
Roy Neville Haygarth. Dated 10th October 1919.
William Hessel Priestley. Dated 11th October 1919.
Walter Frank Harwood. Dated 15th October 1919.
Frederick Farrel Barber. Dated 16th October 1919.
Joseph Barnard Rabbitt. Dated 18th October 1919.
Walter James Scotcher. Dated 19th October 1919,
John Prebble. Dated 28th October 1919.

Frederic Ridgeway Dace. Dated 2nd November 1919.

Edwin Algernon Scott, O.B.E. }
Aubrey Neil Weinman. } Dated 4th November 1919.

George Henry Frederick Boorman. }
George Richard Gordon Shipp. } Dated 5th November 1919.

James Parsons. }
William Biggs. } Dated 8th November 1919.

Frederick Andrew Murcutt. Dated 9th November 1919.

William John Blake. }
George Henry Grover. } Dated 12th November 1919.

Charles Tresidder Rogers. Dated 15th November 1919.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

2nd (Madras) Group Garrison Artillery, "The Duke's Own."

No. 3392.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captain to be Major.

Arthur Ernest Bennett. Dated 26th February 1919.

Medical Corps.

No. 3393.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel to be Honorary Colonel.

Edwin Andrew Cuthbert Hindmarsh. Dated 17th May 1917.

REGULAR FORCES.

No. 3394.—The following acting promotion is notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

1-25th Battalion, The London Regiment.

Second Lieutenant C. V. C. Braithwaite to be acting Captain while holding an appointment as Camp Commandant. Dated 13th September 1919.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

No. 3395.—In Army Department Notification No. 3039, dated the 10th October 1919, against the name of Lieutenant O. Jackson, 1st Garrison Battalion, The Worcestershire Regiment, *for* "24th August 1919" *read* "31st August 1919".

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3396.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

41st Cavalry Regiment.

Lieutenant E. Turner, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a squadron. Dated 24th October 1919, *vice* Major J. N. Simonds, vacated with effect from the 9th October 1919.

2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) P. A. Tucker, Royal Engineers, to be acting Major while commanding a mobilised field company, with effect from the 19th October 1919.

Depôt 1st Battalion, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. E. S. Goss relinquishes his acting rank of Captain on ceasing to be Adjutant of a Depôt Dated 6th June 1919.

2nd Battalion, 11th Rajputs.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. Leake, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 18th September 1919.

Lieutenant E. W. H. Blackmore, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 3rd October 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. Leake, vacated with effect from the 18th September 1919.

Second Lieutenant R. K. Garrow, attached, to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 14th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. J. Little, evacuated sick 30th August 1919.

2nd Battalion, 23rd Sikh Pioneers.

Major W. A. H. Bird, attached, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding the battalion. Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. J. S. Oates, M.C., attached, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant N. L. Jenkins, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant G. L Lillies, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant J. R. Mellor, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant G. A. Williamson, attached, to be acting Captain (with pay) while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 6th May 1919

Major G. C. Hodgson, D.S.O., attached, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding the battalion. Dated 25th June 1919, *vice* Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) W. A. H. Bird, relieved with effect from the 11th June 1919.

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) W. A. H. Bird relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command the battalion. Dated 11th June 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Major) W. J. S. Oates, M.C., reverts to acting Captain (with pay) while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 11th June 1919.

Major W. A. H. Bird, attached, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding the battalion. Dated 29th September 1919, *vice* Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) G. C. Hodgson, D.S.O , admitted to hospital 14th September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. J. S. Oates, M.C , attached, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 29th September 1919, *vice* Major W. A. H. Bird, appointed temporary Commandant with effect from the 14th September 1919.

Lieutenant R. A. F. Kidson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 30th August 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) N. L. Jenkins, admitted to hospital 15th August 1919.

2nd Battalion, 48th Pioneers.

Lieutenant F. C. Marsh to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 23rd October 1919, *vice* Captain A. W. Coulter appointed Depôt Commander, with effect from the 8th October 1919.

The undermentioned officers relinquish the acting rank, with effect from the 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919 :—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) P. S. Stanley, M.C.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. A. Weeks.

Second Lieutenant (acting Captain) V. W. Jones.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. C. Marsh.

57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Second Lieutenant J. Martin to be acting Captain while holding an appointment as Camp Commandant, from 26th May 1919 to 13th September 1919.

2nd Battalion, 117th Mahrattas.

The undermentioned officers relinquish the acting rank, with effect from the 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919 :—

Captain (acting Major) H. H. Rich.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. B. Gilligan.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. B. Weston.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) L. C. M. Bellany.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) P. Wright.

2nd Battalion, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).

Lieutenant A. W. Reynolds, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 20th July 1918, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) S. H. Kearsey, relieved with effect rom the 5th July 1918.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. C. R. Welsh, M.C., retains his acting rank (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 5th July 1918.

[Army Department Notification No. 1920, dated the 23rd August 1918, in so far as it relates to Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. C. R. Welsh and Lieutenant A W. Reynolds, is hereby cancelled.]

Lieutenant A. B. Cooke, attached, to be acting Captain (with pay) while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 3rd October 1919, *vice* Captain A. C. R. Welsh, M.C., relieved with effect from the 18th September 1919.

Lieutenant W. E. Allen, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 3rd October 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. W. Douse, demobilized with effect from the 18th September 1919.

Captain (acting Major) A. C. H. A. Eales, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 24th October 1919.

2nd Battalion, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

Lieutenant H. E. McClenaghan, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company to complete establishment. Dated 18th October 1919.

1st Battalion, 141st Bikaner Infantry.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. S. Seccombe relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be Adjutant of a Battalion. Dated 27th January 1919.

Lieutenant H. S. Seccombe to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 11th February 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. J. Innes, appointed second-in-command of a battalion.

1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. H. Bunning, M.C., attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 8th September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. S. N. Barron, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 8th September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. Russell, M.C., relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 8th September 1919.

No. 1 Segregation Camp.

Captain (acting Major) H. G. L. Ward, 2nd Battalion, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, relinquishes his acting rank of Major on ceasing to command a Segregation Camp Unit. Dated 7th November 1919.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 3397.—Major H. A. Williams, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the acting rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Commandant of an Indian General Hospital, from 3rd July 1919 to 26th July 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3398.—The undermentioned officers whose admission to the Indian Army on probation, was notified in Army Department Notifications No. 1795, dated the 26th October 1917, No. 58, dated the 12th January 1918, No. 216, dated the 1st February 1918, No. 1050, dated the 24th May 1918, No. 1193, dated the 7th June 1918, No. 1315, dated the 21st June 1918, No. 1467, dated the 5th July 1918, No. 1638, dated the 26th July 1918, No. 1834, dated the 16th August 1918, No. 2005, dated the 6th September 1918, No. 2191, dated the 27th September 1918, No. 2370, dated the 11th October 1918, No. 2500, dated the 25th October 1918, No. 2558, dated the 1st November 1918, No. 2612, dated the 8th November 1918, No. 2719, dated the 22nd November 1918, No. 2889, dated the 13th December 1918, are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified :—

Louis Anthony Loup. Dated 12th June 1918.

Frank Leslie Harry. Dated 22nd November 1918.

Arthur Blair Gibson. Dated 14th July 1919.

Alan Trevillian Hingston. Dated 20th August 1918.

Sydney Thomas Merriman. Dated 11th April 1919.
Lawrence Charles King, M.C. Dated 27th April 1919.
Alexander Richard Chard.
Alexander Munro, D.S.O. } Dated 12th May 1919.
James Lambie.
Arthur William Green. } Dated 13th May 1919.
Harold Thomas Davison.
Gavin Alexander Crawford.
David Irvin.
George Cretfield. } Dated 18th May 1919.
Leonard Charles Langley. Dated 1st June 1919.
George Frederick White, M.C. Dated 30th June 1919.
Douglas Walton Geddie. Dated 4th July 1919.
William Alexander McNeil. Dated 22nd April 1919.
Hugh Huntington Stable.
Ronald Edward Maclennan Finlayson.
Wilfred James Rolinson. } Dated 27th August 1919.
Charles Oliver Crawford, M.C. Dated 6th September 1919.
Robert Richardson Burnett. Dated 1st October 1919.
Thomas Frederick McClean Bursey, M.C.
Frank Harold Burgess, D.C.M. } Dated 6th September 1919.
Rowland Alexander Naye. Dated 29th October 1919.
Roland Nicholas Higgs. Dated 19th November 1919.

No. 3399.—The following officer is admitted to the Indian Army on probation, subject to His Majesty's approval, with a view to permanent appointment, with effect from the date specified :—

To be Second Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Stanley Albert Hector, 1-4th Battalion, Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry), attached 1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 25th November 1918, but to rank from the 28th January 1918.

No. 3400.—The following gentlemen are appointed temporary Second Lieutenants on probation, subject to His Majesty's approval, with a view to permanent appointment, with effect from the 1st December 1919 :—

Sher Muhammad Khan.
Maung Tin Tut.
Ajaib Singh.
Abdul Rahim Khan.
Maung Ba Hpu.
Gul Sher Khan.
Kodandera Madappa Carriappa.
Philip Poonoose.
Satyabrata Singh Roy.
Visheshar Nauth Sing.
Digvijaysinji.
Daulat Sen.
Muhammad Akhbar Khan.
Muhammad Ali Khan.
Maung Kin Maung.
Karesasp Ardeshir Dadabhai Naoroji.
Jehangir Rustom Hormasji Cama.
Chittar Singh.
Jai Singh.
Cheppudira Biddayya Ponnappa.
Autar Singh.
Muhammad Munir Khan.
Maung Aye.
Bakshi Chand.
Pritam Singh Bukhshi.
Golaknath Chatterji.
Pirthi Singh.
Victor Rikh.
Hamid Ullah Khan.
Ari Sal.
Ajit Anil Rudra.
Sajjan Singh.
Mir Haider.
Albert Rikh.
Mahsud Hayat Khan.
Muhammad Abdulla Khan.
Dhairyashil Rao Gaekwar.
Muhammad Ayub Khan.
Pratap Sinhji.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 3401.—The following officers are admitted to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, on probation, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Infantry Branch.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Walter Raymond Jacks, General List, attached 2nd Battalion, 42nd Deoli Regiment. Dated 4th December 1917, but to rank from the 11th October 1917.

Henry Brereton, General List, attached 3rd Battalion, 9th Bhopal Infantry. Dated 30th September 1918, but to rank from the 26th June 1918.

No. 3402.—In Army Department Notification No. 3235, dated the 7th November 1919, against the name of Thomas Truman Wyly Armstrong *for* "attached Depôt 1st Dogras," *read* "attached Depôt 41st Dogras."

No. 3403.—The following gentleman is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, a temporary commission in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers :—

Infantry Branch.

To be Second Lieutenant.

Reginald Philip Jones. Dated 8th October 1919.

No. 3404.—In Army Department Notification No. 897, dated the 11th August 1916, *for* "Rupert Moxon" *read* "James Rupert Moxon" and in Army Department Notification No. 558, dated the 14th March 1919, *for* "R. Moxon" *read* "J. R. Moxon".

DISMISSALS, REMOVALS AND DISCHARGES.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 3405.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the services of temporary Captain Vishu Balchandra Bapat are dispensed with on account of ill-health, with effect from the 7th November 1919.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3406.—Lieutenant Stuart Davies Webb, attached 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission in the Indian Army, with effect from the 29th September 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 3407.—Lieutenant William Orr is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, with effect from the 6th January 1919.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3408.—Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholas Edmund Robin, Indian Army, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st November 1919.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 3409.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, Colonel John Crimmin, V.C., C.B., C.I.E., Bombay (supernumerary), has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 25th February 1919.

No. 3410.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Edward Drake-Brockman, F.R.C.S.E., Bengal, has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service on account of ill-health, with effect from the 8th September 1919.

No. 3411.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, Lieutenant-Colonel Clayton Arbuthnot Lane, M D., has been permitted by the Right Hon ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 25th October 1919.

REWARDS.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 3412.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under the provisions of paragraph 470, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the special promotion of the undermentioned departmental officer of the Supply and Transport Corps, in recognition of his services in the field during the war :—

Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant Ralph Wright to be Deputy Commissary and to have the rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 19th September 1919.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMANDS.

No. 3413.—Major-General Sir W. S. Delamain, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., to be a Divisional Commander. Dated 14th November 1919.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3414.—The following appointments, with the rank of Jemadar, are made in the reserve of the Railway Battalion, Sappers and Miners, to fill existing vacancies, with effect from the dates specified :—

Muhammad Ismail. Dated 14th October 1906.

Ghaus Muhammad. Dated 1st April 1910.

Dhirt Ram. Dated 1st May 1915.

Javahir Singh. Dated 13th April 1916.

JUDICIAL.

No. 3415.—Under paragraphs 52 and 53 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, notice is hereby given :—

First.—That information has been received by me of the deaths of the officers named and described in the subjoined table.

Secondly.—That there have been received by me, as the surplus of their respective properties, the amounts set opposite their respective names in the same table.

Thirdly.—That all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased are to be lodged with the official referred to in the column of remarks within two calendar months from the date of this notice.

Rank and name.	Corps or Department.	Place of death.	Date of death.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of surplus.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	
Lieutenant J. M. Duff.	Burma Military Police, attached 18th Battalion, The Rifle Brigade. (The Prince Consort's Own.)	Mandalay	24th August 1919.	Intestate	4,888 1 11	Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.
Second Lieutenant T. Hughes.	6th Battalion, The East Lancashire Regiment.	Bombay .	15th December 1918.	Do. .	2,522 6 4	

RESIGNATIONS.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 3416.—Major Michael Patrick Wymer Schembry, V.D., resigns his commission and is granted, on retirement, the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 31st March 1917.

RETENTIONS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—NORTHERN ARMY.

No. 3417.—Supernumerary Commissary and Major Edward O'Donald is retained in the service after the age of . 5 years, with effect from the 12th November 1919 and until further orders, and will continue to be borne as supernumerary in his rank and grade.

REWARDS.

No. 3418.—The following rewards have been granted to the undermentioned for acts of gallantry or devotion to duty in the field while serving with the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force :—

Awarded the Military Cross.

Jemadar Lal Shah Gul, 126th Baluchistan Infantry.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on 17th September 1919. This Indian officer with two sections attacked and won a position within close range of the enemy's sangars and, although heavily fired on by the enemy, he held it unsupported for two hours, until ordered to withdraw. While holding the position he, with two volunteers, went out under close rifle fire from the enemy and brought in a wounded man. During the withdrawal he was closely followed by the enemy and had to fight a rear-guard action.

Although hampered by the wounded he managed by his skilful leadership and gallant example to extricate his party over very difficult ground.

Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

Jemadar Harnam Singh, 34th (Reserve) Mountain Battery.

No. 18 Havildar Fazal Dad, 34th (Reserve) Mountain Battery.

No. 2160 Havildar Jagarnath Singh, 1st Battalion, 8th Rajputs.

Subadar (acting Subadar-Major) Madho Sing Rawat, *Bahadur*, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

No. 3968 Rifleman Kala Sing Negi, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Subadar-Major Umar Khan, 126th Baluchistan Infantry.

Jemadar Ajab Gul, 126th Baluchistan Infantry.

No. 5453 Sepoy Bakhtawar Singh, 126th Baluchistan Infantry.

Jemadar Hakim Khan, 1st Battalion, 128th Pioneers.

No. 4403 Naik Ladha Singh, 1st Battalion, 128th Pioneers.

No. 1739 Havildar Gopi Thapa, 1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 1792 Rifleman Adipal Chettri, 1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

Surveyor Muhammad Nasir Khan, Survey Department.

Awarded the Meritorious Service Medal (without annuity).

No. 654 Driver (acting Kot-Dafadar) Soonder Das, 19th Mule Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 1581 Driver (acting Naik) Umar Din, 19th Mule Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

No. 3419.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to No. 138 Rifleman Aiman Pun, 3rd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry on the 29th October 1919 while serving with the Kohat Kurram Force.

No. 3420.—The following amendment is made to Army Department Notification No. 2086, dated the 3rd June 1919, under the heading Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal *for* "Clerk Gnakam John Deba Dawson, Military Accounts Department" *read* "Clerk Gnanakan John Devadawson, Military Accounts Department."

SPECIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 3421.—The following Votes of Thanks passed by the Houses of Lords and Commons to all services in respect of the war of 1914—1918 are published for general information :—

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Die Mercurii, 6th Augusti 1919.

RESOLVED.—*Nemine Dissentiente by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled,*

That the thanks of this House be accorded to the officers, warrant officers, petty officers, and men of the Navy and of the Royal Marines for their sleepless watch over the seas and for the courage, resource and devotion with which, during four years of constant peril, they have maintained the blockade of the enemy's coast, convoyed armies drawn from the most distant lands, and defended the commerce of the civilised world against the craft and subtlety of a lawless foe :

RESOLVED.—*Nemine Dissentiente,*

That the thanks of this House be accorded to the officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Armies in the field for the matchless valour and endurance with which, amid circumstances of unexampled hardship, they have sustained the shock of war in many climes, for the good humour, clemency and patience of their bearing, and for the undaunted spirit which has carried them through four years of strenuous toil to a complete and splendid victory :

RESOLVED.—*Nemine Dissentiente,*

That the thanks of this House be accorded to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Air Force for their brilliant daring and conspicuous services over sea and land :

RESOLVED.—*Nemine Dissentiente,*

That the thanks of this House be accorded to the gallant troops from the Dominions overseas, from India, and from the Colonies and Protectorates, for the promptitude with which they responded to the call of justice and freedom, and for the noble part that they have played, in conjunction with their comrades of the British Isles, in securing the triumph of right over wrong :

RESOLVED.—*Nemine Dissentiente,*

That the thanks of this House be accorded to those subjects of His Majesty, who, inspired by the greatness of the issue, voyaged from Foreign lands to offer their lives in the service of their Country:

RESOLVED.—*Nemine Dissentiente,*

That the thanks of this House be accorded to the members of the Royal Army Medical Corps and of the Indian Medical Service for the skilful discharge of their humane office, and for the unprecedented success which attended their unremitting labours to preserve the armed Forces of the Crown from the ravages of disease :

RESOLVED.—*Nemine Dissentiente,*

That the thanks of this House be accorded to the women of the medical and other auxiliary services for their devotion in tending the sick and wounded and for other duties faithfully and bravely discharged :

RESOLVED.—*Nemine Dissentiente,*

That the thanks of this House be accorded to the officers and men of the Mercantile Marine for the fine and fearless seamanship by which our people have been preserved from want and our cause from disaster :

RESOLVED.—*Nemine Dissentiente,*

That this House doth acknowledge with deep submission and reverence the heroism of those who have fallen in the service of their Country and tenders its sympathy to their relatives in the hour of their sorrow and their pride.

ORDERED.—*By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled,*

That the Lord Chancellor do communicate the said Resolutions to the Admiralty, the Army Council, the Secretary of State for India, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Board of Trade, with a request that they will communicate the same to the officers and others referred to therein.

ARTHUR T. THRING,
Cler. Parliamentor.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, 6th August 1919.

RESOLVED.—*Nemine Contradicente,*

That the thanks of this House be accorded to the officers, warrant officers, petty officers, and men of the Navy and of the Royal Marines for their sleepless watch over the seas and for the courage, resource and devotion with which, during four years of constant peril, they have maintained the blockade of the enemy's coast, convoyed armies drawn from the most distant lands, and defended the commerce of the civilised world against the craft and subtlety of a lawless foe :

That the thanks of this House be accorded to the officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Armies in the field, for the matchless valour and endurance with which, amid circumstances of unexampled hardship, they have sustained the shock of war in many climes, for the good humour, clemency and patience of their bearing, and for the undaunted spirit which has carried them through four years of strenuous toil to a complete and splendid victory :

That the thanks of this House be accorded to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Air Force for their brilliant daring and conspicuous services over sea and land :

That the thanks of this House be accorded to the gallant troops from the Dominions overseas, from India, and from the Colonies and Protectorates, for the promptitude with which they responded to the call of justice and freedom, and for the noble part that they have played, in conjunction with their comrades of the British Isles, in securing the triumph of right over wrong :

That the thanks of this House be accorded to those subjects of His Majesty, who inspired by the greatness of the issue, voyaged from Foreign lands to offer their lives in the service of their Country :

That the thanks of this House be accorded to the members of the Royal Army Medical Corps and of the Indian Medical Service for the skilful discharge of their humane office, and for the unprecedented success which attended their unremitting labours to preserve the armed Forces of the Crown from the ravages of disease :

That the thanks of this House be accorded to the women of the medical and other auxiliary services for their devotion in tending the sick and wounded as for other duties faithfully and bravely discharged :

That the thanks of this House be accorded to the officers and men of the Mercantile Marine for the fine and fearless seamanship by which our people have been preserved from want and our cause from disaster :

That this House doth acknowledge with deep submission and reverence the heroism of those who have fallen in the service of their Country and tenders its sympathy to their relatives in the hour of their sorrow and their pride.

Ordered.

That Mr. Speaker do signify the said Resolution to the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, and to the Army Council, and to the Air Ministry, and to His Majesty's Secretaries of State for India and for the Colonial Department, and to the President of the Board of Trade to communicate the same to the officers and men referred to therein.

C. P. ILBERT,
Clerk of the House of Commons.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 3422.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Fourth Supplement, dated the 20th October, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 17th October, 1919, pages 12881, 12883 and 12884.

War Office,
20th October, 1919.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

H. H. Maharana Shri Vijayasinhji Chatrasinhji, Raja of Rajpipla, to be Hon. Capt. 15th Oct. 1919.

Meherban Chintamanrao Dhundirav, alias Appa Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Sangli, to be Hon. Lt. 15th Oct. 1919.

* * * * *

London Gazette, dated the 21st October, 1919, pages 12892 and 12893.

Air Ministry,
21st October, 1919.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

* * * * *

FLYING BRANCH.

* * * * *

The undermentioned relinquish their commns on ceasing to be empld. :—

* * * * *

Maj. G. Henderson (Maj., Indian Army). 18th Sept. 1919.

* * * * *

Supplement, dated the 21st October, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 21st October, 1919, pages 12959, 12960 and 12966.

War Office,
21st October, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

* * * * *

HD. QRS. FOR EMBARKATION DUTIES.

Emb Comdt. (Cl. S.).—Bt. Col. A. W. Forbes, K.B.E., C.B., Ind. Army, and relinquishes the temp. rank of Brig.-Gen. 20th Oct 1919.

* * * * *

The undermentioned appts. are made :—

GENERAL STAFF.

Brig. Gen.—Bt. Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) C. A. C. Godwin, C.M.G., D.S.O., Ind. Army, from a Brig. Cmdr., and to retain his temp. rank whilst so empld. 5th Oct. 1919.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

Labour Corps.

Temp. 2nd Lt. N. Pogose (Ind. Lab.) to be temp. Lt. 21 June 1919.

* * * * *

Second Supplement, dated the 22nd October, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 21st October, 1919, pages 12969 and 12970.

War Office,
22nd October, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

* * * * *

The undermentioned appts. are made :—

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

* * * * *

Cl. G G.—Temp. Lt. C. J. Wyatt, Ind. Army, from 15th Dec. 1918 to 30th Apr. 1919.

* * * * *

Third Supplement, dated the 23rd October, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 21st October, 1919, pages 12979, 12980 and 12981.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S.W.,
23rd October, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath for valuable services rendered in connection with the defence of Kut-al-Amarah.* Dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

To be an Additional Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companion of the said Most Honourable Order :

Lt.-Col. & Bt. Col. Arthur John Netherton Harward, 48th Pnrs., Ind. Army.

Chancery of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
Downing Street,
23rd October, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George for services rendered in connection with the defence of Kut-al-Amarah. Dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

To be Additional Members of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Distinguished Order :—

Col. Walter Willis Chitty, Ind. Army.

Lt.-Col. & Bt. Col. Arthur Stephen Robert Annesley, S. & T. Corps, Ind. Army.

Lt.-Col. & Bt. Col. Harington Owen Parr, 7th Rajputs, Ind. Army.

Lt.-Col. & Bt. Col. Harry Ashley Vane Cummins, 24th Punjabis, Ind. Army.

* * * * *

Lt.-Col. Alexander Moore, 66th Punjabis, Ind. Army.

* * * * *

Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood,
St. James's Palace, S.W.,
23rd October, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire for valuable services rendered in connection with the defence of Kut-al-Amarah. Dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

To be Members of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order :—

* * * * *

* NOTE.—Rewards and Mentions already conferred in connection with the defence of Kut were notified in the London Gazette Nos. 29789 and 29791 of 19th October, 1916, No. 30424 of 12th December, 1917, and No. 30859 of 23rd August, 1918.

Spooner, The Rev. Harold, M.C. (Jnr. Chaplain), Ecclesiastical Estbt., Bengal.
Wright, The Rev. Arthur Yeomans, Chaplain, Wesleyan Church, Bombay.

War Office,
23rd October, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned rewards for distinguished service in connection with the defence of Kut-al-Amarah. Dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

* * * * *

AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Lt.-Col. Edgar Francis Eardley Baines, Ind. Med. Serv.
Maj. Charles Harrison Barber, M.B., Ind. Med. Serv.

* * * * *

Lt.-Col. Walter Henry Brown, C.B., 103rd Mahratta L.I., Ind. Army.

* * * * *

Lt.-Col. James Henry Morison Davie, 34th Horse, Ind. Army.

* * * * *

Maj. Edward Ernest Forbes, S. & T. Corps, Ind. Army.
Capt. Harold Wyn Goldfrap, M.C., 103rd Infy., Ind. Army.
Capt. Alistair Dudley Gunn, 110th Infy., Ind. Army.
Maj. Maurice Eustace Stanley Johnson, 48th Pnrs., Ind. Army.
Maj. Stanley van Buren Laing, M.C., 76th Punjabis, I.A.

* * * * *

Maj. Edward Milford, 76th Punjabis, I.A.
Lt.-Col. William Bowen Powell, C.M.G., 2/7th Gurk. Rif., I.A.
Capt. Cyril Arthur Raynor, M.C., 48th Pnrs., I.A.

* * * * *

Lt.-Col. Alexander Frederick Stewart, S. & T. Corps, I.A.
Maj. Charles Hugh Stockley, M.C., 66th Punjabis, I.A.
Maj. Arthur Orr Sutherland, 22nd Punjabis, I.A.
Maj. Charles William Wallace, 22nd Punjabis, I.A.

AWARDED A BAR TO MILITARY CROSS.

Capt. Arthur Henry Norman Gatherer, M.C., 46th Punjabis, I.A.
(M. C. gazetted 19th October, 1916.)

Capt. Walter Augustus Gore Hinds, M.C., 103rd Inf., I A.
(M. C. gazetted 15th March, 1916.)

* * * * *

AWARDED THE MILITARY CROSS.

Capt. George Osborne De Renzy Channer, 7th Gurk. Rif., I.A.

* * * * *

Capt. Sidney Arthur Hodder Hungerford, 116th Inf., I.A.

* * * * *

Capt. Charles Molyneux Sandys Manners, D.S.O., 104th Rif., I.A.

* * * * *

Capt. William Lancelot Miskin, 120th Inf., I.A.

* * * * *

Asst. Commy. & Lt. George Ernest White, S. & T. Corps, Ind. Army.

* * * * *

War Office,
23rd October, 1919.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal to the undermentioned Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men for gallantry and distinguished services rendered in connection with the defence of Kut-al-Amarah :—

AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.

* * * * *

Sub-Condr. M. McNamara, S. & T. Corps, Ind. Army (India).

* * * * *

War Office,
23rd October, 1919.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Military Medal to the undermentioned Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men for bravery in connection with the defence of Kut-al-Amarah :—

* * * * *

INDIA UNATTACHED LIST.

10162 Sjt. Fletcher, W. (fmly. Notts. & Derby. Regt.)
S./Sjt. Ticehurst, W. H.

War Office,
23rd October, 1919.

The names of the undermentioned Officers should be added to the list of Mentions in Despatches published in the London Gazette of the 19th October, 1916 (page 10059) :—

Maj.-Gen. C. I. Fry, C.B., Ind. Army.
Maj. E. A. Walker, M.B., F.R.C.S., Ind. Med. Serv.
Capt. P. B. Bharucha, D.S.O., F.R.C.S., Ind. Med. Serv.

* * * * * *

Fourth Supplement, dated the 23rd October, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 21st October, 1919, pages 12983, 12986, 12987, 12988 and 12989.

War Office,
23rd October, 1919.

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MEMORANDA.

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The notification in the Gazette of 18th Oct. 1918 regarding tem. 2nd Lt. H. Lee, Ind. Army Res. of Off., is cancelled.

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REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

HD.-QRS. OF ADMIN. SERVS. AND DEPTS.

* * * * * *

Dep. Asst. Dir. of Local Resources (*Cl. B.B.*)—Lt. C. W. T. Elsworth, Ind. Army Res. of Off., and relinquishes the temp. rank of Maj. 3rd Aug. 1919.

The undermentioned appts. are made :—

* * * * * *

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Cl. FF.—Lt. (temp. Capt.) G. S. Reed, Ind. Army Res. of Off., from a Political Officer, and to retain his temp. rank whilst so empld. 1st July 1919.

* * * * * *

ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

* * * * * *

Comdt. (*Cl. FF*).—Lt. (temp. Capt.) F. G. Lowe, Ind. Army Res. of Off., from an Asst. Emb. Staff Officer (Cl. FF), and to retain his temp. rank whilst so empld. 26th July 1919.

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MEMORANDA.

* * * * * *

The undermentioned to be temp. Majs. (without the pay or allowances of that rank) whilst empld. as Political Officers :—

1st July 1919.

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2nd Lt. A. S. A. S. Gilbert, Ind. Army Res. of Off.

* * * * * *

The undermentioned to be temp. Capts. :—

Lt. (now temp. Capt.) C. K. Tester, M.C., 6th Jats L. I., Ind. Army, whilst empld. as a Co. Comdr., Combined Depôt, from 18th Feb. to 28th Mar. 1919.

Lt. D. R. S. Bourke, Ind. Army Res. of Off., whilst empld. as Asst. Political Officer. 7th Jan. 1919.

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INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * * *

R. Muns. Fus.

Tem. Lt. M. J. A. Sheehan is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 18th Sept. 1919.

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Garrison Battalions.

Notts. and Derby. R.

1st. Garr. Bn.—

Bt. Col. W. B. Mullins (ret. Ind. Army) vacates the comd. of the Bn. 15th Oct. 1919.

* * * * * *

Fifth Supplement, dated the 24th October, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 21st October, 1919, pages 12995, 13000 and 13004.

War Office,
24th October, 1919.

The following are among the Decorations and medals awarded by the Allied Powers at various dates to the British Forces for distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign :—

His Majesty the KING has given unrestricted permission in all cases to wear the Decorations and medals in question.

* * * * * *

Decorations conferred by

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Legion d'Honneur.

* * * * * *

Chevalier.

* * * * * *

Captain and Brevet Major Thomas John Carey Evans, M.C., F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service.

* * * * * *

Decorations conferred by

THE PRESIDENT OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC.

Military Order of Avis.

Grand Officer.

* * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Arthur Wharton Peck, C.B., C.M G., Indian Army.

* * * * * *

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 5th December 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 114.—The services of Commander G. H. Finnis, C.B.E , Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment as Deputy Conservator of the Port, Madras, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 29th October 1919.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 4th December 1919.

No. 2333-E.—19.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 1021-E.—19, dated the 6th June 1919, on reversion from military duty the services of Lieut.-Col. C. L. Magniac, C.M.G., C.B.E., R.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company for employment as their Agent.

The 5th December 1919.

No. 509-F. -19.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the administration of the Bengal Nagpur Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the schedule hereto annexed, the tax specified in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Local Authority.	Tax.
Drug Municipality	Haisiyat tax.

No. 1928-E.—19.—Mr. M. F. Wadley is appointed to the Superior Stores Establishment of State Railways, as an Assistant Controller of Stores (on probation) in class III, grade 4, of that Establishment, with effect from the 13th October 1919, and posted to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

No. 1928-E.—2—19.—Mr. Bal Krishna Sood is appointed to the Superior Stores Establishment of State Railways as an Assistant Controller of Stores (on probation) in class III, grade 4, of that Establishment, with effect from the 22nd October 1919, and posted to the North Western Railway.

No. 1967-E.—19.—With reference to Railway Board's Notifications No. 1967-E.—3—18, dated the 24th December 1918, and No 791-E.—19, dated the 25th July 1919, Mr. J. Coates, Officiating Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Agent with effect from the 13th July 1919.

No. 2002-E.—19.—Mr. G. J. Eades, Junior Assistant Signal Engineer, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as a Senior Assistant Signal Engineer of that Railway, with effect from the 16th October 1919 and until further orders.

No. 2013-E.—19.—Mr. J. E. Wood, Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 2 (Provisional), of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways is appointed to officiate as a District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent on that Railway in class II of that Establishment, with effect from the 17th October 1919 and until further orders.

No. 2018-E.—19.—Major E. P. Anderson, D.S.O., R.E., Executive Engineer, State Railways, is, on the termination of his special duty under the Railway Board, appointed to the charge of the Hardwar-Karnprayag Railway Survey, with effect from the 3rd November 1919.

No. 2188-E.—19.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 1176-E.—19, dated the 29th July 1919, Mr. S. Zahiruddin Shamsi, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways with effect from the 30th October 1919.

R. McLEAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 1st December 1919.

No. E-954.—The designation of the appointment of Senior Executive Engineer, Ammunition Factory Extensions, Kirkee, held by Major H. Mc. G. Morris, R.E., has been changed to Constructional Engineer, Ordnance Factories Extensions, Kirkee, with effect from the 1st December 1919.

The 4th December 1919.

No. E.-718.—Mr. C. F. Randall, Assistant Controller (Munitions Manufacture), Simla, was placed on special duty at the headquarters of the Indian Munitions Board with effect from the 15th October 1919.

No. E.-1104.—Sir Ernest Low, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., President, Indian Munitions Board, is granted privilege leave for five months and twenty-one days with effect from the 29th November 1919, under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and Finance Department letter No. 168-C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919.

The 5th December 1919.

No. E.-515.—Captain P. J. K. Warren, R G.A., is appointed Assistant Superintendent, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, with effect from the 28th November 1919.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,
Secretary, Indian Munitions Board.

No. 505-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

RESOLUTION.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE ASSAM LABOUR BOARD DURING THE YEAR ENDING THE 30TH JUNE 1919.

(EMIGRATION).

Delhi, the 2nd December 1919.

The following paper is published in accordance with Rule 29 of the Assam Labour Board Rules:—

Annual Report on the working of the Assam Labour Board during the year ending the 30th June 1919.

I.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

Membership of the Board and Executive Committee.

1. The changes which took place in the membership of the Board have been detailed in appendix A to this report. Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy continued to discharge the duties of Tea Commissioner for India in addition to those of Chairman of the Board.

Alterations in the Act and Rules.

2. In exercise of the power conferred upon them by rule 24-A (*h*) prescribed under section 116-F. (*d*), of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, the Government of India have, on the recommendation of the Board, been pleased to accord general sanction to charges in connection with medical and sanitary measures on the transit routes to Assam being defrayed from the cess levied under section 116-E. of the above Act.

Meetings of the Board and Executive Committee.

3. The two statutory meetings of the Board were held respectively on the 2nd October 1918 and 14th March 1919 and were attended by all the members except the following who were unavoidably absent:—

October Meeting.—The Hon'ble Mr. J. Mackenzie, Messrs. A. D. Gordon, L. Church and J. Henderson.

March Meeting.—The Hon'ble Mr. J. Mackenzie, Messrs. H. W. Carr and C. Wood.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Miller, C.I.E., Chairman, Assam Branch, Indian Tea Association, attended the March meeting by invitation.

On the same dates meetings of the Executive Committee were held. Mr. A. D. Gordon was unavoidably absent from the October meeting and Mr. C. Wood from that held in March.

Tours of Chairman.

4. The Chairman was on tour for 122 days, including 30 days in connection with his work as Tea Commissioner, which, as in the previous year, prevented him from leaving Calcutta for other than short periods. The centres visited by him are given in appendix B.

Supervisors.

5. As mentioned in paragraph 7 of last year's report, Mr. P. D. Kirkham has, as a temporary measure, been appointed supervisor, *vice* Mr. (now Captain) C. E. Middleton Stewart, who has been given a commission in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, having handed over his duties on the 7th November 1918.

4

Mr. J. McPherson rejoined his appointment as Supervisor on the 3rd February 1919, the Government of Bihar and Orissa having been good enough to replace his services at the disposal of the Board after his release from military service. Appendix C. shows the charges allotted respectively to Messrs. McPherson and Kirkham by the Executive Committee. The following is a synopsis of the touring and inspection work done by the supervisors :—

Name.	Number of days on tour.	Number of stations visited.		Number of local Agencies inspected.		Number of Transport Agencies inspected.	
		Once.	More than once.	Once.	More than once.	Once.	More than once.
Mr. J. McPherson (from February 1919).	155	24	17	11	12	1	6
Mr. C. E. Middleton Stewart (from July 1918 to October 1918).	60	17	1	11	...	4	1
Mr. P. D. Kirkham (from November 1918 to June 1919).	181	25	9	13	8	5	1

Owing to the abnormal emigration much extra work was thrown upon Messrs. McPherson and Kirkham in connection with railway traffic arrangements and the provision of extra accommodation and medical and sanitary facilities at local and forwarding agencies. These duties were performed to the entire satisfaction of the Board, the assistance rendered by Mr. McPherson at Goalundo in reorganising the hospital accommodation and sanitary arrangements there, during the period when influenza and cholera were prevalent among the emigrants, being especially valuable. Mention was made in the report of last year of the fact that Local Governments in the recruiting districts had vested Mr. Stewart with the powers of a magistrate of the third class for purposes of the investigation but not the trial of cases of illegal recruitment. Similar powers have since been conferred upon Messrs. McPherson and Kirkham. Hitherto the exercise of these powers has not been frequent and has been confined to the recording of statements in the course of investigation of cases of illegal recruitment, and in this particular certainly the possession of magisterial authority has done much to strengthen the hands of the supervisors.

Investigating Inspector.

6. The appointment of an Inspector of police to act as investigating inspector under the supervisors, which was referred to in paragraph 8 of the report for the year 1918-19, having proved to be a success, has been made permanent and the Government of Bihar and Orissa have kindly lent the services of the present incumbent to the Board for a further period. The Inspector has been continuously employed in the investigation of cases of wrongful recruitment and in miscellaneous enquiries in which he rendered considerable assistance, being enabled to get into touch with people with whom it is difficult for the supervisors to come into contact.

II.—SUPERVISION OF LOCAL AGENTS.

Appointment of local agents.

7. Sixty-eight applications for the grant or renewal of licenses as local agents in the British recruiting districts were received. Of these the Board recommended that sixty-four should be granted and that two should be rejected the Board's recommendations being accepted in all cases. One application was withdrawn and one was pending at the close of the year; the latter has since been disposed of.

In addition to the above, forty-four applications under the model rule approved by the Government of Bihar and Orissa for the regularisation of recruitment in the Feudatory States of that province, were filed for the appointment of local agents licensed for British districts to be local agents for those of the above States and of the Feudatory States in the Central Provinces which have adopted the aforesaid rules. Of these applications three were pending with the Political Agents at the end of the year and have since been disposed of. All the licenses were granted as recommended by the Board.

On the 30th June 1919 altogether 65 persons held licences as local agents, of whom 57 were employed by the Tea Districts Labour Supply Association and the remainder by individual estates or firms or combinations thereof. At the end of the previous year the number licensed was 59, the increase being due to the necessity for strengthening the staff of the Tea Districts Labour Supply Association because of the large numbers of coolies to be dealt with and because the staff had become seriously depleted owing to several agents having joined the army.

Number of local agencies.

8. On the 30th June 1919 there were altogether 32 local agencies at work, distributed as follows:—

Bengal two, Madras three, Bihar and Orissa eighteen, United Provinces five, Central Provinces four.

During the year the Tea Districts Labour Supply Association reopened their agency at Baidyanath in the Santal Perganas.

The agency of the Salonah Tea Company Limited at Cuttack was also reopened under a new local agent.

Messrs. McLeod and Company have transferred the Ranchi agency for their concerns from the Tea Districts Labour Supply Association to Mr. M. G. Watts, who already held a license as local agent for the Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Company Limited.

The Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited closed their special local agency at Dumka on the 31st May.

Conduct of local agents.

9. Owing to the large numbers of emigrants going forward, the year was for the local agents one of strenuous work and they deserve much credit for the efficient manner in which they coped with the situation. Not only was there a great increase in the ordinary work of registration, enquiring into the antecedents of doubtful recruits, financing and supervising the garden-sardars and despatching the emigrants, but they had to arrange for extra rest-house and hospital accommodation in most cases and for cholera inoculations and in some instances to provide for outbreaks of influenza and cholera. Some idea will be gathered of the extent of the work thrown upon them when it is mentioned that the local agent at Ranchi had to deal with 6,920 garden-sardars and 64,376 emigrants and the local agent at Cuttack with 5,832 garden-sardars and 39,242 emigrants including dependants. Special and very efficient arrangements were called for at Cuttack, since the local agency is situated in the town, and there was very little space available in the vicinity for the formation of extra camps. Though the emigration was not so large from other local agencies, there was everywhere a great increase involving a proportionate increase of work.

The services of four local agents were dispensed with by the Tea Districts Labour Supply Association because of unsatisfactory work.

Tea Districts Labour Supply Association

10. The Board understand that the reorganisation of the Tea Districts Labour Supply Association is now approaching completion and that it is probable that the Association will take over the arrangements for the transit of emigrants to the labour districts from the present forwarding agents. Owing to the favourable recruiting season the Association have been enabled to make good to their staff the amounts by which the salaries of the latter were reduced in 1917, and will refund to their constituents the special contribution received from them. As in previous years the Board are greatly indebted to the Association for reporting to them all cases of illegal or objectionable recruitment which came to their notice whether on the part of the management of estates for which they act or on that of garden-sardars or of others, and for the strictness with which they put down abuses.

III.—RECRUITMENT.

General results of the year.

11. As mentioned in paragraph 17 of last year's report, a good recruiting season was anticipated, but the actual results have far surpassed all expectations. Altogether 45,227 garden-sardars recruited 248,343 persons including 134,640

adults, as compared with 18,272 persons including 12,840 adults recruited by 13,552 garden-sardars in the previous year. Details will be found in appendix D. The large increase in recruitment was due to the widespread scarcity which affected all of the recruiting districts and which seems to have been especially severe in the areas from which Assam chiefly draws its labour supply, such as the Feudatory States of Bihar and Orissa and of the Central Provinces, and, as was to be expected, the results per garden-sardar showed a marked improvement. The emigration would undoubtedly have been even greater but for the heavy mortality caused by influenza in the recruiting districts. This epidemic also greatly reduced the labour force on tea estates in Assam, which already required replenishment since the two previous recruiting seasons had been poor. The industry was, therefore, in a position to absorb the large numbers wishing to emigrate, but towards the close of the year a number of concerns gave orders for the recall of their garden-sardars, having obtained sufficient additional labourers. As compared with ordinary years the position was reversed, since in many instances it was not a case of the garden-sardars endeavouring to obtain recruits but of intending emigrants leaving their homes in search of garden-sardars. On the whole, the physical condition of the emigrants was fairly good, but, as was inevitable, a number were suffering during the earlier portion of the season from the after effects of influenza and later from malnutrition due to the scarcity which tended to swell the mortality *en route* to and after arrival on the estates. When necessary, emigrants in poor condition were rested and fed for some days at the local agencies under medical supervision. The large emigration was not only of great benefit to the tea industry, but there is reason to believe that it also greatly relieved the situation in the recruiting areas, more especially as the tea-planter prefers to obtain whole families including aged dependants. The Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States, having received complaints that some adult males had emigrated leaving their families unprovided for, the Tea Districts Labour Supply Association circularised their constituents asking them to obtain from the newly arrived emigrants the names and addresses of any members of their families left behind, in order that they might be sent to Assam to join their relatives there. The number of such cases must, however, be small, since single males and single females form only a small proportion of the total numbers recruited.

A very curious feature of the situation has been the reluctance of the *chasa* or cultivator in the Orissa Feudatory States to resort to the famine relief works which were liberally provided by the State Darbars or to work in the mines or large industrial concerns in or adjoining the States, which offer tempting wages. Apparently the cultivators consider such work to be coolie work and lose caste if they engage in it. They, therefore, prefer to emigrate. A similar reluctance was observed in the Hazaribagh district where a census taken by the Deputy Commissioner showed that the largest emigration to Assam took place from those areas in which mining concerns had been established. It would seem, therefore, that the tea industry can still hold its own with large industrial centres in the recruiting districts.

Much assistance was rendered in regard to recruitment and to the measures taken at local agencies to deal with the crowds of emigrants by District Magistrates and the other local officers of Government and in Feudatory States by the Political Agents. In Palamau notices were issued through officers in charge of police stations and Settlement camps to the effect that persons wishing to emigrate to Assam would be forwarded to the local agency, and the police had instructions to assist the garden-sardars. Permission was, also, granted to estates which had no previous connection with Palamau to depute garden-sardars, whose homes were in other districts, to recruit in the former district. Such garden-sardars were, however, almost invariably unsuccessful, the people being unwilling to trust themselves to strangers to the district whom they knew nothing about. Nor did they present themselves at the police stations or settlement camps in order to be sent forward to the local agency.

Quite a number of emigrants were sent forward under the auspices of the Belgian and Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Missions at Ranchi. These missions do not engage in recruitment but when any of their converts ask

to be sent to Assam, they arrange for their despatch to an estate where their spiritual welfare can be attended to by a local missionary. The emigrants are registered by the local agent, Tea Districts Labour Supply Association, Ranchi, and generally go for a fixed period of a year or so, after which they are repatriated. The system worked well and the emigrants were generally contented with their employment, except in the case of a large batch sent to the Dauracherra Tea Estate in Sylhet through the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Mission, most of whom left the garden shortly after their arrival, asserting that they had not been correctly informed of the terms of employment. They had no complaint to make of their treatment on the garden. They were a very miscellaneous batch, consisting for the most part of non-Christians who represented themselves to the mission as being friends of the Christian emigrants with whom they wished to proceed to Assam; some of them were of the *arkatti* type of recruit. A number of them were interviewed by Mr. McPherson, Supervisor, who formed the opinion that they were under a *bonâ fide* misapprehension as to the terms, though there can be no doubt but that these were explained to them by the mission at Ranchi.

As so large a number of persons presented themselves with a view to permanent emigration, the Tea Districts Labour Supply Association have temporarily discontinued the recruitment of short term labour from the Ranchi district, other than that going forward through the two Missionary Societies. Since Managers of estates complain of the inconvenience of having to return all short term labourers and dependants at the expiry of the period for which they agreed to work on the estate irrespective of whether they wish to remain on the estate or not, the local agent has arranged with the Deputy Commissioner that, in the case of families who do not wish to return, it will be sufficient if an adult member of the family be sent back in order to explain to the villagers that they have decided to settle in Assam. This innovation will obviate the hardship caused to the children and aged dependants in having to undertake the double journey to Ranchi and back to the garden, and at the same time the villagers will be reassured that the people are not being detained against their will.

Following upon the declaration of the armistice, the recruitment by Government for war purposes slackened, and this doubtless to some extent contributed to the successful results of the season. Towards the close of the year also, the Government of India removed the embargo which they had placed on the engagement of Nepalese labourers at Gorakhpur, it being stipulated that no recruitment should take place within the Nepal State.

Measures affecting recruitment.

12. Reference was made in paragraph 15 of last year's report to the inconvenience experienced in carrying on recruitment in the portions of the Madras Agency Tracts in which it is permitted, and the Board have asked that the whole of the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Agency Tracts should be thrown open, the former without any restriction but recruitment in the latter being restricted to people of the Domb caste. The Board would naturally prefer that in the Vizagapatam Tract also recruitment should be unrestricted and the restriction has been proposed in deference to the wishes of the local officers of Government. The Chairman was accorded the privilege of explaining the Board's views to the Hon'ble Member of the Government of Madras in charge of the subject, and the orders of that Government are now awaited.

The draft model rules for the regularisation of recruitment in the Feudatory States of Bihar and Orissa were sanctioned by the Government of that province during the year under report. The rules are reproduced in appendix G. The Feudatory Chiefs of Athgarh, Baud, Daspalla, Dhenkanal, Gangpur, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Narsingpur, Nilgiri, Pallahera, Rairakhol, Kharsawan, Seraikella, Hindol, Baramba, Nayagarh, Athmallik, Kandapara, Patna and Tigiria have adopted the model rules but the Chiefs of Kalahandi, Bamra, Sonpur, Ranpur, Talcher and Bonai have not as yet decided to do so. In the Central Provinces, also, owing to the prevailing scarcity, the Feudatory Chiefs of Udaipur and Sirguja have agreed to allow recruitment to take place in their States in accordance with the model rules, the former as a temporary measure and the latter on condition that the period of six months specified in rule 10

should be reduced to two months. It is a matter of great satisfaction to the Board that so many of the Feudatory Chiefs have adopted the rules. Though the fees charged will add to the cost of recruitment, the Board consider that the extra expenditure is justified in view of the fact that recruitment in the States which have accepted the rules has now been placed upon a regular footing, thereby enabling the local agents to control the garden-sardars working in them, and to investigate cases of doubtful recruitment, which it was previously impossible for them to do. In the British districts local agents have instructions to regard themselves as the unofficial assistants of the District Magistrates in the prevention of abuses in recruitment and they will now be in a similar position in relation to the Feudatory Chiefs who have adopted the rules. Considerable trouble having been caused owing to the failure of many tea-garden managers to enter the name of the State in column 9 of the certificate issued to garden-sardars working in States which have adopted the model rules, instead of that of the nearest British district, the Board have requested the Government of Bihar and Orissa to permit District Magistrates to correct errors of this kind. That Government have also been asked for a ruling as to whether separate certificates are required to cover the operations of garden-sardars in the Feudatory States, and in the British recruiting districts in which persons recruited in the Feudatory States are registered as required by the provisions of Act VI of 1901. The Board have suggested that in the case of a garden-sardar proceeding to a Feudatory State the name both of the State and of the British recruiting district should be entered in column 9 of the certificate, copies of which would be sent both to the Political Agent and to the District Magistrate.

The Board have observed that some managers are making a practice of deputing clerks to the recruiting districts for the ostensible purpose of supervising their garden-sardars working there. The Board do not view this practice with favour since it is the duty of the local agents to finance and supervise the garden-sardars, and there is a danger that the clerks might themselves directly recruit labourers and supply them to the garden-sardars. A case of this description was under investigation at the close of the year in the Monghyr district. The Board have, therefore, requested the Indian Tea Association and Tea Districts Labour Supply Association to discourage the practice, which these bodies have agreed to do. It has been suggested that if for any special reason an estate is desirous of deputing a clerk to the recruiting districts, a permit from the Board should previously be obtained. It is not intended that the visits of managers or assistant managers of tea estates to the recruiting districts, in order to see how their garden-sardars are working and to gain local knowledge, should be discouraged, as the Board are much in favour of such visits being made.

Average cost of advances to garden-sardars per recruit.

13. The statement in appendix E, which has been compiled from figures supplied by the local agencies, shows the average advance per adult recruit at each of the local agencies made to garden-sardars including sums paid to discharge village debts. There is a considerable variation between the figures at different local agencies. Apart from the idiosyncrasies of individual local agents and the instructions issued by employers, the amount of the advance is, broadly speaking, governed by the distance over which the garden-sardar has to travel to reach his home and the local cost of living. At local agencies such as Ranchi, Chaibassa, Sambalpur, Balasore and Cuttack where the garden-sardars recruit to a great extent from the Feudatory States and have consequently long distances to travel comparatively larger advances are required. In the United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Madras where living is cheap and communications fairly easy, the advances are as a rule very low. During the past season fairly liberal advances were necessary, especially in the case of garden-sardars proceeding to the Feudatory States, since the price of food grains ruled very high, and the garden-sardars have not only to feed themselves and do some entertaining in their villages, but also to provide the feeding and travelling expenses of their recruits till they reach the local agency. The small average advance at Cuttack is particularly satisfactory, seeing that most

of the recruits from this agency come from the Feudatory States where the pressure of scarcity was severe. Money for the payment of village debts or of sums due on *kamiouti* bonds is not entrusted to the garden-sardars, such debts being paid after verification by the local agent either by himself personally or through peons.

Mention was made in paragraph 16 of last year's report of the practice which obtains in all the local agencies at Ranchi, except that of the Assam Frontier and Budla Beta Tea Companies, Limited, of making small cash advances to emigrants. Unfortunately during the year under report there has been a recrudescence of the professional emigrant trouble, and several batches after receiving their outfits and advances have absconded *en route*, or have expressed their unwillingness to proceed when in transit from the local agency to the labour district. One such batch, who had previously absconded, presented themselves at Ranchi again for registration but were detected by the local agent, Tea Districts Labour Supply Association, and are now being prosecuted. These people generally hail from an area in the Ranchi district known as the Panch Parganas and steps have been taken with the help of the district authorities to deal with the trouble locally. A few of the batches came from Ranchi town or neighbouring hamlets. Though the grant of advances to persons offering themselves for hire is customary in the district and is, no doubt, an inducement to intending emigrants, the practice has a tendency to encourage dishonesty of the description mentioned, but the number of persons who have been guilty of this fraud bear but a small proportion to the total recruited.

Prospects for the season 1919-20.

14. It is difficult so early to form an estimate of the probable recruiting results in the ensuing season, as so much depends upon the outturn of the crops. Seeing, however, that the recruiting districts must have lost an appreciable proportion of their population owing to the epidemic of influenza and to the abnormal emigration which took place in the year under report, and in view of the fact that the rains have been favourable, it might reasonably be anticipated that the recruiting results of next season will be below the average, especially since, in addition to the causes mentioned above as affecting conditions in the recruiting areas, many estates in Assam have been enabled to replenish their labour forces, and are not likely to need any considerable number of recruits next year. On the other hand, it seems to be doubtful whether the people will have fully recovered from the effects of the scarcity. It is reported that in some of the recruiting areas the rice crops may be below the average owing to shortage of seed and of persons to till the soil. If this proves to be correct, the prices of food-stuffs will probably continue to be high, and an emigration equal at least to that of normal years may be expected. As regards the rate of wages in Assam, the Board understand that certain concerns have raised the standard wage, but in a year like that under report, when severe scarcity exists, the rate of the wage has little effect upon emigration. So far individual estates do not appear to have acted on the advice given by the Board last year that they should take steps to advertise in the recruiting districts the advantages which they offer, notwithstanding that, at the Annual General Meeting of the Surma Valley Branch, Indian Tea Association, the Chairman of the Board offered to have any leaflets sent to him translated into the vernaculars of the areas from which the estates recruit.

IV.—ILLEGAL RECRUITMENT.

15. Of the cases referred to in paragraph 18 of last year's report as pending, that at Chaibassa against Banerji and Chakrabarty resulted in their conviction and fines were imposed on them. The enquiry into the Buxar case disclosed the fact that the batch of coolies who were released at Goalundo had been fraudulently recruited by the garden-sardar, who represented that they would be employed as sweepers and basket-makers at Goalundo. As so long a period had elapsed since the commission of the offence the garden-sardar was not prosecuted, but his certificate was cancelled, and the manager was asked not to depute him again to recruit. The local agent and a peon whose conduct in the matter was not above suspicion were dismissed by the Tea Districts Labour Supply

Association. The trying magistrate had made very unfavourable remarks regarding this local agent in his judgment in the case against Ganga and Ganesh which is referred to below. In the Balaghat case no evidence was obtained to show that the woman and her daughter had been illegally recruited.

During the year under report cases of illegal recruitment by *arkatties* were neither numerous nor of much importance. At Bilaspur one Lochiram was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under section 420, Indian Penal Code, for accepting money from two garden-sardars on condition that he would supply them with coolies—a condition which he did not fulfil. A garden-sardar and two accomplices were sentenced each to three months' rigorous imprisonment for misdescription of a woman before the local agent at Chaibassa The woman was handed over to the garden-sardar by an *arkatti* who has not yet been traced. From Raxaul in the Champaran district a Gurkha contractor, who was also a recruiter for the army, appears to have sent quite a number of Nepalese coolies surreptitiously to Assam. One batch was traced to a tea estate in Sylhet from which they had absconded shortly after their arrival, alleging misrepresentation on the part of the contractor whom they also accused of annexing their ornaments. The case is still under enquiry. At Buxar Ganga Sonar and a garden-sardar were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month and a fine of R50 for fraudulently inducing a woman, her son and her mother to emigrate to Assam, on the pretext that they were being taken to Calcutta to join the woman's husband, who is a telegraph peon there. Latter complained to the Chairman of the Board who had an enquiry made, with the result above mentioned. Two *arkatties* named Gajraj Sing and Rajan managed to get themselves appointed as garden-sardars by representing to a manager, who was new to the garden, that they were old coolies of the estate. They were, however, detected by the local agent at Chaibassa before any harm was done, and returned to the garden, and the Board have warned the manager that in future he must select his garden-sardars from *boná-fide* labourers on the estate, who are known to him. Two *arkatties* spirited away two Patna youths who had gone to Calcutta in search of work and made them over to a garden-sardar at Ranchi, it being alleged that they had come there to work in a lac factory but now wished to emigrate to Assam. The local agent's suspicions were aroused and he communicated with the Board's supervisor with the result that a case was instituted, but it came to nothing as the two boys were spirited away again before the trial took place.

The *arkatti* nuisance has been most prominent at Chaibassa and Katni. At the former place the Deputy Commissioner, assisted by the local agent, is taking vigorous action with a view to stamping the trouble out, and Katni is having the attention of the Board. At Cuttack, where there used to be numerous petty *arkatties* and touts, the strong action taken by the local agent, Tea Districts Labour Supply Association, with the support of the District Magistrate, has placed things on a satisfactory footing.

Offences by garden-sardars.

16. Altogether 61 garden-sardars were reported by local agents to District Magistrates for punishment in connection with offences against recruitment and 309 garden-sardars were returned to the estates because of unsatisfactory conduct. Details will be found in appendix E. When the very large number of garden-sardars at work is considered, the proportion who misbehaved themselves is small. There can be no doubt, however, but that, in those districts in which the scarcity was most severe and especially in those adjoining the Feudatory States, many garden-sardars obtained their recruits through intermediaries, often making their headquarters at some central place and waiting for intending emigrants to come to them. In the special circumstances of the year this was inevitable, since intending emigrants were leaving their homes in search of garden-sardars and of necessity enlisted the assistance of anyone who would house and feed them and introduce them to garden-sardars. No particular harm has resulted, since the people were anxious to go to Assam so no deception was necessary, but in a number of cases the emigrants accepted advances from two or more garden-sardars a

practice which gave rise to disputes as to by whom they had been recruited In such cases the emigrants were permitted to decide to which estate they would proceed.

V.—FINANCIAL.

Collection and refund of cess.

17. By Department of Commerce and Industry Notification No. 1092, dated the 6th April 1918, the rate of cess during the year under review was fixed at Rs. 2 per garden-sardar and emigrant. The cess was, as usual, paid punctually, and at the close of the year only Rs. 352 were in arrears, which sum has since been realised. Assessments on emigrants were checked by the supervisors in the course of their tours Altogether Rs. 148 were refunded, *viz.*, Rs. 20 paid on garden-sardars and Rs. 128 paid on emigrants.

Receipts and expenditure.

18. The auditor's report and the audited statement of accounts are reproduced in appendix H. The audited statement of accounts, which is compiled from the cash book, includes payments made in respect of short term investments and sums received when these were repaid. The ordinary receipts and expenditure excluding temporary investments repaid or made, and the opening and closing balances including investments were as follows:—

Receipts.	Rs.	A.	P.	Expenditure.	Rs	A.	P.
Opening balance	11,777	6	11	Ordinary expenditure	84,544	7	3
5½ per cent. War Bonds of 1920	75,000	0	0	Cash with Bank of Bengal	45,380	5	3
Treasury Bills	24,687	8	0	Cash in hand	194	4	8
Fixed deposits	50,000	0	0	5½ per cent. War Bonds of 1920	75,000	0	0
Interest on investments	7,103	2	0	Treasury Bills	2,57,825	0	0
Cess realised	3,22,772	0	0	Fixed deposits	35,000	0	0
Miscellaneous	6,604	0	3				
Total	4,97,944	1	2	Total	4,97,944	1	2

The estimated receipts from cess were only Rs 64,000, the large increase being due to the favourable recruiting season. Rs. 7,977-12-9 outstanding on account of permanent advances and advances for the purchase of motor cars made to the supervisors are in addition to the closing balance, and the Board have still to receive Rs. 14,823-4-9 in adjustment of the shares of the Chairman's salary from the 20th November 1917 to 31st March 1919 payable respectively by the Ministry of Food, the Government of India and the Board, as well as Rs. 1,912-8-0 being the contribution of the Government of India towards his salary for the months of April, May and June 1919. The expenditure side of the budget calls for no remarks, there having been savings under all heads.

Budget estimate for 1919-20.

19. The budget estimate for 1919-20, as passed at the meeting of the Board held in March 1919, provides for an income of Rs. 3,30,288-4-5 made up as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Opening balance	2,58,512	4	5
Cess at Re. 1 on garden-sardars and emigrants	60,000	0	0
Government of India's contribution	7,650	0	0
Interest on investments	4,126	0	0
Total	3,30,288	4	5

Since the closing balance of the year under report amounts to Rs. 4,13,999-9-11 the opening balance will be increased to this amount. In view of the strong financial position of the Board it was decided to recommend to the Government of India that the rate of cess should be reduced to Re. 1 per garden-sardar and emigrant and this recommendation has been accepted.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Certificates of garden-sardars

20. The Chief Commissioner of Assam has ruled that technical mistakes made when filling up the forms of certificate granted to garden-sardars may be corrected by countersigning officers in Assam under section 60 of the Act, without requiring the re-appearance of the garden-sardars. This matter was referred to in the concluding portion of paragraph 23 of last year's report.

Local recruitment in Assam.

21. It was reported to the Board that the question of local recruitment, not only of labourers on estates but also of time-expired labourers or their descendants residing in villages in the neighbourhood of estates, was occasioning trouble and disputes between tea estates in Assam. It has been suggested that the trouble was to a great extent due to the difficulty which new gardens experience in obtaining coolies from the recruiting districts owing to the dearth of a nucleus of labourers who can be deputed as garden-sardars, and the proposal has been put forward that some system of direct recruitment in the recruiting districts by the Board, should be devised in order to supply new gardens with labour. A sub-committee consisting of the Chairman, Messrs. Graham Gordon and Pickford was appointed in order to investigate the matter. With a view to eliciting definite information as to the extent of the trouble and opinions as to the steps, if any, which should be taken to put it right, the sub-committee issued two forms consisting of question addressed to managers of estates. The replies, which will be forwarded through the Indian Tea Association and local Branches, had not been received at the close of the year. The large addition to the labour force received during the year has probably alleviated matters considerably.

Hospital arrangements on the transit routes.

22 The hospital at Goalundo is a small State-aided institution, managed by a local Committee. Owing to the peculiar river conditions, the site of the steamer ghat changes twice a year, namely in the cold weather and in the rainy season, and the two sites are liable to fluctuation. Consequently the hospital buildings are temporary with mat or bamboo walls, thatched roofs and earthen plinths. Trouble at first arose at the end of November when congestion occurred owing to the number of cases of influenza. The Board accordingly advanced Rs. 3,000 for the provision of extra wards, etc. During January matters became worse owing to a greater influx of influenza cases, the appearance of cholera and the detention of contacts. The hospital was much over-crowded and the medical and sanitary conditions were unsatisfactory. Additional medical staff was provided by the Surgeon General with the Government of Bengal, the hospital buildings were rearranged and extended under the supervision of the Board's supervisor, and the Inland Steamer Companies lent two flats free of charge for use as hospitals. These measures placed things on a satisfactory footing. The Board are most grateful to the Inland Steamer Companies for their kind assistance, and to Mr. Blackmore, their agent at Goalundo, who was also Chairman of the hospital committee and who took a great deal of personal trouble in connection with the arrangements. The situation at Goalundo was considered at the March meeting of the Board when it was decided to address the Government of Bengal recommending that a Government emigration hospital be established at Goalundo, a floating hospital, which can be towed from ghat to ghat, being suggested. The total expenditure incurred by the Board in connection with the Goalundo hospital amounted to Rs. 3,914-14-9.

At Amingaon the Eastern Bengal Railway erected a small hospital for the treatment of emigrants, and also provided temporary segregation sheds. As conditions at Amingaon and Goalundo are somewhat similar, both being stations at which emigrants change from train to steamer, the Board have recommended to the Assam Administration the establishment of a Government hospital at the former place also.

At Santahar and Naihati the Eastern Bengal Railway kindly ran up temporary hospitals and segregation sheds for the use of emigrants, as well as feeding sheds at the former place. It is the intention of the Railway Administration to

substitute permanent buildings in due course for the temporary ones. In connection with the emigrant traffic at Chandpur the Assam Bengal Railway, whose arrangements are always excellent, provided temporary hospital wards and segregation sheds, and are building hospitals at Tinsukia and Moriani.

At Khargpur there is a small Government emigration hospital. As the accommodation for infectious cases thereat is insufficient, the Board have agreed to contribute Rs. 1,500 towards the cost of a new ward. At Asansole the emigrants are treated at the Leighton Municipal Hospital. A grant of Rs 1,516 has been sanctioned by the Board to meet half the cost of an addition to the cholera ward, which is at present much too small.

General arrangements on the transit routes.

23. Arrangements were made with the East Indian, Bengal Nagpur Eastern Bengal and Assam Bengal Railways for special trains for the conveyance of emigrants, when the numbers became too large to be carried by the ordinary passenger trains. Special steamers were also supplied, when required, by the Inland Steamer Companies. Owing to the shortage of coaches, due to war conditions, it was frequently necessary to employ covered goods wagons for the conveyance of emigrants on the broad gauge section of the Eastern Bengal Railway. The Board take this opportunity of acknowledging the efficient arrangements made by the various Railway Administrations and the Inland Steamer Companies, and the courteous manner in which the requests made by the Board have been met.

The forwarding agents had an exceptionally difficult year. Rest-house accommodation at the halting stations had to be increased and sanitary arrangements extended and improved at short notice. Staffs had to be augmented and temporary escort peons engaged since the establishment of regular peons, a number of whom also succumbed to cholera, was insufficient. On the whole, the Board consider that the forwarding agents discharged their duties with remarkable success.

Anti-cholera inoculation.

24. As cholera began to cause trouble on the rail routes and several bad outbreaks occurred on river steamers proceeding to the Assam Valley, at the instance of the Sanitary Commissioner, Assam, and with the approval of Sir Leonard Rogers, I.M.S., anti-cholera inoculation was introduced at all local agencies from about the middle of March. Statistics of the incidence of cholera along the transit routes before and after the introduction of inoculation have been collected by the Board and supplied to the Sanitary Commissioner, Assam, who has prepared the note on the subject which is published as appendix F. It will be observed that he has formed the opinion that inoculation has had most salutary results, and that but for it there would have been serious mortality. The Board are also collecting figures from a typical tea company in each of the larger labour districts, showing mortality from cholera and influenza within a fortnight of arrival on the garden. It is pleasant to record that the emigrants willingly submitted to inoculation.

Thanks of the Board.

25. The Board wish to express their thanks to the District Magistrates of all the recruiting districts for the ready assistance afforded in emigration matters, and especially to the Collectors of Vizagapatam, Ganjam and Cuttack, the Deputy Commissioners, Ranchi, Manbhum, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Palamau, Sambalpur, Raipur, Bilaspur, Jubbulpore and Ghazipur, and to the Political Agents, Bihar and Orissa and Central Provinces Feudatory States.

APPENDIX A.

Elected Members of the Board and of the Executive Committee.

BOARD.

	Membership on 1st July 1918.	Result of elections during the year ending the 30th June 1919.
Representatives of the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta and London.	R. Graham, Esq.	R. Graham, Esq.
	W. O. Grazebrook, Esq.	W. O. Grazebrook, Esq.
	H. W. Carr, Esq.	H W. Carr, Esq.
	G. L. Sidey, Esq.	G. L. Sidey, Esq.
	The Hon'ble Mr. J. Mackenzie.	W. F. Reynolds, Esq.
	A. D. Pickford, Esq.	A. D. Pickford, Esq.
	A. D. Gordon, Esq.	C. Rennison, Esq.
	John Leslie, Esq.	John Leslie, Esq.
Representatives of the Assam Branch, Indian Tea Association.	A. Moffat, Esq.	A. Moffat, Esq.
	C. Wood, Esq.	C. Wood, Esq.
	L. Church, Esq.	E. H. Hannay, Esq.
	W. R. Alexander, Esq.	W. R. Alexander, Esq.
Representatives of the Surma Valley Branch, Indian Tea Association.	R. T. Fraser, Esq.	J. Wedderspoon, Esq.
	W. K. Allies, Esq.	W. K. Allies, Esq.
	J. Henderson, Esq.	J. Henderson, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

R. T. Fraser, Esq.	W. K. Allies, Esq.
C. Wood, Esq.	C. Wood, Esq.
A. D. Pickford, Esq.	A. D. Pickford, Esq.
A. D. Gordon, Esq.	C. Rennison, Esq.

APPENDIX B.

Synopsis of Tours of Chairman during the year 1918-19.

Places visited by the Chairman :—

Chaibassa, Puri, Dumka, Amrapara, Benagaria, Cuttack, Daltongunge, Balasore, Hazaribagh, Purulia, Sambalpur and Ranchi in Bihar and Orissa ;

Khargpur, Midnapur, Goalundo, Chandpur and Bankura in Bengal ;

Jubbulpore, Raipur and Bilaspur in the Central Provinces ;

Berhampore, Chatrapur and Waltair in Madras ;

Cinnamara and Silchar in Assam ;

Ghazipur in the United Provinces.

APPENDIX C.

Synopsis of charges allotted to Messrs. P. D. Kirkham and J. McPherson.

1st charge.—Mr. P. D. Kirkham.—The United Provinces, Central Provinces and Madras with headquarters at Raipur.

2nd charge.—Mr. J. McPherson.—Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Assam with headquarters at Ranchi.

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the number of Garden-Sardars at work, the number of adults and the total number of persons recruited, and the average number recruited per Garden-Sardar in the year 1917-18 and 1918-19.

Local agency.	1917-18.					1918-19.				
	Garden-Sardars at work.	Adults recruited.		Souls recruited.		Garden-Sardars at work.	Adults recruited.		Souls recruited.	
		Total.	Average per Garden-Sardar.	Total.	Average per Garden-Sardar.		Total.	Average per Garden-Sardar.	Total.	Average per Garden-Sardar.
Districts Labour Supply Association's Agencies :—										
Bilaspore	} 693	424	·60	545	·78	2,107	7,139	3·38	12,623	5·99
Raipur						1,261	5,055	4·00	8,637	7·80
Sambalpore	928	484	·52	679	·73	2,611	6,258	2·39	10,316	3·95
Upper Central Provinces—Jubbulpore	461	435	·94	520	1·34	2,291	5,363	2·38	9,565	4·17
Ranchi	2,993	3,741	1·24	5,651	1·88	10,016	36,653	3·65	64,331	6·42
Hazaribagh	468	204	·43	360	·76	1,809	4,360	2·40	10,199	5·63
Singhboom	1,944	1,061	·54	1,775	·91	3,857	5,204	1·34	10,135	2·62
Manbhum	709	229	·32	446	·62	3,133	9,613	3·06	20,627	6·58
Ganjam and Godavery	640	774	1·20	1,170	1·82	2,736	9,469	3·46	20,541	7·50
Vizagapatam	341	334	·98	382	1·12	1,477	3,849	2·60	4,853	3·28
East Coast	1,858	1,065	·57	1,632	·87	6,847	23,452	3·42	46,612	6·83
Bengal and Behar	1,115	1,043	·93	1,301	1·16	3,037	4,446	1·46	7,794	2·56
United Provinces	773	2,457	3·17	2,919	3·77	2,189	6,487	2·94	9,774	4·46
Other Agencies—										
Solonah Tea Company Limited, Cuttack	31	18	·58	22	·70	137	1,265	9·23	2,141	15·62
Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited, Dumka (a)	103	230	2·23	251	2·43	30	530	17·66	579	19·30
Scandinavian Home Mission to the Santals, Benagaria	2	53	26·50	66	33	3	150	50	188	62·66
Assam Frontier and Budla—Beta Tea Company, Ranchi	287	125	·43	217	·75	367	1,856	2·14	3,628	4·18
Namdang Tea Company, Limited, Ranchi	16	...	...	...	...	102	508	4·97	826	8·09
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Company Limited, and Messrs. McLeod and Company—Ranchi.	... 187(b)	... 172(b)	... ·91	... 236(b)	... 1·26	403(b) 314(c)	1,634(b) 1,344(c)	4·05(b) 4·28(c)	2,676(b) 2,293(c)	6·64(b) 7·30(c)
Total	13,552	12,849	·94	18,272	1·34	45,227	1,34,640	2·97	2,48,343	5·49

(c) Messrs. McLeod and Company's concerns.

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the average advances per adult recruit made to garden-sardars, and the number of garden-sardars dealt with by local Agents for illegal or improper recruitment during the year 1918-19.

Local Agency.	Average advance per adult.	Sardars prosecuted for offences in connection with emigration.	Sardars returned to the gardens without prosecution because of unsatisfactory work.
	Rs.		
Bilaspur	9·7	*Nil.*	6
Raipur	8·6	1	3
Sambalpur	18·7	2	32
Jubbulpore	16·7	12	16
Ranchi	21·8	1	23
Palamau	26·2	*Nil.*	5
Hazaribagh	19·7	"	5
Chaibassa	31	28	130
Purulia	16·7	8	15
Berhampore	11·8	*Nil.*	20
Waltair	19·1	"	7
Cuttack	9·9	3	11
Balasore	21·6	2	10
Bankura	21·5		
Midnapore	12·9		
Gaya	10·2		
Lackeesarai	11·1	4	5
Dumka	10·8		
Buxar	11·3		
Baidyanath	7·7		
United Provinces	8·7	*Nil.*	16
Solonah Tea Company Limited, Cuttack	8	"	1
Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited, Dumka.	*Nil.*	"	*Nil.*
Scandinavian Home Mission to the Santals—Benagaria.	"	"	"
Assam Frontier and Budla—Beta Tea Company, Ranchi.	12·8	"	2
Namdang Tea Company Limited, Ranchi	19·3	"	2
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Company Limited, and Messrs. McLeod and Company, Ranchi.	24	"	*Nil.*
Total	...	61	309

APPENDIX F.

The Economic value of Anti-cholera Inoculation.

It has fallen to me as Sanitary Commissioner and "ex-officio" Superintendent of Emigration, Assam, to compile some observations bearing on the value of inoculation with anti-cholera vaccine as a prophylactic against the prevalence of cholera among labour emigrants *en route* to Assam. I am aware of the many pitfalls which beset one's path in attempting to interpret statistics, but as the compilation seems to offer definite evidence in favour of the efficiency of the measure and as the conclusion to be drawn is not unimportant, the facts and figures are put forward, as they may perchance carry conviction to others as well as to oneself.

One should perhaps commence by explaining that the emigration season of 1919 has been, in many ways, an exceptional one. Recruiting for the tea industry reached a very low ebb during the latter years of the war, and the influenza epidemic of the autumn of 1918 greatly depleted the available labour force of the tea industry. In the recruiting districts of Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, and the United Provinces, the partial failure of the grain crops and the resulting scarcity led to very large numbers of labour recruits coming forward for enlistment and these two factors, namely a big demand and an ample supply, led to the emigration, between December 1918 and June 1919 inclusive, of 239,885* labourers, most of whom were famine-stricken, debilitated people whose condition predisposed them to attacks of epidemic disease.

*Figures supplied by Chairman, Assam Labour Board.

In the commencement of the emigration season in December and January influenza was prevalent among the emigrants taking a considerable toll of life, and in February, an increasing incidence of cholera, which was brought prominently to notice by some disastrous voyages of infected river steamers, added to our troubles and strained the resources of our emigration hospitals and staff to the utmost. The voyages of the river steamer "Pegu" which left Goalundo with 666 souls on board, and eventually left Tezpur, when freed from quarantine, having had in all 143 cases of cholera, may be cited as an example of the conditions then prevailing which gave rise to grave apprehensions as to future developments. Under these circumstances, the permission of the local Administration was obtained for a visit to Calcutta to consult with Lieut.-Colonel Kennedy, the Chairman, Assam Labour Board, and with Messrs. Begg Dunlop, Secretaries to the Tea Districts Labour Supply Association, as to how the difficulties of the situation might be alleviated. In discussion with Lieut.-Colonel Kennedy and Mr. Pickford, I ventured to urge the advisability of inoculating all labour recruits with anti-cholera vaccine before their departure from the recruiting districts but, in considering the practical details of such arrangement, we were faced with the difficulty that if the accepted ritual of a double dose of anti-cholera vaccine, separated by an interval of ten days, were to be followed, it would mean the provision of accommodation in the district recruiting agencies on a scale which would, to all intents and purposes, negative the proposal as a practical proposition. In this dilemma Sir Leonard Rogers' advice was sought as to the value for our purpose of a single inoculation with the idea of conferring some degree of temporary immunity, to tide the inoculated emigrants over a period of risk while *en route* to the tea districts. Sir Leonard Rogers lent the weight of his support to this proposal, and Mr. Pickford on behalf of the Tea Districts Labour Supply Association thereupon set to work to organise the work of inoculating all labour recruits for Assam before their despatch from the recruiting agencies. Many difficulties were encountered, but they were successfully overcome, for example, objections were urged on the ground of risk during the "negative phase"; but again Sir Leonard Rogers came to our rescue, and advised that in practice the "negative phase" might be neglected, if those who shewed signs of undue reaction to the vaccine were held back for a few days before being despatched.

This advice was adopted and accordingly by March 16th inoculation with anti-cholera vaccine, obtained from the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, was in force in all the recruiting centres. By the third week in March inoculated coolies began to appear upon the railway routes and by the fourth week of March most of the emigrants travelling to Assam, whether by rail or by river, had been inoculated with a single dose of cholera vaccine before commencing their journey. In regard to the strength of dose given, I understand from the Secretaries of the Tea Districts Labour Supply Association that when the inoculation of coolies was first started by their Association it was arranged that a rather larger dose should be given than that laid down as a first dose when the complete inoculation of two doses is given. On the other hand, a recent writer in the "Indian Medical Gazette" of June 1919, in describing the technique followed in Hazaribagh, states that ½ C.C. was the maximum dose given. The actual standard of dosage adopted is therefore not clear, and may perhaps have varied in different agencies.

Those who have been concerned with the work of inoculation are curious to ascertain the result of their labours, and those who have met the cost of it wish to know what they have received for their money, and, as the individual with whom the suggestion originated, the writer also is interested in ascertaining the results. The method adopted has been to ascertain the cholera mortality on the transit routes in Assam for a period of 5 months, *i.e.*, from January to May, and to compare the cholera mortality in the period before inoculation, and after it. This period divides itself into two, *i.e.*, that before the 15th of March in which there was no

inoculation, and that after it, when all were inoculated. The number of labourers travelling before and after inoculation being known, and the cholera prevalence in the areas from which they were recruited showing no reduction, then one might fairly attribute any appreciable reduction in cholera mortality to the influence of inoculation, if no other important factors were simultaneously operative in the reduction of cholera mortality.

Before any definite conclusion can be drawn from the statistics, therefore, one has first to consider whether any other potent factors were at work to diminish cholera prevalence during the second period which were not operative in the first During the second half of this period the Emigration Hospital at Goalundo, the condition of which had been unsatisfactory, was greatly improved, and the condition of the Forwarding Agents Depôts throughout the route was somewhat amended as the result of the visits of the Inspecting Officers.

Although those of us who worked to effect these improvements would be reluctant to concede that our efforts were entirely infructuous, yet we would, I think, be agreed that the reforms that were effected were not so drastic as to have had any marked effect *per se*, in view of the continued prevalence of cholera in the areas from which the emigrants were being recruited, and the continued risk of infection in the halting places *en route* from water-supplies open to contamination and from imperfect conservancy arrangements.

In so far as one can discover, no new factors, other than the introduction of inoculation, were effectively operative in the reduction of cholera mortality in the period after March 15th and if this view be accepted as credible, then we may turn to an examination of the statistics to see what was the result of the inoculations. Table No. 1 shows the attacks and deaths on the transit routes from cholera, week by week, from January to May. The figures have been compiled from the returns of the Government and Railway Emigration Hospitals and Depôts, and from the statistics supplied by the Railway and Steamer Companies, and they are substantially correct. Through the courtesy of Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy, and his staff, the figures showing the number of coolies despatched to Assam week by week during the same period, have been obtained, and are shown in a parallel column in the same table.

Table II shows the weekly cholera mortality in the recruiting districts which has been compiled from figures obtained through the courtesy of the Sanitary Commissioners of the provinces concerned.

Table III, which has been compiled from records in the office of the Chairman, Assam Labour Board, by Mr. McPherson, Supervisor, Assam Labour Board, shows the cholera mortality in the forwarding agencies among emigrants arriving from various local agencies.

In examining the figures in table III it has to be kept in mind that they refer to mortality occurring among emigrants very soon after inoculation, *i.e.*, during a period when its protective influence would be but slightly developed.

In forwarding these figures Mr. McPherson rightly points out that the high level in cholera mortality maintained in the forwarding agencies during April was due to the mortality among Bilaspore coolies in that month, who for some time were arriving in the forwarding agency returning their mortality figures, within a few hours of inoculation. Subsequently the practice obtaining at Cuttack of detaining emigrants for four or five days after inoculation was introduced at Bilaspore, with the result that the figures for Bilaspore coolies fell to the average level, although the district mortality, as supplied by the Sanitary Commissioner, Central Provinces, continued to rise. The low figures for the Cuttack Agency, where a five days' detention subsequent to inoculation had all along obtained, are worth comparing with those for Bilaspore before and after the introduction of a four days' detention, as they seem to suggest that the expenditure involved in the detention at Cuttack was justified by its results.

Not being personally acquainted with the conditions to which the figures in table III relate, I shall not venture on further comments in regard to them, as such remarks can more fittingly be made by some of the officials of the Assam Labour Board who know the circumstances better than I do.

Column 7 of table I shows, week by week, the ratio of cholera deaths per thousand of emigrants despatched during the week in question : it displays the beginning of the cholera outbreak in January, and a high mortality in the third week of January, chiefly owing to the outbreak on the "Pegu." It shows that the mortality ratio was maintained at a high level throughout February, and until the end of the third week in March.

In the last week in March we see that the ratio fell from 8·5 per mille, as it was in the previous week, to 3·19, and that thereafter the ratio decreased regularly and progressively, the mortality per mille in the last week in May being ·54. Now these results appear to coincide with what one would expect to happen were anti-cholera inoculation to be the cause of decrease. With inoculation in vogue from March 15th, it follows that in the third week of March its effect, if any, would be obscured by deaths among uninoculated travellers admitted in the previous week, and among the uninoculated emigrants still proceeding by steamer, who, unlike railway emigrants, who travel faster, had started their journey before the commencement of inoculation. One would expect therefore that the effect would not be fully felt until the last week of March or the beginning of April.

The figures seem to show that this is what actually occurred. The fall in the mortality appears to be more than a mere coincidence and it seems reasonable to suggest that the inoculation and the decreased mortality stand to each other in the relation of cause and effect. A critic might argue that the cause of this decrease of mortality should be sought in a decrease

in the prevalence of cholera in the areas from which the emigrants were coming, which would be sufficient to account for the change. To meet this argument, I have compiled table II, which shows the actual cholera mortality week by week in the provinces from which the bulk of the recruits were obtained. The bigger half of them come from Bihar and Orissa and its Feudatory States, but one scrutinises in vain the figures for that province to detect any tendency to a decline in the cholera mortality about the middle or end of March. On the contrary, the statistics supplied from the recruiting provinces (the detailed figures of which, for the sake of brevity, I am omitting), show week by week in every district a progressive increase in cholera mortality following the usual seasonal mortality with the advance of the season. One would expect that the cholera mortality upon the transit routes should follow the same course as in the recruiting districts were no potent factor operative to prevent it, but the actual facts are otherwise, which would seem to show the influence of some such preventive factor.

To sum up, a marked decrease in cholera mortality occurred on the transit routes after the introduction of inoculation, and at the time one would expect it to occur if inoculation were the cause. Table II furnishes evidence of the continuance and increase of cholera in the recruiting districts following the usual seasonal mortality, and it seems reasonable, therefore, to suggest that this marked decrease in the second half of the period under review was largely due to the effect of anti-cholera inoculation commenced in the middle of it.

It is interesting and perhaps not irrelevant as confirmatory evidence to compare the figures for 1919 with those for the year 1908, when food scarcity also prevailed in the recruiting areas, recruiting was brisk, and cholera was rampant. From the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government Resolution on Emigration for that year, one learns that 84,824 emigrants travelled to Assam, and that 627 deaths occurred on the transit routes from cholera or 7·4 per mille. If we compare these with the figures for 1919, we find that from 1st January to 21st March, 106,934 coolies were carried, all except a few in the last week being uninoculated, and that 726 deaths from cholera occurred on the transit routes, or 6·78 per mille. After the introduction of inoculation, between March 22nd to May 31st, 89,609 coolies left the recruiting agencies for Assam, of whom 166 died of cholera on the transit routes, or 1·85 per mille. It would therefore appear probable that the mortality among uninoculated coolies travelling to Assam would be about 7 per mille, and that among those inoculated with a single dose of cholera vaccine, it is less than 2 per mille.

The change in the incidence of cholera mortality among emigrants which followed the introduction of inoculation was of the greatest importance to those who were concerned with the emigration arrangements on the transit routes in Assam this year. Had the mortality on the transit routes remained at its March level or increased to something greater, as might well have happened in the absence of inoculation, the situation on the transit routes would have become well nigh unmanageable, heavy loss of life would have occurred and, in view of the grave risk of dissemination of cholera throughout Assam which the continuance of these conditions would have entailed, unrestricted emigration could hardly have been continued owing to the risks, losses and scandals which have been involved.

If the conclusions deduced from these facts and figures be correct, it does not appear to be unduly straining probabilities to suggest that anti-cholera inoculation in the hands of an efficient organisation rendered possible the recruitment of nearly ¼ million labourers for the Tea Industry in Assam, during the present recruiting season. If this be conceded, it follows without further argument that the benefit conferred on the province in general and on the Tea Industry in particular by inoculation has been great and that the economic value of anti-cholera inoculation has been, in this connection, very considerable.

T. C. McCOMBIE YOUNG, M.D., D.P.H.,

Major, I. M. S.,

Sanitary Commissioner, Assam.

TABLE I.

Mortality from Cholera enroute.

—	Assam Bengal Railway. Deaths.	Eastern Bengal Railway. Deaths.	Steamer Route. Deaths.	Total. Deaths.		Weekly number of emigrants despatched.	Ratio of deaths per mille of emigrants travelling.
January.							
1—7th . .	6	...	6	12	Uninoculated emigrants.	18,300	·65
8—14th . .	...	...	11	11		6,065	1·81
15—21st .	...	...	109	109		4,925	22·13
22—31st . .	...	...	21	21		9,600	2·18
February.							
1—7th . .	...	10	32	42		7,413	5·66
8—14th . .	5	9	71	85		8,480	10·02
15—21st . .	9	5	61	75		8,255	9·08
22—28th .	5	6	41	52		9,630	5·39
March.							
1—7th . .	20	20	86	126		11,071	11·38
8—14th . .	12	21	76	109		13,333	8·17
15—21st . .	6	19	59	84		9,872	8·50
				726		106,934	6·78
22—31st . .	7	12	33	52		16,289	3·19
April.							
1—7th . .	5	15	14	34	Inoculated emigrants.	12,261	2·77
8—14th . .	2	10	12	24		9,124	2·63
15—21st . .	...	1	8	9		7,515	1·19
22—30th . .	...	3	10	13		11,069	1·17
1—7th . .	2	6	5	13		8,277	1·57
8—14th . .	3	2	4	9		8,499	1·06
15—21st . .	2	2	3	7		7,441	·94
22—31st .	1	...	4	5		9,134	·54
				166		89,609	1·8

TABLE II.

Mortality from Cholera in Recruiting areas.

—	Madras.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces.	—
JANUARY 1919.						
Week ending 4th	555	531	85	2[illegible]2	40	Total of Cholera deaths in recruiting areas in period anterior to inoculation.
" 11th	597	549	10	228	1	
" 18th	585	797	9	293	17	
" 25th	879	1,156	...	431	46	
FEBRUARY.						
Week ending 1st	407	1,062	...	386	41	
" 8th	400	975	...	477	39	
" 15th	412	1,265	...	600	63	
" 22nd	587	1,028	16	470	90	
MARCH.						
Week ending 1st	263	764	...	488	59	
" 8th	243	1,057	...	640	56	
" 15th	274	2,706	...	736	116	
" 22nd	235	3,472	6	815	129	
TOTAL .	5,287	15,962	126	5,803	697	27,825
Week ending 29th	183	3,401	7	1,044	128	Total of Cholera deaths in recruiting areas in period after introduction of inoculation.
APRIL.						
Week ending 5th	183	2,396	43	1,227	164	
" 12th	285	2,016	77	1,661	216	
" 19th	269	994	499	2,206	638	
" 26th	348	1,869	2,068	2,857	817	
MAY.						
Week ending 3rd	367	1,148	3,321	2,940	1,213	
" 10th	467	1,075	2,748	2,915	1,098	
" 17th	371	955	2,134	2,795	1,702	
" 24th	299	758	2,318	2,665	2,068	
" 31st	304	...	2,517	2,165	2,031	
TOTAL .	2,991	14,612	15,732	22,665	10,070	65,970

TABLE III.

Total figures of all Agencies.

Date.		Number of souls.	Number of cases of cholera.		Number of deaths from cholera.		Cases per mille.
			Inoculated.	Not inoculated.	Inoculated.	Not inoculated.	
December	1st week.	2,300	...	5	...	4	2·1
	2nd „	2,[illegible]62	...	24	...	20	11·5
	3rd „	4,470	...	8	...	6	1·7
	4th „	4,760	...	2	...	...	·4
January	1st week.	18,300	...	4	...	4	2
	2nd „	6,065	...	5	...	4	·8
	3rd „	4,925	...	9	...	6	1·8
	4th „	9,590	...	16	...	10	1·6
February	1st week.	7,413	...	57	...	39	7·6
	2nd „	8,480	...	64	...	35	7·5
	3rd „	8,255	...	34	...	20	4·2
	4th „	9,630	...	43	...	24	4·4
March	1st week.	11,071	...	115	...	66	1·3
	2nd „	13,333	...	78	...	52	5·8
	3rd „	9,872	...	66	...	44	6·7
	4th „	16,289	94	29	76	7	7·5
April	1st week.	12,261	57	12	38	1	5·6
	2nd „	9,124	30	10	23	1	4·3
	3rd „	7,515	24	4	18	...	3·7
	4th „	11,069	42	8	31	1	4·5
May	1st week.	8,277	15	4	7	...	2·2
	2nd „	8,499	10	2	6	1	1·4
	3rd „	7,441	12	1	4	1	1·7
	4th „	9,134	16	4	6	1	2·1
June	1st week.	7,798	18	5	12	...	2·9
	2nd „	7,687	18	5	9	1	3·0
	3rd „	6,979	27	5	12	...	4·5
	4th „	7,386	9	1	4	5	1·3

APPENDIX G.

Rules for the regulation of emigration from the Feudatory States in Bihar and Orissa.

1. (*a*) All terms and expressions used in these rules shall, unless otherwise explained, have the same meaning as in the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901.

(*b*) The expression "State Authority" means the Superintendent in the case of States, under the direct management of Government and, in other cases, the Feudatory Chief or any responsible officer of the State appointed by the Feudatory Chief with the sanction of the Political Agent for the purpose of these rules.

2. (*a*) All persons are hereby prohibited from recruiting, engaging, inducing or assisting any native of the State or any other person for the time being residing in the same State to emigrate to any labour district otherwise than in accordance with these rules and unless and until they are provided with a certificate duly countersigned by an Inspector of Labourers or Magistrate, and sections 56 to 60 inclusive of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, shall, so far as may be possible, apply to the granting and countersignature of such certificates.

(*b*) Whoever within the State knowingly recruits, engages, induces or assists or attempts to recruit, engage, induce or assist any native of the State or any other person for the time being residing in the same State to emigrate in contravention of these rules, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

3. (*a*) No person shall be allowed to recruit emigrants unless he works under the control of a Local Agent approved by the State.

(*b*) No Local Agent will be approved by the State authority unless he already holds a licence as a Local Agent in British India and the approval of the State authority will be withdrawn when the Local Agent ceases to hold a licence in British India.

(*c*) The State authority will entertain no application from any one for approval as a Local Agent unless the application is received through the Assam Labour Board and the Political Agent. Such application must contain full particulars of the Local Agent whose approval by the State is sought.

4. A separate register shall be maintained by the Local Agent for each State in the form appended to these rules and at the end of each month two copies of all entries in each such register relating to the month shall be forwarded by him to the Political Agent who will send one copy to such State concerned and keep the other for record in his office.

5. For every adult emigrant registered by a Local Agent a fee of rupees five shall be paid by the Local Agent to the State from which the emigrant was recruited.

6. The Inspector of Labourers or Magistrate in Assam countersigning the garden-sardar's certificate under Rule 2 of these rules will send a copy of the certificate to the State concerned through the Political Agent for that State. No certificate shall be valid unless the name of the particular State in which the sardar will recruit is specified on the certificate.

7. A fee of rupees fifteen shall be paid to the State concerned for every certificate countersigned under Rule 2 above.

8. No certificate under Rule 2 shall be granted for a longer period than one year from the date thereof, and if the certificate holder fails to comply with any of these rules or is guilty of any other misconduct or is found by the State authority to be for any other reason unfit to recruit emigrants, his certificate may be cancelled by the State authority. Whenever a certificate is cancelled the authority cancelling it will inform the Inspector or Magistrate who countersigned the certificate and the Local Agent under whom the holder of the certificate was working. The information will be sent through the Political Agent.

9. The fees prescribed for countersignature of a garden-sardar's certificate under Rule 2 and for recruitment of each adult emigrant under Rule 5, shall be collected by the Local Agent and remitted to the Political Agent quarterly, who will then remit the amounts to the State concerned. Any expenses incurred by the Political Agent in remitting the fees to the States shall be met by the Local Agent on the demand of the Political Agent.

10. In any case when a State has permitted recruitment within its territory in accordance with these rules, this permission may be withdrawn by the State authority on giving six months' notice of the date on which recruitment will no longer be allowed. The notice will be given through the Political Agent, who will inform the Assam Labour Board. The six months will begin from the date on which the notice is received by the Assam Labour Board. After receipt of such notice no certificate under Rule 2 shall be granted in respect of emigration from the State which has given notice terminating recruitment.

11. Every Local Agent under whom garden-sardars are working in the State and the chaprasis and other servants of such Local Agent shall be allowed to enter the State at all times for the purpose of inspecting and supervising the work of such garden-sardars.

Form of Register of persons and their dependants engaged by Garden-Sardars working under the control of Local Agent, at during the month of 191 .

Serial No.	Date of registration.	Registration No.	Names of persons engaged and their dependants.	Father's name.	Caste.	Age.	Sex.	Residence.			Whether labourer or dependant.	Relationship, if any, to others in the batch.	Name of Garden-Sardar by whom engaged or recruited.	Where registered.	Place of service.	Date of despatch.	By whom conducted to labour district.	Remarks.
								State.	Tahsil or pargana.	Mauza and Thana.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

I hereby certify that I have duly examined the above named persons, who have one and all acknowledged in my presence their readiness to proceed to the labour districts on terms which have been fully explained to them; and I have further satisfied myself that none of them has been induced to proceed there by any coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake.

The 191 . To the Political Agent of ______________. Local Agent.

APPENDIX H.

No. O. A. 209—60-18, dated Calcutta, the 2nd September 1919.

From—The Examiner, Outside Accounts, Calcutta,

To—The Chairman, Assam Labour Board.

I have the honour to submit herewith a report on the accounts of the Assam Labour Board for the year 1918-19, which have been audited under my supervision and found correct subject to the following remarks:—

2. The opening balance on 1st July 1918 was Rs. 11,777-6-11 (inclusive of Rs. 300, permanent advance, with a supervisor). Total receipts during the year under audit amounted to Rs. 4,11,166-10-3, and the total expenditure to Rs. 3,76,769-7-3, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 46,174-9-11—Rs. 194-4-8 with the Chairman, Rs. 45,380-5-3 with the Bank of Bengal and Rs. 600 with the two supervisors as Permanent Advance. Besides this cash balance, the Board has Rs. 2,92,825 invested in fixed deposits and Treasury Bills; it also holds 5½ per cent. War Bonds of 1920 to the value of Rs. 75,000.

3. The balance of the account on the 30th June 1919 has been verified, as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance as per account	46,174	9	11
Balance as per Bank Pass Book	45,380	5	3
Balance with the Chairman	194	4	8
Permanent advance with supervisors	600	0	0
Total	46,174	9	11

4. An audited copy of the statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1918-19, prepared by the Board, is attached hereto, as usual.

5. Objections raised and communicated during the course of the audit, have not yet been received back, together with the replies of the Chairman. On their receipt, a further communication, if necessary, will be made.

Statement of RECEIPTS and

RECEIPTS.

Particulars.	Budget.	Actuals.	Short.	Excess.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Opening balance :—				
Rs. A. P.				
Cash balance . 11,477 6 11				
Permanent advance 300 0 0	1,64,454 0 0	11,777 6 11	1,62,676 9 1	...
1. Cess received from employers on garden-sardars and emigrants.	64,000 0 0	3,22,772 0 0	...	2,58,772 0 0
2. Contribution from the Government of India on account of Chairman's salary.	15,679 3 6	...	15,679 3 6	...
3. Interest on Rs. 75,000 invested in the 5½ per cent. War Bonds.	4,126 0 0	4,125 0 0	1 0 0	...
4. Interest on fixed deposit of Rs. 25,000 .	875 0 0	437 8 0	437 8 0	...
Interest on fixed deposits :—				
Rs. A. P.				
On Rs. 25,000 . 437 8 0				
" " 15,000 . 262 8 0	...	1,137 8 0	...	1,137 8 0
" " 25,000 . 437 8 0				
5. Interest on Treasury bills :—				
Rs. A. P.				
Of Rs. 15,000 . 187 8 0				
" " 10,000 . 125 0 0				
" " 5,000 . 112 8 0	...	1,403 2 0	...	1,403 2 0
" " 35,000 . 853 2 0				
" " 10,000 . 125 0 0				
6. Redrawals of principals :—				
Rs. A. P.				
(a) Fixed deposit 25,000 0 0				
" " 25,000 0 0	...	50,000 0 0	...	50,000 0 0
(b) Treasury Bill 14,812 8 0				
" " 9,875 0 0	...	24,687 8 0	...	24,687 8 0
7. Refund of contribution towards salary of Chairman from 20th November 1917 to 30th April 1918.	...	4,830 7 0	...	4,830 7 0
8. Recoveries from the salary of Mr. C. E. Middleton Stewart towards repayment of motor car advance.	...	1,222 3 3	...	1,222 3 3
9. Miscellaneous recoveries . . .	...	551 6 0	...	551 6 0
GRAND TOTAL .	2,49,134 3 6	4,22,944 1 2	1,68,794 4 7	3,42,604 2 3

Checked and found correct.

MUHAMMAD HAMID ALI,
Senior Auditor.

The 29th August 1919.

EXPENDITURE for the year 1918-19.

EXPENDITURE.

PARTICULARS.	Budget as sanctioned by Government of India.	Re-appropriation.	Budget after re-appropriation.	Actuals.	Savings.	Excess.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Salary of Chairman	31,858 7 0	...	31,858 7 0	15,820 8 0	16,037 15 0	...
2. Travelling allowance of Chairman.	4,000 0 0	...	4,000 0 0	3,213 3 0	786 13 0	...
3. Travelling allowance of Members of Board.	3,000 0 0	...	3,000 0 0	2,308 6 0	691 10 0	...
4. Salary of Board's office	5,398 0 0	...	5,398 0 0	4,234 11 10	1,163 4 2	...
5. Travelling allowance of Board's office.	1,500 0 0	...	1,500 0 0	1,251 13 0	248 3 0	...
6. Grain compensation allowance of Board's office.	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	52 5 10	7 10 2	...
7. Purchase of books, maps and periodicals.	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	47 13 3	52 2 9	...
8. Stationery and printing	700 0 0	+200 0 0	900 0 0	843 13 7	56 2 5	...
9. Forms	500 0 0	...	500 0 0	264 12 0	235 4 0	...
10. Postage and Telegrams	500 0 0	+250 0 0	750 0 0	700 14 0	49 2 0	...
11. Office rent	2,100 0 0	...	2,100 0 0	2,100 0 0	...	...
12. Telephone charges	350 0 0	+35 0 0	385 0 0	385 0 0	...	...
13. Electric lights and fans	275 0 0	.	275 0 0	92 3 0	182 13 0	...
14. Board's office contingencies	350 0 0	...	350 0 0	197 2 9	152 13 3	...
15. Purchase of furniture	150 0 0	...	150 0 0	21 10 0	128 6 0	...
16. Temporary establishment and job typing.	200 0 0	...	200 0 0	97 9 1	102 6 11	...
17. Liveries	100 0 0	+75 0 0	175 0 0	164 11 0	10 5 0	...
18. Tour charges	400 0 0	...	400 0 0	208 10 9	191 5 3	...
19. Unforeseen charges	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	67 6 0	132 10 0	...
20. Refund of cess	1,000 0 0	-560 0 0	440 0 0	148 0 0	292 0 0	...
21. Board's contribution towards Provident Fund.	280 0 0	...	280 0 0	218 10 0	61 6 0	...
22. Rewards	500 0 0	...	500 0 0	...	500 0 0	...
23. Epidemic disease	10,000 0 0	...	10,000 0 0	3,914 14 9	6,085 1 3	...
24. Amount invested 3,81,734-6-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Less—withdrawals 88,909-6-0	...	...	...	2,92,825 0 0	...	2,92,825 0 0
Supervisors.						
25. Salary of supervisors	25,295 0 0	...	25,295 0 0	22,175 1 0	3,119 15 0	...
26. Contribution towards leave and pension allowances of supervisors.	3,055 12 0	...	3,055 12 0	1,815 6 8	1,240 5 4	...
27. Travelling allowance of supervisors.	8,457 0 0	...	8,457 0 0	7,436 7 8	1,020 8 4	...
28. Salary of investigating inspector, including pension and leave allowances.	3,600 0 0	...	3,600 0 0	3,274 9 9	325 6 3	...
29. Travelling allowance of investigating inspector.	3,000 0 0	...	3,000 0 0	1,638 5 8	1,361 10 4	...
30. Salary of supervisor's office	968 0 0	...	968 0 0	755 14 1	212 1 11	...
31. Grain compensation allowance	44 0 0	...	44 0 0	30 9 7	13 6 5	...
32. Travelling allowance of supervisor's office.	2,000 0 0	...	2,000 0 0	1,491 1 3	508 14 9	...
33. Contingent expenditure including stationery and tour charges.	800 0 0	...	800 0 0	573 3 6	226 12 6	...
34. Office rent	330 0 0	...	330 0 0	180 0 0	150 0 0	...
35. Purchase of furniture	200 0 0	...	200 0 0	50 10 0	149 6 0	...
36. Purchase of books	70 0 0	...	70 0 0	...	70 0 0	...
37. Liveries	85 0 0	...	85 0 0	69 0 3	15 15 9	...
38. Motor car advance	...	...	...	8,600 0 0	...	8,600 0 0*
TOTAL	1,10,926 3 0	...	1,10,926 3 0	3,76,769 7 8	35,581 11 9	3,01,425 0 0
Add—Cash with Chairman on 30th June 1919.	...	...	...	194 4 8	...	...
Add—Cash with Bank on 30th June 1919.	...	...	...	45,380 5 8	...	...
Add—Permanent advance with Mr. J. McPherson (Supervisor).	...	...	...	300 0 0	...	...
Add—Permanent advance with Mr. P. D. Kirkham (Supervisor).	...	...	...	300 0 0	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	1,10,926 3 0	...	1,10,926 3 0	4,22,944 1 2	35,581 11 9	3,01,425 0 0

* Motor car advance to Mr. J. McPherson Rs. 4,600.
" " " to Mr. P. D. Kirkham " 4,000.

T. H. WORGAN,
Examiner, Outside Accounts.

W. M. KENNEDY, LT.-COL.,
Chairman, Assam Labour Board.

ORDERED that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Government of Bengal.
Government of Bihar and Orissa.
Government of the United Provinces.
Government of Madras.
The Central Provinces Administration.
The Assam Administration.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 5th December 1919.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 22nd November 1919 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern	Surat Town and Port	...	2
	Central	West Khandesh District	92	71
		East Khandesh District	36	32
		Satara District	27	14
	Southern	Kolaba District	1	3
		Belgaum District	4	8
	Political Charges.	Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	22	13
		Kathiawar Agency	15	11
		Mundra Port	1	1
		Cutch State	1	1
		TOTAL	190	151
MADRAS.	...	Bellary District	62 (a)	35 (a)
		Coimbatore District	49 (a)	33 (b)
		Madura District	25 (a)	11 (a)
		Salem District	3	3
		Malabar District	2	...
		Tellicherry Port	2	2
		Dhanushkodi Port	1 (c)	1 (c)
		TOTAL	144	85
BIHAR AND ORISSA.	Patna	Patna District	3	1
		Gaya District	8	8
		Shahabad District	21	12
	Tirhut	Saran District	4	5
		Muzaffarpur District	4	4
		Darbhanga District	4	...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr District	2	2
		TOTAL	46	32
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut	Meerut City	2	...
	Benares	Benares District	2	2
		Ghazipur District	6	6
		Ballia District	48	32
	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	5	3
		Basti District	47	22
		Azamgarh District	4	2
		TOTAL	114	67

(a) Two imported. (b) One imported. (c) Suspicious.

In the returns for the weeks ending 1st and 15th November 1919, the following additions should be made :—

Bombay Presidency	Week ending 1st November 1919.	Belgaum District, *add* 13 cases, 11 deaths.
		Nawabshah District, *add* 1 case, 1 death.
	Week ending 15th November 1919.	Kolaba District, *add* 1 case, 1 death.
		Kathiawar Agency, *add nil* case, 1 death.

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Ambala	Rohtak District	4	5
	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	19	15
	Multan	Lyallpur District	2	...
		Multan District	28	16
		TOTAL	53	36
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	1	1
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	1	1
		Henzada District	2	2
	Tenasserim	Moulmein Town	1	1
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	20	20
	Meiktila	Yamethin District	1	1
	Native States.	Northern Shan States	2	1
		Southern Shan States	1	1
		TOTAL	29	28
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	168	159
		Nagpur District	199	105
		Bhandara District	28	25
		Balaghat District	26	28
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	50	30
		Jubbulpore District	53	26
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	20	12
		Chhindwara District	85	45
	Chhatisgarh.	Bilaspur District	1 (*a*)	1 (*a*)
	Berar	Yeotmal District	1 (*a*)	...
		TOTAL	631	431
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	15	14
		Bangalore City	1	1
		Bangalore District	51	37
		Mysore City	25	19
		Mysore District	24	15
		Hassan District	20	14
		Kadur District	8	9
		Shimoga District	6	2
		Chitaldroog District	34	26
		TOTAL	184	137

(*a*) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Parbhani District	29	27
		Nander District	64	42
		Gulbargah District	25	25
		Raichur District	46	29
		Usmanabad District	53	58
		Bidar District	482	379
		Medak District	32	27
		Mahbubnagar District	25	19
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	10	5
		Atrafibaldah Sarfikhas District	28	28
		TOTAL	794*	639*
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Sehore Cantonment	3	2
		Sehore Town	2	1
		Bhopal State	28	16
		TOTAL	33	19
		GRAND TOTAL	2,227	1,625

* Includes previous weeks. The actual number of cases and deaths during the week ending November 22nd were 293 and 222, respectively.

DELHI:
The 4th December 1919.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of reported deaths from cholera and small-pox in India during the weeks ending 25th October and 1st November 1919.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera.		Small-pox.	
			Week ending 25th October 1919.	Week ending 1st November 1919.	Week ending 25th October 1919.	Week ending 1st November 1919.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern	Bombay City	...	...	...	2
		Kaira District	...	...	1	...
	Central	Ahmednagar District	...	4	...	...
		West Khandesh District	...	6	...	...
		Satara District	...	...	...	2
		Poona District	1	...	1	1
		Nasik District	...	...	1	1
		Sholapur District	...	...	...	1
	Southern	Kolaba District	26	5	...	1
		Dharwar District	...	...	...	1
		Ratnagiri District	3	27	...	...
		Kanara District	...	...	11	8
		Bijapur District	...	...	...	1
	Sind	Sukkur District	...	...	1	...
		Larkana District	...	...	12	15
		Total	*30	†42	*27	†38
Madras Presidency.	...	Anantapur District	2	8	...	10
		North Arcot District	24	21	1	5
		South Arcot District	66	75	1	2
		Bellary District	...	...	5	...
		Chingleput District	...	2	2	...
		Chittoor District	...	2	...	1
		Coimbatore District	4	3	1	3
		Cuddapah District	28	13	...	...
		Ganjam District	41	59	4	2
		Godavari District	16	18	5	10
		Guntur District	41	64	...	...
		South Kanara District	98	121	...	2
		Kistna District	3	...	2	2
		Kurnool District	24	14	...	...
		Madura District	1	...	4	6

* Week ending 21st October.
† From 22nd October to 1st November.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera.		Small-pox.	
			Week ending 25th October 1919.	Week ending 1st November 1919.	Week ending 25th October 1919.	Week ending 1st November 1919.
Madras Presidency.	...	Malabar District	22	28	18	14
		Nellore District	8	4	1	...
		Nilgiris District	...	...	1	10
		Ramnad District	18	43	1	1
		Salem District	8	48	1	9
		Tanjore District	29	24	3	2
		Tinnevelly District	17	21	1	1
		Trichinopoly District	10	16	...	1
		Vizagapatam District	48	34	3	1
		Madras Town	...	...	3	1
		TOTAL	498	613	52	88
Bengal Presidency.	Burdwan	Birbhum District	...	...	1	2
		Midnapur District	35	...	...	...
		Howrah District	2	12	9	18
		Serampore District	1	1	...	2
	Presidency	24 Parganas District	15	10	1	3
		Calcutta	12	10	10	8
		Nadia District	...	4	7	6
		Murshidabad District	...	4	1	8
		Khulna District	64	47	...	...
	Rajshahi	Rajshahi District	8	8	...	20
		Dinajpur District	64	...	81	...
		Jalpaiguri District	1	1	1	2
		Rangpur District	5	5	5	5
		Bogra District	9	18	9	...
		Pabna District	50	85	1	8
		Malda District	1	17	...	5
	Dacca	Dacca District	7	26	2	9
		Mymensingh District	189	...	7	...
		Faridpur District	...	2	...	2
		Bakarganj District	...	3	2	3
	Chittagong	Chittagong District	...	...	3	...
		Tippera District	...	9	6	10
		Noakhali District	65	16	1	3
		TOTAL	508	223	97	99

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera.		Small-pox.	
			Week ending 25th October 1919.	Week ending 1st November 1919.	Week ending 25th October 1919.	Week ending 1st November 1919.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	4	6	...	...
		Bhandara District	155	123	...	...
		Balaghat District	59	25	...	...
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore District	8	4	...	...
		Saugor District	17	2	...	...
		Damoh District	11	4	...	...
		Seoni District	82	75	...	...
		Mandla District	3	1	...	...
	Nurbudda	Hoshangabad District	14	22	...	...
		Narsinghpur District	19	11	...	...
		Betul District	3	5	...	...
		Chhindwara District	3	18	...	...
	Chhatisgarh	Raipur District	67	51	...	...
		Bilaspur District	16	7	...	...
		Drug District	25	57	...	...
	Berar	Yeotmal District	7	...	...	2
		Buldana District	...	4	...	...
		Total	493	415	...	2
Assam.	...	Sylhet District	10	...	1	...
		Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	2	33	...	...
		Goalpara District	...	3	...	...
		Kamrup District	8	8	...	...
		Darrang District	3	5	...	...
		Nowgong District	25	72	...	...
		Sibsagar District	...	3	1	...
		Total	43	124	2	...
North-West Frontier Province.	...	Peshawar District	...	33	1	11
		Kohat District	...	...	2	...
		Bannu District	...	...	4	...
		Hazara District	...	...	...	16
		Dera Ismail Khan District	...	...	...	1
		Total	...	33	7	28
		Grand Total	2,845	2,708	223	291

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

Delhi:
The 5th December 1919.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera		Small-pox.	
			Week ending 25th October 1919.	Week ending 1st November 1919.	Week ending 25th October 1919.	Week ending 1st November 1919.
Madras Presidency.	...	Malabar District	22	26	13	14
		Nellore District	3	4	1	...
		Nilgiris District	...	...	1	10
		Ramnad District	13	43	1	1
		Salem District	8	43	1	9
		Tanjore District	29	24	3	2
		Tinnevelly District	17	21	1	1
		Trichinopoly District	10	16	...	1
		Vizagapatam District	48	34	8	1
		Madras Town	...	...	3	1
		TOTAL	498	613	52	88
Bengal Presidency.	Burdwan	Birbhum District	...	...	1	2
		Midnapur District	35	...	...	...
		Howrah District	2	12	9	13
		Serampore District	1	1	...	2
	Presidency	24 Parganas District	15	10	1	3
		Calcutta	12	10	10	3
		Nadia District	...	4	7	6
		Murshidabad District	...	4	1	8
		Khulna District	64	47	...	...
	Rajshahi	Rajshahi District	8	8	...	20
		Dinajpur District	64	...	31	...
		Jalpaiguri District	1	1	1	2
		Rangpur District	5	5	5	5
		Bogra District	9	13	9	...
		Pabna District	59	35	1	8
		Malda District	1	17	...	5
	Dacca	Dacca District	7	26	2	9
		Mymensingh District	139	...	7	...
		Faridpur District	...	2	...	2
		Bakarganj District	...	3	2	3
	Chittagong	Chittagong District	...	...	8	...
		Tippera District	...	9	6	10
		Noakhali District	65	16	1	3
		TOTAL	508	223	97	99

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 25th October 1919.	Cholera. Week ending 1st November 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 25th October 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 1st November 1919.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	4	6	...	...
		Bhandara District	155	123	...	...
		Balaghat District	59	25	...	...
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore District	8	4	...	...
		Saugor District	17	2	...	...
		Damoh District	11	4	...	...
		Seoni District	82	75	...	...
		Mandla District	3	1	...	...
	Nurbudda	Hoshangabad District	14	22	...	...
		Narsinghpur District	19	11	...	...
		Betul District	3	5	...	...
		Chhindwara District	3	18	...	...
	Chhatisgarh	Raipur District	67	51	...	...
		Bilaspur District	16	7	...	...
		Drug District	25	57	...	...
	Berar	Yeotmal District	7	...	...	2
		Buldana District	...	4	...	...
		TOTAL	493	415	...	2
Assam.	...	Sylhet District	10	...	1	...
		Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	2	33	...	...
		Goalpara District	...	3	...	...
		Kamrup District	8	8	...	...
		Darrang District	3	5	...	...
		Nowgong District	25	72	...	...
		Sibsagar District	...	3	1	...
		TOTAL	48	124	2	...
North-West Frontier Province.	...	Peshawar District	...	33	1	11
		Kohat District	...	...	2	...
		Bannu District	...	...	4	...
		Hazara District	...	...	...	16
		Dera Ismail Khan District	...	...	...	1
		TOTAL	...	33	7	28
		GRAND TOTAL	2,845	2,708	228	291

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

DELHI:
The 6th December 1919.

Statement of reported deaths from cholera and small-pox in India during the weeks ending 1st and 8th November 1919.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera.		Small-pox.	
			Week ending 1st November 1919.	Week ending 8th November 1919.	Week ending 1st November 1919.	Week ending 8th November 1919.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern	Bombay City	...	1	2	...
		Kaira District	...	...	...	*1
		Thana District	...	5	...	...
	Central	Ahmednagar District	4	...	...	...
		West Khandesh District	6	...	...	...
		Satara District	...	...	2	1
		Poona District	...	...	1	...
		Nasik District	...	...	1	...
		Sholapur District	...	...	1	1
	Southern	Kolaba District	5	7	1	1
		Ratnagiri District	27	8	...	...
		Belgaum District	...	...	...	1
		Dharwar District	...	...	1	...
		Kanara District	...	...	3	3
		Bijapur District	...	...	1	2
	Sind	Karachi District	...	...	...	1
		Larkana District	...	...	15	18
		TOTAL	*42	21	*38	29
Madras Presidency.	...	Anantapur District	8	6	10	...
		North Arcot District	21	6	5	4
		South Arcot District	75	28	2	3
		Bellary District	...	...	...	1
		Chingleput District	2	6	...	2
		Chittoor District	2	2	1	1
		Coimbatore District	3	6	3	6
		Cuddapah District	18	20	...	...
		Ganjam District	59	42	2	4
		Godavari District	18	12	10	3
		Guntur District	64	26	...	2
		South Kanara District	121	48	2	5
		Kistna District	...	...	2	4
		Kurnool District	14	4	...	...
		Madura District	...	1	6	4

* From 22nd October to 1st November.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera.		Small-pox.	
			Week ending 1st November 1919.	Week ending 8th November 1919.	Week ending 1st November 1919.	Week ending 8th November 1919.
United Provinces.	Lucknow	Lucknow District	...	1	...	...
		Unao District	10	...	...	...
		Rae Bareli District	6	...	...	...
		Sitapur District	180	85	...	...
		Hardoi District	56	2	...	...
		Kheri District	18	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	43	42	...	...
		Sultanpur District	34	3	...	...
		Barabanki District	34	...	...	...
		TOTAL	758	310	...	...
Punjab.	Jullundur	Ludhiana District	...	...	...	1
		Ferozepore District	...	...	...	2
	Lahore	Amritsar City	...	...	1	1
		Gurdaspur District	...	...	2	...
	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	...	...	...	1
	Multan	Jhang District	...	...	5	2
		TOTAL	...	...	8	7
Burma.	Arakan	Akyab District	3	...	...	...
		Kyaukpyu District	42	...	...	...
	Pegu	Rangoon Town and Port	...	...	1	3
		Insein District	...	2	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District	...	...	1	...
		Tharrawaddy District	34	64	...	...
		Prome District	25	30	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	...	...	1	8
		Bassein District	...	...	2	4
		Henzada District	9	6	...	...
	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	...	...	2	...
		Thaton District	35	28	3	4
		Moulmein Town and Port	...	1	...	...
	Mandalay	Myitkyina District	...	...	1	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	...	...	...	2
		Sagaing District	9	4	2	...
		Lower Chindwin District	3	1	...	1
		Upper Chindwin District	48	36	1	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	...	...	...	1
		Pakokku District	...	3	...	...
		Minbu District	...	1	...	...
		Magwe District	2	...	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	2	...	...	...
		TOTAL	212	176	14	18

Statement of reported deaths from cholera and small-pox in India during the weeks ending 1st and 8th November 1919.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 1st November 1919.	Cholera. Week ending 8th November 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 1st November 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 8th November 1919.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern	Bombay City	...	1	2	...
		Kaira District	...	...	...	*1
		Thana District	...	5	...	...
	Central	Ahmednagar District	4	...	...	...
		West Khandesh District	6	...	...	...
		Satara District	...	...	2	1
		Poona District	...	...	1	...
		Nasik District	...	...	1	...
		Sholapur District	...	...	1	1
	Southern	Kolaba District	5	7	1	1
		Ratnagiri District	27	8	...	...
		Belgaum District	...	...	...	1
		Dharwar District	...	...	1	...
		Kanara District	...	...	3	3
		Bijapur District	...	...	1	2
	Sind	Karachi District	...	...	...	1
		Larkana District	...	...	15	18
		TOTAL	*42	21	*33	29
Madras Presidency.	...	Anantapur District	8	6	10	...
		North Arcot District	21	6	5	4
		South Arcot District	75	23	2	3
		Bellary District	...	...	...	1
		Chingleput District	2	6	...	2
		Chittoor District	2	2	1	1
		Coimbatore District	3	6	3	6
		Cuddapah District	13	20	...	...
		Ganjam District	59	42	2	4
		Godavari District	18	12	10	3
		Guntur District	64	26	...	2
		South Kanara District	121	48	2	5
		Kistna District	...	...	2	4
		Kurnool District	14	4	...	...
		Madura District	...	1	6	4

* From 22nd October to 1st November.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera.		Small-pox.	
			Week ending 1st November 1919.	Week ending 8th November 1919.	Week ending 1st November 1919.	Week ending 8th November 1919.
United Provinces.	Lucknow	Lucknow District	...	1	...	...
		Unao District	10	...	...	...
		Rae Bareli District	6	...	...	...
		Sitapur District	180	85	...	...
		Hardoi District	56	2	...	...
		Kheri District	18	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	43	42	...	...
		Sultanpur District	34	3	...	...
		Barabanki District	34	...	...	...
		Total	758	310	...	...
Punjab.	Jullundur	Ludhiana District	...	...	...	1
		Ferozepore District	...	...	...	2
	Lahore	Amritsar City	...	...	1	1
		Gurdaspur District	...	...	2	...
	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	...	...	...	1
	Multan	Jhang District	...	...	5	2
		Total	...	...	8	7
Burma.	Arakan	Akyab District	3	...	...	...
		Kyaukpyu District	42	...	...	...
	Pegu	Rangoon Town and Port	...	...	1	3
		Insein District	...	2	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District	...	...	1	...
		Tharrawaddy District	34	64	...	...
		Prome District	25	30	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	...	...	1	3
		Bassein District	...	...	2	4
		Henzada District	9	6	...	...
	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	...	...	2	...
		Thaton District	35	28	3	4
		Moulmein Town and Port	...	1	...	...
	Mandalay	Myitkyina District	...	...	1	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	...	...	...	2
		Sagaing District	9	4	2	...
		Lower Chindwin District	3	1	...	1
		Upper Chindwin District	48	36	1	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	...	...	...	1
		Pakokku District	...	3	...	...
		Minbu District	...	1	...	...
		Magwe District	2	...	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	2	...	...	...
		Total	212	176	14	18

Presidency or province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera.		Small-pox.	
			Week ending 1st November 1919.	Week ending 8th November 1919.	Week ending 1st November 1919.	Week ending 8th November 1919.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	6	...	...	...
		Nagpur District	...	4	...	...
		Bhandara District	123	58	...	...
		Balaghat District	25	32	...	...
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore District	4	...	...	...
		Saugor District	2	20	...	...
		Damoh District	4	...	...	...
		Seoni District	75	60	...	...
		Mandla District	1	15	...	...
	Narbudda	Hoshangabad District	22	19	...	...
		Nimar District	...	4	..	...
		Narsinghpur District	11	...	...	...
		Betul District	5	...	...	...
		Chhindwara District	18	10	...	1
	Chhatisgarh	Raipur District	51	22	...	1
		Bilaspur District	7	17	...	...
		Drug District	57	15	...	...
	Berar	Yeotmal District	...	...	2	...
		Buldana District	4	1	...	...
		Total	415	277	2	2
Assam.	...	Sylhet District	...	77	..	1
		Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	33	15	...	...
		Goalpara District	3	12	...	...
		Kamrup District	8	7	...	...
		Darrang District	5	3	...	...
		Nowgong District	72	14	...	...
		Sibsagar District	3	...	...	2
		Total	124	128	...	3
North-West Frontier Province.	...	Peshawar District	83	3	11	10
		Hazara District	...	...	16	9
		Dera Ismail Khan District	...	...	1	...
		Total	83	3	28	19
		GRAND TOTAL	2,708	2,105	291	245

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

Delhi:
The 5th December 1919.

No. B.-506—11.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

RESOLUTION.

CONSTITUTION OF A COMMITTEE TO DEVISE A SCHEME FOR THE PROPOSED PURCHASE OF STORES IN INDIA.

Delhi, the 5th December 1919.

The most obvious and direct form of assistance which the Government of India can give to the industries of the country is by the purchase of supplies required for the public services so far as possible in the country itself. This principle is already clearly expressed in the existing Stores Rules, although their key note is economy, an essential factor in any scheme for the purchase of Government stores; but indenting officers have in practice been too often deterred by the risk involved in purchasing in India in the absence of an expert purchasing and inspecting agency. It follows, therefore, that the constitution of a fully equipped stores agency in this country is a very important item in the policy of industrial improvement on which the Government of India are now embarked.

2. The foregoing principles were set forth by the Indian Industrial Commission, accepted by the Government of India and approved by the Secretary of State; they have already been put into practice to a limited extent under war conditions by the Indian Munitions Board and the time has now come to give them permanent effect. The Government of India have, therefore, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, decided on the appointment of a Committee to work out a detailed scheme.

3. There are, however, other factors which must be considered in framing any such scheme. In the first place, the provincial Governments have generally expressed a desire for some measure of freedom in arranging for their own purchases, although they recognise the assistance that the creation of an efficient central purchasing and inspecting department could afford, even to the largest and best equipped provincial Stores department. Although from the point of view of the producer provincial Governments are not individually very important purchasers in comparison with the large consuming departments of the Government of India, yet their demands are on a sufficient scale to make the waste of public money, which inevitably attends inexpert purchase and ineffective inspection, run into considerable figures; and this is bound to lead in the long run to dissatisfaction with local sources of supply. It will be for the Committee, in consultation with the officers of Local Governments and with private suppliers, to devise a system which will, so far as possible, meet the wishes of Local Governments, while securing to the fullest extent practicable the great advantages of centralised purchase, thereby eliminating competition between the different Government agencies, and of an expert and highly specialised inspecting agency, whose advice and assistance will be of no less value to the private manufacturer than to the Government indentor.

4. The great railways of India, whether Company or Government lines, are large consumers of stores, and have, therefore, found it necessary to create their own agencies for holding stocks, and for effecting local purchases, the latter being often on a very considerable scale. There is, however, at present no agency for ascertaining whether stores bought through the Director General of Stores could have been obtained in India; nor do the railways possess any specialised purchasing or inspecting agency for the different classes of articles which they require; but they are able to rely to some extent on the Superintendent of Local Manufactures and on the Test House at Alipore to check samples of articles locally obtained. The usefulness of the institution has been considerable, though limited in direction; and proposals

are on foot for establishing another test house in Bombay. The Government of India, who have large financial interests in railways, desire to have before them clear information regarding the probable benefits which railways could expect from the assistance and advice of a fully equipped stores agency, and as to the lines on which that assistance could be most advantageously afforded. In this connection it will be desirable for the Committee to frame proposals for the future control, duties and equipment of the existing test house and for the provision of additional test houses if necessary.

5. The method of providing military stores is a matter which will be doubtless considered by the Committee, which has been appointed to report on the administration and organisation of the Army in India. This Committee will derive great assistance from the conclusions of an expert body such as that which is being appointed under this Resolution; and the Government of India consider that the most convenient procedure will be for the Indian Stores Committee to proceed with their enquiries on the assumption that the military authorities will require to be provided with stores purchased in India under much the same conditions as other departments of the Government of India; but to ascertain from time to time the views of the Committee on the Army in India, and have regard in framing their own proposals, so far as appears to them proper and feasible, to the views of that Committee.

6. The Government of India have had under consideration the question of the purchase of food and fodder for the army. It has, however, been decided not to include this question within the scope of the present enquiry.

7. The Government of India have decided to constitute a Committee to enquire into the matters indicated in this Resolution, and to frame a definite and so far as possible a detailed scheme for the purchase and inspection of stores in India. Certain general principles have been, it will be observed, accepted by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. It will not be necessary for the Committee to discuss these further; and they should concentrate their attention on the difficult and complicated task of devising a scheme which will as far as possible meet the needs of the different interests concerned, while keeping fully in view the fundamental principles of efficiency and economy.

8. The Committee will consist of the following gentlemen:—

President:

1. Mr. F. D. Couchman, M.I.C.E., Member, Railway Board.

Members:

2. Mr. G. H. Collier, C.I.E., Director-General of Stores, India Office, London.
3. Mr. F. Palmer, C.I.E., M.I.C.E., M.A.S.C.E., F.R.G.S., late Chief Engineer, Port of London Authority.
4. Colonel H. A. K. Jennings, C.I.E., Inspector of Quartermaster General's Services.
5. Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. H. Hogg, C.M.G., R.E., Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana in the Public Works Department.
6. Mr. H. N. Heseltine, C.I.E., Accountant-General, Railways (*retired*).
7. Mr. A. W. Dods, of Messrs. Burn & Co., Calcutta.
8. Rai Bahadur Lala Milki Ram, Chief Store-Keeper, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway (*retired*).
9. Mr. Lalji Naranji, of Messrs. Lalji Naranji & Co., Managing Agents, the Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay.

Mr. J. C. Highet, Assistant Secretary, Railway Board, has been appointed Secretary to the Committee.

9. The terms of reference are as follows:—

In view of the necessity of encouraging Indian industries, while at the same time securing economy and efficiency in the purchase of Government requirements, the Committee should enquire and report:—

(a) What measures are required to enable the Departments of the Government of India and of Local Governments to obtain their requirements as far as possible in India, and what central and local agencies for purchase and inspection should be constituted;

(b) what should be the relations of such agencies with one another and with the Stores Department of the India Office, or such other purchasing organisation in England as may hereafter take the place of that Department;

(c) what modifications of the Stores Rules will the scheme recommended by the Committee necessitate.

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, with the request that the Committee may be given any assistance which they may require and that any applications for information which may be made by the Committee may be complied with.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to all Departments of the Government of India, to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, to the President and Members of the Committee, and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,

Secretary, Indian Munitions Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 4th December 1919, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Widespread rainfall was of daily occurrence in the south of the Peninsula between the 27th November and 1st December. Over the rest of the country weather was dry except for a few falls in Assam and Burma.

2. *Burma.*—A few isolated falls occurred during the week.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—The week was rainless except for a few falls in Assam.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces. } There was no rain.
Northwest India. }

The Peninsula.—In southeast Madras rainfall was nearly general between the 27th November and 1st December, with a few falls on one other day. In Mysore and Malabar rainfall was nearly general on the 29th November, and occurred at a few stations on two other days. There was local rain in the Madras Deccan on the 28th and 29th November, while on the north Madras coast Nellore was the only station that received rain during the week. In the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad weather was dry.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows :—

November 27th. Port Blair 2·00″, Sibsagar 1·35″ and Negapatam and Madras each 0·54″.

„ 28th. Lashio 0·62″, Pamban 4·53″, Negapatam 3·01″, Cuddalore 1·70″, Madras 1·31″ and Nellore 3·00″.

„ 29th. Trivandrum 3·88″, Madura 1·60″, Cuddalore 1·31″ and Kodaikanal 2·31″.

„ 30th. Port Blair 1·50″, Pamban 1·15″, Negapatam 2·77″, Trichinopoly 1·50″, Cuddalore 4·49″ and Madras 1·29″.

December 1st. Tinnevelly 1·22″ and Negapatam 2·54″.

„ 2nd. Pamban 1·05″.

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Assam, Malabar, Madras Southeast and the Madras Coast North; and was 20 per cent or more in defect in Lower Burma, Orissa, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Central India West and the Central Provinces East. It was equal to the normal in Upper Burma, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India East, Berar, the Central Provinces West, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

A new rainfall period begins with this week and the departures from normal of the period are therefore the same as those of the week.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 4th December 1919.			Rainfall data from 28th November to 4th December 1919.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	4·5	2·9	+1·6	4·5	2·9	+1·6	+55	
Lower Burma*	0·1	0·2	-0·1	0·1	0·2	—0·1	—50	
Upper Burma	0·1	0·1	0	0·1	0·1	0	0	
Assam	0·3	0·1	+0·2	0·3	0·1	+0·2	+200	
Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Orissa	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	
Chota Nagpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
United Provinces, East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
United Provinces, West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Punjab, East and North	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Punjab, South-West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kashmir	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	
Baluchistan	0	0·2	—0·2	0	0·2	—0·2	—100	
Sind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rajputana, East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Central India, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	
Central India, East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Berar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Central Provinces, West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Central Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hyderabad, North	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hyderabad, South	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mysore	0·2	0·2	0	0·2	0·2	0	0	
Malabar	1·2	0·5	+0·7	1·2	0·5	+0·7	+140	
Madras, South-East	4·2	1·6	+2·6	4·2	1·6	+2·6	+163	
Madras Deccan	0·2	0·2	0	0·2	0·2	0	0	
Madras Coast, North	0·8	0·5	+0·3	0·8	0·5	+0·3	+60	

* Information incomplete.

G. C. SIMPSON,
Offg. Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 4th December 1919.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 29th November 1919.

Burma.—The week was practically rainless. Reaping of early paddy is progressing in several districts of Lower Burma and in the wet zone of Upper Burma. Gathering of groundnuts and plucking of cotton continue. Sowings of island crops have commenced. The condition of standing crops is generally fair. Cattle are generally healthy. In the Amherst and Thaton districts, the number of persons on relief works was 2,700 and 75, respectively. In Amherst the number of persons receiving gratuitous relief was about 100. Prices of white rice (specials) in Rangoon was normal at Rs. 385. Paddy season is closed.

Assam.—The weather during the week was seasonable and favourable. Plucking of tea and cotton, harvesting of winter rice and sowing of mustard and pulses are in progress. The outturn of cotton and winter rice is fair and prospects of other crops are fair to good. Cattle disease is reported from five districts. The price of common rice continues to fall.

Bengal.—Reaping of winter paddy and sowings of spring crops continue. Vegetables and other standing crops are doing well. The average price of common rice has fallen by 3·36 per cent.

Bihar and Orissa.—During the week light showers of rain fell in parts of Palamau and Sambalpur. There was no rain in the rest of the Province. Sowings of spring crops and harvesting of early winter paddy continues. Standing crops are, on the whole, doing well. More rain is however wanted in parts of Tirhut and Purnea. Gratuitous relief was given to 9,277 persons in Bhagalpur, 728 in the Santal Parganas, 1,900 in Cuttack and 1,831 in Puri. The price of common rice has risen in two districts, fallen in twelve and remained stationary in the remaining districts as compared with that of the preceding week. The average price of local common rice at headquarters was 6·43 seers a rupee against 6·14 of the preceding week and that of maize was 7·57 seers against the same figure of the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from ten districts. During the week ending the 22nd November 33 persons were given gratuitous relief and 567 attended test works in one of the Feudatory States of Orissa, *viz.*,—Baramba.

Famine report not received.

United Provinces.—During the week light rain fell in a few districts. Preparation of lands for and sowing of poppy, harvesting of autumn crops, irrigation of spring poppy and sugarcane, pressing of sugarcane and picking of cotton continue. Standing crops are doing well. Prospects are favourable. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Fodder, water and market supplies are sufficient. Prices are almost stationary.

Punjab.—Except for light showers in parts of two districts the weather remained dry. Rain is urgently wanted everywhere. Standing crops are average to good on irrigated and below average to average on unirrigated areas. Picking of cotton, pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of other autumn crops continue. The yield is generally normal on irrigated and below normal on unirrigated areas. Wheat and other spring crops are being sown. Area sown is below normal to normal. Cattle are generally healthy. Shortage of fodder and canal water is reported in parts of a few districts. Prices are generally stationary and above scarcity rates. Prices of wheat:—Rawalpindi 5$\frac{3}{4}$, Ambala 6$\frac{1}{4}$, Ferozepore and Lyallpur 6$\frac{1}{8}$ and Lahore 6$\frac{3}{8}$ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was rainless. Rain is much needed. Sowing of spring crops and harvesting of certain autumn crops are in progress. The outturn of cotton is below average in Peshawar. Standing crops are generally average but prospects of crops on unirrigated areas in one district are reported to be poor. Prices of wheat:—Peshawar 7$\frac{1}{8}$ and Dera Ismail Khan 6$\frac{15}{16}$ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—During the week no rain fell. Prices are stationary. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—During the week the weather was generally dry and cold. Cattle disease is reported in Gurez. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are fluctuating.

Rajputana.—During the week the weather was cool and clear. Harvesting of cotton and *til* continues. Sowing and watering of spring crops are proceeding. Recent rains have damaged autumn crops in Kotah, Jhalawar and Shahpura. Supply of fodder and water is adequate. The condition of agricultural stock is good. Prices are stationary.

Central India.—The rainfall during the week was partial and insufficient in Gwalior north. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowings of spring crops are in progress. Picking of cotton continues in Gwalior and Indore. Standing crops with their probable outturn are fair to good. Damage is reported in three parganas in Baghelkhand. Agricultural stock is generally good except for cattle disease in parts of Gwalior, Indore and Baghelkhand. Prices are high. Opium is being sown in Gwalior and Indore.

The weekly report on famine in Bundelkhand is as follows:—Distress is slight. All relief works were closed. No wandering or emaciation is reported. Gratuitous relief is adequate. Suspensions of land revenue are being granted. *Takavi* advances are sufficient. The public health is good. Prices range from 6 to 11 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief in thousands:—Works *nil*, gratuitous relief 1·5, total 1·5.

Central Provinces.—During the week the weather has been cool and occasionally cloudy. Seoni received 2¼ inches of rain and seven other districts had light showers. Picking of cotton and threshing and winnowing of other autumn crops are in progress. Spring sowings are approaching completion. Germination is satisfactory and prospects are excellent. Recent rain benefited all standing crops except *tur* which was slightly damaged in places. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle disease is reported in sporadic form in parts of ten districts. *Juar* fell in Nimar and wheat and rice rose in Drug by one seer per rupee. Other variations in prices are unimportant.

Feudatory States.—Only Korea had 1¼ inches of rain. Crops are generally in good condition.

Bombay.—Light rain fell during the week in parts of the Deccan, Karnatak, Kathiawar and the Southern Maratha Country States. Standing crops are generally in good condition except in parts of Kathiawar where they suffered slightly from rain and in parts of Broach where they have been damaged by insects. Harvesting of autumn crops and spring sowings continue in some places. Cotton picking is in progress in Ahmedabad, parts of the Deccan and Kathiawar. Supply of fodder and water is generally adequate. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in Larkana and Kaira, fallen in Poona and Belgaum and are generally steady elsewhere.

Hyderabad.—During the week the rainfall was slight in parts of seven districts and *nil* elsewhere. The average fall was 5 cents. Autumn crops and early rice crops are fair to good and are being harvested. Spring crops are fair to good and their sowings continue in some talukas of the Gulbarga, Nizamabad, Mahbubnagar and Karimnagar districts. Sowings of hot weather crops have commenced under irrigation sources. Spring crops in the Pathri taluka of the Parbhani district and early rice in the Amrabad taluka of the Mahbubnagar district have been damaged by insects. Cattle disease is reported from a few talukas of the Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal and Adilabad districts. Prices of grains show an upward tendency. *Juar* is selling at 4½ seers per rupee in the Raichur district.

The weekly report on famine for week ending 22nd November is as follows:—Distress has considerably decreased. Relief works continue in a few talukas of the Telingana district. The number of persons on relief is falling in some camps. *Takavi* is being advanced to help the cultivation of spring and hot weather crops. Prices of grains continue to be high. Rice is selling at 3½ seers per rupee. *Juar* is selling at 7½ seers per rupee. Numbers relieved in thousands for week ending the 13th November:—works 7, gratuitous relief 5, total 12.

Mysore.—The rainfall during the week was light. Standing crops are in good condition. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available. Prices are high but falling. Prospects of season are fair. Harvesting of rice, *ragi*, and sugarcane proceeds with outturn fair to good.

Coorg.—Light rain fell during the week. Picking of coffee has commenced. Cattle are generaly healthy. Water and fodder for cattle are available. The public health is fair. Prices of food-grains are high.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was good in Chingleput, Madras, South Arcot, Chittoore, Tanjore, Ramnad and Tinnevelly, fair in Cuddapah, North Arcot, Pudukotai and Travancore and light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are in fair condition generally but they have been damaged in small areas in Kistna, Chittoore and Ramnad owing to recent heavy rain. Cholam in parts of one taluka in Bellary has been affected by grass-hoppers.

The outturn of harvested paddy and dry crops is generally fair. Fresh sowings of paddy and dry crops are progressing. The condition of cattle is generally good. Water is sufficient except in parts of seven districts. Pasture and fodder are sufficient generally. Prices are generally steady. Prospects are fair generally.

The weekly report on famine in Ganjam is as follows:—Relief works 5 in Goomsur, 8 in Kallikota and Atagada, 2 in Humma, Biridi and Palur and 1 in Ronabha are in progress. Cloth distribution is being provided by private charity. Prices of rice in Goomsur 4·5, in Kallikota and Atagada 4·5 and in Chatrapur 4·8 seers and of *ragi* in Kallikota and Atagada and Chatrapur 7·6 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief works were 27,349 and on gratuitous relief 54,546, total 81,895.

R. A. MANT.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 8th December, 1919.

No. 107.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 64 (1) of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, c. 61), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Friday, the 30th January, 1920, at 11 A.M. as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, as the place, for a meeting of the Indian Legislative Council.

No. 108.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. F. C. Rose of his office of Additional Member of the Indian Legislative Council.

No. 109.—For the purposes of section 63 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, c. 61), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Sir Sydney D'Aguilar Crookshank, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, in the said Act referred to as the Indian Legislative Council.

No. 110.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. Ludovic Charles Porter, C.S.I., C.I.E., of his office of Additional Member of the Indian Legislative Council.

No. 111.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. T. Emerson, C.I.E., of his office of Additional Member of the Indian Legislative Council.

H. M. SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Delhi, the 11th December 1919.

No. 646.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. V. Hugo, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., is appointed to be Professor of Surgery, King Edward Medical College, Lahore, with effect from the 11th October 1919.

No. 647.—Major R. H. Bott, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., is appointed to be Professor of Operative Surgery, King Edward Medical College, Lahore, with effect from the afternoon of the 11th October 1919.

H. D. CRAIK,
Offg. Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC.

The 9th December 1919.

No. 2660.—The services of Mr. H. L. Stephenson, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from the 1st December 1919.

W. S. MARRIS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 11th December 1919.

No. 604.—The services of the Reverend A. M. Nelson, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Lahore, are placed at the disposal of the Army Department with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GENERAL.

The 11th December 1919.

No. 1102.—The Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp, C.S.I., C.I.E., Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, who was appointed by this Department Notification No 503, dated the 11th June 1919, to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education substantively *pro tempore* in addition to his own duties, is now appointed to be Secretary to that Department substantively with effect from the forenoon of the 10th November 1919.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp will continue to fill the office of the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India in addition to his duties as Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education.

J. M. MITRA,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 8th December 1919.

No. 36.—Mr. A Brebner, Executive Engineer, Bihar and Orissa, is attached to the Public Works Department of the Government of India Secretariat on special duty with effect from the 5th December 1919, and until further orders.

The 9th December 1919.

No. 37.—The services of Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. H. Hogg, C.M.G., R.E., Superintending Engineer (temporary) and Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, in the Public Works Department, are placed at the disposal of the Indian Munitions Board with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

The 12th December 1919.

No. 38.—Mr. A. Brebner, Executive Engineer, Bihar and Orissa, at present attached to the Public Works Department of the Government of India Secretariat on special duty is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 10th December 1919 during the absence of Mr. D. G. Harris on privilege leave or until further orders.

No. 39.—Mr. D. G. Harris, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is granted privilege leave for a period of six months with effect from the 10th December 1919, and his services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, Public Works Department, with effect from the 10th June 1920.

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 8th December 1919.

No. 4120-Est. A.—Captain A. E. B. Parsons, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Tank, with effect from the 4th October 1919.

The 9th December 1919.

No. 4133-Est. A.—Mr. R. R. Maconachie, of the Political Department, is posted as First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, with effect from the 28th November 1919.

No. 4135-Est. A.—Mr. C. J. Shaw, Inspector, Baluchistan Police, held additional charge of the current duties of the office of Assistant Political Agent, Sibi, for the period from the 2nd June to the 15th July 1919, inclusive.

No. 4137-Est. A.—Major H. R. Lawrence, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for six months, combined with furlough for one year, with effect from the 3rd November 1919, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 4138-Est. A.—Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, of the Political Department, is posted as First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the 3rd November 1919.

The 11th December, 1919.

No. 4169-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. G. Ramsay, C.I.E., O.B.E., of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for five months and four days combined with furlough for one year six months and twenty-seven days under Articles 199 (*a*), 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 12th November 1919.

No. 4170-Est. A.—Mr. J. G. Acheson, temporarily officiating in the Political Department, is posted as Political Agent in Kalat and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass, with effect from the 12th November 1919, and until further orders.

No. 4185-Est. A.—Major A. J. H. Grey, of the Political Department, is posted temporarily as Assistant to His Britannic Majesty's Consul, and His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul, Kerman, with effect from the 10th November 1919.

No. 5046-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to order that Rai Bahadur Pandit Nand Lal, I.S.O., Assistant to the Political Agent in Bundelkhand, shall exercise the powers of an Additional Sessions Judge, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), within the limits of the Bundelkhand Agency, including the railway lands, in all cases in which such powers may lawfully be exercised by the Governor General in Council within such limits. In exercise of these powers he may take cognisance of an offence as a court of original criminal jurisdiction without the accused person being committed to him by a Magistrate and shall, when so taking cognisance of an offence, follow the procedure laid down by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates.

2. The provisions of this notification shall apply to all criminal proceedings except proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects.

3. Nothing in this notification shall be deemed to extend to the Cantonment and Civil Lines of Nowgong.

No. 5053-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the First Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 2221-I. B., dated the 1st October 1917, applying certain enactments to the District of Abu, namely :—

1. Entry No. 33, relating to the Income-tax Act, 1886 (II of 1886), shall be cancelled, and
2. After entry No. 74 the following shall be added, namely :—

75. The Indian Income-tax Act, 1918 (VII of 1918).	Only so much of the Act shall apply as relates to the assessment and collection of income-tax on salaries received by persons who are in the service of, and paid by or on behalf of, Government or a local authority established in the exercise of the powers of the Governor General in Council.

R. E. HOLLAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 11th December 1919.

No. 4176-Est. A.—*Corrigendum.*—In notification No. 3125-Est. A., dated 12th September 1919, reverting Mr. A. G. Phillips to the Government of the United Provinces, *for* "11th July 1919" *read* "19th August 1919".

No. 316-A.—Captain O. A. Duke, 22nd Cavalry (Frontier Force), is placed on special duty under the orders of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province, with effect from 27th November 1919, and until further orders.

H. R. C. DOBBS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL AVIATION.

Delhi, the 13th December 1919.

No. 83-C. A.—THE following draft rules which it is proposed to make in exercise of the power conferred by sections 3 and 6 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911 (XVII of 1911), and in supersession of the Indian Airships Rules, 1913, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 525, dated the 1st May, 1913, are published as required by section 18 of the same Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 3rd January 1920. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. These rules may be called the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1919.

Definitions and interpretation.

2. (*1*) In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

"aerodrome" means any definite ground or water area intended to be used and capable of being used for the landing or departure of aircraft, and includes all buildings, sheds, vessels, piers and other structures thereon or appertaining thereto;

"airship" means an aircraft lighter than air;

"approved aerodrome" means an aerodrome the proprietor of which has received a certificate of approval in respect thereof from an officer authorised by the Governor General in Council in that behalf, but does not include a Government or Royal Air Force aerodrome;

"Chief Customs-authority," "Chief Customs-officer" and "Customs-collector" mean respectively a person appointed to be a Chief Customs-authority, a Chief Customs-officer and a Customs-collector under rule 53;

"customs-aerodrome" means an aerodrome notified as a customs-aerodrome under rule 53;

"examination station" means a space in a customs-aerodrome set apart under the orders of the Chief Customs-authority for the examination of goods;

"export" means the taking by aircraft out of British India;

"flying machine" means an aeroplane, seaplane, flying boat or other aircraft heavier than air;

"foreign aircraft" means an aircraft which has not been registered in the manner provided by these rules, and is not ordinarily kept, in British India;

"Government aerodrome" means any aerodrome which is maintained by, or on behalf of, Government;

"import" means the bringing by aircraft into British India;

"passenger aircraft" and "goods aircraft" mean aircraft which carry, or are intended to carry, for hire or reward passengers and goods (including mails) respectively;

"personnel" in relation to any aircraft means the commander, pilot, navigator, engineer and all other members of the crew;

the "proprietor" of an aerodrome includes any person responsible for the management thereof;

"visible" as applied to lights means visible on a dark night with a clear atmosphere;

the expression "under way" applies to any aircraft when it is not made fast to the ground or to any object on land or water.

(*2*) The General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of these rules in like manner as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of the Governor General in Council.

PART II.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF FLYING.

Prohibitions of use save in accordance with conditions.

3. No person shall use, or assist in using, an aircraft save in accordance with the provisions of this Part in so far as they are applicable in the case of each such person, and compliance therewith to such extent shall be deemed to be a condition of every licence granted under these rules.

Registration and nationality and registration marks.

4. No person shall fly, or assist in flying, any aircraft which—

(a) has not been registered in the manner provided in Part III, and

(b) does not bear the nationality and registration marks assigned to it in the certificate of registration granted under that Part, affixed thereon in such manner as is provided in Part VI :

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to aircraft flown only for the purpose of experiment or test within three miles of an aerodrome or aircraft factory.

Licensing of personnel.

5. The pilot of every aircraft and the entire personnel of every passenger and goods aircraft shall be licensed in the manner provided in Part IV :

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply within a distance of one mile from an aerodrome in the case of personnel under instruction, and personnel under instruction beyond that distance may be exempted from the requirements of this rule by or under the orders of an officer authorised by the Governor General in Council by order in writing in that behalf.

Certificates and licences to be carried in aircraft.

6. No person in charge of any aircraft shall allow such aircraft to be flown unless its certificate of registration and the licence of each member of the personnel who is under these rules required to be licensed is carried therein.

Explosives, etc.

7. No person shall carry in any aircraft, and no person in charge of any aircraft shall allow to be carried therein, any explosives, arms or ammunition.

Mails and wireless apparatus.

8. No person shall carry in any aircraft, and no person in charge of any aircraft shall allow to be carried therein, any mails or wireless telegraphic apparatus without the consent in writing of the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Use of aerodrome.

9. No pilot or person in charge of any aircraft shall use any place as a regular place of landing or departure other than an approved aerodrome :

Provided that any aircraft may use any Government or Royal Air Force aerodrome which may be appointed for this purpose by or under the orders of the Governor General in Council or the Air Officer Commanding the Royal Air Force in India, as the case may be, subject to such conditions and directions as may be laid down in the case of each such aerodrome.

General safety conditions.

10. (1) No pilot shall fly any aircraft, and no person in charge of any aircraft shall allow it to be flown, over any city or town except at such altitude as will enable the aircraft to land outside the city or town in the event of the means of propulsion failing through mechanical breakdown or other cause :

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply within a distance of one mile from an approved aerodrome or a Government or Royal Air Force aerodrome.

(2) No person in any aircraft shall—

(a) carry out any trick flying or exhibition flying over any city, town area or village site ; or

(b) carry out any trick flying or exhibition flying over any regatta, race meeting or meeting for public games or sports or other public assembly, except where a request in writing for such flying has been received by such person from the promoters of any such assembly ; or

(c) carry out any flying which, by reason of low altitude or proximity to persons or dwellings, is dangerous to public safety ; or

(d) drop or cause or permit to be dropped from the aircraft any article except—

(i) ballast the dropping of which is not prohibited by the provisions of sub-rule (13) of rule 49,

(ii) mails as may be authorised by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, and

(iii) any other article the dropping of which may be permitted by general or special order of the Governor General in Council or an officer authorised by him by order in writing in that behalf :

Provided that separate sheets of paper containing printed matter only may be dropped in any place if the written permission of the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town or Rangoon, of the Commissioner of Police be first obtained in each case.

Rules of the air.

11. Every pilot and navigator shall observe, and every person in charge of an aircraft shall cause to be observed, all the rules of the air as contained in Part VIII.

Further conditions for passenger and goods aircraft

12. (1) No pilot of any passenger aircraft carrying passengers shall fly the same unless it has, in accordance with the provisions of Part V,—

(a) been certified as airworthy,

(b) undergone a periodical inspection and overhaul, and

(c) undergone examination on the day of flight,

and unless all the certificates referred to in that Part and relating to such aircraft are carried in the aircraft.

(2) No pilot or person in charge of any passenger aircraft shall use as a regular place of landing or departure any approved aerodrome which has not been appointed for the use of passenger aircraft by an officer authorised by the Governor General in Council by order in writing in that behalf.

(3) No person in charge of any passenger or goods aircraft shall allow the same to be flown unless there are carried in the aircraft log books in accordance with the provisions of Part VII.

Aircraft arriving in or departing from British India.

13. Every person arriving in, or departing from, British India in an aircraft shall comply with the provisions of Part IX in so far as they may be applicable to him.

Production of licences, etc.

14. Any Magistrate, any Police-officer above the rank of constable, any Customs-officer, any commissioned officer of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces or of His Majesty's Royal Indian Marine, any non-commissioned officer of the Royal Air Force, or any other officer of Government authorised by the Governor General in Council by general or special order in writing in this behalf may, for the purposes of inspection, demand the production by any member of the personnel of an aircraft of his licence or the production by the owner or person in charge of any aircraft of any certificate or log book relating thereto granted or maintained under these rules, and every such person shall be bound to comply with such demand.

PART III.

REGISTRATION.

Certificates of registration.

15. A certificate of registration for an aircraft may be granted by the Governor General in Council or an officer authorised by him by order in writing in that behalf, on the application by, or on behalf of, the owner of such aircraft :

Provided that no such certificate shall be granted in respect of any aircraft owned by a person who is not a British subject or a firm or company having its principal place of business in His Majesty's dominions, save under a general or special order of the Governor General in Council.

Nature of application.

16. Every such application shall be made in Form A set out in Schedule VI, and shall be accompanied—

(a) by a fee of twenty rupees which shall be returned if the application is not granted ;

(b) by a certificate of the nationality and suitability of the owner in Form B set out in Schedule VI granted and signed by a District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town or Rangoon, by a Commissioner of Police within sixty days before the date on which the application is made; and

(c) in the case of passenger aircraft, by a certificate of airworthiness in respect of the aircraft issued under rule 27 or rule 28.

Grant of application.

17. If the application is granted, there shall be delivered to the applicant a certificate of registration in Form C set out in Schedule VI.

Change of ownership.

18. Upon any change of ownership of an aircraft registered under these rules, the certificate of registration of such aircraft shall be deemed to be cancelled.

PART IV.

LICENSING OF PERSONNEL.

19. The licences referred to in rule 5 may be granted by the Governor General in Council or by an officer authorised by him by order in writing in that behalf :

Grant of licences.

Provided that no such licence shall be granted to any person who is not a British subject save under a general or special order of the Governor General in Council.

20. Application for the grant of such licences shall be made as nearly as may be in Form D set out in Schedule VI, and shall be accompanied—

Mode of application.

(a) by a fee of five rupees which shall be returned if the application is not granted;

(b) by a certificate of the nationality and suitability of the person applying to be licensed, granted in the manner provided in clause (b) of rule 16 ; and

(c) by two unmounted copies of a photograph of the person applying to be licensed.

21. (1) A person applying for a pilot's licence to fly aircraft other than passenger or goods aircraft will be required—

Pilots.

(a) to produce a medical certificate in Form E set out in Schedule VI granted by an officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps or the Indian Medical Service or a medical officer of the Royal Air Force, stating to what extent the applicant fulfils the requirements of mental and physical fitness specified in Schedule I ;

(b) unless he is qualified as a Royal Air Force pilot, to produce an "A" certificate of flying competency for pilots of private flying machines in Form F set out in Schedule VI after examination conducted in the manner provided in Schedule II for the case of such applicants ;

and may be required to submit proof of recent reasonable flying experience, or failing such proof, undergo practical tests.

(2) A person applying for a pilot's licence to fly passenger or goods aircraft will be required—

(a) to produce a medical certificate in Form E set out in Schedule VI granted by a medical officer of the Royal Air Force stating to what extent the applicant fulfils the requirements of mental and physical fitness specified in Schedule I ;

(b) unless he is qualified as a Royal Air Force pilot, to produce a "B" certificate of flying competency for pilots of passenger and goods aircraft as nearly as may be in Form F set out in Schedule VI after examination conducted in the manner provided in Schedule II for the case of such applicants ;

and may be required to submit proof of recent reasonable flying experience on the class of aircraft for which the licence is required.

22. A person applying for a licence to navigate a passenger or goods aircraft will be required—

Navigators.

(a) to produce a medical certificate granted in the manner provided in clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 21 ; and

(b) to produce a certificate of technical competency in Form G set out in Schedule VI after examination conducted in the manner provided in Schedule III for the case of navigators.

23. A person applying for a licence to be engaged as engineer on passenger or goods aircraft will be required—

Engineers.

(a) to produce a medical certificate granted in the manner provided in clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 21 ;

(b) to produce a certificate of technical competency in Form G set out in Schedule VI after examination conducted in the manner provided in Schedule III for the case of engineers ;

and may be required to undergo practical and theoretical tests.

24. A person applying for a licence as a member of the personnel of a passenger or goods aircraft in any other capacity than that of a pilot, navigator or engineer will be required to produce a certificate in Form H set out in Schedule VI granted by a person approved in that behalf by the officer authorised under rule 19, to the effect that he possesses a good general knowledge of the rules of the air as contained in Part VIII.

Other personnel.

25. (1) Every licence under this Part shall be issued in Form I set out in Schedule VI, and shall, save as otherwise hereinafter provided, remain valid for a period of one year from the date of issue.

Issue, renewal and cancellation of licences.

(2) Any licence issued under this Part may be renewed by the officer authorised under rule 19 to grant the same, for such further period as he may think fit, and such officer may before renewing the licence require the person applying for renewal to undergo practical or theoretical tests.

(3) A fee of five rupees shall be payable in respect of each licence renewed under sub-rule (2).

(4) In the event of any applicant for a licence, or for renewal of a licence, being required to undergo any practical test, a further fee of twenty rupees shall be payable.

(5) It shall be deemed to be a condition of every licence issued under this Part that it is subject to cancellation or suspension at the pleasure of the Governor General in Council or of the officer authorised under rule 19.

Further medical examination.

26. Any pilot, navigator or engineer to whom a licence has been granted under this Part may be required, from time to time, to undergo further medical examination as may be directed by the officer authorised under rule 19.

PART V.

CERTIFICATES OF AIRWORTHINESS, PERIODICAL OVERHAUL AND EXAMINATION OF PASSENGER AIRCRAFT.

Type aircraft.

27. (1) In the case of passenger aircraft, a certificate of airworthiness in Form J set out in Schedule VI in respect of one aircraft of any particular type (hereinafter referred to as a "type aircraft") may be issued by the Governor General in Council or an officer authorised by him by order in writing in that behalf in such manner and subject to such conditions as are specified in Schedule IV.

(2) For each such certificate a fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable.

Subsequent aircraft.

28. (1) After the issue of a certificate of airworthiness to a type aircraft, a certificate of airworthiness in Form J set out in Schedule VI may be issued in respect of any further aircraft of that type by the Governor General in Council or an officer authorised by him by order in writing in that behalf in such manner and subject to such conditions as are specified in Schedule IV.

(2) For each such certificate a fee of twenty rupees shall be payable.

Periodical inspection and overhaul.

29. (1) Every passenger aircraft and each engine of every such aircraft must be periodically inspected and overhauled by a person approved, or by persons respectively approved, for the purpose of inspection and overhaul of aircraft and engines under this rule by the Governor General in Council or an officer authorised by him by order in writing in that behalf.

(2) If an aircraft or engine is on such inspection and overhaul found to be fit for flight or in good order, as the case may be, the person making the inspection in each case shall grant a certificate in duplicate to that effect in Form K set out in Schedule VI.

(3) No passenger aircraft shall be flown,

(a) which has been flown for two hundred hours without having been certified under this rule during the period covered by such flights as fit for flight, or

(b) of which any engine has been run for one hundred hours, without having been so certified during the period covered by such running as being in order.

Official inspection.

30. Any person authorised by the Governor General in Council by general or special order in writing in this behalf may at any time inspect any passenger aircraft, and the certificate of airworthiness of any aircraft deemed as a result of such inspection to be unsafe may be cancelled or suspended by the authority by which such certificate was issued.

Examination before each flight.

31. (1) No passenger aircraft shall on any day proceed on any journey carrying passengers unless it has previously been examined on that day by a person other than the pilot of such aircraft.

(2) Such examination shall be made of both the aircraft and the engine or engines by a person approved, or by persons respectively approved, for the purpose of examination of aircraft and engines under this rule, by such officer as may be authorised by the Governor General in Council by general or special order in writing in that behalf.

(3) If on such examination the aircraft and each engine thereof are found to be in every way fit for the flight or flights proposed, the examiner in each case shall sign a certificate in duplicate to that effect in Form L set out in Schedule VI, which certificates shall state the date on which and the hour at which they were signed and shall be countersigned by a person (who may be the pilot of the aircraft) in the employment of the owner.

Use of certificates.

32. One copy of each of the certificates prescribed in rules 29 and 31 shall be retained by the owner of the aircraft, and the other shall be carried in the aircraft.

33. The pilot of every passenger aircraft shall, before commencing any flight, satisfy himself that the aircraft does not carry more than the load specified in the certificate of airworthiness, and that the aircraft is fit in every way for the proposed journey, and shall sign a certificate to that effect in Form M set out in Schedule VI, which certificate shall be carried in the aircraft.

Pilot to record certificate of load.

PART VI.

NATIONALITY AND REGISTRATION MARKS.

34. (*1*) The nationality and registration marks shall be affixed in black on a white ground in the following manner, and underlined with a black line :—

Marks how to be affixed.

(*a*) In the case of flying machines, the marks shall be painted once on the lower surface of the lower main planes, and once on the upper surface of the top main planes, the top of the letters towards the leading edge. They shall also be painted along each side of the fuselage between the main planes and the tail planes. In cases where the machine is not provided with a fuselage, the marks shall be painted on the nacelle.

(*b*) In the case of airships, the marks shall be painted near the maximum cross section on both sides and on the upper surface equidistant from the marks on the sides.

(*2*) The nationality mark in the case of flying machines and airships shall also be painted on the port and starboard sides of the lower surface of the lowest tail planes or elevators and also on the upper surface of the top tail planes or elevators, whichever are the larger. It shall also be painted on both sides of the rudder, or on the outer sides of the outer rudders if more than one rudder is fitted.

(*3*) (*a*) In the case of flying machines the height of marks on the main planes and tail planes respectively shall be equal to four-fifths of the chord, and the marks on the rudder shall be as large as possible. The height of the marks on the fuselage or nacelle shall be equal to four-fifths of the depth of the narrowest part of that portion of the fuselage or nacelle on which the marks are painted.

(*b*) In the case of airships the nationality mark painted on the tail plane shall be equal in height to four-fifths of the chord of the tail plane and on the rudder shall be as large as possible. The height of the other marks shall be equal to at least one-twelfth of the circumference at the maximum transverse cross-section of the airship.

(*c*) In no case need the numbers or letters of the nationality and registration marks exceed eight feet in height.

(*4*) (*a*) The width of the numbers or letters shall be two-thirds of their height, and the thickness shall be one-sixth of their height. The numbers or letters shall be painted in plain block type and shall be uniform in shape and size. A space equal to half the width of the numbers or letters shall be left between each number or letter.

(*b*) The thickness of the line underlining the marks shall be equal to the thickness of the numbers or letters, and the space between the bottom of the marks and the line shall be equal to the thickness of the line.

(*5*) Where the nationality and registration marks appear together, a hyphen of a length equal to that of one of the numbers or letters shall be painted between the nationality mark and the registration mark.

(*6*) The nationality and registration marks shall be displayed to the best possible advantage in view of the constructional features of the aircraft. The marks shall be kept clean and visible.

PART VII.

LOG BOOKS.

35. (*1*) The log books required to be maintained in the case of each passenger or goods aircraft are—

Log books.

(*a*) a journey log book ;

(*b*) an aircraft log book ;

(*c*) an engine log book for each engine ; and

(*d*) a signal log book.

(*2*) Each log book shall be a separate book, but all log books shall be kept together in the aircraft in a waterproof bag.

(*3*) Log books shall be maintained in the manner, and shall contain the particulars, required in the case of each by the provisions of Schedule V, and aircraft log books and engine log books shall be maintained in Forms N and O, respectively, set out in Schedule VI.

PART VIII.

RULES OF THE AIR.

Lights and Signals.

Obligation to carry the required lights.

36. The rules concerning lights shall be complied with in all weathers from sunset to sunrise, and during such time no other lights which may be mistaken for the prescribed lights shall be exhibited. The said lights shall not be dazzling.

Lights to be carried.

37. (*1*) A flying machine when in the air or manœuvring on land or water under its own power shall carry the following lights, namely :—

(*a*) forward, a white light, visible in a dihedral angle of two hundred and twenty degrees bisected by a vertical plane through the line of flight, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least five miles ;

(*b*) on the starboard side, a green light, so constructed and fixed as to show an unbroken light between two vertical planes, whose dihedral angle is one hundred and ten degrees when measured to the right from dead ahead, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least three miles ;

(*c*) on the port side, a red light, so constructed and fixed as to show an unbroken light between two vertical planes whose dihedral angle is one hundred and ten degrees when measured to the left from dead ahead, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least three miles; and

(*d*) at the rear, and as far aft as possible, a white light shining rearwards, and visible in a dihedral angle of one hundred and forty degrees bisected by a vertical plane through the line of flight.

(*2*) The green and red sidelights shall be fitted so that the green light shall not be seen from the port side, nor the red light from the starboard side.

(*3*) Where, in order to fulfil the conditions of visibility laid down in clauses (*a*) to (*d*) of sub-rule (*1*), a single light has to be replaced by several lights, the field of visibility of each of these lights should be so limited that in no case can more than one be seen at a time.

Explanation.—The angular limits referred to in this rule shall be determined when the aircraft is in its normal position for flying on a rectilinear horizontal course.

Airships.

38. (*1*) The foregoing rules as to the lighting of flying machines shall apply to airships, subject to the following modifications, namely :—

(*a*) All lights shall be doubled, the forward and aft lights vertically, and the side lights horizontally ;

(*b*) Both lights of each pair forward and aft shall be visible at the same time ;

(*c*) The distance between lights comprising a pair shall not be less than six feet.

(*2*) An airship when being towed shall carry the lights required by sub-rule (*1*), and in addition those specified in rule 40 for airships not under control.

Flying machine not under control.

39. A flying machine, when on the surface of the water and when not under control, that is to say, not able to manœuvre as required by the regulations for preventing collisions at sea, shall carry two red lights not less than six feet apart in a vertical line one over the other, and of such a character as to be visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least two miles. In addition, the side lights must be shown if the flying machine is under way.

Airship not under control, etc.

40. (*1*) An airship, which from any cause is not under control, or which has voluntarily stopped its engines, shall, in addition to the other prescribed lights, display conspicuously two red lights, one over the other approximately in a vertical line, not less than six feet apart and constructed to show a light in all directions and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least two miles.

(*2*) By day an airship, when being towed, or which from any cause is not under control, shall display conspicuously two black balls or shapes, each two feet in diameter, placed one over the other and approximately in a vertical line.

(*3*) By day an airship moored or under way, but having voluntarily stopped its engines shall display conspicuously a black ball or shape two feet in diameter, and shall be treated by other aircraft as being not under control.

Moored airship.

41. (*1*) An airship, when moored near the ground, shall carry the lights required by sub-rule (*1*) of rule 38.

(*2*) In addition, if moored but not near the ground, the airship shall carry below the car at a distance of not less than twenty feet, three lights in a vertical line one over the other not less than six feet apart. The highest and lowest of these lights shall be red, and the middle light shall be white, and they shall be of such a character as to be visible in all directions at a distance of at least two miles.

(3) In addition, the mooring cable shall have attached to it at intervals of one thousand feet, measured from the airship, groups of three lights similar to those mentioned in the preceding paragraph. In addition, the object to which the airship is moored on the ground shall have a similar group of lights to mark its position.

(4) By day the mooring cable shall carry in the same positions as the groups of lights specified in the preceding paragraph, and in lieu thereof, tubular streamers, not less than eight inches in diameter and six feet in length, marked with alternate bands of white and red eighteen inches in width.

Stationary flying machine.

42. A flying machine stationary on land or water, but not moored or anchored, shall carry lights as prescribed in rule 37.

Prevention of collisions.

43. In order to prevent collisions with surface craft, the following provisions shall have effect, namely :—

(a) A flying machine when at anchor or moored on the water shall carry forward where it can best be seen a white light so constructed as to show an unbroken light visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least one mile.

(b) A flying machine of one hundred and fifty feet or upwards in length, when at anchor or moored on the water, shall in the forward part carry one such light, and at or near the stern, and, at such a height that it shall be not less than fifteen feet lower than the forward light, another such light.

Explanation.—The length of a flying machine shall be deemed to be the overall length.

(c) A flying machine of one hundred and fifty feet or upwards in span, when at anchor or moored in the water, shall carry in addition at each lower wing tip one such light as is specified in clause (a).

Explanation.—The span of a flying machine shall be deemed to be the maximum lateral dimension.

Failure of lights.

44. In the event of the failure of any of the lights prescribed in this Part, the aircraft shall land at the first reasonably safe opportunity.

Savings.

45. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of any special rules made by the Government of any State with respect to the additional station and signal lights for two or more aircraft or for aircraft in formation, or with the exhibition of recognition signals adopted by owners of aircraft which have been authorised by their respective Governments and duly registered and published.

Landing at night.

46. (1) Aircraft proposing to land at night on aerodromes having a ground control shall before landing fire a green Very's light or flash a green lamp, and in addition shall make by international Morse code the letter group forming its call sign.

(2) Permission to land will be given by the repetition of the same call sign from the ground followed by a green Very's light or the flashing of a green lamp.

(3) The firing of a red Very's light or the display of a red flare from the ground shall be taken as an instruction that aircraft are not to land.

(4) An aircraft compelled to land at night shall, before landing, fire a red Very's light, or make a series of short flashes with the navigation lights.

Aircraft in distress.

47. When an aircraft is in distress and requires assistance, the following signals shall be used or displayed, either together or separately, namely :—

(1) the international signal, S.O.S., by means of visual or wireless signals ;

(2) the international code flag signal of distress, indicated by NC ;

(3) the distant signal consisting of a square flag, having either above or below it a ball or anything resembling a ball ;

(4) a continuous sounding with any sound apparatus ;

(5) a signal consisting of a succession of white Very's lights, fired at short intervals.

Sound signals.

48. In fog, mist, falling snow, or heavy rainstorm, whether by day or night, an aircraft on the water shall make the following sound signals with any sound apparatus, namely :—

(a) if not anchored or moored, a sound at intervals of not more than two minutes, consisting of two blasts of about five seconds' duration, with an interval of about one second between them ;

(b) if at anchor or moored, a sound at intervals of not more than one minute, consisting of one blast of about five seconds' duration.

Air traffic.

General rules.

49. (*1*) Flying machines shall always give way to airships, and flying machine and airships shall always give way to balloons, whether fixed or free.

(*2*) A motor-driven aircraft must always manœuvre according to these rules as soon as it is apparent that, if it pursued its course, it would pass at a distance of less than two hundred yards from any part of another aircraft.

(*3*) When two motor-driven aircraft are meeting end on, or nearly end on, each shall alter its course to starboard.

(*4*) When two motor-driven aircraft are on courses which cross, the aircraft which has the other on its own starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other.

(*5*) An aircraft overtaking any other shall keep out of the way of the overtaken aircraft by altering its own course to starboard, and shall not pass by diving.

(*6*) Every aircraft coming up with another aircraft from any direction more than one hundred and ten degrees from ahead, that is to say, in such a position with reference to the aircraft which it is overtaking that at night it would be unable to see either of that aircraft's sidelights, shall be deemed to be an overtaking aircraft; and no subsequent alteration of the bearing between the two aircraft shall make the overtaking aircraft a crossing aircraft within the meaning of this rule, or relieve it of the duty of keeping clear of the overtaken aircraft until it is finally past and clear.

Explanation.—As by day the overtaking aircraft cannot always know with certainty whether it is forward of or abaft this direction from the other aircraft, it should, if in doubt, assume that it is an overtaking aircraft and keep out of the way.

(*7*) Where under this rule one of two aircraft is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep its course and speed. When in consequence of thick weather or other causes, such other aircraft finds itself so close that collision cannot be avoided by the action alone of the aircraft giving way, it shall take such action as will best serve to avert collision.

(*8*) Every aircraft which is required by these rules to keep out of the way of another aircraft shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, avoid crossing ahead of the other.

(*9*) In following an officially recognised aerial route, every aircraft, when it is safe and practicable, shall keep to the right side of such route.

(*10*) Aircraft on land or water about to ascend shall not attempt to take off until there is no risk of collision with alighting aircraft.

(*11*) Every aircraft in a cloud, fog, mist or other conditions of bad visibility, shall proceed with caution, careful regard being had to the existing circumstances and conditions.

(*12*) In obeying and construing the provisions of this rule, due regard shall be had to all dangers of navigation and collision and to any special circumstances which may render necessary a departure from the said provisions in order to avoid immediate danger.

(*13*) The dropping of ballast other than fine sand or water from aircraft in the air is prohibited.

Rules to be observed in the vicinity of approved aerodromes.

50. (*1*) (*a*) At every approved aerodrome a flag hoisted in a prominent position shall be taken as an indication that, if an aircraft about to land finds it necessary to make a circuit or partial circuit, such circuit shall be left-handed (anti-clockwise) or right-handed (clockwise) according to the colour of the flag. A blue flag shall indicate a right-handed circuit, that is to say, that the flag is kept to the starboard side or side which carries the green light of the aircraft, and a red flag shall indicate a left-handed circuit, that is to say, that the red flag is kept to the port side or side which carries the red light of the aircraft.

(*b*) Similarly, aircraft leaving an approved aerodrome shall conform to the circuit as indicated by the flag.

(*2*) When an aircraft starts from an approved aerodrome, it shall not turn until five hundred yards distant from the nearest point of the aerodrome, and the turning then made shall conform with the circuit indication.

(*3*) An aircraft flying between five hundred and one thousand yards distance from the nearest point of an approved aerodrome shall conform to the circuit indication, unless such aircraft is flying at a greater height than six thousand five hundred feet.

(*4*) Side slip and trick landings are prohibited at approved aerodromes, and trick flying is prohibited within a distance in any direction of at least two thousand yards from the nearest point of any such aerodrome.

(*5*) An aircraft, when taking off from or alighting on an approved aerodrome, shall do so up-wind, except when the natural conditions of the aerodrome do not permit.

(*6*) In the case of two or more aircraft approaching an approved aerodrome for the purpose of landing, the aircraft flying at the greater height shall be responsible for avoiding the aircraft at the lower height, and shall, as regards landing, comply with the provisions of sub-rule (*5*) of rule 49.

(7) Aircraft showing signals of distress shall be given free way in attempting to make a landing on an approved aerodrome.

(8) Every approved aerodrone shall be considered to consist of three zones when looking up-wind. The right-hand zone shall be the taking-off zone, and the left hand shall be the landing zone. Between these two there shall be a neutral zone. An aircraft when landing should attempt to land as near as possible to the neutral zone, but on the left of any aircraft which have already landed. After slowing up or coming to a stop at the end of its landing run, an aircraft will immediately move into the neutral zone. Similarly, an aircraft when taking-off shall keep as far as possible towards the right of the taking-off zone, but shall keep clear to the left of any aircraft which are taking off or are about to take-off.

(9) No aircraft shall commence to take off until a preceding aircraft is clear of the aerodrome.

(10) The above rules shall apply equally to night landings on approved aerodromes, when the signals, if exhibited, shall be as follows, namely :—

(a) A red light shall indicate a left-handed circuit, and a green light shall indicate a right-handed circuit. The right-hand zone will be marked by white lights placed in the position of an " L, " and the left-hand zone will be similarly marked. The " L's " shall be back to back, that is to say, the long arms of the " L's " will indicate the borders of the neutral zone. The direction of landing shall invariably be along the long arm of the " L " and towards the short arm. The lights of the " L's " should be so placed that the lights indicating the top extremity of the long arm shall be the nearest point on the aerodrome upon which an aeroplane can safely touch ground. The lights indicating the short arm of the " L " should indicate the limit of safe landing ground for the aircraft, that is, that the aeroplane should not over-run the short arm.

(b) Where it is desired to save lights and personnel, the following system may be used :—

Two lights shall be placed on the windward side of the aerodrome to mark the limits of the neutral zone, the line joining the lights being at right angles to the direction of the wind; two more lights shall be placed as follows, namely, one on the leeward side of the aerodrome on a line drawn parallel to the direction of the wind and passing midway between the two lights on the windward side, for showing the extent of the aerodrome and the direction of the wind; and the other midway between the two lights marking the limits of the neutral zone.

Additional lights may be symmetrically placed along the boundary lines of the neutral zone and on the ends of the taking off and landing zones, on the line through the three lights on the windward side.

(11) No airship shall, in the vicinity of any aerodrome, be moored otherwise than near the ground without the special authorisation of the proprietor of such aerodrome.

Manœuvring on water.

51. Every aircraft manœuvring under its own power on the water shall conform to any regulation for the time being in force for preventing collisions at sea, and for the purposes of such regulations shall be deemed to be a steam-vessel, but shall carry lights as laid down in this Part, and not those specified for steam-vessels in those regulations. The sound signals specified in those regulations shall not be used by or apply to such aircraft, save as provided in rules 47 and 48.

Obligation to observe ordinary precautions.

52. Mere compliance with the provisions of this Part shall not be deemed to exonerate the owner or personnel of any aircraft from the consequences of neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of the air or by the special circumstances of any particular case.

PART IX.

RULES AS TO AIRCRAFT ARRIVING IN OR DEPARTING FROM BRITISH INDIA.

Customs-aerodromes and Customs-officers.

53. The Governor General in Council may for the purposes of this Part—

(a) by notification in the Gazette of India declare any aerodrome to be a customs-aerodrome; and

(b) appoint persons to be Chief Customs-authorities, Chief Customs-officers and Customs-collectors, and define the areas within which each such person shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed upon him hereunder.

Arrival and departure.

54. (1) Every person in charge of an aircraft entering British India shall cause it to be landed in British India, and the first such landing shall be made at a customs-aerodrome unless the aircraft is compelled to land before arriving at a customs-aerodrome by accident, stress of weather or other unavoidable cause.

(2) No person in charge of an aircraft shall fly the same or allow it to be flown to a place outside British India save from a customs-aerodrome unless compelled to land after departure from a customs-aerodrome by accident, stress of weather or other unavoidable cause.

Import and export of goods.

55. (1) No person in any aircraft entering or departing from British India shall carry or allow to be carried in the aircraft any goods of which the import or export by sea or by land is prohibited by or under any law for the time being in force.

(2) No person in any aircraft entering British India shall break or alter any seal placed upon any part of the aircraft or upon any goods therein by an officer of customs at the aerodrome at which such aircraft departed for British India.

Procedure on arrival in British India.

56. (1) The person in charge of any aircraft arriving at a customs-aerodrome from a place outside British India shall, on landing, forthwith cause the aircraft to be taken to the examination station at that aerodrome or, if, owing to circumstances over which he has no control, he is unable so to do, shall make the report required by sub-rule (2), and thereafter remove all goods carried in the aircraft to the examination station in the presence of a Customs-collector or some person duly authorised by the Customs-collector in that behalf.

(2) Within twenty-four hours after the landing at any customs-aerodrome of an aircraft from a place outside British India, the person in charge thereof shall—

(a) make a report to the Customs-collector in such form as may be approved by the Chief Customs-authority;

(b) deliver to the Customs-collector with such report his log book and a manifest, list of passengers and their baggage and declaration of the goods and stores on board the aircraft signed by the proper officer of customs at the aerodrome from which he departed for British India; and

(c) land at such aerodrome for examination all passengers and their baggage carried in such aircraft, and, after making such report, produce, and, if required to do so, land all goods in such aircraft for examination.

Procedure on departure from British India.

57. (1) The person in charge of every aircraft in which goods are to be exported shall, before any goods are taken on board, deliver to the Customs-collector at the customs-aerodrome of departure a notice of departure for a foreign destination in Form P set out in Schedule VI, containing the particulars specified in that Form.

(2) Every person in charge of an aircraft exporting goods to any place outside British India shall deliver to the Customs-collector at the customs-aerodrome of departure, together with any log books belonging to the aircraft and a list of passengers and their baggage an application in duplicate for clearance from that aerodrome in such form as may be approved by the Chief Customs-authority, and also, if the aircraft carries any goods, a manifest and declaration in a form approved in like manner declaring the goods and stores on such aircraft, and shall truly state therein the particulars required by such forms; and such forms, when signed by such Collector, shall be the clearance and authority for the aircraft to proceed to its foreign destination.

Unloading of goods on import.

58. (1) No person importing goods shall land the goods at any place in British India other than a customs-aerodrome, or shall, save as provided in sub-rule (1) of rule 56, unload the goods from any aircraft except at an examination station, or shall unload the goods except between such hours as the Chief Customs-authority by general or special order directs, or shall remove the goods from an examination station unless the same have first been duly entered in the manner provided in this rule and produced to the Customs-collector and duly passed by him.

(2) No person shall remove from any aircraft any goods imported therein until the report required by clause (a) of sub-rule (2) of rule 56 has been made, and the authority of the Customs-collector has been obtained.

(3) Any person importing goods shall deliver to the Customs-collector at the customs-aerodrome of importation a bill of entry of such goods in the manner provided in section 29 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and shall truly furnish therein the several particulars required VII in a bill of entry under that section, and shall pay to such Collector duties thereon as if such goods were chargeable to duties under that Act.

(4) All goods imported into a customs-aerodrome shall be duly entered and unloaded within seven days from the time of the arrival of such aircraft at that aerodrome or within such further period as the Customs-collector or Chief Customs-officer may allow.

(5) All goods imported which have not been examined and passed by the Customs-collector shall be stored in a transit shed at the customs-aerodrome, and no person shall remove such goods from the transit shed before they have been examined and passed by such Collector.

Procedure on export.

59. (1) The exporter of any goods shall deliver to the Customs-collector at the customs-aerodrome of departure a shipping bill in the manner provided in section 29 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and shall truly furnish therein the several particulars required in a shipping bill VII under that section, and shall pay to such Collector duties thereon as if such goods were charge-

able to duties under that Act, and such bill when signed by the Customs-collector shall be the clearance and authority for the exportation of such goods.

(2) No person shall without the consent of the Customs-collector unload from any aircraft any goods loaded thereon for export which have been cleared under sub-rule (1), or open, alter, or break any lock, mark or seal placed by any Customs-collector on any goods in any aircraft about to depart from British India.

Prohibition of signals in certain cases.

60. No person shall for the purpose of evading, or assisting the evasion of, the provisions of this Part make any signal from an aircraft entering or leaving British India.

Forced landings.

61. If any aircraft arriving from a place outside British India shall be forced to land in any place other than a customs-aerodrome, or if any aircraft is so forced after departure from a customs-aerodrome for a foreign destination, the person in charge of the aircraft shall, if the place of landing is not an aerodrome, forthwith report to a Customs-collector or Police-officer, and shall on demand produce to such Collector or officer the log books belonging to the aircraft, and shall not allow any goods to be unloaded therefrom without the consent of such Customs-collector, and no passenger or member of the personnel thereof shall leave the immediate vicinity without the consent of such Collector or Police-officer. When the locality is one in which no Customs-collector or Police-officer is available, the person in charge shall not allow any goods to be unloaded without his consent, and no passenger or member of the personnel shall leave the immediate vicinity without his consent. The person in charge shall make in his log book a full statement of the action taken, and shall forthwith report the occurrence to the Customs-collector at the nearest customs aerodrome. If the place of landing is an aerodrome, such person shall forthwith report the arrival of the aircraft and the place whence it came to the proprietor of the aerodrome, and the proprietor of the aerodrome shall forthwith report the arrival of the aircraft to a Customs-collector, and shall not allow any goods to be unloaded therefrom, or any passenger thereof to leave the aerodrome, without the consent of such Collector.

Examination.

62. (1) The person in charge of any aircraft shall permit any Customs-collector at any time to board and examine the aircraft and any goods laden thereon.

(2) The importer or exporter of any goods shall produce such goods to the Customs-collector at the customs-aerodrome of importation or exportation, as the case may be, and permit him to examine such goods.

Provisions of Act VIII of 1878 to be deemed to apply to import and export.

63. All persons importing or exporting or concerned in importing or exporting goods or passengers into or from British India, and all persons in charge of aircraft arriving in or departing from British India, shall so far as may be observe, comply with and be bound by 78. the provisions of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as if any references in such provisions to ships or vessels and the masters or captains thereof, and to the loading or unloading of goods thereon or therefrom, included references to aircraft and the persons in charge thereof, and to the loading or unloading of goods thereon or therefrom, and as if references in such provisions to a port or quay included references to a customs-aerodrome or an examination station.

Exemption of aircraft proceeding to or from Indian States.

64. Nothing in this Part, save the provisions of rule 55, shall apply in the case of aircraft—

(a) entering British India from a State in India and not bound for a place outside India, or

(b) departing from British India for a State in India.

PART X.

GENERAL.

Inspection.

Inspection.

65. Any officer of Government authorised by the Governor General in Council by general or special order in writing in this behalf may—

(a) at all reasonable times enter any place to which access is necessary for the purpose of exercising his powers or carrying out his duties under these rules;

(b) at all times during working hours enter that portion of any factory in which aircraft or parts of aircraft are being manufactured or assembled and inspect and examine any such factory, aircraft or parts and any drawings relating to such parts;

(c) enter, inspect and search any aircraft which he has reason to believe contains explosives, arms, ammunition, wireless telegraphic apparatus or goods which are being or have been imported or are being exported;

(d) enter and inspect any place where aircraft are kept.

Foreign Aircraft.

Exemption of foreign aircraft.

66. The provisions of these rules as to—

(*a*) registration of aircraft,
(*b*) licensing of personnel,
(*c*) airworthiness, and
(*d*) log books,

shall not apply in the case of any foreign aircraft during one month from the date of its arrival in British India:

Provided that—

(*i*) no person shall fly or land, or assist in flying or landing, any foreign naval, military or air-force aircraft over or in British India except on or with the invitation or permission in writing of the Governor General in Council, and in the case of any such aircraft landing on such invitation or with such permission the exemption provided by this rule shall apply only to such extent and on such conditions as may be specified in the invitation or permission; and

(*ii*) where any foreign aircraft, after first landing in British India, is flown over any part thereof except in such manner as may be necessary in order to proceed to a foreign destination, all the provisions of these rules shall apply in the case of such aircraft, unless there are carried in the aircraft and produced for inspection, as and when required by any officer specified in, or authorised under, rule 14, certificates and licences issued, and log books in the form approved, by a responsible authority in the country to which the aircraft belongs, complying substantially with the requirements of these rules.

Exemptions.

General power to exempt.

67. The Governor General in Council may by general or special order in writing exempt any aircraft or class of aircraft or any person or class of persons from the operation of these rules either wholly or partially, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in such order.

Penalty.

Penalty.

68. Any person contravening any of the rules contained in Part II or any other of these rules with which by any rule contained in Part II he is required to comply, shall, where no punishment is provided for such contravention in the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911, be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

SCHEDULE I.

(*See rules 21, 22 and 23.*)

QUALIFICATIONS FOR GRANT OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

(*a*) Good personal and family history, with particular reference to nervous stability. Absence of any mental, moral or physical defect which will interfere with flying efficiency.

(*b*) The minimum age for pilots and navigators of passenger or goods aircraft shall be nineteen years.

(*c*) The applicant must neither suffer from any wound, injury or operation, nor possess any abnormality, congenital or otherwise, which will interfere with the efficient and safe handling of aircraft.

(*d*) The applicant must not suffer from any disease or disability which renders him liable suddenly to become incompetent in the management of aircraft. His heart, lungs, kidneys and nervous system must be capable of withstanding the effects of altitude and of prolonged flight.

(*e*) The applicant must possess a degree of visual acuity compatible with the efficient performance of his duties. No pilot or navigator shall have more than two dioptres of latent hypermetropia; muscle balance must be good and commensurate with the refraction. He must have a good field of vision in each eye, and must possess normal colour perception.

(*f*) The middle ear must be healthy. The applicant must possess a degree of auditory acuity compatible with the efficient performance of his duties.

(*g*) The vestibular mechanism must be intact, and neither unduly hypersensitive nor hyposensitive.

(*h*) The applicant must possess free nasal air entry on either side, and not suffer from serious acute or chronic affections of the upper respiratory tract.

SCHEDULE II.

(*See rule 21.*)

NATURE OF EXAMINATION TO BE UNDERGONE FOR THE GRANT TO AN APPLICANT FOR A PILOT'S LICENCE OF A CERTIFICATE OF FLYING COMPETENCY.

I.—*For Flying Machine Licence.*

Certificates are of two kinds –

" A " of flying competency for pilots of private flying machines (not valid for the flying of passenger or goods aircraft);

" B " of flying competency for pilots of passenger or goods flying machines.

Certificates may be granted in each case by two examiners approved in that behalf by the officer authorised under rule 19.

PRACTICAL TESTS.

The practical tests for certificates of flying competency shall be carried out within a period of one month.

They may be carried out in any order and each may be attempted twice.

They shall, save as otherwise provided, be witnessed by both examiners who will forward their official reports to the officer authorised under rule 19.

In each practical test the candidate must be alone in the flying machine.

" A " certificate of flying competency for pilots of private flying machines.

(*a*) *Test for altitude and gliding flight.*—A flight without landing, during which the pilot shall remain for at least an hour at a minimum altitude of 6,000 feet above the point of departure. The descent shall finish with a glide, the engines being cut off at 4,500 feet above the landing ground. The landing shall be made without the engine being started again, within 150 yards of a point fixed beforehand by the examiners.

(*b*) *Test of skill.*—A flight without landing round two posts (or buoys) situated 500 yards apart, making a series of five figure-of-eight turns, each turn reaching one of the two posts (or buoys). This flight shall be made at an altitude of not more than 600 feet above the ground (or water) without touching the ground (or water). The landing shall be effected by –

(*i*) finally shutting off the engine or engines at latest when the aircraft touches the ground (or water), and

(*ii*) finally stopping the flying machine within a distance of 50 yards from a point fixed by the candidate before starting.

(*c*) *Cross-country flight.*—A cross-country or oversea flight of at least 50 miles, the final landing being made at the point of departure.

" B " certificate of flying competency for pilots of passenger or goods flying machines.

The practical tests shall be as in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) above. Candidates already in possession of the " A " certificate are not required to pass these tests again.

Further practical tests shall be as follows :—

Test of endurance.—A cross-country or oversea flight of at least 200 miles, the final landing being made at the point of departure.

This flight shall be carried out in the same aircraft within eight hours, and include two obligatory landings during which the machine must come to rest at a point or points which shall not be the point of departure but which shall be fixed by the examiners.

At the time of departure the candidate shall be informed of his course and furnished with a map. The examiners will decide if the course has been correctly followed.

Night flight.—A thirty minutes' flight at an altitude of at least 1,500 feet and also a landing to be made between two hours after sunset and two hours before sunrise.

Recent flying experience test.—This is to be carried out on the type of machine for which the licence is required. It is to be a flying test of at least two hours with four landings in each of which no part of the machine is damaged.

This test need not be carried out in the presence of the examiners; but the candidate must submit proof to their satisfaction that he has performed this test.

TECHNICAL EXAMINATION.

The technical examination for both " A " and " B " certificates shall be in the following subjects :—

Rules of the air as contained in Part VIII.

Theoretical abstract knowledge of the resistance of the air in connection with planes, rudders, elevators and propellers; functions of the different parts of the machine and of their controls.

Assembling of aeroplanes, propellers, undercarriages, rudders, elevators and their controls.

Practical tests on rigging.

General knowledge of internal combustion engines, and their various functions; valve gear, carburation, ignition, exhaust.

Characteristics of aero-engines and a general idea of their construction, adjustment and assembling.

Causes of the faulty running of engines. Fuel and oils. Description of the details of the aero-engines used. Adjustments, lubrication, upkeep, dissembling and assembling of the principal parts. Causes of breakdown. Use of throttle and other controls.

Practical tests in running repairs.

II. *For Airship Licence.*

The examination for certificates of flying competency for pilots of airships shall be conducted in a similar manner to those for the flying machine licence with such modifications as may be permitted by the examiners under the directions of the officer authorised under rule 19.

The Technical Examination shall also include knowledge of the properties of gases and the theory of Ballooning.

SCHEDULE III.

(*See rules 22 and 23.*)

NATURE OF EXAMINATION TO BE UNDERGONE FOR GRANT TO AN APPLICANT FOR A NAVIGATOR'S OR ENGINEER'S LICENCE OF A CERTIFICATE OF TECHNICAL COMPETENCY.

Certificates may be granted in each case by an examiner approved in this behalf by the officer authorised under rule 19. The examination shall be in the following subjects :—

For Navigators.

Rules of the air as contained in Part VIII.

Map and chart reading and location of position.

Compass—magnetic meridian—declination, deviation, variation.

Courses—bearings—and their corrections.

Compensation of compasses (theoretical and practical).

Calculations of azimuth.

Flight by dead reckoning—measure of the relative speed—drift, traverse table.

Chronometer—chronometer rate—comparisons.

Sextants—adjustments.

Nautical almanac.

Determination of positions by means of bearings and altitudes of stars.

Great circle navigation.

Aeronautical navigational instruments.

Meteorology and weather charts.

International rules for aerial and maritime navigation and other international aerial legislation.

For Engineers.

Rules of the air as contained in Part VIII.

General knowledge of internal combustion engines, and their various functions; valve gear, carburation, ignition, exhaust.

Characteristics of aero-engines and a general idea of their construction, adjustment and assembling.

Causes of the faulty running of engines. Fuel and oils. Description of the details of the aero-engines used. Adjustments, lubrication, upkeep, dissembling and assembling of the principal parts. Causes of breakdown. Use of throttle and other controls.

Practical tests in running repairs.

SCHEDULE IV.

(*See rules 27 and 28.*)

CONDITIONS SUBJECT TO WHICH CERTIFICATES OF AIRWORTHINESS MAY BE ISSUED IN RESPECT OF TYPE AIRCRAFT AND TO SUBSEQUENT AIRCRAFT OF THE SAME TYPE.

Type Aircraft.

(1) The applicant shall forward with his application a copy of any certificate of airworthiness which may have been granted in respect of such type aircraft.

The applicant shall also send general arrangement drawings of the proposed aircraft, together with such particulars of load, fuel, engines, etc., as will enable a preliminary opinion to be formed as to general safety.

(2) The applicant shall forward either with the application or subsequently such drawings and particulars of the proposed aircraft as may be necessary for the checking in detail of the safety of the aircraft. (Blue prints or rough sketches may be sufficient to enable the said checking to proceed provided they are fully dimensioned.)

(3) The applicant may proceed with the construction of any part or parts of the aircraft as and when these are approved by the officer authorised under sub-rule (*1*) of rule 27 (in this Schedule referred to as the Officer).

(4) The workmanship and materials of construction of the aircraft shall be approved by the Officer in accordance with detailed directions in clause (17) of this Schedule.

(5) On completion of the aircraft, flying trials shall be carried out by the applicant's or constructor's pilot in the presence of the Officer or of persons nominated by him (in this Schedule referred to as the representatives of the Officer).

(6) After the satisfactory completion of the check calculations, inspection, and applicant's flying trials, and after any modifications considered necessary for safety have been completed to the satisfaction of the Officer, the applicant may be instructed to deliver the aircraft for official trials to such aerodrome as the Officer may specify (in this Schedule referred to as the official aerodrome).

(7) At any time prior to the delivery of the aircraft for official trials, modifications to the aircraft may be made by the applicant, provided that full particulars and drawings of the proposed modifications are first submitted to the Officer and that such as affect the safety of the aircraft are approved by him.

(8) During official trials, which may be attended by such number of representatives of the applicant as the Officer may approve, the aircraft will be in the charge of the representatives of the Officer, but the Officer and his representatives shall not be liable for any loss or damage caused to such aircraft during official trials.

(9) If any modifications are considered by the Officer to be necessary for safety as a result of such official trials, such modifications shall be carried out by the applicant, and on completion thereof the aircraft shall be delivered, if required, for further official trials.

(10) On the completion of official trials, the applicant will be notified, and reports on calculations and tests will be supplied to him by the Officer on application. The aircraft will, as the Officer may direct, either be handed over to the applicant at the official aerodrome for removal, or be delivered by an official pilot to an aerodrome selected by the applicant and approved by the Officer.

(11) On the satisfactory completion of the official trials, and after the completion to the satisfaction of the Officer of any modifications considered necessary for safety, a certificate of airworthiness will be issued. Prior to the issue of such certificate the applicant shall deliver to the Officer a complete set of working drawings (process tracing) of the aircraft.

Subsequent Aircraft.

(12) Following the receipt by the Officer of an application form duly completed, certificates of airworthiness for subsequent aircraft which conform in all essential respects with a type aircraft for which a certificate of airworthiness has previously been issued will be granted subject to the conditions and procedure hereinafter specified.

(13) The applicant may make modifications (including change of engine type) to the aircraft and may depart from the approved complete set of working drawings (process tracings) of the type aircraft which were delivered under clause (11) of this Schedule; but full particulars and drawings of the proposed modification shall first be delivered to the Officer and such as affect the safety of the aircraft shall be subject to his approval.

(14) During the construction of the aircraft the inspection of the workmanship, construction and materials shall be as approved by the Officer in accordance with the detailed directions in clause (18) of this Schedule.

(15) In the case of an aircraft which, in the opinion of the Officer, differs considerably from the type aircraft, or in the case of an aircraft built by a constructor not familiar with the type aircraft, the Officer may on completion of the aircraft require flying trials to be carried out by the applicant's or constructor's pilot in the presence of representatives of the Officer,

and may require the aircraft to be delivered to the official aerodrome for additional trials. The procedure in this case will be in accordance with the procedure governing similar trials in the case of a type aircraft, as laid down in clauses (8), (9) and (10) of this Schedule.

(16) On the satisfactory completion of the aircraft and of any trials that may be required by the Officer, and when any modifications considered necessary for safety have been completed to the satisfaction of the Officer, a certificate of airworthiness will be issued.

Prior to the issue of such certificate, the applicant shall deliver to the Officer a complete set of working drawings (process tracing) of any modifications to or departure from the type aircraft.

Method of Approval of Workmanship and Materials

(17) In the case of type aircraft—

(a) inspection of workmanship and materials will be carried out by representatives of the Officer;

(b) the Officer will accept wherever in his opinion possible the inspection of details, components and materials for type aircraft made by employees of the constructor under the supervision of a representative of such constructor, but each component will be finally inspected and approved by a representative of the Officer who will co-operate with the constructor's inspecting staff;

(c) constructors must notify the Officer seven days before commencing work on any part of the aircraft, the inspection of which is necessary prior to further work;

(d) the constructor must also fulfil the conditions detailed hereunder for subsequent aircraft.

(18) In the case of subsequent aircraft of a type—

(a) constructors must satisfy the Officer that their inspecting staff is such as to ensure that aircraft passed by them conform in all essential respects to the type design;

(b) constructors must purchase material to the specifications approved for the type design, and must arrange that each and every batch of material is proved to comply with those specifications by such examination, sampling and testing, as may be approved by the Officer;

(c) constructors must make such arrangements at their works as will preclude the use of material other than that approved as in sub-clause (b);

(d) constructors' inspecting staffs, referred to in sub-clause (a), must stamp, or otherwise provide means for the identification of, each and every detail in such a way that the individual responsible for such approval can subsequently be traced, selective inspection being adopted where considered possible;

(e) constructors must issue only details or parts in respect of which the provisions of sub-clause (d) have been complied with to the shops for assembly into components;

(f) constructors must maintain an efficient process inspection during such work of assembly and record such inspection on a process card for each component. Every component must be finally inspected by a qualified member of their inspecting staff, who will stamp the component in such a way that he may afterwards be identified, and will also sign the process card;

(g) constructor's methods of carrying out the following operations must be approved by the Officer or his representative, namely :—heat treatment of steel, seasoning and conversion of timber, gluing of important parts, and doping;

(h) constructors must ensure that all instruments and other parts affecting airworthiness purchased from sub-contractors have been inspected and approved in accordance with these conditions;

(i) constructors (of aircraft or engine as may be arranged) must ensure that all engines have been inspected and approved in accordance with these conditions, and further that they have satisfactorily undergone such bench tests as are required by the Officer and for this purpose that suitable test stands and accessories are provided to the satisfaction of the Officer;

(j) aircraft constructors must carry out an efficient inspection of the installation of all engines, instruments and parts that are fitted by them into the aircraft, such inspection to ensure that they function correctly, the individual responsible being indicated by a signature on the process card referred to in sub-clause (f);

(k) constructors must limit the power of their inspection staff to grant concessions to matters which do not affect the weight, the strength or the functioning of the part. Should any of these points be affected, the matter must be referred to the designer of the aircraft, and, if affecting the type design, to the Officer as laid down in the case of modifications to type designs.

Aircraft constructed outside British India.

(19) In the case of any type or subsequent aircraft constructed outside British India the Officer may in his discretion issue a certificate of airworthiness, although the conditions specified in this Schedule have not been fulfilled, if he is satisfied that they have been substantially fulfilled in the construction of the aircraft.

SCHEDULE V.

(*See rule 35.*)

Instructions for maintenance of Log Books.

(1) The constructor, or the owner if the constructor is not in a position to do so, should fill in and sign the original entries in each log book. Subsequent entries should be made and signed by the pilot or other responsible member of the personnel

(2) A copy of the certificate of airworthiness should be kept in a pocket at the end of the aircraft log book.

(3) All entries should be in ink, except in the case of journey and signal log books, the entries for which may be made in pencil in a rough notebook, but should be entered in ink in the log book every twenty-four hours.

In the event of any official investigation the rough notebook may be called for.

(4) No erasures should be made in, nor pages torn from, any log book.

(5) A copy of this Schedule should be inserted in each log book.

(6) The various log books shall contain in each case the following particulars namely :—

(1) in the case of a journey log,—

(*a*) the type to which the aircraft belongs; its nationality and registration marks; the full name, nationality and residence of the owner; the name of the constructor; the carrying capacity; and

(*b*) in addition, for each journey,

(*i*) the name, nationality and residence of each member of the personnel, and

(*ii*) the place, date and hour of departure, the route followed, and all incidents of the journey, including landings and weather conditions;

(2) in the case of an aircraft log,—

(*a*) the type to which the aircraft belongs; its nationality and registration marks; the full name, nationality and residence of the owner; the name of the constructor; the carrying capacity; and the capacity of the tanks;

(*b*) the type and series number of engine, and the type of propeller, showing number pitch, diameter and maker's name;

(*c*) the type of wireless apparatus fitted, if any;

(*d*) a table showing the necessary rigging data for the information of persons in charge of the aircraft and of its maintenance; and

(*e*) a fully detailed engineering record of the life of the aircraft, including all acceptance tests, overhauls, replacements, repairs and all work of a like nature;

(3) in the case of an engine log,—

(*a*) the type of engine, series number, maker's name, power, normal and maximum revolutions of engine, date of acceptance and date on which first put into service; petrol consumption; oil consumption;

(*b*) the registration mark and the type of aircraft in which the engine has been installed; and

(*c*) a fully detailed engineering record of the life of the engine, including all acceptance tests, hours run, overhauls, replacements, repairs and all work of a like nature;

(4) in the case of a signal log,—

(*a*) the type to which the aircraft belongs; its nationality and registration marks; the full name, nationality and residence of the owner;

(*b*) the place, date and time of the transmission or reception of any signal; and

(*c*) the name or other indication of the person or station from or to whom or which a signal is received or sent.

SCHEDULE VI.

FORM A.

(See rule 16.)

Form of application for aircraft registration certificate.

SIR,

I/We hereby apply for a certificate of registration and the grant of Nationality and Registration Marks for the following private / passenger and goods / goods aircraft.

Maker.
Maker's number.
Owner's full name.
Owner's residence
Station of the aircraft.
Description.

For Flying Machines.	*For Airships.*
Whether aeroplane, seaplane or flying boat.	Whether rigid, semi-rigid or non-rigid.
Number of planes, *viz.*—monoplane, biplane, etc.	Cubic capacity.
Whether tractor or pusher driven.	Overall length in feet.
Overall length in feet.	Maximum diameter in feet.
Span in feet.	Material of which envelope is made and name of maker.
Maximum height.	Gas ordinarily used.
Are wings made to fold?	Useful weight carrying capacity.
Seating or passenger capacity.	Seating or passenger capacity.

For Engines.

Number——
Rotary or Stationary——
Number of cylinders——
Horse power——
Maker's name——
Name, if any, of engines——
Total weight of machine with engines——
Useful weight carrying capacity——

* I enclose attached herewith :—

(1) Certificate of Nationality and Suitability.

(2) Certificate of Airworthiness.†

* If applicant has already received a certificate or licence substitute " my certificate of nationality and suitability was approved by you on the grant of certificate No. , dated "

† In the case of passenger aircraft only.

I hereby declare that the aircraft is owned by me / Mr. .... of... .... / the......Company carrying on business at........... / the firm of........ carrying on business at

and that the particulars given above as to such aircraft are true to the best of my knowledge and belief. I agree to observe the following conditions if a certificate of registration be granted to me :—

(1) to notify either personally or by registered letter any change in station of this aircraft if such change is for a period exceeding fifteen days;

(2) to notify as above the destruction, loss or transfer, of the said aircraft and, in the case of transfer, the name and address of the transferee; and

(3) to return this certificate when the aircraft is destroyed, lost beyond recovery or transferred.

(Signature of applicant) ____________

Full name and address ____________

Dated

FORM B.

(*See rule 16.*)

Form of certificate of Nationality and Suitability.

Mr._________________of_________________in the District of______________ in the Province of ____________________ { is personally known to me. / has been identified before me to my satisfaction.

I am convinced that he is by nationality a { British / French, Italian, Persian, etc., subject. The inquiry which I have made as to his character and reputation has not disclosed any reason against the grant to him of a licence to own / fly in an aircraft.

(*Signature*) ________________________.

District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police.

Dated

District / *Presidency town* ________________________.

FORM C.

(*See rule 17.*)

Form of certificate of registration of an aircraft.

The aircraft described below has been registered under the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1919, and has been granted Nationality and Registration Marks as follows :—

Nationality mark——

Registration mark——

Description—

Nationality.

Number and date of Registration.

Type of Aircraft.

Maker.

Maker's number.

Description.

Owner's full name.

Owner's residence.

Owner's nationality.

Station of the aircraft.

The aircraft shall carry affixed to the car or to the fuselage in a prominent position a metal plate inscribed as follows :—

Aircraft registered as No.____________________ India.

Marks____________________.

Owner's Name ____________________.

Owner's Residence ____________________.

Station of aircraft.

(*Signature of Officer*) ____________________.

Dated

FORM D.

(*See rule 20.*)

Form of application for pilot's licence for private aircraft.

SIR,

I hereby apply for the issue to me of a licence as a pilot of private $\frac{\text{Flying Machines}}{\text{Airships.}}$ I enclose attached herewith—

(1) Certificate of Nationality and Suitability.

(2) Medical Certificate.

(3) Certificate of Flying competency "A"
or
Certificate that I am qualified as a Royal Air Force Pilot. } *Strike out one or other.*

(4) Two copies of a photograph of myself, unmounted.

I send herewith per rupees five.

I am, etc.,

(*Name in full with rank, title, etc.*) ____________

(*Full address.*) ____________

(*Occupation.*) ____________

Dated ____________.

NOTE.—The form of application for other licences under Part IV will be similar to the above with such modification as may in each case be necessary.

FORM E.

(*See rule 21.*)

Form of Medical Certificate.

I certify that I have medically examined Mr.____________ of ____________ in the District of ____________ who $\frac{\text{is personally known to me,}}{\text{has been identified before me to my satisfaction,}}$ with a view to ascertaining his mental and physical fitness for flying.

I have considered the medical requirements laid down in Schedule I to the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1919, and after due examination I am of opinion that he fulfils those requirements, with the following exceptions :—*

*Please give here sufficient detail to enable a medical officer to form an opinion as to the degree of applicant's fitness for flying.

In my opinion he is mentally and physically $\frac{\text{fit}}{\text{unfit}}$ for flying.

(*Signature of Medical Officer*) ____________,

(*Designation*) ____________.

Dated ____________.

FORM F.

(*See rule 21.*)

Form of "A" certificate of flying competency for pilots of private aircraft.

We hereby certify that

____________ of ____________ in the District of ____________ who $\frac{\text{is personally known to us}}{\text{has been identified before us to our satisfaction}}$ ____________ has in the presence of both of us performed to our satisfaction the following tests on a† ____________ $\frac{\text{flying machine}}{\text{airship}}$ *viz.* :—

†Enter here the type of flying machine or airship.

He performed each test in the manner noted and initialled by us under each.

We are both of opinion that he is competent to fly a private $\frac{\text{flying machine}}{\text{airship}}$.

‡ Give here designation, *viz.*, R. A. F. Pilot, etc.

(*Signature*).‡ { } Examiners.

Dated ____________.

NOTE.—The form for the "B" passenger and goods certificate will be similar to the above with the alteration of the later tests.

FORM G.

(See rules 22 and 23.)

Form of certificate of Technical Competency as navigator/engineer of passenger or goods aircraft.

I hereby certify that Mr.__________of__________in the District of__________who is personally known to me / has been identified before me to my satisfaction has been examined by me as to his knowledge of the subjects specified in Schedule III of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1919, for the case of navigators/engineers, and that he has shown a satisfactory knowledge of each subject.

I am of opinion that he is competent to act as navigator/engineer, of passenger or goods aircraft.

*(Signature)*__________ *Examiner.*

Dated __________.

FORM H.

(See rule 24.)

Form of certificate of competency as member of the personnel (otherwise than as pilot, navigator or engineer) of passenger or goods aircraft.

I hereby certify that Mr.__________of__________in the District of__________who is personally known to me / has been identified before me to my satisfaction has been examined by me as to his knowledge of the rules of the air as contained in Part VIII of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1919, and that he has shown a good general knowledge thereof.

I am of opinion that he is competent to act as member of the personnel (otherwise than as pilot, navigator or engineer) of passenger or goods aircraft.

*(Signature)*__________ *E a iner.*

*Dated*__________.

FORM I.

(See rule 25.)

Form of Licence for personnel.

. of 191 .

*(Full Name)*__________

*of (address)*__________

is hereby licensed to act as—

* All but the appropriate entry to be struck out.

*(a) pilot of a private flying machine,

*(b) pilot of a passenger or goods Aeroplane / Seaplane / Flying boat of the following types—

(1)__________

(2)__________

*(c) navigator of any passenger or goods aircraft,

*(d) engineer of any passenger or goods aircraft,

*(e) member of the crew of any passenger or goods aircraft,

for a period of one year from the ______day of__________19 , subject to the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1919.

*(Signature of officer)*__________.

*Dated*__________.

Photograph of holder.

NOTE.—The form of licence for the pilot of an airship will be similar with such modification as may be necessary.

FORM J.

(See rules 27 and 28.)

Form of certificate of airworthiness.

Number________________.

I hereby certify that aircraft—

Type________________.

Maker's name________________.

Maker's number________________.

has been examined for airworthiness as a type aircraft / subsequent aircraft of the same type as ________________ aircraft for which certificate of airworthiness number________ has been granted on________________ and is hereby certified as airworthy, provided the following conditions are complied with :—

(a) the total weight including all items of load should not exceed________lbs.

(b) the loading including the placing of passengers should be such that the centre of gravity remains within the following limits, *viz.*________________

*(Signature)*________________

*(Designation)*________________

*Place*________________.

*Dated*________________

FORM K.

(See rule 29.)

Form of certificate of periodical inspection and overhaul of an aircraft / the engine of an aircraft.

I hereby certify that aircraft / the engines of aircraft________ type________________ marks ________________ has / have this day been inspected and overhauled by me, and that all necessary adjustments and repairs have been made to my satisfaction and that the aircraft / engines is / are in good order and fit for flight.

*(Signature)*________________

*(Designation)*________________

*Place*________________

*Dated*________________

FORM L.

(See rule 31.)

Daily Certificate of Safety of Aircraft.

Aircraft type________________ Registration mark________________.

Inspection at____________on____________time____________

I hereby certify that I have this day examined the above aircraft and that I consider it safe in every way for flights to-day when loaded as specified in its certificate of airworthiness.

*(Signature)*________________

*(Countersignature)*________________

*Dated*________________.

I hereby certify that I have this day examined the engines, engine installations and accessories of the above aircraft, and that in my opinion they are in every way safe for flights to-day.

*(Signature)*________________

*(Countersignature*________________

*Dated*________________.

FORM M.

(*See rule 33.*)

Pilots' certificate of General Fitness of Aircraft before Flight.

Aircraft type .... Registration mark..........
Preparatory to flight from.......... to ....

Loading.

Total weight of the aircraft including all items of load does not exceed.......... lbs.

Loading (including placing of passengers) is such that the centre of gravity of the aircraft is within the limits specified in the certificate of airworthiness. Petrol, oil and water are sufficient for proposed journey, *viz.* ....

Officers and Crew.

Name.	*Duty.*	*Licence No.*

Number of passengers..........

This aircraft is considered fit in every way for the proposed journey.

(*Signature*) ....

Dated..........

Hour..........

FORM N.

(*See rule 35.*)

Form of Aircraft Log.

Date.	Hour.	Commanding Officer.	Route.	Time in Air.		Petrol consumed.	Oil consumed.	Water consumed.	No. of passengers.	Repairs or replacements.	Remarks.	Signature.
				Hours.	Mins.							
			Brought forward								Time in the air since last periodical inspection and overhaul :— *hours.* *mins.* Date of last periodical inspection and overhaul	

Carried forward

FORM O.

(*See rule 35.*)

Form of Engine Log.

Date.	Hour.	Engineer in charge.	Revs. per min.		Time run.	Defects found.	Particulars of overhaul or replacement.	Remarks.	Signature.
			On ground.	In air (state climbing or level).					
								Time run since last periodical inspection and overhaul :— *hours.* *mins.* Date of last periodical inspection and overhaul :—	

FORM P.

(*See rule 57.*)

Form of notice fo departure for a foreign destination.

To the Customs-collector at ______________________ customs-aerodrome.

I, ______________________ of ______________________ being the person in charge of ______________________ aircraft marked ______________ hereby give notice that I intend on date ______________ at time ______ hours to take the said aircraft out of British India by air, *viz.*, from ______________ customs-aerodrome to ______________________.

(*Signature*) ______________________

(*Person in charge of the aircraft.*)

Permission is given for the above aircraft to depart from ______________________ customs-aerodrome at or about ______ hours on ______________.

(*Signature*) ______________________ *Custom-collector.*

______________________ *Customs-acrodrome.*

Dated ______________________

CUSTOMS—WAR.

The 13th December 1919.

No. 724-D.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 7th November 1919, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information :—

BOARD OF TRADE,
EXPORT LICENCE DEPARTMENT,
1, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE BUILDINGS,
WESTMINSTER, S. W.-1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c., 7th NOVEMBER 1919.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to the above date.

	PAGE
List A and B	2361—65
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Open General Licences for Exports :	
APPENDIX No. 1	2366—67
General Information with regard to Export Regulations to certain Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean	2367—72
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This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2*d.* per copy for each month up to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Export Licence Department, Board of Trade.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Application Form A for Licence to Export.

The Export Licence Department, having regard to the circumstances now existing, and subject to any further notification which it may hereafter become necessary to make, notifies

Exporters that answers need only be given to the undermentioned questions which are set forth in the above-mentioned form of application.

(a) Full name and address of Consignor.

(b) Name and address of person or company to whom the licence is to be sent.

(c)—1. Proposed date of despatch of goods.

2. Port of intended shipment in this country or post office of despatch.

(d) Prospective port and country to which the goods are to be exported.

(e) Route by which the goods are to be forwarded to ultimate destination.

(f) Full name and address of consignee abroad.

(k) State whether previous application has been made for all or part of the consignment, &c.

(l) Full description of goods—quantity, weight, value, number and description of packages and the shipping marks.

(t) Any special reasons in support of your request for a licence to export these goods.

Instructions Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9 and 12 on page 4 of Application Form A are now cancelled.

P.S.—Should it be desired that in any exceptional case an answer should be given to any questions set forth in the Application Form but not appearing above, a notification will be addressed to the applicant concerned after the receipt of the relative application.

Application Form B for General Licences.

The use of Application Form B for making application for licence to export goods in several consignments over a certain period is no longer necessary. Form A can now be used when making application for either specific or general licence, provided that if a general licence is required a statement to that effect is endorsed on the Application Form A.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to:—

The Controller, Export Licence epartment,
1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings,
Westminster, S. W.-1.

List A and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited by the Royal Proclamation of the 10th May, 1917, as amended by Orders of Council of the 22nd June, 1917, the 13th July, 1917, the 14th August, 1917, the 28th August, 1917, the 18th October, 1917, the 27th November, 1917, the 18th December, 1917, the 22nd January, 1918, the 8th February, 1918, the 26th February, 1918, the 8th March, 1918, the 12th April, 1918, the 25th April, 1918, the 14th May, 1918, the 11th June, 1918, the 2nd July, 1918, the 30th July, 1918, the 6th August, 1918, the 27th August, 1918, the 1st October, 1918, the 15th October, 1918, the 19th November, 1918, the 29th November, 1918, the 6th December, 1918, the 13th December, 1918, the 20th December, 1918, the 24th December, 1918, the 27th December, 1918, the 3rd January, 1919, the 7th January, 1919, the 10th January, 1919, the 17th January, 1919, the 24th January, 1919, the 31st January, 1919, the 7th February, 1919, the 14th February, 1919, the 21st February, 1919, the 28th February, 1919, the 7th March, 1919, the 14th March, 1919, the 21st March, 1919, the 28th March, 1919, the 4th April, 1919, the 11th April, 1919, the 15th April, 1919, the 25th April, 1919, the 2nd May, 1919, the 9th May, 1919, the 16th May, 1919, the 30th May, 1919, the 20th June, 1919, and the 8th July, 1919, to be exported from the United Kingdom to the following destinations, viz.:—

List A and B.—Goods marked **(A)** to All Destinations.

Goods marked **(B)** to All Ports and Destinations Abroad other than Ports and Destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates.

A licence is required to export goods marked **(A)** to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked **(B)** to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked **(B)** can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited; (14-8-17).

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 2371.)

(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aricraft; (20-6-19). (*See*, however, page 2371).

Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia; (19-1-17) (22-1-18) (6-8-18) (24-1-19).

(A) *Animals, living, for food; (12-12-16).

(A) *Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war; (8-1-15).

Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.

(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.

Bacon, *see* Meat.

Bags, *see* Nitrate.

Banknotes, *see* Notes.

(A) Barley and barley meal; (14-2-18).

(P) Barographs, suitable for aircraft; (6-12-18).

(A) Basic slag; (23-10-16).

(A) Bayonets and their component parts.

(A) Beans of all kinds, including haricots; (12-12-16) (27-11-17) (*see* however Appendix No. 1).

(A) Bean flour and meal.

(A) Boats and craft; (10-5-17) (18-12-17).

Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.

(A) Bread.

Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.

(B) Bristles, of European origin; (26-6-16) (8-3-18) (2-7-18) (17-1-19).

(A) Buckwheat; (12-12-16).

Bullion, *see* Gold.

(A) Butter.

(A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following:—

Calf meal;
Coconut and poonac cake;
Compound cakes and meal:
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal;
Gluten meal or gluten feed;
Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal;
Hemp seed cake and meal;
Husk meal;
Linseed cake and meal;
Locust bean meal;
Maize germ meal;
Maize meal and flour;
Meat meal;
Palm nut cake and meal;
Poppy seed cake and meal;
Rape seed or colza seed cake and meal;
Sesame seed cake and meal;
Soya bean cake and meal;
Sunflower seed cake and meal;
Whale cake;

Calf meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

(A) Calfskins.

(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.

(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.

(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (*See*, however, page 2371).

Castings, *see* Armour Plates.

Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.

Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patent.

Cattle Hides, *see* Hides.

Caustic potash, *see* Potash.

(A) Cement for building and engineering purposes; (14-5-18) (*see*, however, Appendix No. 1).

(A) Cheese.

(A) Chicory; (30-3-17) (27-11-17).

(A) Chick peas; (12-12-16).

(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal; (27-11-17).

(A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except solvent naphtha, cresylic acid and mixtures containing cresylic acid), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives; (26-7-16) (29-11-18) (20-12-18).

(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations; (17-11-16).

Coconut cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.

(A) Cocoa raw, and manufactures thereof, except cocoa butter and cocoa powder; (19-2-17) (20-12-18).

(B) Cocoa butter; (20-12-18).

(A) Cocoa husks; (19-2-17).

(A) Cocoa shells; (19-2-17).

(A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil; (4-4-19).

(A) Coffee; (19-2-17). (*See*, however, Appendix No. 1.)

Coin, *see* Gold; Silver.

(A) Coke and manufactured fuel; (18-12-17).

Combings, *see* Malt.

Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar; (12-3-17) (14-3-19).

Corn offals, *see* Offals.

Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, *see* Cakes and Meal.

Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.

Craft, *see* Boats.

Culms, *see* Malt.

(A) Dari.

Dhol, *see* Gram.

Distillers' grains, *see* Grains, etc.

*Application for licence to exports livestock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from Stationery Clerk, Export License Department.

(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
(A) *Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.

Earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Eggs in shells.
Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
Equipment web, *see* Web.
(A) Ergot of rye, and liquid extract of ergot; (10-5-17) (12-4-18) (15-10-18).
(A) Explosives; *see, however*, page 2371; (19-11-18) (15-4-19).

Fats, edible, *see* Oils
(A) Feeding stuffs containing molasses; (21-2-19).
(A) Firearms and their component parts; (8-2-18) (29-11-18) (*see, however*, page 2371).
(A) Fish except the following:—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats, herrings, crayfish, and prawns; (27-12-18) (30-5-19).
(A) Salmon, tinned.
(A) Flax, raw.
Flour, *see* Bean; Lentil; Malt; Maize; Pea; Rice; Rye; Wheat.
Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, *e.g.*, Beans; Cakes; Hay; Oats, etc.
(A) Forage, green.
(A) Fruit and fruit preserves, except olives, and except the following fresh fruit which may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—
Apricots, grape fruit, green figs, grapes, peaches, pears, pineapples, nectarines, imported plums (South African), and imported melons; (29-9-16) (15-1-17) (19-2-17) (10-1-19).
Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.

(A) Game.
Gluten meal, or gluten feed, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Gold, coin and bullion.
(A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers'; (12-12-16).
(A) Gram or dhol; (12-12-16).
(A) Green forage; (12-12-16).
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof; (10-5-17).
Ground nut, or earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Guanos, except whale guano; (2-2-17) (3-1-19).
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine.

Hericots, *see* Beans.
(A) Hay.
(A) Heliographs and their component parts; (2-7-18).
Hempseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle; (28-2-19) (8-7-19).
Horses, *see* Animals.
Hosiery needles, *see* Needles.
Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

(A) Indigo, synthetic (6-8-18).
Iron (1-5-17) the following:—
Castings, *see* Armour plates.
(A) Pig.
(A) Scrap.

(A) Jute, raw and carded; (12-3-17).

(A) Lard;—except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
Latch needles, *see* Needles.
Lentil flour and meal.
(A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
Linseed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Livestock, *see* Animals.
Locust bean meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Lupin seed; (12-12-16).

(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
(A) Maize; (12-12-16).
(A) Maize germs; (12-12-16).
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings; (12-12-16).
(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash; (2-1-17) (31-1-19).
(A) Margarine; (19-2-17).
Meals, *see* Barley; Bean; Cakes; Lentil; Pea; Rye; Wheat.
(A) Meat of all kinds, except turtle meat, horseflesh and except tinned or potted meat, other than tinned bacon and tinned ham; (19-2-17) (7-2-19).
Meat meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Mica block, mica sheets, and mica splittings; (22-6-17) (27-11-17).
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Milk condensed or preserved; (15-4-19).
Milk dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Millet; (12-12-16).
(B) Mines and their component parts.
Molasses, *see* Feeding Stuffs.

(A) Needles, hosiery machine, latch; (23-10-16) (18-10-17) (29-11-18).
(A) Nicotine and its compounds; (6-8-18).

* The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—

Dolly dyes. Drummer dyes.
Diamond dyes. Dixon's home dyes.
Maypole dyes.

(B) Nitrate bags (17-1-19).
†Notes of the Bank of France; (27-8-18).
(A) Notes, Russian rouble; (26-2-18).
Nuts, *see* Ground Nut, Oleaginous.

(A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
(A) Sharps.
(A) Oils and fats, edible, the following:—
Cocoanut oil;
Groundnut oil;
Palmkernel oil;
Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
(A) Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products of all kinds; (12-3-17) (27-11-17).
(A) Oleo-margarine; (19-2-17).
(A) Onions.
(A) Opium and its preparations.
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.

Palmnut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.
(A) Pea flour and meal.
(A) Peas; other than split peas (2-2-17) (25-4-19).
(A) Periscopes and their component parts; (10-5-17).
(A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina; (2-2-17).
(A) Pigeon peas; (12-12-16).
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
Poonac cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Poppy seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances; (19-2-17) (17-1-19).
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate; (22-6-17).
(B) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Potatoes.
(A) Poultry; (4-7-16) (29-9-16) (19-2-17).
Preserves, *see* Fruit.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.

(A) Quinine sulphate; (20-6-19).

(A) Range-finders and their component parts.
Rapeseed, or colza seed cake and meal, *see* Cakes.
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Rice and rice flour; (21-8-19).
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
(A) Rye, rye flour and meal.

Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
(A) Sausages, except tinned sausages; (2-2-17) (7-2-19).
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
Scrap metal, *see* Iron; Steel.
(B) Searchlights, and their component parts; (1-5-17).
Seeds, *see* Lupin; Beans, Peas and Cereals mentioned by name.
Seeds, oleaginous, *see* Oleaginous.
(A) Semolina.
Sesame seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
Sheep, *see* Animals.
Signalling apparatus, *see* Submarine.
(A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin; (12-4-18) (29-11-18) (30-5-19) (4-11-19).
Skins, *see* Calf; Hides.
Soya bean cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
(A) Steel, scrap; (1-5-17) (10-5-17).
(B) Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet, (10-5-17) (14-3-19); *see also* Confectionery.
Sunflower seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Superphosphates.
(A) Swords and their component parts.

(A) Tea other than green tea; (28-6-16). (19-2-17) (2-7-18) (14-2-19) (28-2-19).
(A) Tomatoes, fresh; (8-7-19).
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(B) Torpedo nets.
(B) Torpedo tubes.

(A) Uniform clothing, naval military and Air Force; (15-10-18) (7-3-19).

Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes; Tomatoes.
Venison, *see* Game.
(A) Vessels; (18-12-17).

(B) Web equipment.
(A) Whalebone; (1-5-17).
Whale cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Whale fins; (1-5-17).
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
(A) Whisky.

Wool and Woollen Goods:—
(A) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof; (8-9-16) (18-10-17).
(*See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpacca and mohair.)

† Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

(A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof; (18-10-17).
(A) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof; (18-10-17).
(A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof; (18-10-17).

Yarns, *see* Wool.
(A) Yeast; (8-9-16) (22-6-17) (28-2-19).

LIST C.

By Order of Council dated 1st October, 1918, as amended by Order of Council of the 24th December, 1918, the 7th January, 1919, the 7th February, 1919, the 11th February, 1919, the 28th February, 1919, the 11th April, 1919, the 29th April, 1919, and the 16th May, 1919, ALL GOODS [other than (1) printed matter and (2) personal effects accompanied by their owners] are prohibited from export to All Destinations in European Russia (except Russian ports on the Black Sea) and in other Foreign Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, except France and French Possessions, Italy and Italian Possessions, Belgium, Portugal, Greece, Serbia, Roumania, Iceland and the Faroe Islands, Spain, Morocco, Palestine and Syria as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive, Czecho-Slovakia. Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg and the portions of Austria, Hungary in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments, Occupied Rhineland territory, and to all Ports in any such Foreign Countries.

LIST C comprises **ALL GOODS** not included in List A or B, excepting the following goods, which may be exported without licence:—

(1) Printed matter;

(2) Personal effects accompanied by their owners.

In addition to the above countries, trading is permitted with the following countries, to which List C goods may be exported without licence (*see*, however, Lists D and E, pages 2365-66):—

Turkey, Bulgaria, Russian Black Sea ports, Austria, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, and Arabia.

Goods on List C may also be exported to the following countries without licence (*see* page 2367):—

Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Esthonia, Finland, Germany, Lettland, Lithuania, and Poland.

LIST D.

By Order of Council dated 21st March, 1919, as amended by order of Council of the 11th April, 1919, the 15th April, 1919, and the 9th May, 1919, the following goods on List D* are prohibited from export to Turkey, Bulgaria, Ports on the Black Sea (not including Roumanian Ports), Austria, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, and Arabia.

Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.
Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.
Armour plates.
Armoured motor-cars.
Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their component parts.
Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.
Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.
Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war, and their component parts.
Explosives specially prepared for use in war.
Field-glasses.
Gases for war purposes.
Guns and machine guns.
Gun mountings.
Limbers, military waggons of all descriptions.

* Many goods on the above Lists are already on List A or B.

Harness or horse equipment of a military character.
Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
Mines, submarines and their component parts.
Projectiles, charges, cartridges and grenades of all kinds and their component parts.
Range-finders and their component parts.
Searchlights and their component parts.
Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
Materials for wireless telegraphs.
Torpedoes.
Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

LIST E.

In addition to the goods contained in List D, the following goods on List E* are prohibited from export to Bulgaria.

All articles for use in transportation on land.
Saddle or pack animals, vehicles, motor-cars, bicycles, and their component parts.
Locomotives and rolling stock.
Telegraphs and telephones and their component parts, and materials for use therewith.

APPENDIX No. 1.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on List C (*see* page 2365) are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Beans, imported, other than Soya, Locust or Chinese horse beans.
Bird seed.
Blanc-mange powder.
Cake mixture.
Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cement for building and engineering purposes.
Chillies.
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.
Coffee, the following varieties :—
Pernambuco
West African
Liberian
Rio.
Bahia
Victorian.
Custard powder
Dates.
Gloy.
Horseflesh
Koffio.
Lactol.
Lactogol
Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.
Marmite
Mincemeat and mince pies.
Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 1() per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited
Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof
Paisley flour.
Paint, other than gold paint
"Phosto" animal food.
Pudding powder.
Puddings.
Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all non-enemy destinations, and to enemy territory with which trade is now permitted (*see* page 2365). Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i. e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

* Many goods on the above Lists are already on List A or B.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF EXPLOSIVES, DOUBLE-BARRELLED GUNS, ETC.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of cartridges, charges, etc., industrial explosives, double-barrelled guns and sporting rifles, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department:—

British Possessions and Protectorates.

French Possessions and Protectorates.

United States of America.

South America.

Africa.

Japan and Korea.

Asiatic Russia.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

The issue of this licence does not relieve exporters from the necessity of obtaining import permits from the country of destination in cases where local regulations render such a course necessary.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT, ETC.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned:—" Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF PARCELS CONTAINING MISCELLANEOUS FOODSTUFFS.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing miscellaneous foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

GENERAL INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO EXPORT REGULATIONS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND ON THE MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

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Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D except as provided in Note (iii), page 2372. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Arabia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D (except as indicated in Note (iii) page 2372)

See page 2372.

Asia Minor (*see* Turkey).

Austria, Hungary.

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D (except as indicated in Note (iii) page 2372).

Goods may be exported *viâ* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Syria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Voiarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, *see* notes applicable to those countries.

See also page 2372.

Belgium.

Licenses are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Belgian import licences are required in respect of arms of all kinds, sugar, wheat (grain and flour) and coal.

Bulgaria.

Licences are required for goods on Lists A, B, D. and E. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on Lists D and E except as provided in Note (v)

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czechoslovakia (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czecho-slovakia.*

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czechoslovak Government's Trade Office, Welserhaus 12, Schaarsteinwegsbrücke, Hamburg, for further transhipment to the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg Office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that Office. Goods may also be exported *via* any other available route.

All shipments to Czechoslovakia are subject to Import Licences issued by the Import and Export Commission in Prague. Applications have to be made by consignees.

Denmark.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

No certificates from the Danish Associations need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to a Danish import prohibition.

Esthonia (principal port—Reval).

Lincences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. The support of the Esthoni Legation is no longer required.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B Exporters should instruct the consignees to obtain any import license that may be necessary.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France.

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warne that French import licences are required for many classes of goods. Full information may b obtained from the French Customs Office, Bank Buildings, Kingsway, London, W. C. 2.

Germany.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

An import licence is required for the importation into unoccupied Germany of all good other than those mentioned on pages 2372-73 Before goods other than those mentioned a despatched, therefore, the sender should apply to the Imperial Commissary for Export an Import Licences, Lutzowufer 6-8, Berlin, W. 10, with a view to ascertaining whether t German Authorities are actually prepared to admit the goods.

For the occupied territory in the Rhineland *see* Note (ii), page 2371.

See also page 2372.

Greece.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A or B. Any available route may b adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Consignment to the Netherlands Oversea Trust is no longer necessary.

Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that Italia import licences are required for many classes of goods ; full information may be obtaine from the Italian Government Commission, West Africa House, Kingsway, W. C. 2.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B, and D. Licences will not, as a rul be granted for goods on List D (except as indicated in Note (iii), page 2372).

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Lettland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods c Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods o Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter

Montenegro (*see* **Jugo-Slavia**).

Norway.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

No certificates from the Norwegian Associations, or other form of guarantee, need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Norwegian import prohibition.

Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland*).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Polish import prohibition, *see* page 2372.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Roumanian import prohibition.

Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European).

(a) *Northern District—approached* viâ **Archangel or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are required for all goods, except "free" goods (a list of which can be had on application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Dept.) and except "foodstuffs" on List C. All goods imported into Northern Russia must be for consumption in the districts of Archangel and Murmansk, and they must be consigned to the British Supply Mission at Archangel or Murmansk for account of a sub-consignee. Exporters are warned that import licences must be obtained by consignees from the Archangel Government before they can take delivery of the goods.

(b) *Southern District—approached* viâ *Batoum and Novorossisk on the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D.

There is no parcel post service at present.

(c) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. No certificates from the Swedish Handels Kommission, or other forms of guarantee, need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Swedish import prohibition.

* It is understood that there are no shipping facilities for Archangel at present.

Switzerland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Consignment to the Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique is no longer necessary.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

With regard to exports to Switzerland under the British Re-export Scheme, goods may now be exported without licence, and without consignment to H. M. Consul at St Gall, but it will be necessary for exporters to communicate with the Department of Import Restriction, 22, Carlisle Place, S. W. 1, in connection with the necessary import certificate for the re-admission of the goods into this country.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta, but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (including Asia Minor).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D except as provided in Note (iii), page 2372.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

NOTES.

FOODSTUFFS.

(i) Foodstuffs should be regarded as including all articles intended for use as human food, including articles to be manufactured into human food and including beverages and spices.

OCCUPIED RHINELAND TERRITORY.

(ii) The principal towns in Allied occupation are—

British Zone.—Cologne, Bedburg, Benrath, Bensberg, Bergheim, Bergisch Gladbach, Blankenheim, Bonn, Brühl (Bz. Cöln), Burscheid, Call, Deutz, Dollendorf, Düren, Elsdorf (Rheinland), Engelskirchen, Euskirchen, Gemünd, Grafrath, Hellenthal, Honnef, Hilden, Hochkirchen, Hürtgen, Kalk, Kerpen (Bez Cöln) Langerwehe, Lechenich, Leichlingen, Lindlar, Malmedy, Manderfeld, Meckenheim, Mehlem, Montjoie, Mülheim (Rhein), Münstereifel, Nideggen, Ohligs, Okoven, Opladen, Overath, Rheinbach, Rommerskirchen Rötgen, St. Vith, Schleiden (Eifel), Schönberg (Eifel), Siegburg, Solingen, Wermelskirchen, Wiesdorf, Zons, Zulpich.

American Zone.—Coblentz, Adenau, Ahrweiler, Altenahr, Andernach, Arenberg, Berncastel-Cues, Bitburg, Bleialf, Cochem, Conz, Daun, Dierdorf, Echternacherbrück, Ehrang, Eller, Gerolstein, Hermeskell, Hillesheim (Eifel), Jünkerath, Kelberg, Kempenich, Kyllburg, Manderscheid, Mayen, Montabaur, Morbach, Moselkern, Neuerburg, Neuwied, Niederbreisig, Polch, Prüm, Remagen, Rheinbrohl, Rhens, Saarburg (Bz Trier), Schillingen, Siershahn, Sinzig, Stadtkyll, Treis (Mosel), Treves (Trier), Ulmen, Waxweiler, Winningen (Mosel), Wittlich.

French Zone.—(In addition to places in Alsace-Lorraine.)—Alsheim, Alzey, Annweiler, Bacharach, Bad Ems, Bad, Dürkheim, Bingen (Rhein), Birkenfeld, Boppard, Bullay, Castellaun, Caub, Cronberg, Darmstadt, Diez, Eltville, Enkenbach, Flonheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Gemünden (Hunsrück), Germersheim, Groszgerau, Hahn (Taunus), Heftrich, Hofheim (Taunus), Homburg (Pfalz), Kaiserslautern, Kirchheimbolanden, Kreuznach, Landau (Pfalz), Landstuhl, Langenschwalbach, Lauterecken, Lebach, Mainz, Merzig, Nastätten, Neunkirchen, Neustadt (Haardt), Niederlahnstein, Nieder Saulheim, Nierstein, Osthofen (Rheinhessen), Otterberg, Pirmasens, Rüdesheim (Rhein), Saarbrücken, Saarlouis, St. Goar, St. Wendel, Simmern, Sobernheim, Speyer, Stromberg (Hunsrück), Türkismuhle, Waldfischbach, Wiesbaden, Winnweiler, Worms, Zell, Zweibrücken.

Belgian Zone.—Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), Aldekerk, Aldenhoven, Bochum, Cleve, Cornelimünster, Crefeld, Dahlem, Dülken, Erkelenz, Eschweiler, Eupen, Carzweiler, Geilenkirchen-Hünshoven, Geldern, Goch, Grefrath (b. Crefeld), Grevenbroich Heinsberg (Rheinland), Hülchrath, Jülich Kaldenkirchen, Kempen (Rhein), Linn, Mörs, München-Gladbach, Neuss, Odenkirchen, Randerath, Rheydt, Steinstrass, Stolberg (Rheinland) Viersen, Wevelinghoven, Xanten.

GOODS ON LIST D.

(*iii*) Consideration will be given to applications in respect of the following goods on list D if there is clear evidence that the shipments are destined for commercial purposes :—

Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.

Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.

Clothing and equipment of a distinctly military character.

Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war, and their component parts.

Military waggons of all descriptions.

Harness or horse equipment of a military character.

EXPORTS TO POLAND.

As a consequence of the exemption of so many classes of goods from the necessity of obtaining import licences, the issue of licences by the Polish Commercial and Financial Agency in London has been suspended. A list of goods which do not now require Polish import licences and the new procedure to be followed with regard to exports are indicated in the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 30th October, 1919 (page 545).

TRADE WITH GERMANY, AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, AND ARABIA.

In view of the raising of the blockade, the Board of Trade have issued General Licences under the Trading with the Enemy Legislation authorising with certain reservations, the resumption of trade with Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Arabia.

The Licences do not remove the existing restrictions upon the payment of debts and the return of property due or deliverable to persons in Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Arabia in respect of pre-war transactions.

The Licences do not permit the importation from Germany, Austria, Hungary, or Arabia of any goods included in the Prohibition of Import Proclamations and not covered by a General Licence issued under those Proclamations. Information with regard to imports into the United Kingdom can be obtained from the Import Restrictions Department, 22, Carlisle Place, S.W. 1. Further, Export Licences must be obtained from the Export Licence Department, 1, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W. 1, before goods included in Lists A and B of prohibited exports are shipped to those countries, but no licences are required in respect of goods included in List C.

The text of these General Licences is as follows :—

The Board of Trade, on behalf of His Majesty, and in pursuance of the powers reserved in the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations and all other powers thereunto them enabling, do hereby give and grant licence to all persons and bodies of persons resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom, to trade and have commercial and financial transactions with persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany-Austria-Hungary :

Provided always that any licence which may be necessary in respect of any transaction under any prohibition of export or prohibition of import for the time being in force in the United Kingdom or in respect of any remittance of money out of the United Kingdom covered by *Regulation 41D of the Defence of the Realm Regulations is first obtained :

Provided also that this licence shall not permit any person or body of persons to pay to or for the benefit of any person or body of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany-Austria-Hungary any sum of money which by the terms of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Acts, 1914 and 1915, or either of them, is required to be paid to the Custodian appointed under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, but such sums of money must be paid to the said Custodian :

Provided further that this licence shall not permit any person or body of persons to pay or deliver any sum of money or property which is, or but for the war, would have been due or deliverable to any person or body of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany-Austria-Hungry in respect of a transaction entered into before the outbreak of war.

A General Licence with regard to Arabia has been issued, dated the 19th August 1919.

CONSOLIDATED LIST OF GOODS WHICH MAY ENTER GERMANY WITHOUT IMPORT LICENCES.

1. Newspapers, periodicals and books.

2. Soaps, candles and starch of which the total weight does not exceed 2½ kilos.

3. Foodstuffs for the personal use of the addressee with the exception of butter, meat, bacon, flour, sugar, pine-apple, ginger, vanilla, caviare and caviare substitutes, pickled caviare, sea-crawfish, lobsters and oysters.

* Regulation 41D of the Defence of the Realm Regulations is now cancelled.

4. In the case of margarine, lard, pastry, products of dough or paste, such as macaroni, vermicelli, etc., sweets and other goods of the German Customs Tariff No. 202, coffee, tea, and products of the cocoa and chocolate industry, the quantity allowed without licence is limited to 1 kilo.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Export Licence Department, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o of Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1-3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Export Licence Department should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment :—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.

Butter and cheese.

Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list :—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea, coffee and cocoa).

Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Synthetic dyestuffs.

Ergot.

Quinine sulphate.

Caustic potash.

Potassium carbonate.

Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof.

Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.

Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

GEOLOGY AND MINES ESTABLISHMENT.

The 13th December 1919.

No. 739-D.—Mr. J. H. Lang is appointed Junior Inspector of Mines in India with effect from the forenoon of the 27th November 1919.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

Delhi, the 10th December 1919.

No. 3129-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10, sub-section (1) of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906 (III of 1906), as amended by the Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act, 1919 (XXI of 1919), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct as follows:—

(1) The nickel eight-anna and four-anna pieces specified in section 6 of the Act shall henceforth be coined at the Mint and issued.

(2) The eight-anna coin shall be circular, the diameter being 26 millimetres. The rim shall not be milled.

(3) It shall bear on the obverse the effigy of His Majesty King George V, and the inscription George V King-Emperor, and on the reverse the figure "8" in Roman character with the word "annas" below and the word "India" and the year of the coinage above, all encircled by a waved band enclosed within a square surrounded by the designation expressed in Urdu, Nagri, Bengali and Telugu.

(4) The four-anna coin shall be a coin with a waved edge with eight crests and eight hollows. Its greatest diameter being 25 millimetres. The rim shall not be milled.

(5) It shall bear on the obverse the effigy of His Majesty King George V, and the inscription George V King-Emperor with the year of coinage, and the word India, and on the reverse the figure "4" in Roman character with the word "annas" below, all within a square, surrounded by the designation expressed in Urdu, Nagri, Bengali and Telugu.

The 12th December 1919.

No. 3157-F.—In pursuance of sub-section 2 of section 3 of the Gold (Import) Act, 1917, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rates at which payment shall be made for gold taken possession of under the provisions of the said Act:—

Class of gold.	Rate.
(1) Gold coins coined at His Majesty's Royal Mint in England or at any mint established in pursuance of a Proclamation of His Majesty as a branch of His Majesty's Royal Mint.	Rs. 11 per sovereign.
Provided that such coins have not been called in by any Proclamation made in pursuance of the Coinage Act, 1870, or have not lost weight so as to be of less weight than that for the time being prescribed for like coins by or under the said statute as the least current weight.	
(2) All other gold not included in entry No. 1	Re. 1 for every 10·273 grains troy of fine gold.

2. The notification by the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 2976-F., dated the 22nd November 1919, is hereby cancelled.

(*Note 1.*—Gold shipped to India on a through bill of lading before the 12th December 1919 will be paid for at the rates hitherto in force.

Note 2.—When firms or institutions have arranged to import gold into India and wish to avoid risks from possible variations in the acquisition rate before it is delivered to the Government of India, the Controller of Currency or, in the case of gold delivered at Bombay, the Accountant General, Bombay, will be prepared to contract on behalf of the Government of India to pay for the gold on delivery at the acquisition rate prevailing at the time the gold was purchased for shipment. Firms or institutions wishing to take advantage of this arrangement must declare the fact and date of purchase to the above officers without delay and as soon as they have received intimation thereof. The officer making the contract will take such undertaking as he thinks fit from the firm or institution to ship and deliver gold with all possible expedition for payment at the rate stated.

The India Office is prepared to make a similar arrangement with firms and institutions who find it more convenient to submit in London evidence of their having engaged gold for shipment to India.)

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 10th December 1919.

No. 2142-F.E.—Mr. J. G. Bhandari, Deputy Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, Telegraph Branch, Calcutta, has been granted privilege leave for five months, with effect from the 14th November 1919.

No. 2146-F. E.—Mr. B. K. Chatterjee, Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, has been granted privilege leave for 2 months and 17 days, with effect from the 2nd December 1919.

Mr. Nathu Lal, a senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant General, Punjab, has been appointed to officiate as an Assistant Accounts Officer, class II, in that office, with effect from the 2nd December 1919 and until further orders.

The 11th December 1919.

No. 200-Gl. (F.E.).—Mr. C. W. C. Carson, O.B.E., Accountant General, Bombay, has been appointed Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay, with effect from the 8th December 1919.

Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyar, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, has been appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 8th December 1919.

H. F. HOWARD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 12th December 1919.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.

No. 3423.—Major G. Beach, 1-9th Battalion, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Administrative Commandant, from 26th June 1919 to 2nd July 1919.

No. 3424.—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. de L. Young, Royal Engineers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Director of Works. Dated 9th August 1919.

(Army Department Notification No. 3026, dated the 10th October 1919, so far as it relates to Major E. de L. Young, is hereby cancelled.)

No. 3425.—Major C. S. W. Thomas, Royal Artillery, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Director of Artillery. Dated 11th November 1919.

No. 3426.—Captain J. Robertson, Royal Army Veterinary Corps, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director of Veterinary Services. Dated 17th September 1919.

No. 3427.—Captain L. Whittington, 1-5th Battalion, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. Dated 20th September 1919.

No. 3428.—Captain (acting Major) R. C. Lord, M.C., Royal Engineers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director General of Military Works. Dated 4th October 1919.

No. 3429.—Captain E. W. Rogers, 1st Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General. Dated 23rd October 1919.

No. 3430.—Major T. F. Brook, O.B.E., Supply and Transport Corps, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, from 18th September 1919 to 20th October 1919.

No. 3431.—Captain T. S. Emery, 76th Punjabis, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General. Dated 5th September 1919.

No. 3432.—Major L. R. Messum, 1st Battalion, 21st Punjabis, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retain the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade. Dated 1st October 1919.

No. 3433.—Lieutenant W E. Bell, 2nd Battalion, 43rd Erinpura Regiment, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, from 11th April 1919 to 6th May 1919.

No. 3434.—Lieutenant D. B. B. Harris, attached 2nd Battalion, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Assistant Provost Marshal. Dated 27th August 1919.

No. 3435.—Lieutenant J. L. Bussell, 1st Battalion, 151st Sikh Infantry, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Staff Captain. Dated 23rd September 1919.

No. 3436.—Lieutenant B. J. Amies, 1st Battalion, 121st Punjabis, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Assistant Instructor, Branch School of Musketry, Satara. Dated 27th November 1919.

No. 3437.—Lieutenant (temporary Major) F. C. Lowis, C.I. E., Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Director of Works. Dated 1st October 1918.

No. 3438.—Lieutenant Frank George Foster Storey, Indian Army Reserve of Officers is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while employed as an Assistant Recruiting Officer. Dated 1st April 1919.

No. 3439.—Lieutenant W. A. Speed, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Staff Captain, from 14th April 1919 to 9th May 1919.

No. 3440.—In Army Department Notification No. 2965, dated the 3rd October 1919, under the heading "to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonels" and against the name of Lieutenant (temporary Major) J. Young, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, *for* 8th June 1919 *read* 8th May 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3441.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Hugh Roddy, C.B., Indian Army. Dated 19th December 1918.

Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Henry Arthur Lane, Indian Army. Dated 11th May 1919.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) George Mortimer Morris, C.B., D.S.O., Indian Army. Dated 15th May 1919.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Arthur Herbert Virgin, attached 1st Battalion, 81st Pioneers. Dated 22nd May 1919.

Gilbert George Collyns, attached 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse). Dated 5th July 1919.

Ronald St. George Cole, attached 1st Battalion, 42nd Deoli Regiment. Dated 11th August 1919.

Graham Stewart Carstairs, attached 1st Battalion, 112th Infantry. Dated 4th September 1919.

George Bertram Faulder, attached 1st Battalion, 94th Russell's Infantry. Dated 11th September 1919.

Richard Barrow, attached 1st Battalion, 43rd Erinpura Regiment. Dated 15th September 1919.

Alban John Vann, attached 1st Battalion, 94th Russell's Infantry. Dated 23rd September 1919.

James William Eric Jamieson, attached 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 8th October 1919.

Walter Darling Topping, attached 1st Battalion, 3rd Brahmans. Dated 6th November 1919.

Joseph Charles Gain, attached Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 12th November, 1919.

Basil Jerome Amies, attached 1st Battalion, 21st Punjabis.

Alfred Marshall Langton Harrison, M.C., attached 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Leopold Brilliant, attached 2nd Battalion, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Gordon Erickson Hansen, attached 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Francis Victor Reginald Woodhouse, attached 1st Battalion, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Arthur Hugh Jay Snelling, attached 1st Battalion, 150th Indian Infantry.

James Francis Victor Lalor, attached 93rd Burma Infantry.

Robert Joseph Dudley Teague, attached 1st Battalion, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).

Stevenson Eden Walker, attached 47th Sikhs.

John Dennis Twinberrow, M.C., attached 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Dated 15th November 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Herbert Lawrence Hill, attached 2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Cyril John Russell Jarman, attached 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

Claude Cuthbert Williams, attached 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

John Charles Hamilton Lord, attached 47th Sikhs.

William Maybery Cann, attached 16th Cavalry.

Reginald Culcheth Holcroft, attached 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Richard Dennison, attached 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Dated 21st August 1919.

Charles Malet Lane, attached 1st Battalion, 26th Punjabis.

Dudley Charles Haden Ferguson, attached 93rd Burma Infantry.

John Bulgin, attached 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Peter Warren, attached 16th Cavalry.

Douglas McDuff Fife, attached 2nd Battalion, 6th Jat Light Infantry.

John Stephen Giles Eyre, attached 2nd Battalion, 27th Punjabis.

John Hewat Gillmon, attached 74th Punjabis.

Dated 31st August 1919.

Temporary Second Lieutenants to be temporary Lieutenants.

David Bitton, attached 106th Labour Corps. Dated 22nd July 1919.

Leonard Harold Corke, attached 1st Battalion, 18th Infantry. Dated 15th October 1919.

Frederick Herbert Reeves, attached 2nd Battalion, 69th Punjabis. Dated 5th November 1919.

No. 3442.—The promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Arthur Peyton Lindsay, C.M.G., Indian Army, notified in Army Department Notification No. 2614, dated the 15th August 1919, is post-dated to the 13th May 1919.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 3443.—Honorary temporary Lieutenant Nagendra Nath Dutt is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain, with effect from the 22nd June 1919.

I C 2

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 3444.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Senior Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Lieutenant, Alexander Hepburn MacGregor, *seconded*, to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of Captain, and to remain *seconded*;

Senior Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Lieutenant, Anthony Paes to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of Captain ;

First class Assistant Surgeons—

Hubert Felix DePenning }
Stanislaus George Smyth } *seconded,*
Lionel Vivian O'Brien Fasdon }

to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of Lieutenant, and to remain *seconded*;

First class Assistant Surgeon William Hugh Maher to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of Lieutenant ;

vice Senior Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Captain, Alfred Beale, Supernumerary, on attaining the age of 55 years, with effect from the 5th September 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 3445.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Cavalry Branch.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Henry Olliff Cook. Dated 10th July 1919.

Infantry Branch.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

John Roger Gregory. Dated 30th April 1919.
Phillip Joseph Sellier. Dated 25th September 1919.
Charles Edward Simmons. }
William Joseph Considine. } Dated 12th October 1919.
Gedder David Peattie. }

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Edward Burrows. }
Alan Whiteside. } Dated 26th June 1919.
Albert William Bennet. Dated 2nd July 1919.
Herbert Ashmore Turner. Dated 11th July 1919.
Alfred Berry. Dated 31st July 1919.
Gerald Hugh Simpson. Dated 12th August 1919.
George Cheadle. }
Leslie St. Clare Rundlett. } Dated 2nd September 1919.
William Henry James. Dated 7th September 1919.
Antony James O'Flynn. Dated 27th September 1919.
Donald Frederick Swan MacArthur. Dated 1st October 1919.
George Lionel Korb. Dated 11th October 1919.
John William Edwards. Dated 17th October 1919.

No. 3446.—The following acting promotions are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Royal Engineers.

Second Lieutenant D. Cranton, 1-9th Battalion, The Hampshire Regiment, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding an Advanced Engineer Park. Dated 1st October 1919.

British Military Base Depôt (India).

Lieutenant (acting Captain) O. G. Grace, 1st Garrison Battalion, Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), to be second-in-command and retains his acting rank, *vice* Captain (acting Major) E. J. Tann, 24th Battalion, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), vacated with effect from the 20th September 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3447.—The following acting promotion is notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

1st Battalion, 22nd Punjabis.

Lieutenant A. C. Dilks, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a detachment. Dated 22nd February 1919.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

No. 3448.—The following acting promotions are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captain O. W. J. Wynne, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Commandant, Cavalry Field Ambulance. Dated 1st June 1919.

Major J. Davenport Jones, Indian Medical Service, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Commandant, Combined Casualty Clearing Station. Dated 1st June 1919.

Major J. A. Grogan, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Commandant, Combined Field Ambulance. Dated 4th September 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3449.—The undermentioned officers, whose admission to the Indian Army on probation, was notified in Army Department Notifications No. 3129, dated the 24th October 1919, No. 1392, dated the 28th June 1918, No. 823, dated the 26th April 1918, No. 1193, dated the 7th June 1918, No. 1050, dated the 24th May 1918, No. 1315, dated the 21st June 1918, No. 2005, dated the 6th September 1918, No. 2442, dated the 18th October 1918, No. 2500, dated the 25th October 1918, No. 2558, dated the 1st November 1918, No. 2612, dated the 8th November 1918, No. 2880, dated the 13th December 1918, No. 416, dated the 1st March 1918 and No. 126, dated the 17th January 1919, are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the date specified :—

Henry Hutchinson Fagnani. Dated 11th April 1918.

Lionel Mackenzie Goodall. Dated 16th October 1918.

Kenneth Hills Bond, M.C.
Sydney St. George Hare. } Dated 25th March 1919.

John Eden Baldwin Seager. Dated 19th April 1919.

Noel Thacker, M.C.
Thomas Arthur Dobney. } Dated 27th April 1919.

Vernon Doyle Pilcher. Dated 13th August 1919.

Arthur Maitland Popham Luscombe. Dated 18th September 1919.

Hugh Geoffrey Watkin. Dated 30th September 1919.

Henry Norman Lindsay. Dated 12th October 1919.

Hugh William Hind. Dated 18th October 1919.

Egbert Anthony Lees. Dated 19th November 1919.

Laurence Hugh Nesbitt Rutledge. Dated 24th November 1919.

Cyril Godfrey Shepherd. Dated 5th December 1919.

No. 3450.—In Army Department Notification No. 278, dated the 7th February 1919, against the names of Douglas Raymond Adams and Richard Herbert Thompson, *for* "22nd January 1919" *read* "23rd January 1919".

No. 3451.—The following officer is appointed to the Indian Army on probation, with a view to permanent appointment, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :—

To be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Alfred Andrew Fraser Harris, 18th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment, attached 25th Punjabis. Dated 12th June 1917, but to rank from the 25th October 1916.

(Army Department Notification No. 1795, dated the 26th October 1917, in so far as it relates to Lieutenant Alfred Andrew Fraser Harris, is hereby cancelled.)

No. 3452.—The following officers of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers are admitted to the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Cavalry Branch.

To be Captains.

Robert Lysle Warren Herrick. Dated 5th September 1919, but to rank from the 20th August 1919.

Victor Felix Gamble. Dated 13th October 1919, but to rank from the 4th October 1919.

To be Lieutenants.

George Kissam Hannah. Dated 28th October 1919, but to rank from the 18th November 1916.

Malcolm Theodore Lysaght Newington. Dated 30th October 1919, but to rank from the 19th December 1916.

Leonard Owen Bodley. Dated 31st October 1919, but to rank from the 21st December 1918.

Reginald James Fox. Dated 28th August 1919, but to rank from the 31st July 1919.

Bertie St. Clair Wilks. Dated 13th October 1919, but to rank from the 5th August 1919.

To be Second Lieutenant.

Herbert Henshaw Blackburne. Dated 22nd September 1919, but to rank from the 25th July 1919.

Infantry Branch.

To be Captains.

Alexander Francis Dobbs. Dated 27th August 1919, but to rank from the 1st September 1915.

Thomas Archibald Inglis. Dated 15th October 1919, but to rank from the 2nd May 1917.

Charles George Barker. Dated 7th November 1919, but to rank from the 20th August 1919.

Stanley Melville Wright. Dated 12th September 1919, but to rank from the 20th August 1919.

Robert Edward Aldeman. Dated 23rd October 1919, but to rank from the 27th August 1919.

Sidney Arthur Ralph. Dated 4th September 1919, but to rank from the 4th September 1919.

Reginald Maurice Searle Barton. Dated 4th November 1919, but to rank from the 18th September 1919.

Mathew Laurence Covley-Smith. Dated 1st November 1919, but to rank from the 1st October 1919.

Philip Francis Heard Bayly. Dated 30th October 1919, but to rank from the 14th October 1919.

To be Lieutenants.

Charles Clare Williams. Dated 4th September 1919, but to rank from the 16th September 1916.

Gerald Rossi Ashton. Dated 2nd September 1919, but to rank from the 1st October 1916.

Stanley Frederick Martin. Dated 4th October 1919, but to rank from the 26th October 1916.

Howard Bell. Dated 20th October 1919, but to rank from the 12th November 1916.

Hubert Charles Morris. Dated 20th October 1919, but to rank from the 4th December 1916.

Charles Wilfred Tatham. Dated 9th September 1919, but to rank from the 15th December 1916.

Frank Tyhurst Folkard. Dated 3rd October 1919, but to rank from the 26th December 1916.

Alan Charles Price Seymour-Higgins. Dated 20th October 1919, but to rank from the 12th February 1917.

Sutherland Robert Macdonald. Dated 30th September 1919, but to rank from the 25th March 1917.

Alexander William Lee. Dated 17th October 1919, but to rank from the 29th March 1917.

George Robert Coulthard. Dated 12th October 1919, but to rank from the 13th April 1917.

John Riddell Musgrave Hanna. Dated 10th October 1919, but to rank from the 14th April 1917.

William George Sanders. Dated 29th October 1919, but to rank from the 20th April 1917.

Thomas Page Cook. Dated 28th October 1919, but to rank from the 26th April 1917.

Walter Tiuro Morris. Dated 20th October 1919, but to rank from the 30th April 1917.

Herbert Stanley Champion. Dated 14th November 1919, but to rank from the 19th May 1917.

George Clive Hele. Dated 22nd October 1919, but to rank from the 10th June 1917.

Cecil Stuart Wigfall. Dated 1st October 1919, but to rank from the 19th June 1917.

Clifford Beard Rendell. Dated 28th October 1919, but to rank from the 24th June 1917.

David Earnest Andrews. Dated 12th October 1919, but to rank from the 4th July 1917.

Arthur Wilfred Coulter. Dated 11th September 1919, but to rank from the 24th July 1917.

Harry Alfred Barker. Dated 3rd October 1919, but to rank from the 2nd September 1917.

Maurice Joseph Determes. Dated 16th April 1919, but to rank from the 18th October 1917.

Edward Powell Coffey. Dated 28th August 1919, but to rank from the 20th November 1917.

William McLean. Dated 26th May 1919, but to rank from the 20th November 1917.

Robert Stanley Murphy. Dated 26th August 1919, but to rank from the 20th November 1917.

Alexander Dunbar Miller. Dated 29th October 1919, but to rank from the 15th February 1918.

Frank Farleigh Parsons. Dated 5th September 1919, but to rank from the 1st May 1918.

Harry Stewart Pollen. Dated 15th October 1919, but to rank from the 2nd May 1918.

Earnest Dennett Anderson. Dated 26th September 1919, but to rank from the 21st May 1918.

Victor Gordon Salisbury Oldacre. Dated 22nd September 1919, but to rank from the 22nd August 1919.

Thomas Edward Bartleet. Dated 9th October 1919, but to rank from the 28th August 1918.

Cecil Jaffrey Farr. Dated 2nd October 1919, but to rank from the 5th October 1918

Archibald Douglas George Staunton Batty. Dated 13th October 1919, but to rank from the 2nd November 1918.

Charles Edwin Albert Lancastor. Dated 16th October 1919, but to rank from the 17th January 1919.

Frederick Basil Wilkinson. Dated 23rd May 1919, but to rank from the 5th February 1919.

Arthur Reginald Stewart. Dated 3rd October 1919, but to rank from the 5th February 1919.

John Alexander Lynch. Dated 9th September 1919, but to rank from the 5th February 1919.

Frank William Bateman. Dated 11th September 1919, but to rank from the 5th February 1919.

Arthur Edward Twelftree. Dated 16th October 1919, but to rank from the 2nd March 1919.

William Court Johnston. Dated 19th September 1919, but to rank from the 20th March 1919.

Alfred Thomas Curd. Dated 5th November 1919, but to rank from the 20th March 1919.

Leonard Rudolph Gething. Dated 1st September 1919, but to rank from the 23rd March 1919.

Leonard Gordon Chamberlain Toogood. Dated 19th September 1919, but to rank from the 8th April 1919.

Charles Thomas Alexander Tyndall. Dated 18th September 1919, but to rank from the 28th April 1919.

Godfrey Charles Alfred Jelley. Dated 26th August 1919, but to rank from the 8th May 1919.

Laurence Trevillion Flower. Dated 24th September 1919, but to rank from the 29th May 1919.

Arthur Hancock. Dated 9th September 1919, but to rank from the 29th May 1919.

Cyril Octavious Groom. Dated 1st October 1919, but to rank from the 29th May 1919.

Carl Rupert Addinall. Dated 12th September 1919, but to rank from the 26th June 1919.

Thomas Harold Waunsley. Dated 1st October 1919, but to rank from the 26th June 1919.

John Walter Peter Jenkin Jenkins. Dated 2nd October 1919, but to rank from the 26th June 1919.

George Earnest Holdcroft. Dated 26th September 1919, but to rank from the 1st July 1919.

Sydney Albert Smith. Dated 13th October 1919, but to rank from the 5th July 1919.

Frederick James Bairsto. Dated 1st September 1919, but to rank from the 5th July 1919.

Maurice Poynter Lancaster. Dated 20th September 1919, but to rank from the 31st July 1919.

William Thomas Matthew Rowe. Dated 7th August 1919, but to rank from the 5th August 1919.

Edric Francis Nevell Lyte. Dated 19th September 1919. but to rank from the 25th August 1919.

Arthur Edward Grant. Dated 31st October 1919, but to rank from the 15th October 1919.

George Harold Holt. Dated 29th October 1919, but to rank from the 15th October 1919.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Wilfred Charles Tungate. Dated 12th September 1919, but to rank from the 19th September 1918.

William George Frizzel. Dated 12th September 1919, but to rank from the 30th October 1918.

Charles George Small. Dated 24th September 1919, but to rank from the 19th December 1918.

Earnest Edgar Beer. Dated 28th October 1919, but to rank from the 19th December 1918.

Charles Robert Russell. Dated 29th September 1919, but to rank from the 27th December 1918.

Patrick Harland Burke. Dated 21st October 1919, but to rank from the 29th December 1918.

William Henry Fish. Dated 21st October 1919, but to rank from the 29th December 1918.

Denis Ralph William Holt. Dated 3rd November 1919, but to rank from the 29th December 1918.

Stanley Edgar Cullen. Dated 23rd October 1919, but to rank from the 29th December 1918.

Ian Norman MacLeod. Dated 2nd September 1919, but to rank from the 29th December 1918.

Keith Dunman Tucker. Dated 10th September 1919, but to rank from the 1st February 1919.

Somerset Fredrick John Hodgeman. Dated 10th September 1919, but to rank from the 1st February 1919.

Cecil Jones. Dated 30th September 1919, but to rank from the 1st March 1919.

Robert Cook. Dated 18th September 1919, but to rank from the 1st March 1919.

Joseph Farrell. Dated 22nd September 1919, but to rank from the 1st March 1919.

Lavinius Brice Marchant. Dated 29th October 1919, but to rank from the 2nd March 1919.

William Walter Watts. Dated 6th September 1919, but to rank from the 7th March 1919.

Jack Cessford Henry William Middleton-Stewart. Dated 24th October 1919, but to rank from the 7th March 1919.

William Edward Duncan Wilkinson. Dated 26th September 1919, but to rank from the 7th March 1919.

Eugene Percival Terence Wouteisz. Dated 22nd September 1919, but to rank from the 14th March 1919.

Herbert Henry Weeden. Dated 2nd October 1919, but to rank from the 15th March 1919.

Cecil Earnest Case. Dated 22nd August 1919, but to rank from the 22nd April 1919.

Percival Henry Denyer. Dated 17th September 1919, but to rank from the 1st May 1919.

Vivian Russell Wright-Neville. Dated 27th October 1919, but to rank from the 14th May 1919.

Duncan Lindsay Clark. Dated 12th September 1919, but to rank from the 11th June 1919.

Aubrey Neil Weinman. Dated 5th November 1919, but to rank from the 4th August 1919.

Edgar Walter Shenton. Dated 24th September 1919, but to rank from the 5th August 1919.

William Henry Sellick. Dated 16th October 1919, but to rank from the 5th August 19.9.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 3453.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the undermentioned to be temporary Lieutenants, with effect from the dates specified :—

Dattatraya Ganesh Kotibhaskar, M.B. Dated 29th July 1919.

Sachindra Kumar Bagchi. Dated 4th August 1919.

Bajirao Moreshwar Vaidya, M.B.
Satchit Kumar Sarkar, M.B. } Dated 9th August 1919.

Dodaballapur Hari Rau, M.B. Dated 23rd August 1919.

Jagan Nath Piplani, M.B. Dated 25th August 1919.

Manmatha Bhusan Chakraborty, M.B. Dated 28th August 1919.

Chaturvedi Krishna Chandra Misra, M.B.
Mangharam Rochiram Lelvani, M.B. } Dated 18th September 1919.

Ardeshir Ratanji Wadia, M.B.
Pritam Varialsing Karamchandani, M.B. } Dated 22nd September 1919.

Susil Chandra Chatterjee, M.B.
Phanindra Nath Ghose, M.B. } Dated 24th September 1919.

Khagendra Nath Chatterjee. Dated 25th September 1919.

Chinnamanoor Subbaroya Narayanaswami Aiyar
Annada Charan Sen, M.B. } Dated 26th September 1919.

Charu Chandra Protiher, M.B. Dated 28th September 1919.

Sivadas Roy Chaudhury, M.B. Dated 29th September 1919.

Purushottam Gopal Gune, M.B. Dated 30th September 1919.

Yeshwant Atmaram Telang, M.B. Dated 2nd October 1919.

Amulya Dhan Sen Gupta, Dated 3rd October 1919.

Jnanendranath Das Gupta, M.B. Dated 10th October 1919.

Prakash Chandra Sen, M.B. Dated 12th October 1919.

Ganapathi Sreekanta Kuppusamy Iyer, M.B. Dated 15th October 1919.

Pavanji Ramachandra Rao. M.B. Dated 21st October 1919.

Shankar Vinayak Joshi, M.B. Dated 25th October 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 3454.—The following officer is admitted to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Infantry Branch.

To be Second Lieutenant.

John Scott Ivan McGregor, General List, attached Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 13th October 1918, but to rank from the 31st July 1918.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3455.—Lieutenant Percival Jerome Phillips, attached 1st Battalion, 89th Punjabis, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's permission, to resign his commission in the Indian Army, with effect from the 25th October 1919.

No. 3456.—Lieutenants Herbert Nightingale Davy and Thomas Vaughan Welsh, attached 12th Cavalry, are permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign their commissions in the Indian Army, with effect from the 1st November 1919.

No. 3457.—Second Lieutenant Clarence Walter Bunn, Unattached List for the Indian Army, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to relinquish his commission, on the grounds of ill-health, with effect from the 16th November 1919.

No. 3458.—Captain William Russell Duff-Torrance, attached 2nd Battalion, 67th Punjabis, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission in the Indian Army, with effect from the 20th November 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 3459.—Lieutenant William Cecil Edwards is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, with effect from the 4th February 1919.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

10th (Naini Tal) Company.

No. 3460.—Major Theodore Alban Henry Way, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission. Dated 20th December 1919.

REWARDS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3461.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred, on retirement, on Risaldar-Major Bahadur Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, I.O.M., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) (Cavalry). Dated 15th September 1919.

No. 3462.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred, on retirement, on Subadar-Major Muhammad Ismail, *Sardar Bahadur*, I.O.M., 39th (Reserve) Mountain Battery. Dated 16th October 1919.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 3463.—The services of Lieutenant J. W. Fairlie, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Cantonment Magistrates' Department, were replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the date of his being relieved of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Jullundur.

STAFF.

No. 3464.—Lieutenant-General Sir W. C. Jacob, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., British Service, assumed the duties of officiating Chief of the General Staff, *vice* Lieutenant-General Sir H. Hudson, K.C.B, K.C.I.E., British Service, vacated with effect from the 29th November 1919.

No. 3465.—Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) R. E. Vaughan, C.B., Supply and Transport Corps, to be Director of Supplies and Transport, Army Headquarters. Dated 5th October 1916.

No. 3466.—In Army Department Notification No. 1146, dated the 29th September 1916, against the name of Captain G. F. R. Wingate, Royal Artillery, under the heading Staff Captains, Royal Artillery, *for* " 20th May 1916 " *read* " 20th May 1915."

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3467.—The following promotions are made:—

28th Light Cavalry.

Risaldar Thakur Sawant Singh to be Risaldar-Major and Ressaidar Muhammad Akbar Khan to be Risaldar, with effect from the 18th January 1918; Ressaidar Sher Singh to be Risaldar, with effect from the 28th November 1918; Jemadar Sher Singh to be Ressaidar, with effect from the 18th January 1918; Jemadar Muhammad Yakub Khan to be Ressaidar, with effect from the 13th September 1918; Jemadar Kartar Chand to be Ressaidar, with effect from the 28th November 1918; Dafadar Muhammad Yunus to be Jemadar, with effect from the 18th January 1918; Kot-Dafadar-Major Ujagar Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 13th September 1918; Dafadar Bhagwan Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 14th October 1918; Dafadars Mahmood Khan and Diam Khan to be Jemadars, with effect from the 16th November 1918; to complete the establishment.

30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse).

Ressaidar Todar Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadars Pohp Sing and Chet Ram to be Ressaidars, with effect from the 25th August 1919; to complete the establishment.

35th Scinde Horse.

Jemadars Dur Khan, I.O.M., and Jan Muhammad Khan to be Ressaidars, with effect from the 16th October 1919; Squadron Quartermaster-Dafadar Muhammad Rashid Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 19th August 1919; Dafadar Amir Muhammad Shah to be Jemadar, with effect from the 16th October 1919; to complete the establishment.

Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) (Cavalry).

Squadron Quartermaster-Dafadar Lal Chand to be Jemadar, with effect from the 29th September 1919; to complete the establishment.

43rd Mountain Battery.

Havildar-Major Phuman Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st October 1919; to complete the establishment.

No. 3 (Divisional Signal) Company.

Dafadar Mohsan Raza [37th Lancers (Baluch Horse)] and Havildar Muhammad Fazal [No. 32 (Divisional Signal) Company] to be Jemadars, with effect from the 18th July 1919; to complete the establishment.

No. 7 (Divisional Signal) Company.

Havildar Feroze Khan (No. 3, Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery) to be Jemadar, with effect from the 18th July 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 11th Rajputs.

Jemadars Rameswar Singh, Rampal Singh and Basist Singh to be Subadars, with effect from the 5th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment).

Jemadar Mohar Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 6th July 1919; Jemadar Shimbu Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 27th September 1919; Havildar Asdullah Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 5th June 1919; Havildar Bhur Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 6th July 1919; to complete the establishment.

16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment).

Havildar Ragho Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 27th September 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 19th Punjabis.

Jemadars Ghulam Haidari and Ismail Khan to be Subadars; Company Quartermaster-Havildar Achhar Singh, Company Havildar-Major Kartar Singh and Havildar-Major Muhammad Khan to be Jemadars, with effect from the 4th September 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 21st Punjabis.

Jemadar Hasan Shah to be Subadar, with effect from the 16th October 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 34th Sikh Pioneers.

Jemadar Mit Singh, I.D.S.M., to be Subadar, with effect from the 18th October 1919; Havildar Kehr Singh, Company Havildar-Majors Surain Singh and Warriam Singh to be Jemadars, with effect from the 1st November 1919; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Jemadar Jot Sing Gusain to be Subadar and Havildar Dharam Sing Rawat to be Jemadar, with effect from the 5th June 1919; Havildar Sher Sing Negi to be Jemadar, with effect from the 8th August 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 41st Dogras.

Havildar Sham Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 23rd April 1918; to complete the establishment.

44th Merwara Infantry.

Havildar Metha to be Jemadar, with effect from the 27th October 1919; to complete the establishment.

47th Sikhs.

Jemadars Gurmukh Singh and Vir Singh (35th Sikhs) to be Subadars, with effect from the 5th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Subadar Janus Khan, I.D.S.M., to be Subadar-Major, with effect from the 1st September 1919; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

Havildar Bishan Singh, I.O.M., I.D.S.M., to be Jemadar, with effect from the 5th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

3rd Battalion, 70th Burma Rifles.

Jemadar Thein Kin to be Subadar, with effect from the 20th August 1918; Havildars Le Maung and Tun Sein to be Jemadars, with effect from the 25th July 1918; to complete the establishment.

83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.

Havildar Harnam Singh (34th Sikh Pioneers) to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st January 1917; to complete the establishment.

87th Punjabis.

Jemadar Santa Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 4th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

114th Mahrattas.

Jemadar Dhondi Sawant to be Subadar, with effect from the 30th October 1918; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 116th Mahrattas.

Subadar Mahadeorao Sondkar, *Sardar Bahadur*, I.D.S.M., to be Subadar-Major, with effect from the 5th June 1919; *vice* Ramchander Ghorpade, transferred to the pension establishment.

2nd Battalion, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

Quartermaster-Havildar Abdullah Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st August 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar Jogichand to be Subadar-Major, with effect from the 1st November 1919; *vice* Prem Sing Bisht, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment.

3rd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadars Lalu Khattri, I.O.M., Balnar Sing Khattri and Mandhoj Sen, I.O.M., to be Subadars; Havildar-Major Lalbir Khattri to be Jemadar, with effect from the 25th August 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 11th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadars Sirikishn Thakur and Parmandhoj to be Subadars, with effect from the 5th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

3rd Battalion, 11th Gurkha Rifles.

Company Havildar-Majors Tek Bahadur Sahi and Parsad Limbu, Havildar-Major Kisan Chand and Havildars Ranbhadre Rai, Jai Parsad Rai and Rajman Gurung to be Jemadars, with effect from the 6th May 1919; to complete the establishment.

Labour Corps Depôt, Ghazipur.

Havildar-Major Chiragh Din to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st November 1919; to complete the establishment.

5th Labour Corps.

Havildar Murugesa Mudalier to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st October 1919; to complete the establishment.

Havildar M. Francis to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st September 1919; to complete the establishment.

12th Labour Corps.

Havildar Deoraj Thapa to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st July 1919; to complete the establishment.

Combined Labour and Porter Corps Depôt, Pallavaram.

Havildars Muhammad Abdul Aziz and Zahuruddin to be Jemadars, with effect from the 24th November 1918; to complete the establishment.

No. 9, Auxiliary Transport Company, Baghdad.

Havildar-Major Jai Singh (220th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery Ammunition Column) to be Jemadar, with effect from the 30th August 1919; to complete the establishment.

5th Cavalry.

No. 3468.—The promotion of Jemadar Amir Muhammad Khan to Ressaidar, as published in Army Department Notification No. 1092, dated the 24th May 1918, is antidated, without pay and allowances, to the 1st February 1918.

Indian Coast Artillery.

No. 3469.—The promotion of Subadar Kehar Singh to Subadar-Major, as published in Army Department Notification No. 2088, dated the 22nd August 1919, has effect from the 30th April 1919, and not as published therein.

34th Sikh Pioneers.

No. 3470.—In Army Department Notification No. 1049, dated the 12th May 1919, *for* "2nd February 1918" *read* "2nd February 1917."

1st Battalion, 123rd Outram's Rifles.

No. 3471.—The promotion of acting Subadar-Major Bhura Ram, I.O.M., I.D.S.M., to Subadar-Major, as published in Army Department Notification No. 2796, dated the 5th September 1919; has effect from the 1st February 1918, and not as published therein.

PROMOTIONS.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.

No. 3472.—Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Ward, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Colonel. Dated 9th June 1915.

JUDICIAL.

No. 3473.—Under paragraphs 52 and 53 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, notice is hereby given :—

First.—That information has been received by me of the death of the officer named and described in the subjoined table.

Secondly.—That there has been received by me, as the surplus of his property, the amount set opposite his name in the same table.

Thirdly.—That all claims by creditors against the property of the deceased are to be lodged with the official referred to in the column of remarks within two calendar months from the date of this notice.

Rank and name.	Corps or Department.	Place of death.	Date of death.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of surplus.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	
Captain W. E. Tollit.	2nd Battalion, 48th Pioneers.	Ahmednagar .	15th May 1919.	Intestate .	184 3 3	Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.

ORGANIZATION.

No. 3474.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Enrolment Form No. 1, Combatants, prescribed in the Army Department Notification No. 911, dated the 3rd November 1911, as subsequently amended, namely :—

1. For question No. 12 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

12. Are you willing to be transferred, at any time when necessity arises, to any corps of the group to which the corps in which you are serving belongs or, if you are serving in the Reserve, to any corps of the arm or branch of the service to which you belong ? (*d*).

2. For marginal note (*d*) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

(*d*) To be omitted if the enrolment is in the Indian Coast Artillery, the Machine Gun Corps, the Supply and Transport Corps or in a Department. Reservists of Gurkha battalions will not be transferred outside the Gurkha battalions.

3. For the portion entitled "Transfer to the Reserve" the following shall be substituted, namely :—

TRANSFER TO THE RESERVE. ‡

On being transferred to the Reserve I consent to the conditions as to discharge, and to the liability to transfer, accepted by me on my enrolment / on my enrolment and transfer to the Reserve being cancelled from the date of my transfer to the Reserve / the expiry of the period of my enrolment and to the following being substituted for them :—

I will be entitled to receive my discharge at any time unless war is imminent or existing* *provided that, if I am discharged at my own request before having served two years in the Reserve exclusive of any portion of the period of my enrolment, I will, before being so discharged, refund the amount expended on my passage consequent on my transfer to the Reserve.*

I am willing to be transferred at any time when necessity arises to any corps of the arm or branch of the service to which I belong. §

I am aware that I am liable to be discharged at any time should His Majesty no longer require my services.

I understand that should the exigencies of the service permit, I shall be allowed to continue to serve in the corps to which I now belong, or in a corps of the group to which the corps in which I am now serving belongs.

Signature————————

Signed in my presence at ———— this ———— day of ———— 1919.

Signature of Commanding Officer ————

* To be struck out in the case of a man who, instead of being discharged *on demobilization* is transferred to the Reserve.

§ Reservists of Gurkha battalions will not be transferred outside the Gurkha battalions.

No. 3475.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be added to the Enrolment Form No. 1-A., Combatants, prescribed in the Army Department Notification No. 1122, dated the 11th December 1914, as subsequently amended.

TRANSFER TO THE RESERVE.

On being transferred to the Reserve, I consent to the conditions as to discharge, and to the liability to transfer, accepted by me on my enrolment being cancelled from the date of my transfer to the reserve and to the following being substituted for them :—

I will be entitled to receive my discharge at any time unless war is imminent or existing.

I am willing to be transferred at any time when necessity arises to any corps of the arm or branch of the service to which I belong. §

I am aware that I am liable to be discharged at any time should His Majesty no longer require my services.

I understand that should the exigencies of the service permit, I shall be allowed to continue to serve in the corps to which I now belong, or in a corps of the group to which the corps in which I am now serving belongs.

Signature ————————

Signed in my presence at ——— this —— day of ——— 1919.

Signature of Commanding Officer————————

§ Reservists of Gurkha battalions will not be transferred outside the Gurkha battalions.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 3476.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

London Gazette, dated the 24th October, 1919, pages 13035, 13036, 13037 and 13041.

India Office,
24th October, 1919.

The KING has approved the promotion of the following officers of the * * , Indian Medical Service, Indian Army Reserve of Officers and Indian Defence Force :—

* * * * *

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

* * * * *

Captains to be temp. Majors.

E. R. Armstrong. 25th Feb. 1918.
E. E. Doyle. 25th Feb. 1918.
F. W. Cragg. 6th May 1918.
A. D. Stewart. 10th May 1918.
A. F. Babonau. 16th May 1918.

* * * * *

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

* * * * *

Captains to be temp. Majors.

G. H. N. Forbes. 6th May 1919.
G. I. Harvey-Kelly. 15th May 1919.

Lieutenants (temp. Captains) to be temp Majors.

R. N. Clark. 25th Feb. 1918.
J. Humphrey. 7th Mar. 1918.
H. G. Haig. 22nd Apr. 1918.

* * * * *

Lieutenant to be temp. Major.

W. H. H. Young. 10th May 1919.

* * * * *

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

* * * * *

Major to be temp. Lieut.-Colonel.

R. H. N. Baxter. 6th May 1919.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the relinquishment of their commissions in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers by the undermentioned officers, and the grant of rank as shown below :—

* * * * *

Lieut. H. G. Cox, in consequence of ill-health, and is granted the rank of Lieut. 28th June 1919.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the resignation of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Army :—

Capt. R. L. Seager. 14th Oct. 1919.

Lieut. H. T. Pollitt. 8th Oct. 1919.

The KING has approved the retirement of the following officers and the grant of rank as shown below :—

Indian Army.

Col. B. Holloway, C.I.E. 15th Sept. 1919.

Col. H. R. Mead. 17th Oct. 1919.

* * * * *

Lieut.-Col. H. E. Monck-Mason. 26th Aug. 1919.

Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

Capt. H. Saunders, in consequence of ill-health, and is granted the rank of Capt. 15th Oct. 1919.

* * * * *

The Secretary of State for India has approved the grant of a vacant Indian Good Service Pension to the undermentioned officer :—

Lieut.-Col. F. W. Wright, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service (retired).

* * * *

The KING has approved the relinquishment by the undermentioned officer of his appointment to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, on probation :—

Lieut. Robert Murray Clarkson, on reversion to the British Service. 6th March 1919.

The KING has approved he retir ement of the following officers :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel W. E. Banbury, C.M.G. 19th Sept. 1919.

Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Macpherson, in consequence of ill-health. 12th Sept. 1919.

Lieut.-Colonel T. H. Plumer. 20th Sept. 1919.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieut.-Colonel G. P. T. Groube, in consequence of ill-health. 7th Oct. 1919.

* * * * *

Second Supplement, dated the 25th October, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 24th October, 1919, pages 13111, 13114, 13115 and 13116.

War Office,
25th October, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

* * * * *

GENERAL LIST.

* * * * *

The initials of temp. 2nd-Lt. J. E. Young, from Ind. Army. Res. of Off., are as now described, and not as in the Gazette of 26th May 1919.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

The undermentioned relinquish the actg. rank of Capt. .—

* * * * *

Lt. F. Lucas, Ind. Army Res. of Off., on ceasing to be empld. as Fld. Engr. 17th July 1919.

* * * * *

Third Supplement, dated the 27th October, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 24th October, 1919, pages 13123, 13124 and 13127.

War Office,
27th October, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

* * * * *

ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

* * * * *

Brig. Comdrs.—And relinquish the temp. rank of Brig.-Gen.—Bt. Lt.-Col. D. I. Shuttleworth, C.B.E., D.S.O., 3rd Gurkha Rif., Ind. Army. 19th Sept. 1919.

* * * * *

HD.-QRS. FOR EMBARKATION DUTIES.

Asst. Emb. Staff Officer (Cl. FF.)—Capt A. V Myles, ret., Ind. Army. 7th Oct. 1919.

* * * * *

The undermentioned appts. are made :—

ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

Brig. Comdr.—Lt.-Col. W. H. Woolridge, 126th Baluchistan Inf., Ind. Army, and to be temp. Brig.-Gen. whilst so empld. 1st Oct. 1919.

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COMMANDS AND STAFF.

* * * * *

I I

The undermentioned appts. are made :—

PERSONAL STAFF.

A.-D.-C.—Lt. H. L. Barstow, Ind. Army. 30th July 1919.

*   *   *   *   *

London Gazette, dated the 28th October, 1919, pages 13138, 13139 and 13140.

Air Ministry,
28th October, 1919.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

*   *   *   *   *

FLYING BRANCH.

*   *   *   *   *

The undermentioned relinquish their commns. on ceasing to be empld. :—

*   *   *   *   *

Lt. (Hon. Capt.) R. S. B. Beckett (Capt., Gurkha Rifles). 13th Oct. 1919.

*   *   *   *   *

Supplement, dated the 28th October, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 28th October, 1919, pages 13205, 13206 and 13209.

War Office,
28th October, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

*   *   *   *   *

The undermentioned appts. are made :—

*   *   *   *   *

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

*   *   *   *   *

Chief Administrator.—Col. (temp. Maj.-Gen.) Sir H. D. Watson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O., Ind. Army, and to retain his temp. rank whilst so empld. 31st July 1919.

*   *   *   *   *

CAVALRY.

*   *   *   *   *

Remt. Serv.—Hon. Maj. A. Gale (Dep. Commy., ret., Ind. Army Dept.) vacates his appt. as a Supt. 15th Oct. 1919.

*   *   *   *   *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) M. Eliot, Ind. Army, retains his temp. rank whilst empld. as Dir. of Army Clothing Factory in India from 15th Aug. 1918 to 19th May 1919.

* * * * *

Second Supplement, dated the 29th October, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 28th October, 1919, pages 13217 and 13222.

War Office,
29th October, 1919.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

Col. W. E. Banbury, C.M.G., Ind. Army, is granted the hon. rank of Brig.-Gen. 19th Sept. 1919.

* * * * *

Third Supplement, dated the 30th October, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 28th October, 1919, pages 13229 and 13234.

War Office,
30th October, 1919.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Col. C. H. Roe, C.I.E., retires on an Indian pension, 15th Oct. 1919, and is granted the hon. rank of Brig.-Gen. (Substituted for the notification in the Gazette of 27th June 1919.)

* * * * *

The undermentioned temp. hon. 2nd Lts. relinquish their commns. on ceasing to be empld., and retain the hon. rank of 2nd Lt. :—

Kunwar Bir Indar Singh. 15th Sept. 1919.

Kunwar Ram Narayan Singh. 29th Sept. 1919.

* * * * *

London Gazette, dated the 31st October, 1919, pages 13274, 13276, 13278 and 13280.

Air Ministry,
31st October, 1919.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

* * * * *

FLYING BRANCH.

* * * * *

The undermentioned relinquish their commns. on ceasing to the empld :—

* * * * *

16th Oct. 1919.

* * * * *

Lt. (Hon. Capt.) T. R. Wells, M.C. (Capt., Punjabis).
Maj. R. G. H. Murray, M.C. (Maj., Gurkha Rifles).

21st Oct. 1919.

* * * * *

India Office,
31st October, 1919.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the transfer of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Ar to the temporary non-effective list :—

Lieut. T. F. A. R. Alison. 23rd Oct. 1919.

Lieut. H. W. M. Schofield. 26th Oct. 1919.

NOTE.—The notification in the London Gazette, dated 9th May 1919, transferring Ma F. A. Jackson, D.S.O., Indian Army, to the temporary non-effective list, is cancelled.

The KING has approved the retirement of the following officers :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel S. B. Grimston, C.M.G. 1st Oct. 1919.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieut.-Colonel C. A. Lane, M.D. 25th Oct. 1919.

* * * * *

Supplement, dated the 31st October, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 31st October, 19 pages 13387, 13388, 13390, 13391, 13394 and 13395.

War Office,
31st October, 191

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

* * * * *

The undermentioned appts. are made :—

* * * * *

A. G.'s AND Q.M.G.'s STAFF.

A. A. & Q. M. G.—Bt. Lt.-Col. (temp. Lt.-Col.) H. F. E. MacMahon, M.C., S. & Corps, Ind. Army, from 12th Dec. 1917 to 26th July 1919.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned relinquish the tem. rank of Brig.-Gen. :—

Maj. the Hon. Sir E. H. Bray, Knt., 44th Calcutta Scottish, Ind. Defence Force, ceasing to be specially empld. in India. 14th Aug. 1919.

* * * * *

H. H. Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Bena to be hon. Lt.-Col. 1st Nov. 1919.

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TERRITORIAL FORCES.

* * * * * *

ROYAL DEFENCE CORPS.
Protection Coys.

* * * * *

Capt. F. W. English (Hon. Maj., late Ind. Vols.) relinquishes his commission on ceasing to be empld., 4th July 1919, and retains his rank, with permission to wear the prescribed uniform.

* * * * *

Second Supplement, dated the 1st November, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 31st October, 1919, pages 13397, 13399 and 13400.

War Office,
1st November, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES

* * * * *

GENERAL LIST.

* * * * *

The undermentioned temp. Lts., having vacated their appts. in the Indian Army on account of ill-health, relinquish their commns. :—

C. P. Griffiths. 4th June 1919.

S. McVay. 18th July 1919.

* * * * *

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.
R. A. M. C.

* * * * *

Charles Louis Williams, M.D., late Maj., Ind. Med. Serv., to be temp. Maj. 15th Oct. 1919.

* * * * *

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 8th December 1919.

No. 2315-1—E.-19.—The services of Mr. F. D. Couchman, M.I.C.E., Member Railway Board, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Indian Munitions Board, with effect from the 1st December 1919.

No. 2315-2—E.-19.—The services of Mr. J. C. Highet, Assistant Secretary, Railway Board, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Indian Munitions Board, with effect from the 27th November 1919.

The 10th December 1919.

No. 1656-E. -16.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 1656-E.—16.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 10th December 1919.

RESOLUTION.

In the Resolutions of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, cited in the margin,* revised scales of pay for the members of the Engineer establishments employed in the Public Works Department and State Railways were promulgated, together with certain measures of re-organization consequent thereon. The Government of India have lately had under consideration the question of the adequacy or otherwise of these scales, and they have arrived at the conclusion that, under present conditions, the existing rates of pay are insufficient. The Governor General in Council, with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, is, therefore, pleased to sanction the following revised scales of pay for the permanent Engineer service of State Railways with effect from the 30th August 1919 :—

*No. 1101-E., dated 25th August 1905.
No. 1140-E., dated 15th October 1906.
No. 675-694-E., dated 24th April 1908.
No. 154-73-E., dated 11th February 1910.
No. 63-82-E., dated 18th January 1911.
No. 439-458-E., dated 15th May 1912.

Assistant and Executive Engineers.	Imperial Service.		Provincial Service.	
	Senior Scale.	Junior Scale.	Senior Scale.	Junior Scale.
1st year of service	...	450	...	300
2nd "	...	500	...	340
3rd "	...	550	...	380
4th "	700	600	500	420
5th "	750	650	540	460
6th "	800	700	580	500
7th "	850	750	620	540
8th "	900	800	660	580
9th "	950	850	700	620
10th "	1,000	900	740	660
11th "	1,050	950	780	700
12th "	1,100	1,000	820	740
13th "	1,150	1,050	860	780
14th "	1,200	1,100	900	820
15th "	1,250	1,150	950	860
16th "	1,300	...	1,000	...
17th "	1,350	...	1,050	...
18th "	1,400	...	1,100	...
19th "	1,450	...	1,150	...
20th "	1,500	...	1,200	...
21st "	1,500	...	1,200	...
22nd "	1,500	...	1,200	...
23rd "	1,600	...	1,250	...

Superintending Engineers.—Rs. 1,750—100—2,150 for both Imperial and Provincial Services.

Chief Engineers.—Rs. 2,750—125—3,000 for both Imperial and Provincial Services.

2. The increments will be given for approved service only, but after the first increment has been admitted by the Agent or Engineer-in-Chief under whom the officer is serving, subsequent increments may be drawn on the date on which they are due and may be admitted in audit without sanction of higher authority, provided that the Railway Board has not issued an order withholding the increment in any particular case, and subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 below.

3. Pay on the junior scale will be drawn by officers holding charges of less importance than a district charge, but no such officer will be allowed to draw more than the pay of the 8th year of service on the junior scale unless the Railway Board are satisfied that he is fully qualified to hold charge of an important district.

4. Pay on the senior scale will be drawn by officers holding charges of not less importance than the charge of a district.

5. Permanent service rendered in the ranks of Chief and Superintending Engineers will count towards increments, except in the case of officers promoted to the rank of Superintending Engineer before their seniors in the ordinary line on special conditions as regards relative seniority.

6. The initial salary which each officer now in the service will draw under the new scales of pay will be determined by the Railway Board. In determining the initial pay under the new scales it should be understood that, though the Railway Board is accorded full power to fix the pay of any officer within the maximum admissible for his length of service, no officer whose promotion has been retarded in the past is, by reason of length of service, entitled to claim a higher rate of pay under the new scales than that admissible to the officer immediately above him in the seniority list.

ORDERED that this Resolution be forwarded to the officers noted below, for information, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information :—

The Agent, North Western Railway.

The Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

The Agent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circles Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

The Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 2A, Burma.

The Engineer-in-Chief, Nushki Extension Railway.

The Engineer-in-Chief, Agra-Karachi Railway Survey.

The Engineer-in-Chief, Hukong Valley Railway Survey.

The Engineer-in-Chief, Khyber Railway Survey.

The Engineer-in-Charge, Hardwar-Karnprayag Railway Survey.

The Engineer-in-Charge, Neemuch-Pachpahar-Goona Railway Survey.

Ordered also that this Resolution be communicated to the Home, Finance, Revenue and Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, Public Works, and Army Departments of the Government of India, and to the Accountant General, Railways.

By order,

R. McLEAN,

Secretary, Railway Board.

The 11th December 1919.

No. 3-T.—18.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, and in pursuance of section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), as in force in British India or as locally applied, the Railway Board sanction the following rules made by the Bhavnagar State Railway, under sub-section (1), clauses (*f*) and (*g*) of the said section, for and to be applicable to the Bhavnagar State Railway System situate in British India or in Native States, for regulating the terms and conditions on which the Railway Administration will warehouse or retain goods at any station or depôt on the said Railway, on behalf of the consignee or owner, and for regulating the use of rolling stock, engines and trains on the said Railway by the public:—

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

I.—RULES FOR WAREHOUSING AND RETENTION OF GOODS.

Wharfage.

Wharfage should be calculated—

(1) where freight is levied on weight—upon such weight,

(2) where freight is levied on the vehicle in or on which the goods are carried—upon the carrying capacity of such vehicle.

Circumstances.	Time allowed free.	Commodities.	Rate per maund or part of a maund per day or part of a day in excess of the free time.	REMARKS.
On goods brought on to Railway premises for despatch but consignment notes not received.	Midnight of the day following that on which the first portion of the consignment was received at the Station.	For goods of every description.	Six pies . .	Goods will in all cases be at owner's risk until a receipt in the prescribed form has been granted duly signed by an authorised Railway servant.
On goods available for delivery.	...	...	...	
Goods not removed (*a*) from Railway premises.	24 hours from midnight of the day on which they arrived at destination.	For cotton in docras or in half-pressed bales.	...	The goods will be stored either under cover or in the open as space may be available.
	48 hours from midnight of the day on which they arrived at destination.	For other goods .	...	Ditto.

NOTES.—(*a*) I. At Bhavnagar Dock Station no wharfage on account of Railway is chargeable as all goods arriving at this station are unloaded on Bhavnagar State premises and are subject to the Dock rules for wharfage, etc.

II. At Wadhwan Junction, the rules for wharfage and demurrage are those in force on Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

III. All consignments of salt are allowed to remain at a station free of wharfage charge for seven days from the date of arrival, after which period, if the consignments are not removed, one pie per maund or part of a maund per day or part of a day is leviable.

2. A consignee must take delivery of goods forming part of consignment whenever they are available for delivery notwithstanding that the remaining goods are short or damaged or have not arrived at their destination or otherwise not available for delivery and, if the consignee does not take delivery of such goods forming part of a consignment as are available for delivery, they will be subject to wharfage charges if not removed within the time allowed for removal.

On Luggage and Parcels Available for Delivery.

3. For unclaimed booked luggage and parcels the following warehouse charge will be made if they are not removed from Railway premises within 48 hours from midnight of the day of arrival :—

Rate per maund or part of a maund for 24 hours or part of 24 hours.	Minimum charge per package.
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
0 1 0	0 1 0

On Carriages, Motor Cars, Carts and Palanquins.

4 (*a*) Carriages, motor cars, carts, palanquins, etc., left on the Railway premises awaiting removal by consignee after expiration of 48 hours from the time they are available for delivery, will be subject to a wharfage charge of Rupee one per vehicle per day or part of a day (availability for delivery to be considered as soon as the carriages, etc., are unloaded).

(*b*) A similar charge will be levied on all carriages, motor cars, carts, palanquins, etc., left on the Railway premises awaiting despatch order from consignor after the expiration of 24 hours, from the time they are brought to the station, but until a Railway Receipt is granted, the Railway does not acknowledge any responsibility in respect to such carriages, motor cars, carts or palanquins which must be at owner's risk.

On Birds, Poultry and Animals.

5. Cats, mongooses, ferrets, guinea pigs, rabbits, monkeys, birds, puppies, kittens and other small animals when sent as parcels and if sent without some one in charge, will be charged as follows after the expiry of 6 hours from the time they are available for delivery :—

One anna per package for every hour or part of an hour.

These charges to be in addition to any expenses entailed in feeding the birds, animals, etc.

Under any circumstances, live animals should be removed from the Railway premises within 24 hours, from the time of arrival at destination, failing which they may be disposed of under section 56, clause 2, Railway Act, IX of 1890.

Notice of Arrival.

6. The Railway Administration do not undertake to serve notice of arrival of goods and parcels on the consignees or their agents and non-receipt of such advice will not entitle the consignees to exemption from wharfage and demurrage charges if the goods and parcels are not taken delivery of within the free time allowed.

Treatment and Disposal of Unclaimed Goods and Parcels.

7. (*a*) Subject to the exception mentioned in Rule (*e*) below, unclaimed goods (parcels and luggage) will be kept on hand at the station to which booked for a period of not less than one month during which time the notice prescribed in section 56, sub-section (1) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, will be issued if the owner of the goods or person entitled thereto is known.

(*b*) If not taken delivery of within a period of one month after receipt at the station to which booked, unclaimed goods, booked luggage and parcels will be sent to the Unclaimed Goods or Lost Property Office, Bhavnagar Para, and dealt with as laid down in Rule (*f*) below.

(*c*) Unclaimed articles will be liable to the wharfage and demurrage charges hereinbefore referred to as well as to all freight and special expenditure incurred by the Railway Administration on account of their custody and disposal.

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(*d*) Where articles such as arms, ammunition, explosives, intoxicating liquors, opium and its preparations and hemp drugs, the sale of which by unlicensed persons is prohibited by law, are left unclaimed in the possession of the Railway Administration, they will be made over to the Police or Excise authorities for disposal under the law affecting the articles. When not of a dangerous, perishable or offensive character, they will however be retained in the possession of the Railway administration for the same period as that prescribed for other unclaimed articles.

This rule in so far as it relates to explosives is supplemental to and not in modification of the rules made under the Indian Explosives Act.

(*e*) Perishable articles unclaimed or not taken delivery of will be disposed of by auction at owner's risk and expense by the Station Master of the station at which they may be left after the expiry of 24 hours or earlier if they are, or are likely to become, offensive.

(*f*) Public sales by auction will be held from time to time of all unclaimed or lost property which has remained in the possession of the Railway administration over 6 months. At least 15 days' previous notice of each auction will be given by advertisement in a newspaper.

(*g*) Any surplus proceeds arising out of sale of lost property or unclaimed consignments will, after payment of all charges and expenses due to the Railway administration, be paid to the person or persons thereto entitled.

Lost Property.

8. (*a*) Lost property found in Railway vehicles or on Railway premises will, subject to the exception mentioned in paragraph (*e*) above, be sent to the Lost Property Office after 48 hours and will be dealt with in the same manner as unclaimed booked goods.

(*b*) Application for the recovery of lost property should be made to the nearest Station Master and also to the Traffic Superintendent, Bhavnagar Para, marked on the outside cover " Lost Property."

(*c*) The Lost Property Office is situated at Bhavnagar Para.

(*d*) A storage charge of annas four for each article or package per month or portion of a month will be made for the time it has remained in the possession of the Railway as lost property.

Left Luggage Offices or Cloak-rooms.

9. (*a*) Luggage or parcels may be placed for temporary custody in charge of the Station Master.

(*b*) A left luggage ticket shall be given to any person depositing luggage or parcels for custody in a Cloak-room and delivery will be made to any person presenting such receipt ticket, after which all responsibility of the Railway administration in respect of such luggage or parcels shall absolutely cease and determine. The person presenting the ticket must sign his name on the ticket and enter the date. An Indemnity Bond should be executed by the owner in all cases of loss of left luggage receipts.

(*c*) Before a left luggage ticket is given, the luggage ticket issued at the forwarding station in the case of luggage received by Railway, must be collected.

(*d*) A charge of two annas per maund or part of a maund for the first 24 hours or part of 24 hours and one anna per maund or part of a maund for each subsequent 24 hours or part of 24 hours will be levied from the time the package is deposited in the Cloak-room. This time will be marked on the left luggage ticket just below the date. (For the purpose of this rule Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day are not considered *dies non*.)

(*e*) The responsibility of the Railway administration for articles left in a Cloak-room shall be that of a bailee under sections 151, 152 and 161 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 (IX of 1872).

Articles deposited in Cloak-rooms which are unclaimed may after a period of one month be transferred to the Lost Property Office and dealt with as prescribed for unclaimed consignments.

II.—RULES FOR REGULATING THE USE OF ROLLING STOCK, ENGINES AND TRAINS.

10. *Demurrage.*

Circumstances.	Time allowed free.	Rate per ton or part of a ton of carrying capacity per hour or part of an hour in excess of the free time.	REMARKS.
On vehicles ordered and waiting to be loaded by senders or detained for consignment note or otherwise owing to default of or at the request of the sender.	9 working hours from the time the wagons have been placed in position for loading.	One anna.	
On loaded vehicles waiting to be discharged by owners.	9 working hours from the time the wagons have been placed in position for unloading.	One anna	The Railway administration reserves to itself the right to discharge and release the wagons in case of goods received in wagons the unloading of which has to be done by the consignee who fails to perform the unloading within the time allowed. In such cases an extra charge of three pies per maund will be made in addition to any wharfage charge due on the contents.
On vehicles waiting to be discharged or loaded by owners in private sidings.	In the busy season, *i.e.*, from 1st December to 30th June in every year, 6 working hours for either loading or unloading and in the slack season, *i.e.*, from 1st July to 30th November in every year, 12 working hours from the time the wagons have been placed in the siding.	One anna.	
On wagons supplied in Quarry lines for loading stones but not used.	...	One rupee per wagon per day.	

NOTE.—Working hours are reckoned as from 7 to 17 o'clock. Demurrage will be charged for every hour day or night in excess of free time.

Demurrage Charge on Reserved Carriages.

11. When for the convenience of passengers, reserved carriages are detained either at the starting or at intermediate stations a charge of 12 annas for an 8-wheeled carriage, 9 annas for a 6-wheeled and 6 annas for a 4-wheeled carriage, per hour or part of an hour will be made.

The same charge applies for detention to carriages ordered by intending passengers and not used from the time the vehicle is available till the time when intimation is received that it is not required.

Demurrage Charge for Engine.

12. A demurrage charge of Rs. 8 per hour or part of an hour shall be made for the engine of a special train ordered but not availed of or availed of but detained for the convenience of passengers at the starting station *en route* or at destination.

13. In the case of a special train once requisitioned being countermanded or being delayed before starting, the demurrage charges as notified in paragraphs 11 and 12 above will be payable by the party.

III.—CALCULATION OF CHARGES

14. In calculating wharfage and demurrage charges fractions of one anna less than six pies will be dropped and six pies and over will be charged is one anna. Where the total amount of wharfage and demurrage due on any consignment is less than two annas it will be foregone.

IV.—GENERAL.

15. (a) Goods are considered as available for delivery as soon as they are unloaded. Delivery of goods "available for delivery" to be held to be effected after the whole consignment is removed from the Railway premises except where otherwise specified.

(b) In the event of goods requiring to be loaded or unloaded by owners becoming liable to both demurrage and wharfage charges, the Railway administration will levy both demurrage and wharfage charges for such periods as the goods would be liable to such charges under these rules.

(c) If and for so long as the state of the traffic or any sudden emergency makes it necessary, the rate of wharfage or demurrage will after due advertisement in the local newspapers be increased and the free time curtailed.

(d) Sundays, Christmas Day and Good Friday will not be reckoned in charging wharfage or demurrage except in the case of wagons the contents of which have to be unloaded by consignees.

(e) Consignments unloaded on Sundays, Christmas Day, or Good Friday may be delivered on the same days if consignees wish to take delivery.

(f) The Railway administration shall have the same lien on goods for wharfage or demurrage as for freight and these charges must, except under special arrangements, be paid before the goods are removed.

(g) Explosives or dangerous goods must be removed by the consignee from the receiving station during the 12 hours of daylight after arrival; if this condition is not strictly complied with, the Railway administration may return the consignment to the consignor at his risk and expense.

Daylight hours are reckoned as from 6 to 18 o'clock.

No. 1544-E.—19.—The undermentioned reversions among Chief and Superintending Engineers, State Railways, are ordered with effect from the 7th August 1919 :—

Name.	From	To
Mr. F. G. Royal Dawson	Chief Engineer, 1st class, temporary	Chief Engineer, 2nd class.
Mr. F. J. Harvey	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Wilkinson, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, officiating.
Mr. H. R. Walton	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, sub. *pro tem.*, and Chief Engineer, 2nd class, officiating.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary, and Chief Engineer, 2nd class, officiating.
Mr. J. H. White, C.M.G.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary, and Chief Engineer, 2nd class, officiating.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, and Chief Engineer, 2nd class, officiating.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Hearn, D.S.O., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. Barnardiston, D.S.O., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.
Mr. F. Furnivall	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.
Major W. E. Barron, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, officiating.

The 12th December 1919

No. 689-E.—19.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned an Engineering and Traffic reconnaissance survey being carried out by Lieutenant-Colonel C. Walton, D.S.O., R.E., State Railway Engineer, for a system of light feeder railways in Guzerat.

2. The survey will be known as the Guzerat feeder railways reconnaissance survey.

No. 817-2-E.—19.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 817-E.—1-19, dated the 17th April 1919, Mr. C. J. Hammill, Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Traffic Inspector with effect from the 17th November 1919.

No. 1604-E.—19.—Major W. F. Mathews, R.E., Executive Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Deputy Agent of that railway with effect from the 24th November 1919 and until further orders.

No. 1604-1-E.—19.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 1604-E.—19, dated the 12th December 1919, Mr. R. C. Briggs, officiating Deputy Agent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Executive Engineer from the 24th November 1919.

No. 1605-E.-16.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as Assistant Coal Superintendents, State Railways:—

Mr. William Wallace.

Mr. Edward Barry Davenport.

Mr. James Brown Campbell.

No. 2002-2-E.—19.—With reference to Notification No. 2002-E.—19, dated the 13th November 1919, Mr. F. E. Cole, Signal Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, is transferred to the North Western Railway and appointed Signal Engineer of that Railway, sub. *pro tem.*

No. 2002-3-E.—19.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 2002-2-E.—19, dated the 11th December 1919, Mr. W. R. R. M. Bennet, Senior Assistant Signal Engineer, North Western Railway, is transferred to the Eastern Bengal Railway on return from leave and appointed Signal Engineer of that Railway sub. *pro tem.*

No. 2157-E.—19.—Mr. P. C. Taela, Assistant Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, is transferred to the Hukong Valley Railway Survey, with effect from the 3rd December 1919.

No. 2315-E.—19.—The services of Mr. H. N. Heseltine, C.I.E., officer on special duty under the Railway Board, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Indian Munitions Board.

No. 2361-E.—19.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Assistant Engineers, State Railways, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and are posted to the Railways noted against their names:—

Mr. T. Buckley, . .	Eastern Bengal Railway.
„ T. G. R. Eagan	North Western Railway.
„ J. E. Heinig	North Western Railway.
„ R. O. Campbell-Thomson	North Western Railway.

No. 2423-E.—19.—Mr. A. V. Hawkins, District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, in class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Traffic Manager of the railway in class I of that Establishment, with effect from the 10th November 1919 and until further orders.

No. 2423-E.-2—19.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 1611-E.—19, dated the 29th July 1919, and No. 2423-E.—19, dated the 12th December 1919, Mr. H. T. Baylis, Officiating Deputy Traffic Manager, Eastern Bengal Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 10th November 1919.

R. McLEAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

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INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 6th December 1919.

No. E.-113.—Mr. H. A. F. Musgrave, Superintendent of Local Manufactures, and Government Test House, Alipore, Calcutta, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate in continuation of the nine months' combined leave granted to him in the Indian Munitions Board's notification No. E.-113, dated the 2nd May 1919.

No. G.-335.—Mr. A. Appleyard, Bacteriologist at the Government Acetone Factory, is appointed Manager with effect from the 1st November 1919.

The 8th December 1919

No. E.-957.—The services of Lieutenant E. P. Sharman, 1st Garrison Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, Officer-in-charge, Surplus Textile Stock Depôt, Fatehgarh, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 13th November 1919.

No. E.-1258.—Mr. A. T. Weston, Works Manager, Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore, is granted six months' privilege leave combined with one month's furlough, with effect from the 21st November 1919, under the Government of India, Finance Department letter No. 168-C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919, and Articles 260 and 233 (*i*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 12th December 1919.

No. E.-616.—Mr. S. Saunders, Assistant Manager, Kirkee Filling Factory Extension, is appointed General Manager of the Factory Extension, with effect from the 20th November 1919.

No. E.-775.—Mr. A. L. Hoyle, I.C.S., Director of Industries, Central Provinces, has been appointed Controller of Munitions, Central Provinces and Berar Circle, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 15th October 1919.

No. E.-1045.—The Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Director of Industries, Madras, is appointed Controller of Munitions, Madras Circle, in addition to his existing duties, in succession to Mr. L. B. Green.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,
Secretary, Indian Munitions Board.

[To be substituted for the Resolution bearing the same number and date.]

No. 1918.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 20th November 1919.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION RELATING TO PENSIONS OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

RESOLUTION.

In connexion with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India relating to the Indian Civil Service contained in paragraphs 45 and 46 of Annexure X to their Report, the Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State, are pleased to announce that it has been decided—

(1) to retain the present uniform rate of £1,000 for annuities, and

(2) to continue the 4 per cent. deduction now made under Article 556, Civil Service Regulations, but to fund it for the benefit of the officer himself with effect from the 1st April 1919, this being returned to him on retirement, or to his legal representative in case of death, with the same interest as is allowed on subscriptions to the General Provident Fund. Amounts subscribed by existing members prior to this date will not be funded for their benefit.

2. The Commission in paragraph 48 of Annexure X to their Report expressed the opinion that the existing rates of invalid annuities laid down in Article 564, Civil Service Regulations, are sufficiently liberal, but the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the facts that, *firstly*, when questions of the retirement on grounds of health of members of the Indian Civil Service have been under consideration, difficulties have from time to time arisen owing to the disproportion between the rates of the invalid annuities and the amount of the annuity of £1,000 which an officer receives on retirement after a full term of service, *secondly*, that local Governments are naturally unwilling to penalise officers retiring through no fault of their own, and endeavour so far as possible to avoid the premature retirement of their officials on invalid pension, and, *thirdly*, that officers who ought in their own interests and in the interests of the service to be invalided are induced by pecuniary considerations to avoid appearance before Medical Boards and persist in their duties at serious risk to health and even life. The Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State, have therefore decided to improve the rates as follows, the exact amount being calculated on years of "active" instead of "total" service as heretofore :—

	£
For total active service of less than 4 years—a gratuity of	500
,, ,, ,, not less than 4 years but less than 5 years—an annuity of	150
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 5 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,	170
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ,, ,, 7 ,, ,,	200
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 7 ,, ,, ,, 8 ,, ,,	230
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 8 ,, ,, ,, 9 ,, ,,	260
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 9 ,, ,, ,, 10 ,, ,,	290
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 10 ,, ,, ,, 11 ,, ,,	320
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 11 ,, ,, ,, 12 ,, ,,	360
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12 ,, ,, ,, 13 ,, ,,	400
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 13 ,, ,, ,, 14 ,, ,,	440
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 14 ,, ,, ,, 15 ,, ,,	480
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 15 ,, ,, ,, 16 ,, ,,	540
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16 ,, ,, ,, 17 ,, ,,	600
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 17 ,, ,, ,, 18 ,, ,,	660
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 18 ,, ,, ,, 19 ,, ,,	720
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 19 ,, ,, ,, 20 ,, ,,	780
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 20 ,, ,, ,, 21 ,, ,,	840
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 21 years—an annuity of	900

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This scale will apply to all officers invalided since 1st April 1919 and from date of invaliding. Any of these officers or any officers now in the service invalided hereafter will be allowed the benefit of the present rules in the rare cases where owing to special circumstances the present rules are more favourable to them.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations, the several Departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Adviser, Military Finance) and the offices subordinate to this Department for information and guidance.

Ordered also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

W. S. MARRIS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 715-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

RESOLUTION.

TARIFF RATE ON ALL IMPORTED COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Delhi, the 11th December 1919.

IN this Department Resolution No. 5443-5449-8, dated the 13th July 1906 (Customs Circular No. IV of 1906), the Government of India prescribed a list of imported cotton piece-goods for fiscal purposes so as to enable Customs Officers to differentiate between piece-goods assessable at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and other goods assessable at 5 per cent. under the Tariff then in force; and the list has been revised from time to time by the Resolutions cited in the margin.* Inasmuch as, under the present tariff, all cotton piece-goods and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified, as well as apparel, are assessable at a uniform rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and there is, therefore, no longer any difficulty in levying duty on these different descriptions of goods the necessity for maintaining or revising the list referred to has disappeared. The Government of India have, therefore, decided to rescind the previous Resolutions on the subject.

* Resolution No. 6520-6526-8, dated the 21st August 1906 (Customs Circular No. VIII of 1906).
Resolution No. 10115-10121-8, dated the 21st December 1906 (Customs Circular No. XIV of 1906).
Resolution No. 10714-10720-122, dated the 19th December 1907 (Customs Circular No. X of 1907).
Resolution No. 9321-9327-139, dated the 22nd December 1910 (Customs Circular No. VI of 1910).
Resolution No. 9413-9418-102, dated the 23rd December 1912 (Customs Circular No. XI of 1912).

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department / Bombay, Revenue Department / Bengal, Financial Department / Burma, Separate Revenue Department, for information and communication to the Customs authorities and commercial associations.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, for information and guidance.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India* for general information.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1301—151.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

RESOLUTION.

COMPOSITION AND PERSONNEL OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE PROBLEMS OF SUGAR CULTIVATION AND MANUFACTURE IN INDIA.

(AGRICULTURE.)

Delhi, the 11th December 1919.

In continuation of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Resolution No. 949-151, dated the 2nd October 1919, the Governor General in Council is pleased to announce that the composition and personnel of the Committee which has been appointed to investigate the problems of sugar cultivation and manufacture in India has been finally settled as follows :—

1. Mr. J. MacKenna, C.I.E., I.C.S., Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India.	President.
2. Mr. F. Noyce, I.C.S. (Madras).	Vice-President.
3. Mr. J. W. Macdonald of Messrs. Henry Tate and Sons, Limited, Refiners.	Members.
4. Mr. W. W. Craib, formerly sugar planter in Demerara and Cuba.	
5. Sir Frank Carter, Kt., C.I.E., C.B.E.	
6. Sirdar Jogendra Singh, Punjab.	
7. Mr. B. J. Padshah of Messrs. Tata and Sons, Limited, Bombay.	
8. Mr. W. Sayer of the Indian Agricultural Service.	
9. Mr. A. B. Shakespear, C.I.E., of Messrs. Begg Sutherland and Company, Cawnpore, co-opted for the period of the Committee's tour in Upper India and Burma.	

ORDERED that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations, to Mr. J. MacKenna, C.I.E., I.C.S., President of the Sugar Committee, and to the members of the Committee, and to the Finance, Commerce and Industry and Foreign and Political Departments and to the Secretary to the Committee, for information.

ORDERED also that the Resolution be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India* for general information.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 11th December 1919, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Rainfall occurred in the extreme south of the Peninsula between the 4th and 7th. Towards the end of the week a disturbance from Persia passed into northwest India and gave light local rain in Baluchistan and the hills of the North-West Frontier Province.

2. *Burma.*—There was no rain.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Except for a light fall at Tezpur weather was dry.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—The week was rainless.

Northwest India.—In Baluchistan local rain fell on the 9th and a few falls occurred on the 10th. In the North-West Frontier Province there were a few falls in the hills on the 10th. Over the rest of the division weather was dry.

The Peninsula.—In Malabar rainfall was local on the 5th and occurred at a few stations on one other day. In southeast Madras nearly general rain fell on the 5th and 6th, and local rain on the 7th, while a few falls were recorded on two other days. Over the rest of the division the week was rainless.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows :—

December 5th. Trivandrum 5·86″, Tinnevelly 0·91″, Pamban 1·54″, Negapatam 4·12″ and Cuddalore 1·52″.

„ 6th. Negapatam 1·61″ and Cuddalore 1·70″.

„ 7th. Cochin 1·57″, Negapatam 6·10″ and Salem 1·42″.

„ 8th. Pamban 1·40″.

„ 9th. Port Blair 1·94″.

„ 10th. Kalat 0·26″ and Parachinar 0·14″.

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Malabar and Madras Southeast; and was 20 per cent or more in defect in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces West, the Punjab, Kashmir, Baluchistan, Rajputana East, Central India East, Berar, the Central Provinces West, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North, Mysore, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Bihar, the United Provinces East, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Rajputana West, Gujarat, Central India West, the Central Provinces East, the Konkan and Hyderabad South.

The rainfall from the 28th November to date is 20 per cent or more in defect in Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces West, the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Rajputana East, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North, Mysore and the Madras Deccan; and is 20 per cent or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Assam, Malabar and Madras Southeast. It differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent in the Madras Coast North. No rain is expected at this time of year in Bihar, the United Provinces East, Sind, Rajputana West, Gujarat, the Konkan and Hyderabad South.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 11th December 1919.			Rainfall data from 28th November to 11th December 1919.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	2·4	1·7	+0·7	6·9	4·6	+2·3	+50	+55
Lower Burma	0	0·2	—0·2	0·1	0·4	—0·3	—75	—50
Upper Burma	0	0·2	—0·2	0·1	0·3	—0·2	—67	0
Assam	0	0·1	—0·1	0·3	0·2	+0·1	+50	+200
Bengal	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	0
Orissa	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·2	—0·2	—100	—100
Chota Nagpur	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	0
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Provinces, East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	0
Punjab, East and North	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	0
Punjab, South-West	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	0
Kashmir	0	0·2	—0·2	0	0·3	—0·3	—100	—100
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0	0	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	—100
Baluchistan	0·1	0·2	—0·1	0·1	0·4	—0·3	—75	—100
Sind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central India, West	0	0	0	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	—100
Central India, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	0
Berar	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	0
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	0
Central Provinces, East	0	0	0	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	—100
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bombay Deccan	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	0
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	0
Hyderabad, South	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mysore	0	0·1	—0·1	0·2	0·3	—0·1	—33	0
Malabar	2·0	0·3	+1·7	3·2	0·8	+2·4	+300	+140
Madras, South-East	2·9	1·1	+1·8	7·1	2·7	+4·4	+163	+168
Madras Deccan	0	0·1	—0·1	0·2	0·3	—0·1	—33	0
Madras Coast, North	0	0·4	—0·4	0·8	0·9	—0·1	—11	+60

M. G. SUBRAHMANYAM,
for *Offg. Director General of Observatories.*

Dated the 11th December 1919.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 6th December 1919.

Burma.—The week was rainless in Lower Burma. Reaping of early rice is progressing and that of winter rice has commenced in Upper Burma. Gathering of groundnuts is still proceeding. Plucking of cotton has been almost completed. Cultivation of island crops is progressing. Standing crops are generally in fair condition but the outturn of rice crop is expected to be about twelve annas only. Cattle are generally healthy. In the Amherst district the number of persons on relief works remains unchanged at 2,700 and the number of persons receiving gratuitous relief was about 100. The price of white rice (specials) in Rangoon is stationary at Rs. 385 per hundred baskets.

Assam.—During the week the weather was seasonable and favourable. Plucking of tea and cotton, harvesting of winter rice and sowing of mustard and pulses continue. Pressing of sugarcane is going on. The outturn and prospects of crops are fair. Cattle disease is reported from four districts. The price of common rice continues to fall.

Bengal.—No rain fell during the week. Reaping of winter paddy is in progress. Sowing of spring crops is well advanced. Standing crops are doing well. The average price of common rice has fallen by 2·87 per cent.

Bihar and Orissa.—There was no rain during the week. Sowings for spring crops have been nearly completed. Harvesting of paddy and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. Standing crops are, on the whole, doing well. More rain is, however, wanted in parts of Tirhut and Purnea. Gratuitous relief was given to 450 persons in Puri. The price of common rice has risen in two districts, fallen in eleven and remained stationary in the remaining districts as compared with that of the preceding week. The average price of local common rice at headquarters was 6·66 seers a rupee against 6·39 seers in the preceding week and that of maize was 7·62 seers against 7·60 seers in the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from seven districts. During the week ending the 29th November 14 persons were given gratuitous relief and 89 attended test works in one of the Feudatory States of Orissa, *viz.*, Baramba.

The weekly report on famine for week ending the 29th November is as follows:—Famine operations in Deoghar and Bhagalpur Sadar were closed on 15th November and those in Banka sub-division on 1st December.

United Provinces.—No rain fell during the week. Preparation of lands for and sowings of spring crops and poppy have been nearly finished. Harvesting of autumn crops, irrigation of spring crops, pressing of sugarcane and picking of cotton continue. Standing crops are doing well. Prospects are favourable. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Fodder, water and market supplies are sufficient. Prices are almost stationary.

Punjab.—During the week the weather remained dry. Rain is urgently wanted for standing crops which are average to good on irrigated and below average to average on unirrigated areas. Picking of cotton, pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of other autumn crops are in progress. The yield is generally normal on irrigated and below normal on unirrigated areas. Sowings of wheat and other spring crops continue and are generally normal on irrigated and below normal on unirrigated areas. Cattle are generally healthy but fodder is scarce in parts of a few districts. Canals are closed in some districts. Prices of wheat are generally stationary and above scarcity rates. Prices of wheat:—Rawalpindi 5⅝, Ferozepore and Ambala 6¼, Lyallpur 6¼ and Lahore 6¾ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was rainless. Rain is much needed. Sowings of spring and harvesting of certain autumn crops are in progress. The outturn of cotton is below average. Standing crops are generally average but prospects of crops on unirrigated areas in one district are reported to be poor. Prices of wheat:—Peshawar 7¼ and Dera Ismail Khan 6¾ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—No rain fell during the week. Prices are stationary. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The week was generally dry and cold. Cattle disease is reported in Gurez. Agricultural operations for spring crops are in progress. Prices are fluctuating.

Rajputana.—During the week the weather was cool and clear. Sowings for spring crops still continue. Standing crops are in good condition. Agricultural stock is good except in three districts of Kotah. Water and fodder are sufficient. Prices are high and practically stationary.

Central India.—The rainfall during the week was partial. It was insufficient in four districts of Gwalior. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowing for spring crops are in progress. Picking of cotton continues in Gwalior and Indore. Standing crops with their probable outturn are fair to good. Damage is reported in two parganas in Baghelkhand. Agricultural stock is generally good except for cattle disease in parts of Gwalior, Indore and Baghelkhand. Prices are high. Opium is being sown in Gwalior and Indore.

Central Provinces.—During the week the weather has been clear and cool with no rain. Harvesting, threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton are well advanced. Standing crops are in excellent condition except in parts of the Nagpur division where *tur* and *juar* have been damaged slightly by wind and insects. Sowings for spring crops still continue in places. Prospects are very good at present. No deficiency of fodder or water is reported from anywhere. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition. *Juar* fell in Betul and rose in Chanda by 1¼ seers per rupee. The price of wheat shows a slight upward tendency.

Feudatory States :—Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Germination of spring crops is satisfactory.

Bombay.—Standing crops are generally in good condition except in parts of Broach and Bijapur where they were damaged by insects. Harvesting of autumn crops and spring sowing continue. Cotton picking is in progress in Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, in parts of the Deccan and Kathiawar. The supply of fodder and water is generally adequate. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Prices of food-grains have risen slightly in Larkana, Nawabshah and Ahmedabad, fallen in Kanara, West Khandesh and Satara and are generally steady elsewhere.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week was *nil*. Harvesting of autumn crops is nearing completion and that of early rice continues. Sowing of *ragi* has been almost completed. Prospects of standing crops are generally hopeful. Lands are being prepared for and sowings of hot weather crops are progressing. Damage by insects is reported in 3 *talukas*. Cattle disease is reported from four districts. Prices of grains continue to be high. *Juar* is selling at 4 seers per rupee in the Adilabad district.

The weekly report on famine for week ending 29th November is as follows :—Distress continues though confined to affected parts of the Telingana district and is likely to increase after close of autumn harvesting operations. *Takavi* is being advanced to help spring cultivation. Prices of grains continue to be high. Rice is selling at 3½ seers and *juar* at 7 seers per rupee. Numbers relieved in thousands for week ending the 20th November :—works 8, gratuitous relief 6, total 14.

Mysore.—The rainfall during the week was light. Standing crops are in good condition. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available. Prices are high but falling. Prospects of the season are fair. Harvesting of *ragi*, rice and sugarcane is proceeding with outturn fair to good.

Coorg.—During the week the weather was cold. The condition of rice is good. Picking of cardamum and coffee continues. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder for cattle are available. The public health is fair. Prices of food-grains are high.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was very heavy in South Arcot and Tanjore, heavy in Chingleput, Ramnad, Tinnevelly and Travancore, good in Madras, Chittoor, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Pudukotai, Madura and the hills, fair in Coimbatore and Malabar and light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are in fair condition generally but they have been damaged in small areas in Ramand owing to excessive rain. The outturn of harvested paddy and dry crops is generally fair. Fresh sowings of paddy and dry crops are progressing. The condition of cattle is generally good. Water is sufficient except in parts of six districts. Pasture and fodder are sufficient generally. Prices are generally steady. Prospects are fair generally.

The weekly report on famine in Ganjam is as follows :—Relief works two in Humma, Biridi and Palur and one in Ronabasa are in progress. Famine operations were closed on 13th November in Goomsur and in Kallikota and Atagada. Cloth distribution is being provided by private charity. Prices :—of rice in Chatrapur 4·8 and of *ragi* 7·6 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief works were 502 and in receipt of gratuitous relief 2,277, total 2,779.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 18th October 1919.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Total.	Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				BRITISH PROVINCES.						
	BIHAR AND ORISSA.									
1	Santal Parganas	...	...	2,232	...	...	...	...	...	8,422
2	Angul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,559
3	Bhagalpur	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	18,079
4	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,097
5	Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	560
6	Puri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,067
	Total Bihar and Orissa	...	...	2,632	...	...	...	...	...	45,784
	BOMBAY.									
1	Poona	5,866	1,071,512	...	...	4,330	4,330	4,330	...	6,064
2	Bijapore	5,707	862,973	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,490
3	Belgaum	1,273	283,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
4	Ahmednagar	6,613	945,305	2,742	1,358	1,338	2,696	5,438	...	...
	Total Bombay	18,959	3,162,790	2,742	1,358	5,668	7,026	9,768	...	7,665
	CENTRAL PROVINCES.									
1	Raipur	9,776	1,324,856	...	...	...	...	...	2,802	2,854
2	Bilaspur	7,592	1,146,228	...	...	...	...	...	837	...
3	Jubbulpore	3,912	745,892	3,071	...	...	3,071	3,071	...	...
4	Drug	2,629	320,242	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	2,926
	Total Central Provinces	23,909	3,537,213	3,071	...	...	3,071	3,071	5,039	5,780

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BENGAL.									
1	Bankura	2,364	968,741	4,319	...	4,254	4,254	8,573	...	...
2	Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	660
	Total Bengal	2,364	968,741	4,319	...	4,254	4,254	8,573	...	660
	MADRAS.									
1	Ganjam	1,092	531,000	59,907	41,754	47,543	89,297	149,204	...	...
	Total Madras	1,092	531,000	59,907	41,754	47,543	89,297	149,204	...	...
	CENTRAL INDIA.				NATIVE STATES.					
1	Orchha State	555	92,858	...	..	161	161	161	...	...
2	Datia State	911	125,000	3,054	1,865	1,891	3,758	6,810	...	...
3	Samthar State	180	31,908	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
4	Panna State	2,164	192,820	319	33	721	754	1,073	...	...
5	Charkhari State	754·78	127,53	...	...	208	208	208	...	...
6	Ajaigarh State	734	79,781	...	...	5	5	5	...	...
7	Bijawar State	973	125,202	55	...	667	667	722	...	...
8	Beoni State	121	20,121	...	...	168	168	168	...	...
9	Chhatarpur State	1.118	166 985	...	...	331	331	331	...	...
10	Sarila State	32·28	6,711	...	...	26	26	26	...	...
11	Beri Jagir	32	4,219	40	...	11	11	51	...	...
12	Gaurihar Jagir	35	4,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Jigni Jagir	18	3,598	11	...	4	4	15	...	...
14	Banka Pahari Jagir	5	1,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Bijna Jagir	8	1,826	...	...	6	6	6	...	...
16	Dhurwai Jagir	15	1,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Tori-Fatehpur Jagir	36	6,171	15	...	22	22	37	...	...
18	Lugasi Jagir	45·33	6,738	...	...	93	93	93	...	...
19	Nowgong Cantonment	...	7,000	...	...	43	43	43	...	...
20	Naigawan Rebai Jagir	12·25	2,393	...	...	19	19	19	...	...
21	Bilehri Muafi	5	3.000	..	...	16	16	16	...	...
22	Alipura Jagir	73	16,146	...	...	71	71	71	...	...
23	Garrauli Jagir	39	5.222	...	...	7	7	7	...	...
24	Bihat Jagir	16	5,387	...	...	105	105	105	...	...
	Total Central India States	7882·64	2,037,228	3,494	1,898	4,575	6,433	9,967	...	...

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BOMBAY NATIVE STATES.									
1	Kathiawar	2,562	217,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
	Total Bombay Native States	2,562	217,876	...	..	...	...	...	...	73
	Ten Feudatory States of Orissa.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,819	20,027
	Total .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,819	20,027
	Hyderabad	17,170	3,069,060	15,851	4,849	10,789	15,638	30,989	...	...
	Total Hyderabad .	17,170	3,069,060	15,351	4,849	10,789	15,638	30,989	...	...
	Total of British Provinces .	46,324	8,199,744	72,671	43,112	57,465	[illegible]	170,608	5 039	59,890
	Total of Native States .	27,614·64	5,324,164	18,845	6,747	15,364	22,071	40,956	5,819	20,100
	GRAND TOTAL OF BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES.	73,938·64	13,523,9.8	91,516	49,859	72,829	125,719	2,115,661	10,858	79,990

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(Famine.)

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 25th October 1919.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.			Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				BRITISH PROVINCES.						
	BIHAR AND ORISSA.									
1	Santal Parganas	...	...	899	...	...	...	...	...	7,550
2	Angul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,763
3	Bhagalpur (Sadar)	...	...	258	...	...	...	...	...	3,777
4	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,884
5	Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	551
6	Puri	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,099
	Total Bihar and Orissa	...	...	1,157	...	...	...	...	...	29,624
	BOMBAY.									
1	Poona	5,366	1,071,512	...	...	3,239	3,239	3,239	...	5,930
2	Bijapore	5,707	862,973	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,317
3	Ahmednagar	6,613	945,305	...	...	1,258	1,258	1,258	...	...
	Total Bombay	17,686	2,879,790	...	...	4,497	4,497	4,497	...	7,247
	CENTRAL PROVINCES.									
1	Raipur	9,776	1,324,856	...	...	...	...	...	2,697	3,164
2	Bilaspur	7,592	1,146,223	...	...	...	...	...	804	...
3	Drug	2,629	320,242	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	2,900
	Total Central Provinces	19,997	2,791,321	...	...	...	...	...	4,901	6,064

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF. Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST." Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BENGAL.									
1	Bankura	2,364	968,741	...	...	557	557	557	...	...
2	Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,280
	Total Bengal	2,364	968,741	...	...	557	557	557	...	1,280
	MADRAS.									
1	Ganjam	1,092	531,000	59,983	42,517	45,761	88,278	148,261	...	...
	Total Madras	1,092	531,000	59,983	42,517	45,761	88,278	148,261	...	...
	NATIVE STATES.									
	CENTRAL INDIA.									
1	Orchha State	555	92,858	...	...	172	172	172	...	...
2	Datia State	911	125,000	3,004	1,872	1,873	3,745	6,749	...	...
3	Samthar State	180	31,908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Panna State	2,164	192,820	319	33	721	754	1,073	...	...
5	Charkhari State	754·78	127,530	...	...	176	176	176	...	...
6	Ajaigarh State	734	79,781	...	...	5	5	5	...	...
7	Bijawar State	973	125,202	55	...	667	667	722	...	...
8	Beoni State	121	20,121	...	...	168	168	168	...	...
9	Chhatarpur State	1,118	166,985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Sarila State	32·28	6,711	...	...	26	26	26	...	...
11	Beri Jagir	32	4,219	48	...	11	11	59	...	...
12	Gaurihar Jagir	35	4,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Jigni Jagir	18	3,598	9	...	4	4	13	...	...
14	Banka Pahari Jagir	5	1,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Bijna Jagir	8	1,326	...	...	5	5	5	...	...
16	Dhurwai Jagir	15	1,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Tori Fatehpur Jagir	36	6,171	15	...	22	22	37	...	...
18	Lugasi Jagir	45·33	6,738	...	...	93	93	93	...	...
19	Nowgong Cantonment	...	7,000	...	...	44	44	44	...	...
20	Naigawan Rebai Jagir	12·25	2,393	...	...	19	19	19	...	...
21	Bilehri Muafi	5	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Alipura Jagir	73	16,146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Garrauli Jagir	39	5,222	...	...	7	7	7	...	...
24	Bihat Jagir	16	5,887	...	...	101	101	101	...	...
	Total Central India States	7,882·64	2,037,228	3,450	1,905	4,114	6,019	9,469	...	...

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.			Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Nine Feudatory States of Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,977	16,842
	Total .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,977	16,842
1	Hyderabad . . .	17,170	3,069,060	12,713	3,499	7,684	11,188	23,896	...	...
	Total Hyderabad .	17,170	3,069,060	12,713	3,499	7,684	11,183	23,896	...	...
	Total of British Provinces .	41,139	7,170,852	61,140	42,517	50,815	9,332	153,315	4,901	44,215
	Total of Native States .	2,505,2·64	5,106,288	16,163	5,404	11,798	17,202	33,365	4,977	16,842
	GRAND TOTAL OF BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES.	6,619,1·64	12,277,140	77,303	47,921	62,618	110,534	186,680	9,878	61,057

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

Delhi, the 12th December 1919.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 29th November 1919 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern	Bombay City	2	2
	Central	West Khandesh District	94	48
		East Khandesh District	68	47
		Satara District	24	12
	Southern	Belgaum District	13	7
		Hubli Town	168*	157*
		Dharwar District	60*	40*
		Bijapur District	87*	27*
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	2	1
	Political Charges.	Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	12	12
		Mangrol Port	3	2
		Kathiawar Agency	5	3
		TOTAL	496	358
MADRAS.	...	Bellary District	62	39
		Coimbatore District	41 (a)	30 (a)
		Madura District	2 (a)	1
		Malabar District	2	2
		Nilgiris District	5 (b)	4 (b)
		Dhanushkodi Port	3 (c)	...
		Salem District	14	6
		TOTAL	129	82
BIHAR AND ORISSA.	Patna	Gaya District	32	25
		Shahabad District	8	4
	Tirhut	Saran District	14	10
		Muzaffarpur District	7	4
		Darbhanga District	7	9
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr District	17	6
		TOTAL	80	58
UNITED PROVINCES.	Allahabad	Allahabad District	12	12
	Benares	Benares District	2	2
		Jaunpur District	3	3
		Ghazipur District	29	21
		Ballia District	30	14
	Gorakhpur	Basti District	16	14
	Fyzabad	Gonda District	7	2
		TOTAL	99	68

* For two weeks. (a) One imported. (b) Suspicious. (c) Imported and suspicious.

In the returns for the weeks ending 15th and 22nd November 1919, the following corrections should be made :—

Bombay Presidency—Week ending 22nd November 1919, Kathiawar Agency *read* 17 cases, 14 deaths *for* 15 cases, 11 deaths.

Bengal Presidency—Week ending 15th November 1919, Faridpur District *read nil* cases, *nil* deaths *for* 5 cases, 3 deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Ambala	Rohtak District	7	1
	Lahore	Lahore District	1	...
		Gujranwala District	2	2
		Shahpur District	1*	...
	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District	16	13
		Attock District	1	1
		TOTAL	28	17
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	4	4
		Prome District	1	1
	Irrawaddy	Henzada District	1	1
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	31	30
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	1	...
	Meiktila	Yamethin District	3	...
	Native States.	Northern Shan States	3	3
		Southern Shan States	7	7
		TOTAL	51	46
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	115	107
		Nagpur District	235	125
		Bhandara District	26	21
		Balaghat District	23	21
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	68	47
		Jubbulpore District	83	42
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	10	7
		Betul District	26	21
		Chhindwara District	94	61
		TOTAL	680	452
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	24	20
		Bangalore District	37	31
		Mysore City	16	13
		Mysore District	46	29
		Hassan District	4	6
		Kadur District	20	9
		Shimoga District	8	5
		Chitaldroog District	26	16
		Tumkur District	8	2
		Kolar District	7	3
		TOTAL	190	134

*Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Parbhani District	53	55
		Nander District	103	102
		Gulbargah District	5	5
		Raichur District	36	33
		Usmanabad District	60	33
		Bidar District	189	157
		Medak District	12	12
		Mahbubnagar District	25	16
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	30	23
		TOTAL	513*	436*
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Sehore Cantonment	...	1
		Sehore Town	...	1
		Bhopal State	7	8
		TOTAL	7	10
		GRAND TOTAL	2,273	1,656

* Includes previous weeks. The actual number of cases and deaths during the week ending November 15th were 337 and 291, respectively.

In the return for the week ending 22nd November 1919, the following addition should be made :—

Central India—Gwalior State, *add* 10 cases, 6 deaths.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

DELHI:

The 11th December 1919.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi*



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 50.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1919.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A Supplement *to the* Gazette of India *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* Part VI *of the* Gazette.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette *may receive the* Supplement *separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by post. The* Supplement *and* Part VI *of the* Gazette *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the Gazette of India *is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the* Calcutta Gazette, *will be included in the* Supplement. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* Gazette *must be looked to.*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL (FORTNIGHTLY) PRICES

Return showing the Wholesale and Retail Prices of Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds, Sugar (Raw), Salt, etc., in India by Districts for the fortnight ending the 15th November 1919

Department of Statistics, India, December 10, 1919 } G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS, *Director of Statistics*

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

PREFATORY NOTE.

Prices of Country Produce and Salt in India in the middle of November, 1919.

(a) *The first fortnight of November, 1919, as compared with the preceding fortnight.*

The average wholesale prices of food grains and pulses in India in the middle of November 1919, indicated a slight rise *viz.* 1 per cent as compared with a fortnight ago. Prices of rice, bajra, maize, and arhar dál showed no fluctuation, but there was a rise of 4 per cent in barley, 2 per cent in jawar, and 1 per cent in wheat, and a fall of 1 per cent in gram. The price of ghi increased by 7 per cent and that of salt by 2 per cent, while raw sugar (gúr) fell by 1 per cent. The all-India fluctuation is as follows:—

Article	Previous fortnight (31st October, 1919)		This fortnight (15th November, 1919)	
	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted
Rice	100	100	100	98
Wheat	100	100	101	103
Barley	100	100	104	101
Jawar	100	100	102	102
Bajra	100	100	100	98
Maize	100	100	100	103
Gram	100	100	99	101
Arhar dál	100	—	100	—
Ghi	100	—	107	—
Raw Sugar (gúr)	100	100	99	99
Salt	100	—	102	—

The noticeable changes in provincial prices are a rise of 23 per cent in barley in the Bombay Presidency, and a fall of 17 per cent in maize in the North-West Frontier Province and of 18 per cent in gram in the Madras Presidency. The price of ghi showed a rise of 26 per cent in Delhi and of 18 per cent in the North-West Frontier Province. Rice prices in Bengal fell by 5 per cent but wheat in the Punjab rose by 4 per cent.

(b) *The first fortnight of November, 1919, as compared with the average of the preceding three years at corresponding date.*

The wholesale prices of cereals and pulses in India in the fortnight ending the 15th November, 1919, showed a rise of 47 per cent, as compared with the average of the prices which prevailed at the corresponding period in the last three years. The price of rice recorded a rise of 45 per cent (unweighted average), the weighted average showing a rise of 58 per cent. In the principal rice producing provinces, the increase was 65 per cent in Bengal, 95 per cent in Bihar and Orissa, 35 per cent in the Madras Presidency, and 43 per cent in Burma. Wheat prices advanced by 33 per cent, showing a rise of 29 per cent in the Punjab, 39 per cent in the United Provinces, 37 per cent in the Central Provinces and Berar, and 32 per cent in the Bombay Presidency. Among other grains, arhar dál showed an increase of 78 per cent, gram 66 per cent, and maize 49 per cent. There was also a rise of 41 per cent in barley, 38 per cent in jawar, and 27 per cent in bajra. The price of ghi showed a rise of 42 per cent and that of raw sugar (gúr) 54 per cent, but salt prices fell by 4 per cent.

Rice

Whea

Other

Ghi

Gúr, !

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 1

omparison with the previous years—

WHOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending the 15th November 1919, as compared with the average in the preceding 3 years (1916 to 1918) at corresponding date.

Index number of prices during the fortnight ending the 15th November of

Province	Rice, common (Oryza Sativa) 1916 to 1918	Rice 1919	Wheat (Triticum Sativum) 1916 to 1918	Wheat 1919	Barley (Hordeum Vulgare) 1916 to 1918	Barley 1919	Jawar (Andropogon Sorghum) 1916 to 1918	Jawar 1919	Bajra (Pennisetum typhoideum) 1916 to 1918	Bajra 1919	Maize (Zea Mays) 1916 to 1918	Maize 1919	Gram (Cicer arietinum) 1916 to 1918	Gram 1919	Arhar dál (Cajanus Indicus) 1916 to 1918	Arhar dál 1919	Ghi 1916 to 1918	Ghi 1919	Raw Sugar (Gur) 1916 to 1918	Raw Sugar 1919	Salt 1916 to 1918	Salt 1919
arma	100	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	127	100	152	100	155	100	126	...	...	100	95
ssam	100	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	121	100	140	100	90
engal	100	165	100	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	168	100	172	100	126	100	126	100	96
ihar and Orissa	100	195	100	146	100	198	..	...	...	...	100	197	100	185	100	190	100	128	100	174	100	85
nited Provinces of Agra and Oudh	100	143	100	139	100	141	100	132	100	131	100	155	100	188	100	207	100	153	100	133	100	94
elhi	100	146	100	128	100	137	100	165	100	94	100	167	100	170	100	193	100	167	100	159	100	84
unjab	100	143	100	120	100	129	100	119	100	134	100	132	100	166	100	196	100	163	100	171	100	106
orth-West Frontier Province	100	130	100	125	100	121	100	113	100	144	100	118	100	155	100	109	100	159	100	131	100	119
nd and Baluchistán	100	129	100	130	100	125	100	141	100	121	..	...	100	162	...	...	100	141	100	214	100	113
mbay	100	121	100	132	100	131	100	136	100	96	...	...	100	172	100	164	100	148	100	147	100	82
ntral Provinces and Berar	100	120	100	137	...	...	100	135	...	...	...	...	100	155	100	170	100	146	...	...	100	81
adras	100	135(a)	...	...	...	...	100	161	100	166	...	...	100	152	100	226	100	133	100	143	100	104
erage, India — Unweighted.	100	145	100	133	100	141	100	138	100	127	100	149	100	166	100	178	100	142	100	154	100	96
erage, India — Weighted	100	158	100	134	100	150	100	140	100	128	100	15	100	176	...	...	...	...	100	144	...	...

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 2

omparison with the previous fortnight—

WHOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending the 15th November 1919, as compared with the previous fortnight.

Index number of prices during the fortnight ending

Province	Rice, common (Oryza Sativa) 31st Oct. 1919	Rice 15th Nov. 1919	Wheat (Triticum Sativum) 31st Oct. 1919	Wheat 15th Nov. 1919	Barley (Hordeum Vulgare) 31st Oct. 1919	Barley 15th Nov. 1919	Jawar (Andropogon Sorghum) 31st Oct. 1919	Jawar 15th Nov. 1919	Bajra (Pennisetum typhoideum) 31st Oct. 1919	Bajra 15th Nov. 1919	Maize (Zea Mays) 31st Oct. 1919	Maize 15th Nov. 1919	Gram (Cicer arietinum) 31st Oct. 1919	Gram 15th Nov. 1919	Arhar dál (Cajanus Indicus) 31st Oct. 1919	Arhar dál 15th Nov. 1919	Ghi 31st Oct. 1919	Ghi 15th Nov. 1919	Raw Sugar (Gur) 31st Oct. 1919	Raw Sugar 15th Nov. 1919	Salt 31st Oct. 1919	Salt 15th Nov. 1919
rma	100	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	96	100	96	100	106	...	...	100	99
sam	100	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	101	100	89	100	101
ngal	100	95	100	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	94	100	98	100	101	100	98	100	101
har and Orissa	100	99	100	100	100	98	...	...	...	...	100	107	100	100	100	97	100	101	100	97	100	100
ited Provinces of gra and Oudh	100	101	100	103	100	102	100	106	100	104	100	102	100	100	100	103	100	109	100	98	100	113
lhi	...	...	100	104	100	105	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	126	100	98	100	114
njab	100	100	100	104	100	102	100	105	100	111	100	107	100	104	100	103	100	118	100	106	100	102
rth-West Frontier Province	100	98	100	96	100	100	100	105	100	102	100	83	100	102	100	100	100	118	100	92	100	105
d and Baluchistan	100	113	100	97	100	101	100	93	100	96	...	...	100	110	...	...	100	105	100	110	100	93
mbay	100	102	100	100	100	123	100	98	100	88	...	...	100	104	100	101	100	102	100	103	100	97
ntral Provinces and Berar	100	101	100	105	...	...	100	110	...	...	...	...	100	101	100	103	100	105	...	...	100	95
dras	100	99(a)	...	...	...	...	100	98	100	99	...	...	100	82	100	96	100	98	100	100	100	107
erage, India — Unweighted.	100	100	100	101	100	104	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	107	100	99	100	102
erage, India — Weighted	100	98	100	103	100	101	100	102	100	98	100	108	100	101	...	...	...	...	100	99	...	...

(a) Based on prices in marts other than those stated in Table No. 4.

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 3.

WHOLESALE PRICES (per maund of 82⅐ lbs.) of wheat, rice (common), jawar, bajra, and gram at certain selected markets during the fortnight ending the 15th November of the years 1917, 1918 and 1919.

MARTS	WHEAT (*Triticum sativum*)			RICE (common) (*Oryza sativa*)			JAWAR (*Andropogon sorghum*)			BAJRA (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)			GRAM (*Cicer arietinum*)		
	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	8 0 0	7 4 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	5 12 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	4 8 0	3 8
Bombay	6 14 1	10 9 4	6 9 0	6 7 1	7 8 0	5 0 0	8 8 0	11 0 0	4 6 0	6 2 2	12 2 9	4 7 1	7 3 2	5 11 5	3 14
Karachi	6 14 0	6 12 0	5 12 0	8 0 0	11 14 0	5 2 0	...	...	2 8 0	...	8 0 0	3 2 0	6 12 0	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	*	10 8 0	5 10 1	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	6 1 1	4 9
Rangoon	...	...	...	5 1 3	4 12 5	2 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	5 9 1	3 8
Dacca	...	...	...	8 14 0	5 12 0	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	7 8 0	5 11 0	3 15 0	8 4 0	5 11 0	3 1 0	...	...	2 3 0	...	..	...	5 11 6	4 9 0	2 7
Ranchi	8 12 0	8 8 0	5 2 0	6 8 0	6 10 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12 0	5 10 0	3 14
Cuttack	7 9 6	8 3 3	4 5 8	8 12 3	5 9 0	3 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9 6	6 1 6	4 11
Benares	6 15 5	6 7 1	4 3 10	8 14 2	6 7 9	4 8 8	...	...	...	6 2 7	...	...	6 13 1	4 13 2	2 8
Cawnpore	7 1 0	6 15 3	4 5 0	7 2 0	7 0 0	5 2 0	5 0 0	...	...	5 12 0	7 14 0	3 5 0	7 8 0	5 2 0	2 14
Meerut	6 10 6	6 10 9	4 5 2	6 15 3	6 14 9	4 11 4	5 5 3	...	...	5 5 3	...	...	6 10 6	5 9 0	3 6
Agra	7 9 2	7 1 5	4 11 3	9 8 11	8 14 3	6 10 3	4 8 5	7 4 4	2 15 4	4 14 9	6 12 1	3 12 11	7 10 4	5 7 7	3 7
Lucknow	7 4 4	6 15 4	4 5 2	7 4 4	6 10 8	3 13 0	5 0 0	5 5 4	2 10 8	5 5 4	...	2 10 8	6 15 3	5 5 4	2 10
Ferozepur	6 2 6	6 2 6	4 7 0	10 10 9	9 6 6	5 11 6	3 13 0	..	...	5 8 3	...	...	5 14 9	4 13 6	3 7
Lahore	6 6 6	6 2 6	4 11 3	9 11 3	8 0 0	4 13 6	4 7 0	...	3 1 3	5 5 3	5 11 6	3 4 3	6 4 6	4 11 3	3 7
Amritsar	6 2 6	5 14 6	4 5 3	8 3 0	8 4 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8 6	4 13 0	3 10
Rawalpindi	6 6 6	6 0 6	4 9 2	8 14 3	8 14 3	4 12 0	4 7 0	4 9 0	2 10 9	6 0 0	6 2 6	3 1 3	6 2 6	4 11 3	3 10
Lyallpur	5 14 0	5 14 0	4 6 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	5 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4 0	4 6 0	3 7
Ambala	6 8 0	6 10 0	4 10 0	8 8 0	9 0 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	...	2 8 0	...	...	3 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	3 4
Delhi	6 10 0	6 15 0	4 7 0	(a) 9 4 0	7 4 0	6 4 0	4 12 0	...	3 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	3 3 0	6 6 0	5 0 0	3 8
Peshawar	5 9 10	5 1 3	4 5 8	8 1 7	10 0 0	5 5 4	2 9	...	...	5 14 10	...	2 14 4	5 6 9	4 4 9	3 5
Quetta	*	4 13 6	5 1 6	*	...	...	*	4 12 0	3 3 6	*	...	...	*	...	...
Poona	8 5 1	9 11 7	5 8 11	8 5 10	...	5 10 2	7 13 3	10 13 4	3 9 9	6 5 1	...	4 7 1	7 13 3	6 7 4	4 3
Ahmednagar	7 5 11	8 4 5	4 13 3	...	7 14 4	5 10 1	7 4 2	...	2 13 5	5 11 5	10 3 10	...	7 12 10	6 4 1	3 14
Ahmedabad	8 0 0	8 8 0	6 0 0	9 4 0	9 0 0	7 4 0	...	...	...	5 12 0	10 0 0	4 8 0	8 0 0	6 8 0	4 0
Nagpur	7 10 5	8 6 4	4 11 4	7 8 0	12 5 0	4 9 10	6 5 1	...	3 9 2	...	...	...	7 15 6	7 3 11	3 7
Jubbulpur	6 15 4	7 12 11	4 14 10	6 15 4	7 9 11	4 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 15 4	6 6 5	3 10
Cocanada	...	...	...	5 8 10	6 15 0	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	...	...	...	8 8 4	8 14 3	5 4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Superior quality.
* Figures have not so far been reported.

TABLE NO. 4—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Bagi
	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
Burma*—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	57·14	45·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	49·61	32·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	49·23	43·84	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	48·12	47·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	48·12	46·04	...	136·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	52·89	42·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	52·46	45·39	...	108·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	42·38	34·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	50·79	41·29	...	84·21	...	...	...	...	...	23·38	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	60·38	44·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	55·17	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam*—															
Surma—															
Sylhet (Balaganj)	40	20	80	41·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	30	20	60	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	31·25	21·25	65	45·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	...	25	65	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	55	27·5	88·75	57·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	40	27·5	80	57·5	80	72·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Burdwan	47·5	23·75	76·25	47·5	77·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	45·62	27·5	87·5	50	83·75	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Pabna	41·87	27·5	70	50	66·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	50	25	107·5	55	70·94	57·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa*—															
Bihár, north—															
Bhágalpore	46·87	35·62	85	61·87	65	66·25	...	...	60	35·62	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	40	30	100	61·56	66·56	61·56	...	...	51·25	38·12	...	...	...	...	40
Bihár, south—															
Patna	40	26·56	82·5	56·87	75	56·87	...	...	50	33·12	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—															
Cuttack	40	25·36	87·	35·62	75·94	82·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—															
(a) Agra—															
Eastern—															
Benares	45·83	36·67	88·85	64·84	69·63	64·43	77·24	68·23	49·53	45·83	...	...	61·61	52·4	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	36·25	35·62	71·25	70	70·62	69·53	80	71·25	47·5	50	50	...	57·5	78·75	...
Jhánsi	...	...	71·09	72·81	74·37 and 76·25	71·09 and 76·25	...	...	53·28	53·28	53·28 and 56·09	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Meerut	...	...	69·53	69·22	66·56	66·72	72·97	73·12	50	49·6	58·28	...	53·28	...	...
Agra	...	50	95·57	88·91	75·73	70·68	85·94	84·53	53·02	50·1	45·26	72·71	49·22	67·55	...
Submontane, west—															
Shahjahánpur	41·04	38·75	69·53	70	68·07	68·75	75·31	78·12	49·22	47·5	...	...	48·49	...	...
(b) Oudh—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	72·71	66·67	72·71	69·58	80	81·56	47·03	47·03	50	53·33	58·33	...	...
Northern—															
Fyzabad	45·73	38·75	96·93	68·28	66·67	...	...	...	50	44·37	...	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the wholesale prices in the principal markets (not necessarily district head-quarters) in each province on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

...figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dal		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	139·13	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	61·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	..	...	68·82	71·11	66·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	80	55·65	114·29	85·33	87·67	68·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	80	106·67	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	68·82	43·84	106·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
															Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	57·14	136·17	94·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...		Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
.	23·7	...	65·98	56·14	114·29	75·29	...	64	...	...	...	.	...	..	Mandalay
..	...	...	...	...	86·49	86·49	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	95·52	88·88	133·33	..	.	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	120	120	...	...	Sylhet (Balaganj)
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	115	85	Goalpára
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	140	110	115	87·5	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	82·5	57·5	115	77·5	.	...	...	..	150	100	130	95	Chittagong
..	...	...	...	...	100	75	..	...	...	..	175	60	120	90	Dacca
															Deltaic—
	...	...	75	45	95	67·5	..	...	...	...	135	75	125	85	Calcutta
															Western—
..	...	...	67·5	55	97·5	72·5	–	...	...	...	110 to 120	...	130 to 145	100	Burdwan
...	..	...	80 to 92·5	57·5 to 70	110 to 120	85	..	...	...	...	70	80	142·5 to 160	105 to 117·5	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	130	86·25	...	...	...	...	150	80	133·12	95	Pabna
...	...	...	75·62	70	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	..	140	75	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa—
															Bihar, north—
...	48·75	35	70	42·5	106·25	63·75	35	48·75	...	.	150	82·5	117·5	85	Bhágalpur
...	51·25	38·12	63·75	46·56	100	61·56	53·12	46·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
...	52·5	35	57·19	45·62	82·5	61·25	50	40	...	...	100	90	110	80	Patna
															Orissa—
...	...	...	75·94	60·94	101·56	76·15	...	...	...		.	...	140·94	75	Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) AGRA—
															Eastern—
...	45·83	40·73	88·18	48·23	97·76	63·75	...	...	...	...	133·33	68·8	127·6	62·8	Benares
															Central—
...	44·87	41·25	75	51·25	100	60	...	...	45	40	120	72·5	130	78·75	Cawnpore
...	47·66	49·22	72·66	56·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
															Western—
...	48·44	46·87	66·56	55·62	93·75	63·75	...	...	...	...	133·28	80	133·28	76·25	Meerut
...	49·22	47·76	76·46	54·74	110·83	75·99	...	...	46·98	45·83	116·67	80	120·94	92·5	Agra
															Submontane, west—
...	45·23	42·5	64·01	56·25	96·98	77·5	...	...	44·43	...	106·67	83·75	133·83	...	Shahjahánpur
															(b) OUDH
															Southern—
...	42·03	44·43	69·53	53·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66·67	...	...	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	45·78	40·94	71·09	51·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER—contin

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gur*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw
	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
Burma—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	...	800	...	...	25·1	35·75	..	...	...		.	.	...
Tavoy	...	...	1066·67	640	...	...	2[illegible]·2	25·7	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	800	711·11	..	..	34·41	31·68	...	...		..	..	.	..
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	492·31	914·29	..	...	29·77	32·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbin	..	..	533·33	800		...	41·83	48·12	..	.		...	..	...	...
Bassein	..	...	914·29	640	.	...	28·57	45·71	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...		914·29	914·29		...	35·75	42·95	...		.		.	.	...
Toungoo	...		.	...		...	43·54	45·07	..	...	..	...	..	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	.	-	914·29	711·11		.	41·29	44·14			.	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	..	...	1066·67	914·29	..	...	45·39	45·39	...	.	.	...	..	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	914·29	914·29	...	...	47·06	36·36	.	...	.	...	...	...	...
Assam—															
Surma—															
Sylhet (Balaganj)		.	730	730	115	[illegible]0	37·5	35·75	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	...	...	770	680	125	90	40	41·87	.	.	..	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	.	...	745	710	100	83·75	40	40	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	.	.	900	750	120	85	46·25	35	...	..		..	...		.
Dacca		.	800	650	180	100	45	42·5		...	...	...	...		.
Deltaic—															
Calcutta		..	780	700	95	85	33·75	37·5	...	...	..	..	...	...	
Western—															
Burdwan			760	650	60 to 80	90	35	35	..	.	...	...	...		...
Midnapur	...	...	800 to 880	750 to 800	110	85	36·25	38·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Northern—															
Pabna	...	.	760	800	106·25	85	40	42·5	...	...	...	.	...	..	
Rangpur	...	...	750	650	130	80	40	43·75	...	...	...	...	...	.	
Bihar and Orissa—															
Bihar, north—															
Bhágalpur	160	130	700	590	160	63·75	35·62	40	105	110	...	...	...	..	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	672·81	633·12	80	50	31·87	28·12	266·56	200	...	...	...	...	.
Bihar, south—															
Patna	120	100	700	550	90	50	31·09	30·78	20	20	...	...	5·62	5	...
Orissa—															
Cuttack	...	93·75	647·5	700	72·34	51·41	27·5	36·35	156·09	190·47	...	...	6·25	6·25	6·[illegible]
United Provinces—															
(a) AGRA—															
Eastern—															
Benares	139·68	84·74	782·24	601·56	106·2	64·84	30·57	40·73	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	160	125	790	620	100	60	30·78	24·58	130	150	180	155	...	...	...
Jhánsi	...	..	787·5	576·41	...	...	32·5	33·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Meerut	...	...	882·5	640	93·75	88·75	25	31·87		...	.	...	...	.	..
Agra	163·7	114·27	859·79	643·65	94·22	73·49	28·23	31·77	123·33	93·33	171·3	190	6·09	15·21	[illegible]
Submontane, west—															
Shahjáhanpur	145·42	...	790	550	106·67	80	31·87	32·5	250	180	140 and 150	160 and 200	...	..	...
(b) OUDH—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	815	580	...	...	30·73	34·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Northern—															
Fyzabad	..	...	800	512·81	80	50	36·35	36·25	...	...	...	...	6·25	5	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw	Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Coal (Bengal)		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		District
1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·25	3·31	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·31	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·31	2·44	Moulmein & Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)
...	...	...	...	...	49·11	...	14·69	...	...	...	...	...	3·06	2·12	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	2·44	Bassein
															Pegu (Inland)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma
...	...	...	...	...	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·75	2·37	Pakokku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	6·26	...	12·67	9·18	...	...	...	...	...	3·19	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·23	2·67	Sylhet (Ba
															Brahmaputra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	2·69	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·75	8·75	...	...	...	...	3·12	2·75	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2·87	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·09	4·5	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	3·81	3·12	Calcutta
															Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·37	5	...	...	...	...	3·12	4·11	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·12	4·19	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·19	3·87	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·25	4·62	Rangpur
															Bihar and O
															Bihar, north
...	...	...	...	...	45	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·38	2·76	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	10	13·28	40	33·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·36	2·69	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south
...	...	...	20	11·25	40	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·98	2·66	Patna
															Orissa—
6·25	...	...	...	...	6·25	6·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·48	2·8	Cuttack
															United Provi
															(a) Agra—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	20	...	44·43	44·58	13·75	18·75	...	...	...	...	3·31	5	Benares
															Central—
...	...	...	15·94	24·37	47·5	44·37	8·75	8·75	70	70	...	...	4·25	4·31	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	4·39	3·87	Jhánsi
															Western—
...	...	...	13·28	20	...	46·87	15	17·5	...	...	...	...	4·37	...	Meerut
13·88	3·12	...	11·67	18·02	44·22	47·92	10	14·69	110	89	123	104·8	4·34	5·12	Agra
															Submontane,
...	...	...	10	13·12	...	...	10	10	80 to 90	90 to 150	50 to 150	50 to 100	4·37	4·75	Shahjahanpur
															(b) Oudh—
															Southern—
...	...	...	14·58	15·99	45	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	34·69	15	15	...	...	60	60	4·25	3·25	Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Rag.
	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
Rajputana—															
Eastern—															
Ajmer†	...	26·67	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	60·99	...	62·4	...	103·49	...
Delhi—															
Delhi	...	...	92·5(*a*)	72·5	66·25	69·37	75	72·5	50	48·12	47·5	...	50	100	...
Punjab—															
Southern—															
Ferozepur	43·28	44·87	106·72	94·06	61·56	61·56	66·72	70	44·37	44·37	38·12	...	55·16	...	...
Central—															
Lahore	50	44·37	97·03	80	64·06	61·56	72·66	69·53	45·62	36·41	44·37	...	53·28	57·19	...
Sub-montane—															
Amritsar	46·87	47·5	81·87	82·5	61·56	59·06	66·56	66·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Rawalpindi	..	...	88·91	88·91	64·06	60·31	69·53	66·72	36·87	40	44·37	45·62	60	61·56	
Western—															
Lyallpur	...	...	80	85	58·75	58·75	65	65	...	40	...	...	...	...	...
Multan	44·37	48·75	76·25	90	58·12	58·12	64·06	64·37	44·37	43·75	37·81	50	53·12	65	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—															
Peshâwar	...	...	80·99	100	56·15	50·78	64·01	57·66	29·06	31·2	31·72	...	59·27	...	...
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	106·67	...	...	52·66	...	59·22	45·62	42·19	45·62	52·66	45·62	52·66	...
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karâchi	...	...	80	79·17	68·75	67·5	...	...	53·75	56·25	...	...	...	80	...
Shikârpur	...	...	110	92·5	68·12	75	...	...	50	52·19	50	80	57·5	80	...
Quetta†	...	...	...	...	...	46·25 to 50·62	...	95	...	50·62	...	47·5	...	...	...
Bombay—															
Konkan—															
Bombay	45·94	50·68	64·43	75	68·8	105·83	...	...	51·87	50·78	85	110	61·35	121·72	...
Deccan and Karnâtak—															
Dharwar (Hubli)	...	...	77·5	99·48	93·54	94·95	...	...	...	...	70·42	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	67·34	88·65	78·44	96·09	...	...	...	...	63·23	85·31	50·1	...	...
Poona	...	...	83·65	...	83·18	97·24	...	...	...	...	78·28	108·33	63·18	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—															
Ahmednagar	92·13	...	...	78·96	73·7	82·76	...	...	...	...	72·6	...	57·18	102·4	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	86·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96·93	...	...	...
Gujarat—															
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	...	...	92·5	90	80	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·5	100	...
Central Provinces*—															
Western—															
Nagpur	...	...	75	123·12	76·5	83·94	...	114 31	...	...	63·19	...	...	...	...
Central—															
Jubbulpore	...	...	69·56	76·19	69·56	78·06	84·19	94·12	...	...	...	...		...	...
Eastern—															
Raipur	60	53	70	59	79	75	92	80	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Berar—															
Akola	...	...	59·06	94·19	71·69	98·5	...	...	...	...	54·12	87·5	...	...	...
Amrâoti	...	...	71·44	88·87	62·37	94·12	...	...	...	...	68·75	75.56	...	...	...
Madras—															
South, Central—															
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62·4	57·7	68·9	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64·3
Central—															
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65·2	65·9	...	...	...
Cuddapah	62·8	54·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68·9	...	57·4	47·7	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, Central—															
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61·
East Coast, South—															
Madras†	...	47·8	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	152·1(*b*)	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60·
Southern—															
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72·8	52·5	88·4	54·9	...
Mysore—															
Mysore	54·86	88	90·86	88	146·29	132	169·74	164·58	...	...	39·02	60	...	...	[illegible]
Bangalore	48	52	92	128	132	128	154·84	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	56

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the price of cleaned rice.
† Figures have not so far been reported.
(*a*) Superior quality. (*b*) Under enquiry.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

RAGI	MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DAL		OATS		COTTON SEED		LINSEED		MUSTARD AND RAPESEED		DISTRICTS
1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	
				*											**Rajputana—**
															Eastern—
...	...	67·92	...	60·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106·56	...	...	Ajmer
															Delhi—
...	47·5	...	63·75	50	95	70	75	...	53·12	47·5	...	60	130	77·5	Delhi
															Punjab—
															Southern—
...	44·87	...	59·22	48·44	145·47	88·91	...	...	53·28	42·03	145·47	72·66	...	...	Ferozepur
															Central—
...	53·28	47·03	62·81	47·03	100	66·72	50	57·19	57·19	48·28	133·28	66·72	143·59	66·72	Lahore
															Submontane—
..	46·87	...	65·31	48·12	...	77·5	...	...	53·12	43·75	...	75	152·5	80	Amritsar
															Northern—
...	52·5	40·94	61·56	47·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	114·22	94·06	123·12	66·72	Ráwalpindi
															Western—
...	...	...	62·5	43·75	...	65	...	...	52·5	45	...	..	145	75	Lyallpur
...	40	46·87	63·12	44·37	...	...	47·5	46·87	52·5	43·12	140	80	142·5	75	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	35·99	33·33	54·22	42·97	47·03	46·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	116·41	69·58	Pesháwar
...	...	...	60	41·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ismail Kha[n]
															Sind and Baluchis[tan]
...	...	...	67·5	53·75	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	71·87	53·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur
..	...	47·5	...	...	...	70 to 80	...	57·5	...	...		...	...	...	Quetta
															Bombay—
															Konkan—
...	...	...	71·98	57·13	100·94	74·58	60·73	64·27	39·79	44·9	132·13	92·86	...	...	Bombay
															Deccan and Karn[atak]
...	...	...	77·08	55·47	107·4	...	...	...	33·33	...	...	82·03	...	...	Dharwar (Hubli)
...	...	...	77·29	56·72	112·20	74·58	...	...	35	...	...	87·86	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	78·28	64·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
															Khandesh and Deccan—
...	...	..	78·02	62·55	98·02	...	...	...	33·33	45	120·94	90·63	...	...	Ahmednágar
...	...	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·51	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
															Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	80	65	100	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
															Central Province[s]
															Western—
...	...	...	79·62	72·44	105·19	105·19	...	...	40	30	147·62	86·75	...	...	Nagpur
															Central—
..	...	...	69·56	64	94·06	84·19	...	50	...	50	...	84·19	...	...	Jubbulpore
															Eastern—
...	...	...	78	50	110	60	...	...	...	...	110	78	...	...	Raipur
															Berar—
...	...	...	66·62	70·56	80	83·31	...	...	34·94	33·69	78·25	...	...	...	Akola
...	...	...	64·87	75·56	92·5	117·62	...	...	35·69	28·56	142·87	105·69	...	...	Amráoti
															Madras—
															South, central—
...	...	...	103·1	77·3	...	...	...	...	...	52·8	...	...	...	...	Coimbatore
64·3	..	...	...	...	80·6	67·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
															Central—
...	...	...	53·8	61·7	...	44·1	...	...	42·4	28·6	...	...	...	...	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
															East Coast, central
...	...	...	...	...	71·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
															East Coast south—
...	...	...	...	60·7	...	...	...	106·5	...	57·6	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
51·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
															Southern—
..	...	...	...	...	122	48·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madura
															Mysore—
40	...	...	41·14*	59*	120.42	100	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
48	...	...	56*	76*	124	120	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore

* Relates to horse gram

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER—*concluded*

DISTRICTS	SESAMUM (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS		STRAW
	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
...tana— ...tern— ...jmer †	...	100	...	640	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
...— ...elhi	150	130	1060	730	117·5	100	26·25	30	80	80	170	200	30	30	...
...jab— ...thern— ...erozepur	177·66	114·22	913·91	673·75	100	48·44	42·03	50	160	177·81	177·66	160	...	...	...
...tral— ...ahore	160	114·22	1112·81	711·09	145·47	76·25	42·19	48·44	160	160	188·28	152·34	20	11·41	...
...montane— ...mritsar	167·5	130	1050	710	120	90	39·37	46·25	110	110	183·5	170	...	...	...
...thern— ...áwalpindi	...	...	984·37	609·53	100	88·91	33·12	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...tern— ...yallpur	...	110	1000	650	120	57·5	42·5	48·75	200	200	160	170	...	...	...
...ultan	180	122·5	985	690	71·25	61·56	41·25	44·37	180	110	165	195	17·5	12·5	...
...W. Frontier ...ovince— ...eshâwar	...	...	752·97	640	110·31	112·08	23·02	25·1	188·23	98·44	172·97	...	...	...	...
...era Ismail Khan	...	...	1217·5	799·37	80	79·37	40	39·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...and Baluchis-...— ...aráchi	...	...	900	720	226·77	115	18·13	18·75	...	...	...	...	24·01	...	...
...ikarpur	...	...	900	720	100	65	21·72	21·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...etta†	...	...	...	700 to 770	...	...	...	23·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...bay— ...ban— ...ombay	150	150	942·86	885·73	119·74	97·97	21·25	31·25	...	...	117·03	152·4	24·01	24·01	...
...na and *Karná-...*— ...harwar (Hubli)	...	...	...	...	95·99	65·90	24·37	...	...	...	111·98	...	...	...	...
...olapur	125·99	...	951·04	...	133·59	67·45	27·5	52·5	159·63	...	...	...	...	...	...
...oona	...	...	873·7	817·55	134·48	73·7	23·7	...	...	815·78	...	47·4	...	...	...
...ndesh and ...-E. Deccan— ...mednagar	120·94	139·95	838·33	...	123·33	90	21·35	39·27	126.67	...	110	...	...	...	...
...ulia	...	174·84	...	...	...	...	31·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...rat— ...rat	...	...	1048·65	908·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...medabad	...	...	1000	820	...	...	16·87	17·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...al Provin-...— ...ern— ...gpur	176·94	...	900	800	...	...	28·75	50	150	135·31	190	171·44	6·69	11·75	...
...ral— ...bbulpore	123·06	...	740	630	...	...	33·31	28·31	170	180	168	160	10	13·81	...
...tern— ...ipur	...	...	750	680	...	...	37·5	48	190	190	130	145	...	...	...
...— ...ola	114·62	...	1,200	838·12	...	...	26·19	44·06	270	183·31	...	...	...	...	...
...raóti	167·94	123·06	920	840	...	...	25	30	303·56	320	...	...	5·62	11	...
...as— ...h, central— ...imbatore	139·6	130·6	731·7	731·7	128	70·4	23	24·9	...	...	115·2	144	...	...	...
...lem	...	...	753·4	684·9	...	...	...	...	171·3	171·3	102·5	144	...	...	15 4
...al— ...llary	110·8	110·8	1015·9	1015·9	71·4	71·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...ddapah	...	...	723·7	723·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	85·7	123·6	...	...	...
...rnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197·7	333·3	104·7	...	...	...	...
...Coast, central— ...llore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·1
...Coast, south— ...drast	...	108·7	...	700	...	62·6	...	18·9	...	345·6	...	123·4	...	...	...
...njore	...	...	600	600	...	...	23·4	23·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...chinopoly	...	...	810·8	810·7	...	...	22·5	22	226·3	123·4	...	...	...	...	...
...thern— ...dura	159·6	123·3	945·9	878·4	...	...	...	...	253	217·7	...	...	...	...	15
...re— ...ysore	150·86	120	822·86	780	131·67	77·18	...	...	274·27*	274·27*	154·27	154·33	4·43	4·43	4·43
...ngalore	120	120	960	1131·41	120	80	...	...	651·41	240*	171·41	137·13	11·41	8·8	16·15

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 108 per 10 maunds
† Figures have not so far been reported

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw	Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Coal (Bengal)		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	
															Rajputana— *Eastern—*
...	...	...	...	...	...	55·16	...	...	...	110	...	160 to 180	...	3·75	Ajmer
															Delhi—
...	7·5	30	12·5	32·5	42·5	40	12·5	12·5	...	100	350	300	4·37	3·7	Delhi
															Punjab— *Southern—*
...	...	...	17·03	12·5	48·44	36·41	...	...	113	113	250	225	4·56	...	Ferozepur
															Central—
...	...	...	20	17·34	50	35·62	12·5	11·87	240	200	185	170	4·55	6	Lahore
															Submontane—
...	...	10	15·47	18·12	47·5	35·31	12·5	10	140	160	...	...	...	4·5	Amritsar
															Northern—
...	...	...	25	26·59	...	...	15	13·75	120	120	140	140	3·75	4	Ráwalpindi
															Western—
...	...	...	16·25	13·75	47·5	40	13·12	15	160	140	270	270	4·5	5	Lyallpur
...	...	...	15·62	12·5	41·25	38·75	...	...	125	125	...	...	4·34	5·12	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	...	12·71	9·9	29·79	33·33	8·7	13·49	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	4·87	5	Peshâwar
...	...	...	35·62	19·37	47·34	39·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ismael Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	46·87	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·89	2·5	Karáchi
...	...	...	20	17·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·23	2·62	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	11·25	...	39·37	...	15·42	...	120 to 220	...	...	...	4·67	Quetta
															Bombay— *Konkan—*
...	...	...	...	...	41·09	38·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·97	3·31	Bombay
															Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127·5	...	...	...	4·25	3·75	Dharwar (Hubli)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·64	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·03	3·37	Poona
															Khandesh and N.-E Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·44	1·75	Ahmednagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
															Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	50	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces— *Western—*
...	...	16	...	...	...	...	8	10	75 to 90	90 to 95	140 to 190	120 to 175	3·62	3·06	Nagpur
															Central—
...	...	...	...	...	50	40	...	...	70	60	80	70	3·37	3·06	Jubbulpore
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·62	2·94	Raipur
															Berar—
...	11	11·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	73	64	3·44	2·81	Akola
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·94	12·5	...	70	110	70	3·5	3·62	Amráoti
															Madras— *South Central—*
...	10·4	10·4	...	...	102·9*	102·9*	...	...	...	...	60 to 250	60	4·91	5·75	Coimbatore
7·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	...	...	...	...	Salem
															Central—
...	20	12·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	160†	120†	160	150	4·56	4·57	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	2·38	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·31	...	Karnul
															East Coast, Central—
8·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·27	2·38	Nellore
															East Coast, South—
...	...	...	...	...	...	61·7	...	12·9	...	225†	...	...	...	2·25	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	19·2	10·4	...	...	150†	150†	...	...	8·25	5·82	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	84·6	41·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·28	3·63	Trichinopoly
															Southern—
15	...	...	...	...	27·2	20·4	...	...	...	...	90	60	4·22	3·75	Madura
															Mysore—
4·43	4·22	4·43	112·19	89·84	...	40	...	17·5	50 to 100	50 to 100	50 to 100	50 to 100	4·75	4·75	Mysore
14·69	1·25	4·27	61·04	...	...	52·5	...	...	160	160	160 to 200	160 to 200	4·75	6	Bangalore

* Superior quality † Sheep or goats

TABLE NO. 5—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER, 1919

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Orysa Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Orysa Sativa*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	3 8	3 8	...	...	7 5	7 5	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu			...	...	6 10	6 10	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	4 —	4 —	...	...	7 8	7 11	7 14	8 1	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 15	8 2	7 11	...	...	...	...
Bassein	3 8	3 8	...	...	6 7	7 2	7 6	7 6	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 8	8 9	9 1	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 7	7 7	7 10	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	6 7	6 10	7 4	7 10	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	5 15	6 7	6 5	6 13	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	2 12	2 12	...	...	5 13	5 13	7 10	7 10	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 2	8 5	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	6 3	6 3	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 5	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	8 1	6 15	9 1	7 15	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	6 —	9 —	7 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	1 14	1 14	...	...	6 8	6 1	7 —	6 10	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	4 8	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 4	4 4	5 5	6 —	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	4 7	4 2	...	...	3 4	3 2	4 14	4 9	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	2 8	2 8	5 4	5 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	6 —	6 8	...	...	18 —	17 —	20 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	7 12	6 —	8 —	6 4	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	6 —	6 —	...	...	3 —	3 2	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	4 4	...	...	...	3 6	3 6	6 —	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	7 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	4 —	3 4	6 8	6 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	6 —	5 8	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	4 12	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	...	...	...		...	...	3 8	3 4	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 14	5 4	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 9	4 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	4 12	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 13	4 13	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4	4 8	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	4 15	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 6	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from returns furnished fortnightly by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the retail prices in the district head-quarters on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13	2 13	9 5	9 5	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1	3 1	14 —	14 —	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	4 10	4 10	...	...	3 1	3 1	11 3	11 3	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1	2 1	11 3	11 3	Pegu
...	...	...	...	4 15	5 2	...	...	3 2	3 2	9 5	9 5	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 1	9 5	9 5	Maubin
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	3 8	3 8	11 8	11 3	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	10 3	10 3	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2	3 2	8 —	8 —	Prome
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	7 —	7 —	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	5 13	5 13	16 —	16 —	3 4	3 4	7 —	7 —	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 —	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	7 —	7 —	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 9	2 10	8 1	8 1	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8	1 6	12 —	7 13	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	4 —	3 9	...	...	2 10	2 11	8 —	8 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 8	...	...	3 12	3 12	8 —	8 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	5 —	4 8	...	...	4 —	3 12	8 —	8 —	Cachar
												Hill Tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 5	7 4	6 10	3 15	3 12	8 3	7 12	Khasi and Jáintia Hills
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	2 12	2 12	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	20 —	20 —	3 4	3 8	8 8	8 8	Manipur
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 —	3 4	6 4	6 8	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	5 12	5 12	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 12	8 —	7 8	4 —	3 12	10 —	10 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...		4 —	4 —	9 12	9 8	Kámrup (Gauhati)
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 4	...	...	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	4 —	5 —	...	...	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 4	3 4	9 —	9 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 8	9 —	9 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2	3 4	9 4	9 4	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 2	8 —	8 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	9 —	9 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 10	10 10	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	Howrah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 8	10 8	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	13 —	10 10	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 —	11 4	11 4	Jessore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 10	9 10	Faridpur

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1919—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza sativa*) Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10	4 10	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	4 14	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10	4 10	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6	4 6	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	-	...	...	4 4	3 4	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 13	4 8	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6	3 10	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	..	...	...	...	...	3 12	3 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	4 10	4 8	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	6 2	6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	6 —	6 1	6 —	...	...	...	4 6	4 12	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	5 12	6 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	4 12	5 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	6 8	6 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	4 4	4 8	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	5 4	5 8	7 4	7 —	...	...	6 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	5 8	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	4 4	4 8	...	...	...	...
Gaya	5 8	5 12	6 8	6 —	...	...	5 —	4 —	4 —	4 —	...	...
Patna	6 8	6 8	8 —	7 8	...	...	4 12	5 —	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	5 4	6 —	5 —	6 —	...	...	...	4 —	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	4 12	4 12	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Ranchi	4 14	5 —	6 4	6 4	...	...	6 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Palámau	5 6½	5 10	7 —	7 —	...	...	4 5½	4 3½	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	5 —	5 —	...	4 8	...	...	6 —	5 8	...	6 8	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	4 7	4 9	...	...	...	...	5 9	5 4	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...	4 9	4 4	...	...	...	...
Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	4 12	4 12	...	...	...	...	6 12 to 7 5	6 14 to 7 10	..	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	5 4	5 4	7 —	6 9	3 12	3 —	5 —	4 8	7 —	...	6 8	...
Benares	5 8¼	5 11½	7 11	7 11	3 2½	3 2½	4 3	4 3	...	...	6 4	6 4
Ghazipur	5 11	5 7	7 —	7 3	3 12	3 11	4 12	5 2	...	...	6 11	6 8
Jaunpur	6 5	6 3	8 6	8 —	3 8	3 8	5 10	5 10	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	5 -	5 2	7 —	7 —	3 —	3 2	5 —	4 12	6 8	6 —	6 8	6 —
Central—												
Bánda	5 6	5 7	6 2	6 10	3 4	2 12	4 12	4 4	9 —	...	7 2	...
Fatehpur	5 4	5 4	7 —	7 —	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	8 8	...	7 4	7 —
Hamirpur	5 1	5 3	5 8	5 8	3 4	3 4	4 4	4 4	9 4	...	7 12	6 8
Jalaun	5 4	5 6	5 8	5 8	5 —	5 2	5 8	5 8	...	...	6 8	6 —
Cawnpore	5 4	5 6	8 —	7 12	...	...	4 8	4 4	8 —	...	...	7 —
Jhansi	5 —	5 3	7 1	7 8	3 7	3 11	5 8	5 10	6 12	...	6 12	6 5
Etáwah	5 3½	5 7½	6 14½	6 15½	3 —	3 —	4 7¾	4 6¾	8 11	5 7	8 8¾	7 10
Farrukhabad	5 —	5 11	7 14	8 10	4 12	4 14	5 8	5 8	4 8	3 2	7 13	7 8
Mainpuri	5 4	5 4	6 12	7 —	3 —	2 8	4 —	4 8	7 —	...	7 4	7 4
Etah	5 12	5 12	7 8	7 4	2 8	2 8	5 —	5 —	7 8	8 —	7 —	7 12
Western—												
Meerut	5 12	6 —	7 12	8 —	2 8	2 8	5 8	5 8	7 4	7 8	7 4	7 8
Agra*	...	5 6	..	7 5	...	3 2	...	...	...	8 14	...	8 9
Muttra	5 8	5 11	8 8	8 10	2 8	2 8	3 8	3 8	10 —	...	8 —	8 8
Aligarh	5 4	6 —	7 8	7 12	2 4	2 4	4 —	4 —	7 —	9 —	7 4	8 8
Bulandshahr	5 10	5 15	7 8	7 8	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	7 12	8 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	5 14	5 7	7 2	7 12	3 12	4 5	4 8	5 2	..	...	...	...
Azamgarh	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	6 —	6 —	8 8	7 12	4 8	4 8	5 4	5 8	...	...	...	...
Basti	6 —	6 4	9 4	8 8	3 12	3 12	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...

* Figures have not so far been reported.

The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4 —	3 4	11 —	10 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	10 8	10 8	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3 4	3 4	11 —	11 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	10 —	10 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Murshidabad
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	...	...	Pabua
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 8	12 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 9	3 9	9 12	9 12	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	3 8	9 8	9 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3 3	3 3	10 —	10 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	Rangpur
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 8	8 —	9 8	3 8	3 8	10 —	10 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	11 —	11 —	Bhágalpur
8 4	8 13	...	...	6 1	6 1	7 11	8 13	4 2	4 2	8 —	10 —	Darbhanga
10 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	8 8	4 —	4 —	12 8	12 8	Muzaffarpur
...	6 8	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 — to 7 —	8 —	8 — to 9 —	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	Sáran
9 —	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	4 8	4 8	11 8	11 8	Chámparan
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 12	6 —	8 —	4 —	4 8	12 —	12 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	5 12	6 12	7 12	8 —	6 12	6 4	11 —	12 —	Monghyr
...	7 8	...	4 8	5 12	5 12	7 12	7 14	4 8	4 12	13 5	13 5	Gaya
...	...	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	8 —	4 8	4 8	12 8	12 8	Patna
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 4	6 12	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 8	3 8	9 8	9 8	Singbhum
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	4 4	4 —	9 —	9 —	Mánbhum
7 8	7 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	9 —	7 —	3 8	3 8	9 —	9 —	Ranchi
..	...	...	...	9 —	5 1	7 9½	7 5	3 15	3 15	11 4	11 4	Palámau
11 —	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	4 4	4 —	11 7	12 —	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
..	...	...	..	5 1	4 14	...	...	3 9	3 9	16 —	16 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	3 15	3 7	13 —	13 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	4 8	5 4	...	...	4 —	3 4	10 8	10 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8 to 6 —	8 —	...	4 —	3 8	10 11	10 11	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 8	7 8	...	4 —	4 8	10 —	12 —	Mirzapur
...	...	6 8	6 8	5 9	5 11½	8 1½	8 1½	3 12	3 12	...	...	Benares
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	8 —	7 14	4 12	4 8	14 2	14 2	Ghazipur
...	...	6 10	...	6 6	6 5	8 —	8 6	4 8	4 11	14 2	14 2	Jaunpur
4 4	4 —	...	...	6 12	6 —	...	...	4 4	4 4	14 —	14 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	6 4	5 8	8 —	...	3 12	3 12	12 —	13 8	Bánda
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 4	8 —	...	4 4	4 4	13 —	13 8	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 8	8 —	7 4	3 12	3 12	11 —	12 12	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 4	7 8	7 —	4 —	4 —	13 —	16 8	Jalaun
6 8	7 —	6 —	6 8	5 4	...	9 —	...	3 12	4 —	13 —	16 —	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	5 1	5 3	8 —	7 14	4 —	4 —	11 —	15 —	Jhansi
6 12¼	...	...	...	4 11¾	4 12	8 15⅓	8 7¾	4 4¾	4 1¼	15 —	15 8	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 13	7 8	7 4	4 5	4 2	16 —	16 —	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 4	4 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 —	8 8	4 8	4 8	13 —	15 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	5 12	6 —	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 4	15 —	15 —	Meerut
...	...	...	...	...	5 2	...	9 —	...	...	...	15 7	Agra
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 13	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	16 —	17 —	Muttra
...	...	...	...	5 12	6 —	8 4	9 4	4 4	4 8	16 —	16 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	7 12	8 —	3 13	5 5	16 —	16 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontiane, east—
...	...	...	4 —	5 14	6 6	7 13	7 12	4 8	4 7	12 14	12 14	Ballia
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	...	3 12	3 12	13 —	13 —	Azamgarh
...	...	...	..	6 —	6 —	8 12	8 12	4 12	4 12	14 8	14 8	Gorakhpur
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	8 8	8 8	4 4	4 4	15 —	15 —	Basti

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1919—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa.*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa.*) Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
United Provinces— *continued*												
(*a*) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	5 12	6 —	8 —	8 4	3 —	2 8	5 8	5 —	...	...	8 —	8 —
Budaun	5 1	5 3	7 —	7 10	2 8	2 8	4 4	5 6	7 10	8 2	7 3	7 8
Pilibit	5 9	5 11	8 2	8 2	2 6	2 4	5 6	5 —	...	...	6 12	...
Bareli*	...	5 7	..	8 7	...	2 13	...	4 11	...	8 8	..	8 1
Moradabad	5 9	5 10	7 12	7 14	2 6	2 6	4 12	4 14	...	6 14	6 14	7 2
Bijnor	5 6	5 8	8 2	8 2	2 —	2 —	4 4	4 4	...	...	6 10	6 12
Muzaffarnagar	6 —	6 2	8 12	8 12	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	8 —	7 —	8 —
Saharanpur	5 14	5 14	8 8	8 12	2 2	2 2	4 4	4 4	...	...	8 —	8 —
Dehra Dun	5 12	5 14	8 8	8 10	1 12	2 —	3 4	3 10	...	4 2	...	4 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	4 7	4 7	6 5	6 5	2 2	2 2	3 11	3 11	4 7	...	5 4	3 11
Almora	5 14	5 12	8 —	7 12	2 —	2 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	4 8	5 —	6 8	6 4	2 4	2 4	3 8	3 8	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh*	...	5 12	...	8 —	...	3 —	...	5 8	...	7 —	...	8 —
Sultanpur	6 —	5 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Rae Bareli	5 14	5 14	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	5 2	5 4	8 —	...	8 —	8 —
Unao	5 6	5 6	6 12	6 12	2 14	3 8	5 14	5 14	8 4	...	7 —	7 —
Lucknow	5 8	5 14	8 4	8 8	2 8	2 8	5 8	5 8	8 —	...	7 8	8 4
Hardoi	5 12	6 —	7 12	7 12	3 —	3 —	4 8	4 8	..	...	8 4	9 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	5 12	5 12	7 12	7 12		...	3 14	4 —	8 8	...	6 —	...
Barabanki	6 4	6 7	8 2	8 4	3 —	2 13	5 8	5 8	9 —	7 —	7 8	7 —
Gonda	5 11	6 2	7 6	7 6	3 2	3 2	5 2	5 8	...	9 2	7 12	9 6
Bahraich	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	3 4	3 4	5 —	5 8	10 —	...	9 8	...
Sitapur	5 10	5 12	8 8	8 —	2 4	2 4	5 —	5 —	9 —	...	7 8	9 —
Kheri	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	2 —	2 —	5 4	5 —	9 —	...	8 6	9 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	5 10	5 10	7 10	7 10	3 9	3 11	4 6	4 6	9 14	9 12	5 6	5 6
Ajmer	4 13	5 8	7 1	7 8	3 8	3 8	4 9	4 10	7 10	7 —	5 11	6 8
Kishangarh	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 2	2 —	2 4	5 8	6 —	7 8	7 8	7 4	7 8
Tonk*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaipur	5 7	5 10	8 4	8 3	4 4	4 4	...	4 8	8 —	7 8	7 5	7 8
Karauli*	...	5 10	...	7 13	...	4 1	...	5 —	...	...	...	7 8
Dholpur	5 8	5 8	8 4	8 4	8 4	3 3½	3 8	3 7	11 4¾	6 12	10 11¼	10 12
Bharatpur*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alwar	7 —	7 —	9 5	9 15	3 8	3 8	4 —	4 —	10 6	11 1	8 10	9 4
Nasirabad	5 4	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —	..	...	6 —	6 —
Western—												
Bikaner	5 9	5 12	...	...	2 12	2 12	3 12	3 12	...	...	5 14	6 1
Jaisalmer	4 4	4 —	...	...	2 12	3 4	3 12	4 —	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4
Jodhpur	4 4	4 6 and 5 —	8 12	8 11	3 2	3 2	3 12	3 12	6 8	6 13	5 8 and 6 4	5 13
Central India—												
Indore	6 —	6 —	9 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	10 2	...	8 12	...
Neemuch	5 —	5 12	...	...	3 12	4 —	4 12	5 —	10 —	10 4	...	...
Gwalior	6 —	6 —	9 —	7 8	3 8	3 4	5 —	5 —	9 4	8 12	9 4	10 —
Delhi—												
Delhi	5 12	5 12	7 8	8 —	2 — and 2 8	2 — and 2 8	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 —	7 8	7 8
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	6 12	6 12
Ferozepur	6 4	6 4	8 12	8 12	...	...	3 8	3 8	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —
Central—												
Lahore	6 —	6 4	8 8	8 12	...	...	3 12	4 4	8 —	8 —	7 —	8 —
Gujranwala	7 4	7 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Gujrat	7 —	7 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	9 —	9 —
Jhelam	6 4	6 12	9 —	9 —	...	...	4 4	4 8	...	10 —	6 8	7 4

* Figures have not so far been reported

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(*a*) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	..	..	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	...	15 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	9	10 —	5 6	5 4	8 —	9 —	4 8	5 8	13 10	16 —	Budaun
...	...	..	...	5 15	5 14	...	...	4 2	4 6	13 —	13 —	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	...	5 14	...	9 7	...	4 9	..	13 8	Bareli
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 14	8 6	8 14	4 —	4 6	13 8	14 8	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	..	4 4	4 4	14 8	14 8	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 10	8 —	3 —	3 8	13 —	16 —	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	8 8	8 8	3 12	3 12	14 14	14 14	Saharanpur
7 —	6 —	...	...	6 —	5 6	9 —	9 —	4 1	4 1	10 —	10 —	Dehra Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 7	7 6	7 6	3 2	3 2	11 —	11 —	Naini Tal
6 8	6 4	...	...	4 6	4 4	...	...	3 —	3 —	8 4	8 4	Almora
6 —	8 —	...	...	3 8	3 12	..	...	3 —	3 —	6 —	7 8	Garhwál
												(*b*) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	10 —	...	5 8	...	5 8	...	8 —	...	4 —	...	16 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	Sultanpur
9 —	9 —	5 —	5 —	5 4	5 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	15 —	15 —	Rae Bareli
...	...	...	...	5 2	5 12	9 2	10 —	3 14	3 14	15 —	15 —	Unao
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 14	9 4	9 8	4 4	4 8	13 —	13 —	Lucknow
...	...	...	10 —	6 4	5 12	9 4	10 —	4 8	4 8	11 —	15 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 4	8 4	...	4 2	4 4	10 10	13 —	Fyzabad
...	...	10 —	10 —	6 1	6 2	9 10	9 12	4 3	4 3	15 —	15 —	Barabanki
...	...	5 6	6 2	5 6	5 6	10 8	10 8	4 2	4 2	7 4	14 4	Gonda
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 4	9 —	4 4	4 4	12 —	15 —	Bahraich
..	..	10 —	12 —	5 8	5 8	8 8	...	4 —	4 8	13 —	13 —	Sitapur
10 —	9 8	8 —	8 8	5 12	5 8	9 4	10 8	4 —	4 8	16 —	16	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	.	4 4	4 4	5 6	5 10	9 14	9 10	3 6	3 6	11 3	11 10	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	..	4 2	4 4	6 —	6 4	7 9	7 4	...	...	18 —	18 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 8	8 8	8 —	...	...	19 —	18 8	Kishangarh
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonk
...	...	6 2	6 2	6 2 and 6 10	6 2 and 6 2¼	8 7	8 15	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Jaipur
...	..	...	...	...	6 9	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	Karauli
...	..	7 —	7 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 4	5 4	17 —	17 —	Dholpur
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bharatpur
...	..	7 —	7 —	7 9	7 —	8 4	7 8	6 12	6 12	17 12	17 8	Alwar
...	..	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	18 —	18 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	...	...	...	6 1	6 4	...	...	3 —	3 —	16 —	16 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 12	8 12	7 12	4 6	4 6	20 —	20 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 4	12 8	...	4 —	4 —	14 —	16 —	Indore
...	...	..	..	6 —	6 —	...	...	3 8	3 12	13 —	13 —	Neemuch
...	...	7 —	7 —	7 —	6 12	...	8 8	4 12	5 —	16 —	16 —	Gwalior
												Delhi—
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	14 —	15 —	Delhi
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	6 12	6 8	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 12	8 12	2 4	2 8	9 —	9 —	Ferozepur
												Central—
...	...	7 —	7 4	6 4	6 8	7 —	8 —	3 12	3 8	9 —	10 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	6 10	7 4	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 8	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 12	7 8	7 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 —	8 —	3 —	4 —	9 8	10 —	Jhelam

TABLE NO. 5—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1919—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hardium vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	6 4	6 4	8 12	8 12	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	7 12	8 —
Rohtak	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	8 —	7 12	8 —
Karnál	6 13	6 6	9 8	9 4	...	...	4 8	5 —	10 —	9 —	8 —	8 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	6 —	6 7	8 14	8 14	...	...	4 8	4 8	9 12	8 4	...	...
Ludhiana	6 4	6 8	8 4	8 4	..	...	4 4	4 6	8 8	8 8	5 8	6 —
Jullundur	6 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	..	...	4 4	4 12	8 —	8 —	4 —	6 —
Hoshiárpur	6 10	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	4 4	4 —	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	7 —	7 8	9 —	10 —	..	...	4 8	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...
Amritsar	6 4	6 13	9 4	10 —	..	...	4 10	...	9 12	9 12	7 4	6 12
Siálkot	7 —	6 13	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	...	10 —	...	...
Hills—												
Simla	5 8	5 12	6 4	8 —	...	...	3 12	4 12	6 4	6 —	6 4	6 12
Kángra	8 —	8 8	10 —	10 8	...	...	6 4	6 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	6 —	6 —	10 8	9 12	...	...	4 4	4 4	8 12	11 12	6 8	7 12
Attock	6 4	6 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Sháhpur	7 4	7 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	8 —	...
Jhang	6 12	6 11	9 —	9 4	...	...	4 4	4 4	9 —	10 —	7 —	5 12
Lyallpur	6 8	6 12	...	9 —	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	...
Multan	6 10	7 4	8 8	9 8	...	...	5 4	5 8	10 —	10 —	7 4	8 4
Montgomery	6 12	7 2	8 4	8 8	...	...	5 —	4 8	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	6 14	7 6	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	8 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	6 7	6 12	8 12	8 —	...	...	5 5	5 5	7 8	8 8	7 8	9 8
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazara	6 5	6 10	12 8	12 4	2 9	2 11	4 10	4 15	...	...	5 —	5 —
Peshawar	6 15	7 6	13 8	...	3 7	3 7	4 15	4 9	12 8	12 7	6 9	6 9
Kohát	6 3	6 3	12 6	12 2	...	3 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	7 12	7 4
Bannu	8 7	7 13	14 6	13 12	...	..	6 4	5 15	10 —	10 —	8 12	9 6
Dera Ismail Khan	...	6 4	8 12	8 12	2 3	2 4	3 12	3 8	8 12	9 8	8 12	9 8
Tochi	6 —	5 14	11 6	11 4	...	...	4 —	3 15	...	...	...	...
Kurram	6 2	6 2	9 6	9 6	6 —	5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	3 4	3 4	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Wano†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	5 8	5 12	...	..	4 12	5 4	...	5 12	...	...	6 —	7 —
Hyderabad	5 —	5 4	...	...	3 4	3 8	3 8	4 —	7 8	8 —	7 8	5 8
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	5 2	5 8	...	...	3 4	3 4	3 12	4 —	7 8	7 8	6 —	6 8
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier	5 8	5 12	...	...	4 —	3 8	5 —	4 —	6 12	7 —	7 —	7 —
Quetta†	...	...	...	7 4	...	2 —	...	3 4	...	5 —	...	3 13
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	4 1	4 1	...	...	5 6	5 6	5 12	5 12	3 5	3 5	4 1	...
Ratnagiri	3 6	3 6	...	...	4 4	4 4	5 11	5 8	...	...	...	...
Alibág	3 4	3 4	...	...	3 11	3 11	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Bombay	*4 7	*4 7	...	...	2 9	2 9	5 11	5 11	4 9	4 5	6 1	6 1
Thána	5 1	5 1	...	...	4 1	4 1	5 11	5 11	...	...	5 3	5 3
Deccan and Karnáták—												
Dharwar	3 12	3 12	...	...	4 10	4 6	...	...	5 8	5 8	4 5	4 5
Belgaum	3 10	3 10	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 6	5 6	4 11	5 3	6 2	5 10
Satara	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 6	5 10	6 5	6 10	6 15
Sholapur	4 14	4 14	...	..	2 7	2 7	5 9	5 9	6 1	5 10	7 5	6 7
Bijapur	4 10	4 10	..	..	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 15	5 15	...	...
Poona	4 10	4 6	...	...	3 5	3 5	4 7	4 7	...	4 10	5 15	5 5
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmednagar	...	5 13	...	...	3 12	3 12	4 1	4 1	5 4	4 14	5 10	4 9
Násik	4 7	4 7	...	...	3 7	3 7	5 12	6 2	..	..	5 13	6 8
Dhulia	4 13	...	...	...	...	...	5 2	5 2	6 7	6 7	5 9	5 9
Jalgaon	5 3	5 8	...	.	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 12	5 4	5 12	5 12
Gujarat—												
Surat	5 1	5 1	...	...	3 4	3 4	5 9	5 9	4 10	4 10	5 9	5 9
Broach	3 8	3 8	...	...	5 —	5 8	5 8	6 —	5 8	5 8	6 —	7 —
Kaira	4 8	4 12	..	...	...	...	4 10	5 8	...	...	7 8	7 8
Baroda	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 4	5 4	...	...	6 8	7 —
Ahmedabad	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	...	...
Godhra	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 4	5 4	...	...	6 8	6 8
Disa	5 4	6 —	...	...	2 10	2 10	2 12	2 12	6 —	6 8	5 4	6 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	3 12	3 8	...	.	2 4	2 4	3 8	4 6	6 8	5 —	6 —	6 —
Central Provinces—												
Nimar	4 8	5 6	...	...	2 15	2 15	5 2	5 2	6 —	5 8	...	...
Hoshangabad	4 14	5 2	...	...	3 4	3 4	4 15	4 13	...	...	...	...
Betul	4 14	5 14	...	...	...	3 10	4 12	4 12	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara	5	5 10	...	...	3 12	3 12	5 —	5 —	5 15	5 15	...	...
Nagpur	4 13	5 2	...	...	3 4	3 —	5 3	5 —	5 15	5 15	...	...
Wardha	4 1	4 6	...	...	2 9	2 9	...	...	6 5	7 7	...	...

* Relates to Khandwa wheat

† Figures have not so far been reported

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee].

Ragi or Marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 12	8 —	7 —	4 —	4 —	15 —	16 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12		...	3 8	3 8	16 —	16 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	6 10	6 8	9 8	9 8	4 —	4 —	9 —	10 —	Karnál
												Sub-montane—
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 12	8 4	9 12	3 8	3 8	10 4	9 12	Ambala
...	...	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 4	9 —	9 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	Ludhiána
...	...	5 —	6 —	6 4	6 8	8 8	9 —	...	...	19 —	19 —	Jullandar
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 6	9 4	9 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	Hoshiarpur
...	...	4 —	4 —	6 4	6 4	8 —	7 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	7 8	7 —	6 —	6 6	8 4	10 —	3 —	3 4	9 4	8 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 8	6 8	6 4	3 4	3 4	8 8	8 8	Simla
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 8	8 8	9 —	3 —	3 —	11 8	11 8	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 12	3 —	3 —	11 —	11 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	9 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	21 —	Attock
												Western—
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 —	9 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	Sháhpur
10 —	8 —	...	...	6 6	6 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 4	...	...	...	3 —	9 —	9 —	Lyallpur
	...	7 —	6 8	6 3	6 10	10 —	10 8	...	...	9 4	10 4	Multan
...	...	...	...	6 5	6 14	...	10 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	Montgomery
		...	...	6 2	6 6	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	Muzaffargarh
	...	...	...	5 10	5 14	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province—
...	...	5 —	5 —	5 12	5 14	8 2	8 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	Hazára
...	...	7 6	7 6	7 5	7 5	10 13	11 10	8 8	...	17 1	17 1	Peshálwar
...	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	8 4	9 7	...	...	13 8	18 8	Kohát
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 2	11 14	11 14	...	...	19 13	20 10	Bannu
...	...	...	...	...	6 14	...	7 10	...	...	10 —	...	Dera Ismail Khan
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	11 8	...	...	10 —	12 8	Tochi
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	11 —	9 8	...	...	8 6	8 6	Kurram
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	Malakand
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 12	...	...	3 8	3 8	22 —	20 —	Karáchi
	...	...	...	4 12	4 13	...	...	3 12	3 8	16 —	16 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)
...	...	...	...	...	6 4	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 12	...	...	3 —	3 —	16 —	16 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	...	6 8	...	7 4	...	5 8	...	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 4	...	...	3 3	3 3	12 8	12 8	Karwar
7 13	7 2	...	...	4 1	4 1	...	...	3 7	3 7	11 8	10 13	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	4 10	4 10	...	...	2 11	2 11	12 13	12 13	Alibág
3 15	3 15	...		4 1	4 8	...	...	3 8	3 11	13 2	13 2	Bombay
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6		...	3 4	3 4	13 6	13 6	Thana
												Deccan and Karnatak—
...	...	...	...	4 10	4 10	...	...	3 5	3 5	13 13	13 13	Dharwar
7 —	7 —	...	...	5 3	4 14	...		3 13	3 13	13 8	13 8	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	3 2	3 2	9 10	9 10	Satara
...	...	...	...	4 15	4 15	...	...	2 15	2 15	...	13 13	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	...	...	3 7	3 7	11 —	11 —	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10	3 10	13 1	13 1	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	4 9	4 15	...	...	4 —	4 —	15 7	15 7	Ahmednagar
5 2	5 2	...	...	5 1	5 12	...	...	3 4	3 10	14 5	14 5	Násik
...	...	...	...	4 11	4 11	...	...	3 8	3 8	11 5	10 10	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	4 15	4 13	...	...	4 1	4 1	14 1	14 1	Jalgáon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	...	...	3 11	3 11	14 13	14 13	Surat
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	17 12	17 12	Broach
10 —	10 —	...	...	4 8	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 4	20 —	20 —	Kaira
	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	20 —	20 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	20 —	20 —	Ahmedabad
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	16 —	16 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	18 —	18 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 2	50 —	50 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	3 15	3 15	11 6	11 6	Nimar
...	...	...	...	5 12	6 —	...	...	4 4	4 9	14 7	14 7	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	5 2	5 2	...	...	3 12	3 8	12 13	12 13	Betul
...		...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 11	3 11	13 —	13 —	Chhindwara
	...	...	...	4 15	4 15	...	...	3 10	3 10	9 10	9 10	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	4 2	4 12	11 13	11 13	Wardha

TABLE NO. 5—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1919—*concluded*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces— *continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	5 4	5 15	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	...
Saugor	5 8	5 12	...	...	3 —	3 8	3 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Damoh	6 3	6 14	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 6	5 5	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	5 8	5 8	...	...	2 12	3 —	5 8	5 12	...	...	...	...
Mandla	5 4	5 4	...	...	3 8	4 —	5 1	5 8	...	...	...	...
Seoni	5 8	6 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 8	5 4	...	...	...	...
Bálaghat	4 7	5 2	...	...	4 4	4 4	6 6	5 10	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	5 2	5 2	...	...	...	...	5 3	5 3	6 3	6 3	...	...
Chánda	4 15	4 15	...	...	3 14	3 14	4 9	4 9	7 5	8 8	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	5 8	6 —	...	...	5 4	5 8	6 12	7 —	...	...	...	...
Raipur	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 —	3 12	5 8	5 —	...	...	...	...
Drug	4 8	6 —	...	...	4 —	4 4	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	5 2	5 7	...	...	..	...	4 7	4 7	5 14	6 5	...	...
Akola	4 7	5 8	...	...	2 5	2 5	5 12	5 15	6 —	6 —	...	...
Amráoti	4 4	5 5	...	...	2 14	2 14	5 2	5 11	5 —	7 —	...	...
Yeotmal	4 4	4 12	...	...	2 14	2 14	4 8	5 10	6 —	8 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad	2 9	2 11	...	...	2 2	2 2	5 6	5 1	6 10	5 13	5 8	4 8
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	3 9	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2	4 2	...	6 11	...	...
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15	4 15	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	6 4	6 4	6 14	6 14
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14	3 9	...	7 —	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15	4 11	8 13	7 13	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	5 9	4 14	...	6 15
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 11	3 10	6 7	6 8	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14	3 14	...	...	8 7	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4	4 9	...	...	8 7	8 7
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	4 15	...	...	10 —	10 —
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	..	...	...	7 4	7 4	5 7	5 7	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 11	4 15	5 ·	5 —	5 8	5 8
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	..	...	...	...	...	3 15	3 15	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	.	...	...	...	...	4 3	3 15	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	...	...	6 3	6 3
Tanjore	..	...	...	.	...	...	4 9	5 12	...	...	5 8	5 8
Trichinopoly	.	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	7 1	6 15	5 8	5 6
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2	4 2	5 14	5 15	5 8	5 8
Madura	..	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	...	5 8	...	...
Mysore—												
Mysore	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	3 4	3 4	3 12	4 8	9 —	9 —	...	...
Bangalore	2 12	2 12	2 6	2 6	3 4	3 —	...	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	2 —	2 —	2 —	2 —	3 10	3 10	4 2	4 10	...	...	...	...
Aden	3 2	3 2	...	...	3 2	3 3	4 3	3 10	5 —	5 —	3 8	2 13

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 15	...	...	3 5	3 5	18 —	18 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	14 —	14 8	Saugor
...	...	...	...	6 8	7 2	...	...	3 4	3 —	12 8	14 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	5 8	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 8	13 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 8	...	...	3 1	3 4	12 —	12 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	12 —	12 —	Seoni
...	...	..	...	4 12	5 2	...	...	3 1	3 1	10 9	10 9	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	4 1	4 1	...	...	3 2	3 2	10 9	10 9	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 5	3 12	13 2	13 2	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	.	5 4	5 —	...	...	3 4	3 8	9 8	9 8	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	5 —	4 12	...	...	3 4	3 12	10 —	10 —	Raipur
...	...	...	..	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	10 —	10 —	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	6 2	5 6	...	...	4 4	4 4	8 6	8 6	Buldána
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	4 6	4 6	14 —	14 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	5 8	6 9	...	...	3 13	4 5	18 8	...	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 13	...	...	4 3	4 3	12 12	12 12	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
4 13	4 4	...	...	4 6	4 4	...	...	4 13	4 13	9 —	10 6	Secunderabád
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 14	15 10	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	S. Canara
												South, central—
7 6	6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	18 —	Coimbatore
...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	Nilgiris
...	...		...		...	...	.	...	...	13 2	12 13	Salem
												Central—
6 15	6 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	Bellary
7 15	7 15	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	Anantapur
6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 8	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 8	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	14 6	14 4	Ganjam
9 1	8 1	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	20 9	20 9	Vizagapatam
10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
5 2	6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 15	20 5	Kistna
6 14	6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	17 13	18 6	Guntur
6 3	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	19 10	19 10	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
7 9	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 11	19 4	Madras
8 4	6 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 11	20 4	Chingleput
7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	N. Arcot
5 9	5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 15	16 15	S. Arcot
5 15	5 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	16 3	16 3	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
6 13	6 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	Tinnevelly
5 15	5 15		...	.	...	...	...	..	...	19 6	19 6	Madura
												Mysore—
7 —	8 —	...	..	3 —	3 4	..	.	3 4	3 4	11 —	11 —	Mysore
7 —	7 —	...	...	3 12	3 8	4 —	4 —	3 —	3 —	9 12	12 —	Bangalore
												Coorg—
6 8	6 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	2 8	2 10	12 8	12 4	Coorg
...	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	...	...	3 —	3 —	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

WHEAT PRICES IN INDIA

RETURN SHOWING THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF WHEAT IN INDIA FROM THE SECOND HALF OF JULY, 1914, TO THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER, 1919.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
December 10, 1919

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

A—Wholesale prices of Wheat in

Port or province.	Market.	31st July 1914.	30th September 1914.	31st December 1914.	31st March 1915.	30th June 1915.	30th September 1915.	31st December 1915.	31st March 1916.
		Fortnight ending							
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi	Karachi (white)*	3 15 2	4 7 9	5 8 10	5 4 3	4 4 3	4 12 3	4 9 3	3 15 3
Bombay (port)	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy)	4 1 9	4 2 1	5 1 6	4 7 7	...	5 0 3	5 0 5	4 6 9
Calcutta	Calcutta Club No. 2)	4 5 10	4 8 3	5 10 0	5 2 0	4 8 0	5 1 0	5 3 0	3 15 0
Punjab	Lahore	3 10 3	3 11 6	4 13 6	5 0 0	3 11 6	4 7 0	4 7 0	3 9 0
	Ferozepur	3 5 3	3 14 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	3 13 0	4 7 0	4 5 3	3 10 0
	Lyallpur	3 6 0	3 14 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	4 2 0	3 4 0
	Amritsar	3 3 3	3 11 6	4 10 0	5 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 5 0	3 6 0
	Multan	3 6 6	3 14 6	4 12 0	4 7 0	3 10 0	4 8 0	4 3 6	3 7 0
	Rawalpindi	3 4 3	3 11 3	4 4 0	4 5 0	3 14 0	4 7 0	4 8 0	3 12 0
	Ambala	3 10 3	3 14 6	5 0 0	5 13 0	3 15 6	4 12 0	4 9 0	3 10 0
Delhi	Delhi	3 14 0	4 5 0	5 5 0	6 6 0	4 3 0	4 12 6	4 12 0	4 0 0
United Provinces	Benares	4 2 10	4 3 5	5 1 7	5 8 10	4 6 5	4 10 6	4 14 3	4 2 10
	Aligarh (Hathras)	4 0 9	4 6 0	5 2 8	5 11 2	4 3 5	4 9 3	4 15 8	4 6 0
	Cawnpur	4 3 0	4 8 0	5 6 0	5 0 0	4 7 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
	Meerut	4 0 0	4 5 0	5 0 0	6 2 6	3 13 0	4 7 0	4 9 0	3 12 9
	Shahjahanpur	4 0 0	4 5 3	5 0 0	4 9 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	3 12 0
	Agra	4 1 7	4 5 2	5 8 3	6 6 4	4 9 1	5 2 6	5 5 4	4 7 1
	Fyzabad	4 3 3	4 3 3	5 1 0	4 12 3	4 9 0	4 13 0	5 2 8	3 10 3
	Luckhow	4 2 9	4 7 1	5 8 4	4 13 6	4 7 1	4 13 6	5 0 0	3 14 6
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 11 4	4 6 7	4 5 0	4 12 10	4 9 7	3 12 10
	Jubbulpore	4 5 1	4 7 1	5 2 7	4 11 4	4 8 2	4 13 7	4 14 10	3 11 6
	Raipur	3 14 5	3 14 5	4 14 5	3 14 5	4 4 10	4 11 2	4 6 5	3 7 2
	Akola	4 12 0	5 5 7	5 13 7	4 12 5	3 15 7	3 15 7	4 12 2	3 15 6
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	3 6 6	3 11 6	4 3 10	4 3 10	3 8 10	4 6 2	4 7 7	3 13 4
Baluchistan	Quetta	3 15 5	4 0 0	4 9 0	5 5 2	4 7 3	4 3 3	4 10 6	4 9 4
Bombay	Poona	5 4 1	...	5 11 7	5 6 2	5 1 4	5 8 11	5 6 8	4 9 4
	Ahmednagar	5 2 9	4 13 3	6 14 4	4 6 6	4 10 1	4 15 6	3 10 9	3 11 8
	Ahmedabad	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 14 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	5 5 4	5 5 4	4 9 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	4 8 4	4 8 4	4 1 5	3 10 6	3 11 9	3 12 1	3 13 8	3 0 10
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	3 13 0	4 0 0	5 4 0	5 6 0	4 6 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
	Bhagalpur	4 3 0	4 3 0	5 4 0	4 13 0	4 8 0	5 9 7	6 8 0	3 12 0
	Muzaffarpur	4 7 0	4 0 0	5 5 0	6 10 6	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 5 0	5 0 0
	Ranchi	4 7 0	4 14 0	6 4 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	4 8 0
	Cuttack	4 5 8	4 11 3	5 9 0	6 1 6	4 11 3	5 1 3	5 9 0	4 5 9
Bengal	Dacca	4 8 0	5 0 0	6 8 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangpur	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 4 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	6 5 5	6 5 5	6 5 5	7 3 1	7 3 1
	Mandalay	4 3 0	4 14 9	5 2 7	4 13 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 7 6	4 8 1
	(Median) Average	4 2 3	4 5 0	5 2 8	5 0 0	4 6 2	4 12 10	4 14 3	3 15 0
	Index Numbers (a)	100	104	125	121	106	116	118	95

* 5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red.

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from *fortnightly* returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the wholesale prices in the markets referred to above, which prevailed on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight. The statistics for Karachi, Bombay, and Calcutta are compiled from the Chambers of Commerce Market Reports.

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July, 1914, which is taken as 100.

India per maund of 82⅐ lbs

Fortnight ending											
30th June 1916.	30th September 1916.	31st December 1916.	31st March 1917.	30th June 1917.	30th September 1917.	31st December 1917.	15th January 1918.	31st January 1918.	15th February 1918.	28th February 1918.	15th March 1918.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 10 2	4 4 3	4 14 9	4 12 3	4 7 3	4 11 9	5 6 4	5 4 4	4 14 0	5 3 3	5 5 4	5 4 4
4 2 10	4 5 10	4 11 1	4 9 10	4 15 4	4 11 8	5 1 2	5 0 10	5 0 1	5 1 11	5 2 10	5 1 4
4 1 6	4 4 6	...	4 9 0	4 8 6	4 12 6	5 3 6	5 10 0	5 11 6	5 12 6	6 6 6	5 1 0
3 3 3	3 11 6	4 5 3	4 3 3	4 0 0	4 3 3	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 13 6	5 0 0	4 13 6	5 0 0
3 5 3	3 10 3	4 3 6	4 1 9	3 12 0	3 14 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 11 3	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 9 0
3 1 6	3 11 0	4 3 0	4 0 0	3 13 0	4 2 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 11 0	4 12 0	4 7 0
3 2 9	3 7 0	4 2 0	3 13 6	3 13 0	3 15 0	4 10 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 11 0	4 10 0
3 2 0	3 11 6	4 1 6	4 1 6	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 13 0	4 12 6	4 14 6	4 13 0	4 13 0	4 13 0
3 10 6	3 12 0	4 6 0	4 11 0	4 4 0	4 7 0	5 2 6	5 2 6	5 2 6	5 5 3	5 14 9	5 14 9
3 6 0	3 13 0	4 7 0	3 14 0	3 14 6	4 0 0	4 15 0	4 15 0	4 15 0	5 1 0	5 1 0	4 15 0
3 8 0	3 11 0	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 3 0	4 15 4	5 0 0	4 14 0	5 1 0	5 8 0	5 3 6
3 14 7	4 0 8	4 12 11	4 5 0	4 3 5	4 1 7	4 11 5	4 11 5	4 11 5	5 3 6	5 3 6	5 1 11
4 0 0	4 1 8	4 8 11	4 3 8	3 14 0	3 14 6	4 14 9	4 11 6	4 13 6	5 7 2	5 6 8	5 8 2
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 3 3	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 14 0	5 3 0	5 5 0	4 14 0
3 6 3	3 10 3	4 7 0	4 5 0	3 12 9	3 12 11	4 13 7	4 13 7	4 13 7	5 5 4	5 5 3	4 13 9
3 10 0	3 11 9	4 5 0	4 1 9	3 11 3	3 14 0	4 7 0	4 14 0	4 15 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	4 8 0
4 1 7	4 5 2	5 2 6	4 13 6	4 7 1	4 7 1	5 5 4	5 5 4	5 5 4	5 8 3	5 11 5	5 14 5
3 13 3	3 14 9	4 8 0	4 1 7	...	3 15 3	4 12 0	4 13 6	4 11 3	4 12 0	4 15 0	4 1 6
3 11 6	4 0 0	4 9 3	4 0 0	4 3 4	4 3 4	5 0 0	5 2 6	5 2 6	5 8 3	5 5 4	4 5 3
3 11 7	3 11 7	4 1 11	3 13 2	4 1 11	4 3 2	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5
3 8 11	3 14 5	4 6 0	4 5 2	4 0 0	4 5 2	5 2 7	5 3 11	5 9 10	5 5 5	5 1 4	5 1 4
3 7 2	3 9 7	4 0 0	3 12 10	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 11 2	3 11 2	3 11 2	3 11 2	4 0 0	4 0 0
3 14 0	3 7 10	3 7 10	3 4 8	4 3 6	4 3 6	...	5 15 11	5 15 11	5 15 11	5 15 11	5 15 4
3 9 10	3 8 3	4 4 9	4 8 7	4 0 4	4 2 1	4 15 4	4 15 4	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 6 9	5 1 3
4 7 0	4 12 0	5 5 0	5 5 0	4 14 0	5 0 6	5 7 0	5 9 0	5 13 0	5 12 0	5 8 0	5 2 3
4 3 9	4 2 8	...	4 11 7	5 3 4	5 2 2	...	7 6 11	...	...	...	6 12 11
3 11 2	3 9 10	3 8 1	3 9 11	4 4 1	4 15 1	5 13 10	...	6 0 7	5 13 10	5 15 2	5 10 1
4 7 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	6 0 0
3 0 1	3 3 10	3 11 11	3 3 10	3 11 8	4 8 11	...	4 3 4	4 1 8	...	4 8 11	4 13 3
3 10 0	3 7 6	4 0 0	4 6 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	4 12 0	4 6 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 0 0
3 11 0	3 15 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 6	5 11 6	5 11 6
4 0 0	4 2 0	5 4 0	5 12 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0
3 12 11	4 1 4	5 1 5	4 5 8	4 1 4	4 5 8	5 5 4	5 5 4	5 5 4	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3
...	...	...	...	...	...						
5 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 9 2
4 14 9	4 14 9	4 4 3	3 14 1	3 14 1	4 10 2	4 13 7	4 13 7	4 8 1	4 13 7	4 13 7	5 2 7
3 11 6	3 14 9	4 7 0	4 5 0	4 0 2	4 3 3	4 15 4	5 0 0	4 14 7	5 1 11	5 3 2	5 1 0
90	95	107	104	97	102	120	121	119	124	126	122

A—Wholesale prices of Wheat in

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending																							
		31st March 1918.			15th April 1918.			30th April 1918.			15th May 1918.			31st May 1918.			15th* June 1918.			30th June 1918.			15th July 1918.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Karachi	Karachi (white)*	5	3	3	5	3	3	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	3	3	5	5	3
Bombay (Port)	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy).	5	1	9	5	3	9	5	2	10	5	7	10	5	8	2	5	13	8	6	0	7	6	3	11
Calcutta	Calcutta (Club No. 2).	5	2	0	5	2	6	5	1	0	5	1	0	5	1	0	5	2	0	5	1	0	5	10	0
Punjab	Lahore	4	13	6	4	13	6	4	10	3	4	1	6	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	9	0	4	13	6
	Ferozepur	4	7	0	4	7	0	3	13	0	3	13	0	3	13	0	3	10	3	3	14	6	4	1	6
	Lyallpur	4	2	0	4	4	0	4	2	0	3	13	0	3	15	0	3	14	0	4	0	1	4	5	0
	Amritsar	4	8	0	4	4	0	4	2	0	4	0	0	4	5	0	4	5	0	4	7	0	4	10	0
	Multan	4	10	0	4	13	0	4	6	3	3	13	0	3	13	0	4	0	0	4	1	6	4	5	0
	Rawalpindi	6	2	6	5	2	6	5	11	6	4	13	6	4	11	3	5	6	2	5	1	3	5	2	6
	Ambala	4	7	0	4	8	0	3	12	6	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	1	0	4	1	0	4	5	0
Delhi	Delhi	4	15	0	5	0	8	4	9	0	4	7	0	4	5	0	4	5	0	4	7	0	5	2	0
United Provinces	Benares	4	10	9	4	1	2	4	3	2	4	4	0	4	6	3	4	7	1	4	10	6	4	8	3
	Aligarh (Hathras)	4	11	2	4	3	8	4	1	8	4	1	8	4	2	6½	4	7	2½	4	14	6	5	1	4½
	Cawnpore	4	11	0	4	14	0	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	9	0	4	14	0	5	8	0
	Meerut	5	0	0	4	7	0	4	0	0	4	1	6	4	1	6	4	1	6		.		4	11	3
	Shahjahanpur	4	8	0	4	7	0	4	0	0	4	3	6	4	0	0	4	3	6	4	7	9	4	11	0
	Agra	5	5	4	5	11	5	5	5	4	4	13	6	4	13	6	5	0	0	5	5	4	5	11	5
	Fyzabad	4	0	0	4	1	6	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	1	9	4	1	9	4	5	0
	Lucknow	4	7	1	4	7	1	4	3	4	4	5	2	4	7	1	4	9	2	4	9	2	4	14	0
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	12	8	5	14	1	5	14	1	5	10	8	5	7	10
	Jubbulpore	5	1	4	4	6	1	4	9	1	4	9	1	4	14	10	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7
	Raipur	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	10	4	6	5	4	6	5	4	6	5	4	8	0	5	0	0
	Akola	5	9	11	5	3	11	5	3	10	5	3	11	5	3	11	5	4	10	5	4	10	5	4	10
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	5	1	11	4	15	4	4	11	4	4	11	4	4	10	9	4	3	9	4	1	2	4	1	2
Baluchistan	Quetta	4	13	6	4	13	6	4	13	6	4	13	6	4	13	6	4	13	6	4	13	6	4	13	6
Bombay	Poona	6	9	7	7	1	11	7	3	7	8	3	1	7	9	8		...		7	6	11	7	15	9
	Ahmednagar	6	10	8	6	10	8	6	1	6	5	15	8	6	3	4	6	5	1	6	5	1	6	7	11
	Ahmedabad	6	0	0	7	4	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	6	6	0	6	2	0	5	12	0	6	2	0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	4	8	11	4	12	1	5	7	6	6	2	6		...		5	15	0	5	8	7	5	14	11
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	4	7	9	3	8	0	3	7	0	3	10	0	3	7	0	3	9	0	3	9	0	3	9	0
	Bhagalpur	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
	Muzaffarpur	5	11	6	5	0	0	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	7	0
	Ranchi	6	8	0	6	8	0	6	8	0	6	8	0	5	11	0	5	11	0	5	11	0	5	11	0
	Cuttack	5	1	3	6	1	6	6	1	6	5	9	0	5	9	0	5	9	0	5	5	4	6	1	6
Bengal	Rangpur	5	4	0	5	4	0	5	4	0	5	4	0	5	4	0	5	4	0	5	4	0	5	4	0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	4	9	2	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0
	Mandalay	5	2	7	4	13	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	7	6	5	13	1	5	13	1	5	13	1
	(Median) Average	4	15	0	4	13	7	4	10	3	4	9	1	4	8	11	4	9	1	4	14	3	5	2	0
	Index Numbers (a)	119			117			112			110			110			110			118			124		

* 5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red.
(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July, 1914, which is taken as 100.

India per maund of 82 2/7 lbs—*contd.*

FORTNIGHT ENDING

31st July 1918.	15th August 1918.	31st August 1918.	15th September 1918.	30th September 1918.	15th October 1918.	31st October 1918.	15th November 1918.	30th November 1918.	15th December 1918.	31st December 1918.	15th January 1919.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
5 8 4	5 8 4	5 8 4	5 10 4	6 8 4	6 10 4	6 10 4	6 12 4	6 13 4	6 13 4	6 14 5	7 0 5
6 5 11	7 0 0	6 14 11	7 7 5	7 12 2	7 1 2	7 2 10	8 8 8	8 5 9	8 2 9	8 2 9	7 12 11
5 11 6	5 15 6	6 0 6	6 6 0	9 1 0	7 8 0	8 4 0	7 12 0	8 14 0	8 12 0	8 6 0	8 0 0
5 0 0	5 2 6	5 0 0	5 8 3	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 6 6	6 15 3
4 9 1	4 11 6	4 13 6	5 5 3	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	5 14 9	6 6 6	6 6 6
4 8 0	4 10 6	4 12 0	5 4 0	5 12 0	5 11 0	5 12 6	5 14 0	5 15 0	6 0 0	6 14 0	6 8 0
4 11 3	4 13 6	4 13 6	5 6 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 14 6	5 12 9	5 14 0	6 4 3	6 11 0
4 7 0	4 13 6	5 0 0	5 2 6	5 8 3	5 10 0	5 8 3	5 13 0	5 13 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	6 4 0
5 2 6	5 11 6	5 6 9	5 8 3	5 14 9	6 0 0	6 0 6	6 0 6	6 4 6	6 0 6	6 10 9	6 10 9
4 9 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	5 8 0	6 4 0	6 9 0	6 9 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	7 4 0
5 2 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 10 0	7 0 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 15 0	6 15 0	6 10 0	6 14 0	7 4 0
5 0 1	5 1 6	5 9 3	6 6 0	6 10 8	6 7 9	6 2 7	6 7 1	6 14 1	6 14 1	6 9 2	6 9 2
5 3 0	5 8 0	6 0 7½	6 10 0	7 4 8	7 4 8	6 5 6	6 12 0	6 11 0	6 13 10½	6 13 0	6 15 0
5 5 4	5 15 0	5 8 3	6 10 0	7 4 0	6 15 0	6 13 0	6 15 3	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 10 8	7 4 4
5 2 6	5 8 8	5 11 6	6 6 0	7 0 9	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 10 9	6 10 9	6 4 0	6 6 0	6 14 9
5 0 0	5 9 9	5 9 9	6 6 0	7 10 0	6 10 0	6 7 0	6 14 0	7 6 0	7 4 0	7 2 0	7 2 0
5 14 10	5 12 2	5 10 2	6 7 1	7 4 8	7 4 7	7 5 2	7 1 5	6 15 3	6 14 3	6 13 9	6 13 11
5 0 0	5 1 3	5 2 9	5 8 0	6 15 3	7 1 3	6 2 9	...	6 5 9	6 6 3	6 8 0	6 6 3
5 2 6	5 5 4	5 8 3	6 6 4	8 0 0	6 10 6	6 6 4	6 15 4	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	7 4 8
5 7 10	6 3 1	6 6 4	7 0 11	7 3 1	7 7 4	8 6 2	8 6 4	8 6 4	8 6 4	8 3 10	8 3 10
5 5 5	5 9 10	5 11 5	6 6 5	6 10 8	7 1 10	6 15 4	7 12 11	6 15 4	6 15 4	6 10 8	6 15 4
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 2	6 0 0	6 3 2	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 4 10	7 2 5	7 1 7
5 4 10	5 4 10	6 1 0	6 13 1	7 0 2	7 0 2	9 1 6	9 13 7	9 13 7	8 5 4	6 13 1	6 13 2
4 5 8	4 8 0	4 12 5	4 13 7	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 4 7	5 4 5	5 4 5
4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6
8 0 11	7 8 0	8 3 1	8 14 3	...	9 7 1	...	9 11 7	9 1 7	9 7 1	9 11 7	9 11 7
6 14 4	7 5 8	...	9 3 1	...	8 11 9	8 11 9	8 4 5	8 15 5	8 8 4	8 15 5	8 15 5
6 6 0	7 0 0	6 10 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 4 0	10 0 0
7 3 7	7 9 1	7 11 8	9 4 0	8 5 10	...	8 15 10	9 7 11	8 5 0	7 9 0	8 5 0	7 14 9
4 12 0	4 7 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	6 10 0	6 0 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 6	6 2 6	6 11 0
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	5 6 0	6 0 0	6 6 0	6 10 0	6 6 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0
4 10 6	4 10 6	5 5 0	5 5 0	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 10 6	7 4 0
6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 4 0
6 1 6	6 1 6	6 1 6	6 1 6	6 12 11	6 12 11	8 3 3	8 3 3	8 3 3	9 6 7	9 6 7	9 6 7
5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 10 5	8 10 5	8 10 5
5 13 1	5 13 1	5 13 1	6 7 5	7 1 9	7 12 11	8 1 7	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9
5 2 6	5 8 0	5 8 9	6 6 0	6 12 11	6 10 6	6 8 0	6 14 6	6 14 1	6 13 10½	6 13 9	7 0 5
125	133	134	154	164	161	157	167	166	166	166	170

A—Wholesale prices of Wheat in

Port or province	Market	Fortnight ending 31st January 1919.	14th February 1919.	28th February 1919.	15th March 1919.	31st March 1919.	15th April 1919.	30th April 1919.	15th May 1919.	31st May 1919.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi*	Karachi (white)†	6 15 5	6 15 5	7 7 5	7 5 5	7 1 5	6 14 5	6 12 5	6 11 4	6 10 4
Bombay* (port)	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy)	7 14 4	7 15 10	7 8 6	7 2 7	6 6 10	6 6 10	6 15 8	6 15 8	7 5 7
Calcutta*	Calcutta (Club No. 2	7 15 6	8 2 6	8 0 0	7 10 0	7 6 0	6 10 0	8 1 0	7 12 0	8 1 0
Punjab	Lahore	6 15 3	7 4 3	6 15 3	6 2 6	5 14 9	5 14 9	5 2 6	5 2 6	5 4 8
	Ferozepur	6 6 6	6 10 9	6 10 9	6 2 6	5 14 9	5 11 6	5 8 3	5 11 3	6 6 6
	Lyallpur	6 12 0	7 0 0	6 11 0	6 6 0	5 2 0	5 6 0	‡5 8 0	5 6 0	5 10 0
	Amritsar	6 8 0	6 12 0	6 10 0	5 11 3	5 4 6	5 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 2 0
	Multan	6 4 0	5 14 0	6 11 0	5 10 6	5 0 0	5 5 0	4 14 0	5 5 3	5 7 0
	Rawalpindi	6 2 6	6 10 9	6 15 3	6 10 9	5 11 6	5 8 0	5 10 0	6 4 0	6 2 6
	Ambala	7 8 0	6 14 0	6 14 0	6 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 15 0	5 15 0
Delhi	Delhi	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 6 0	...	...	5 14 0	6 6 0	6 7 0
United Provinces	Benares	6 15 9	6 15 9	7 2 6	6 2 7	6 6 0	6 8 4	6 10 8	6 14 8	7 4 8
	Aligarh (Hathras)	7 4 0	7 4 0	6 4 0	5 15 0	5 14 11	6 3 6	6 6 0	6 8 6	6 11 0
	Cawnpore	7 4 4	6 12 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	6 6 0	6 10 0	6 11 0
	Meerut	7 5 0	7 5 0	6 10 3	6 2 9	5 11 6	5 8 3	5 11 6	5 15 0	6 2 6
	Shahjahanpur	7 2 0	7 0 0	6 12 0	6 10 0	6 7 0	5 6 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 2 5
	Agra	6 14 7	7 5 1	6 14 10	6 2 10	5 14 8	6 1 9	6 7 3	6 10 4	6 13 6
	Fyzabad	6 6 3	6 8 6	6 4 6	5 15 0	5 8 0	5 13 0	6 2 6	6 10 9	6 10 9
	Lucknow	7 4 3	6 15 3	6 10 8	6 6 3	5 14 9	6 2 5	6 4 6	6 15 4	6 15 8
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	8 13 2	8 10 0	10 6 5	8 9 3	8 9 5	8 9 10	8 1 10	8 10 0	8 10 0
	Jubbulpore	6 15 4	7 9 11	7 9 11	7 3 4	7 4 5	6 2 6	6 6 5	6 10 8	7 1 10
	Raipur	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5
	Akola	6 12 10	6 12 10	8 5 10	9 1 2	8 13 7	8 13 5	8 13 5	8 4 0	8 3 10
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	5 4 5	5 4 7	5 6 9	5 6 9	5 1 3	4 14 2	5 0 0	5 1 3	5 8 3
Baluchistan	Quetta	6 4 6	6 4 6	6 4 6	6 7 6	6 8 0	5 13 6	6 1 6	6 4 3½	7 1 0
Bombay	Poona	9 11 7	9 11 7	9 11 7	9 7 1	8 5 4	8 5 4	8 10 5	9 1 3	9 1 3
	Ahmednagar	8 15 5	8 12 8	8 13 10	8 11 9	8 8 1	...	8 4 5	8 9 11	8 9 11
	Ahmedabad	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 8 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 4 0	8 8 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	8 8 6	9 12 7	9 4 0	9 7 11	9 12 7	9 5 8	9 5 8	8 13 10	8 6 9
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	6 11 0	6 2 6	5 11 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 10 9
	Bhagalpur	6 8 0	7 0 0	7 3 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 10 0	8 0 0
	Muzaffarpur	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	7 4 0	7 4 0
	Ranchi	8 4 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 2 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0
	Cuttack	9 6 7	9 6 7	8 12 3	8 12 3	8 1 7	8 1 7	8 12 3	8 12 3	8 12 3
Bengal	Rangpur	...	7 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	10 0 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein	8 10 5	8 10 5	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...
	Mandalay	8 6 9	8 6 9	7 12 11	7 1 9	7 1 9	...	...	...	...
	(Median) Average	7 3 0	7 0 0	7 2 6	6 10 9	6 7 6	6 2 6	6 6 0	6 10 8	6 15 3
	Index Numbers (a)	174	169	173	161	156	149	154	161	168

* Prices at ports after 15th November 1919 are as follows:— † 5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red.

Ports	Rate per	On 21st November 1919.	On 28th November 1919.	On 5th December 1919.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi (white)	Maund	6 9 4	6 9 4	6 9 4
Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Possy)	„	7 11 5	7 10 8	7 11 5
Calcutta (Club No. 2)	„	7 6 0	7 2 0	7 4 0

‡ Revised figure.
(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914, which is taken as 100.

India per maund of 82⅐ lbs—concld.

Fortnight ending: 15th June 1919.	30th June 1919.	15th July 1919.	31st July 1919.	15th August 1919.	31st August 1919.	15th September 1919.	30th September 1919.	15th October 1919.	31st October 1919.	15th November 1919.	Increase or decrease in fortnight ending 15th November 1919 as compared with preceding fortnight.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Per cent
6 8 4	6 7 4	6 9 4	6 11 4	6 12 5	6 13 5	6 10 4	6 6 4	6 2 4	6 2 4	6 4 4	+2
7 4 1	7 8 6	7 12 11	7 12 11	7 11 5	7 5 7	6 9 10	6 9 10	...	7 8 6	7 11 5	+2
7 14 0	7 12 0	7 12 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 12 0	7 0 0	7 4 0	7 6 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	*Nil*
6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 8 3	6 2 3	6 2 6	5 14 9	5 14 9	6 2 6	6 6 6	+4
6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 2 6	5 13 3	5 8 3	5 8 3	6 2 6	6 2 6	*Nil*
5 14 0	5 10 0	6 1 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	5 4 0	5 9 0	5 6 0	5 12 0	5 14 0	+2
5 12 0	6 6 0	6 2 0	6 1 0	6 0 0	5 10 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 12 0	6 2 6	+7
5 12 0	5 8 3	5 10 0	5 13 3	6 0 6	6 0 6	5 12 3	5 2 6	5 5 3	5 5 3	5 13 0	+9
6 8 6	6 4 6	6 6 6	6 4 6	6 4* 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	5 14 9	6 0 6	6 6 0	6 6 6	*Nil*
6 2 0	6 2 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	6 3 0	6 3 0	5 14 0	6 2 0	6 8 0	+6
6 9 0	6 15 0	6 13 0	6 13 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	6 6 9	6 2 0	6 4 0	6 6 0	6 10 0	+4
7 5 4	7 2 6	7 2 6	6 15 9	6 15 9	6 15 9	7 0 6	7 0 6	6 7 9	6 12 0	6 15 5	+3
6 13 3	6 14 0	6 14 0	6 13 0	6 15 0	6 15 6	6 10 6	6 9 0	6 11 6	7 2 0	7 0 6	−1
6 12 0	7 1 9	7 4 6	6 14 0	7 2 0	7 4 0	7 2 0	6 10 6	6 8 0	7 0 0	7 1 0	+1
6 6 0	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 14 3	6 10 6	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 10 6	+4
6 10 0	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 0	6 13 0	6 8 6	6 8 6	6 6 5	6 10 8	6 8 6	6 12 11	+4
7 1 3	7 1 3	7 0 7	7 2 10	7 1 9	7 1 1	7 5 10	7 3 8	7 3 4	7 3 9	7 9 2	+5
6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 12 9	6 12 9	6 12 9	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 10 8	*Nil*
6 15 3	7 1 6	7 1 6	6 15 3	7 1 6	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 10 8	6 10 8	7 4 4	+9
8 10 0	10 3 1	9 6 7	7 7 2	8 3 2	8 3 8	8 3 8	6 10 7	7 10 5	7 10 5	7 10 5	*Nil*
7 4 5	7 7 0	7 1 10	6 10 8	6 8 5	6 10 7	6 8 5	6 2 5	6 2 5	6 15 4	6 15 4	*Nil*
7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	*Nil*
8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	6 13 0	6 4 0	7 2 1	6 15 7	7 2 8	+3
4 12 5	4 14 2	5 1 3	5 9 0	5 10 7	5 10 7	5 6 2	5 6 1	5 4 7	5 4 7	5 9 10	+6
6 11 0	6 13 6	7 8 0	7 14 0	8 5 0	8 3 6	7 13 6	7 13 6	...	8 0 2	...	...
9 5 9	8 8 2	8 12 9	8 8 2	8 8 2	8 12 9	9 10 4	8 11 7	8 3 8	8 3 8	8 5 1	+1
8 10 10	8 12 8	8 11 9	8 11 9	8 8 4	8 8 1	8 1 0	7 7 6	7 2 0	6 7 0	7 5 11	+14
9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	*Nil*
8 13 10	10 8 5	10 8 5	10 8 5	...	10 8 5	10 8 5	9 10 3	10 8 5	9 10 3	9 5 8	−3
6 10 9	6 2 6	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 11 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	*Nil*
7 2 0	7 2 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	5 14 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	*Nil*
7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 10 6	*Nil*
8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 12 0	+9
9 6 0	9 6 0	9 0 3	9 0 3	9 0 3	8 12 3	8 1 6	8 1 6	8 1 6	7 9 6	7 9 6	*Nil*
12 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3 6	8 0 0	7 1 6	−11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 15 3	7 1 6	7 1 0¼	6 15 1⅓	6 15 9	6 15 4½	6 11 7½	6 9 5	6 10 6	6 12 0	6 15 11½	+4
168	172	171	168	169	168	162	159	161	163	169	

Variations expressed in Index Numbers during the fortnight ending the 15th November as compared with those in the previous fortnight in 1919 and 1918 :—

	1919			1918		
	31st October	15th November	Increase or Decrease	31st October	15th November	Increase or Decrease
			Per cent			Per cent
India . . .	100	104	+4	100	106	+6
Punjab . .	100	101	+1	100	100	*Nil*
United Provinces .	100	104	+4	100	107	+7
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	101	+1	100	102	+2

B—Retail prices of Wheat in India

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 31st July 1914.	30th September 1914.	31st December 1914.	31st March 1915.	30th June 1915.	30th September 1915.	31st December 1915.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Karachi . . .	Karachi . .	9 8	8 0	7 0	7 8	8 8	8 0	8 0
Bombay (port) .	Bombay* . .	6 13	6 8	5 14	5 8	5 14	5 3	5 3
Calcutta . . .	Calcutta . .	9 0	8 4	6 5	...	...	...	...
Punjab . .	Lahore . .	10 12	10 4	8 0	7 12	10 8	8 12	8 12
	Ferozepur . .	11 8	10 0	8 8	7 12	10 4	8 12	9 0
	Amritsar . .	12 4	10 8	8 8	7 12	10 4	8 12	9 0
	Rawalpindi . .	12 4	10 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	8 8	8 8
	Lyallpur . .	11 4	10 4	8 4	8 4	11 0	9 0	9 8
	Multan . .	11 8	10 0	8 4	8 12	10 12	8 14	9 4
	Ambala . .	10 12	10 0	8 0	6 8	9 12	8 2	8 12
Delhi . . .	Delhi . . .	9 12	9 0	7 4	6 0	9 4	8 0	8 0
United Provinces	Benares . .	9 3	9 1	7 7	7 5	8 8	7 15	7 11
	Cawnpore . .	9 8	8 12	7 4	7 12	8 8	8 0	7 12
	Meerut . .	10 12	9 0	7 12	6 4	10 0	8 12	8 0
	Agra . . .	9 12	9 0	7 0	6 0	8 8	7 8	7 4
	Lucknow . .	9 12	8 12	7 0	8 0	8 12	8 0	7 12
	Aligarh . .	9 4	9 0	7 0	5 14	10 0	9 0	7 4
	Shahjahanpur .	10 0	9 6	7 14	7 4	10 0	8 12	8 0
	Fyzabad . .	9 4	9 4	7 12	8 2	8 10	8 0	7 8
Central Provinces and Berar	Nagpur . .	9 9	8 15	8 4	8 15	8 15	8 2	8 2
	Jubbulpore . .	9 0	8 12	7 8	8 4	8 8	8 0	7 14
	Raipur . .	10 0	10 0	7 8	10 0	8 12	8 0	8 8
	Akola . .	8 6	7 6	6 5	7 6	8 6	9 7	7 6
North-West Frontier Province	Peshawar . .	11 6	10 0	9 2	9 2	10 0	8 14	8 11
Baluchistan . .	Quetta . .	10 2	10 0	8 12	7 8½	9 0	9 8½	8 9½
Bombay . .	Poona . . .	7 7	7 7	6 8	7 2	7 7	7 3	7 3
	Ahmednagar .	8 2	8 1	5 14	8 2	7 6	7 6	8 14
	Ahmedabad .	8 8	7 12	6 8	7 8	8 C	7 0	7 0
	Dharwar . .	9 9	8 2	8 2	10 0	10 8	9 15	9 7
Bihar and Orissa	Patna . . .	10 8	9 12	7 8	7 8	9 6	7 12	8 0
	Bhagalpur . .	9 8	9 8	7 8	8 4	8 12	6 14	6 4
	Muzaffarpur .	9 0	9 0	7 0	5 8	8 8	7 8	7 0
	Ranchi . .	9 2	8 4	6 12	8 0	7 0	6 12	6 8
	Cuttack . .	9 3	8 8	7 3	6 9	8 8	7 14	7 3
Bengal . .	Dacca . . .	8 14	8 8	6 0	...	...	...	...
	Murshidabad .	10 8	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	...
	Malda . . .	10 0	9 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Burma . .	Amherst (Moulmein)	6 13	6 13	6 13	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 1
	Mandalay . .	8 14	7 12	7 8	7 12	7 5	7 5	6 14
	(Median) Average .	9 9	9 0	7 8	7 12	8 12	8 0	8 0
	Index Numbers (*a*) .	100	106	127	123	109	120	120

NOTE.—These statistics are entirely compiled from returns furnished fortnightly by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the retail prices in the head quarters of the districts and in the ports referred to above.

(*a*) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914, which is taken as 100.

* Relates to Khandwa wheat.

[The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

FORTNIGHT ENDING

31st March 1916.	30th June 1916.	30th September 1916.	31st December 1916.	31st March 1917.	30th June 1917.	30th September 1917.	31st December 1917.	15th January 1918.	31st January 1918	15th February 1918.	28th February 1918.
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
8 0	9 8	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	6 0
6 14	7 10	7 10	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 6	5 6	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 0	12 4	10 8	9 0	9 4	9 12	9 4	8 0	7 12	8 0	7 12	8 0
11 0	11 12	10 12	9 4	9 8	10 4	10 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 8	8 8
11 8	12 4	11 8	9 8	10 0	10 3	10 0	8 6	8 10	8 8	8 10	8 4
10 4	10 12	10 6	8 14	8 4	9 4	8 14	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 4	6 8
12 0	12 8	10 8	9 4	9 12	10 4	9 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 4
11 8	12 4	10 8	9 8	9 8	10 4	9 12	8 2	8 2	7 14	8 2	8 2
10 8	11 8	10 6	8 10	10 0	10 0	9 12	7 12	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 12
9 8	11 0	10 4	8 8	8 12	9 12	9 4	7 13½	7 12	8 0	7 10	7 0
9 1	9 12	9 8	7 15	9 1	9 1	9 6¼	8 1½	8 1½	8 1½	7 6½	7 5½
9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 8	9 4	9 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	7 8	7 4
10 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 4
8 12	9 4	9 0	7 8	7 12	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 4	7 0	6 12	6 8
10 0	10 8	9 12	8 8	9 12	9 4	9 4	7 14	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 4
9 12	10 4	10 0	7 8	9 4	10 7	10 12	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 4	7 12
11 0	11 8	10 8	9 0	9 8	10 12	10 4	8 14	8 4	8 1	7 10	7 10
10 6	10 0	9 14	8 10	9 12	9 4	10 2	8 4	8 0	8 2	8 0	7 14
10 0	10 3	10 3	9 9	10 3	9 9	9 4	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11
10 4	11 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 0	7 8	7 6	6 14	7 4	7 10
11 4	11 4	11 0	10 0	10 2	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8
9 8	9 11	9 11	9 11	10 12	8 15	8 15	...	5 9	5 9	5 9	5 9
10 0	10 0	11 4	9 3	8 12	9 14	9 10	8 0	8 0	7 13	7 13	7 8
8 11	9 0	8 6¼	7 8	7 8	8 3½	...	..	...	...	...	...
8 6	8 6	8 2	7 13	8 6	7 3	7 3	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6
9 9	9 9	9 9	10 2	10 2	8 11	8 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8
8 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	6 8
11 5	11 5	11 3	9 5	10 11	9 5	8 6	7 15	7 15	7 15	8 6	7 15
											7 0
10 0	10 12	11 0	9 12	9 0	10 8	11 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	7 8	9 0
10 12	10 12	10 2	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 14	9 0	9 0	9 0	7 0
7 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 0
7 8	9 8	9 12	7 8	7 4	8 8	8 8	7 4	7 4	7 0	6 0	7 14
9 3	10 8	9 3	7 14	9 3	9 13	9 3	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 14	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
8 4	7 12	7 12	8 14	9 9	9 9	8 0	7 12	7 12	8 4	7 12	7 12
10 0	10 4	10 0	8 10	9 3	9 8	9 4	7 12	7 12	7 15½	7 9	7 6¼
96	93	96	111	104	100	103	123	123	120	126	129

E

B—Retail prices of Wheat in India—*contd*

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 15th March 1918.	31st March 1918.	15th April 1918.	30th April 1918.	15th May 1918.	31st May 1918.	15th June 1918.	30th June 1918.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Karachi	Karachi	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8
Bombay (port)	Bombay*	5 2	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 12	4 12
Punjab	Lahore	7 12	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 8	8 12	8 12	8 8
	Ferozepore	8 8	8 12	8 12	10 6	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 4
	Amritsar	8 8	8 10	9 0	9 8	9 10	9 0	9 0	8 12
	Rawalpindi	6 8	6 4	7 8	6 12	8 0	8 4	7 8	7 10
	Lyallpur	8 8	9 8	9 0	9 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8
	Multan	8 2	8 6	8 2	8 14	10 4	10 4	9 12	9 8
	Ambala	8 0	8 14	8 8	10 4	10 0	10 0	9 12	9 12
Delhi	Delhi	7 6	7 14	7 11	8 6	8 8	8 12	8 12	8 8
United Provinces	Benares	7 7½	8 10	9 3	8 15	8 14¼	8 13	8 11	8 4
	Cawnpore	8 0	8 4	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Meerut	8 0	7 8	8 12	10 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 12
	Agra	6 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	8 4	8 4	8 0	7 8
	Lucknow	9 0	8 12	8 12	9 4	9 0	8 12	8 8	8 8
	Aligarh	7 12	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	9 12	9 12	9 8
	Shahjahanpur	8 10	8 10	8 14	10 0	9 9	9 14	9 6	8 14
	Fyzabad	9 2	9 10	9 6	9 12	9 12	9 10	9 4	9 4
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 10	7 0	6 11	6 11	6 11
	Jubbulpore	7 10	7 10	8 14	8 8	8 8	7 14	7 8	7 8
	Raipur	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 12	8 12	8 8
	Akola	5 9	5 14	6 11	6 11	6 11	6 11	6 10	6 10
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	7 13	7 10	8 0	8 8	8 5	8 8	9 5	9 10
Bombay	Poona	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	4 13	4 13	4 13	4 13
	Ahmednagar	6 8	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13
	Ahmedabad	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 8
	Dharwar	7 15	7 15	7 15	7 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	8 0	8 12	10 8	11 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Bhagalpur	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Muzaffarpur	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Ranchi	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
	Cuttack	7 14	7 14	6 9	6 9	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 8
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	7 0	7 0	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10
	Mandalay	7 5	7 5	7 12	7 5	7 5	6 14	6 11	6 11
	(Median) Average	7 12	7 14	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 10	8 9½	8 6
	Index Numbers (a)	123	121	120	112	112	111	111	114

* Relates to Khandwa wheat.

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914, which is taken as 100.

[The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

FORTNIGHT ENDING

15th July 1918.	31st July 1918.	15th August 1918.	31st August 1918.	15th September 1918.	30th September 1918.	15th October 1918.	31st October 1918.	15th November 1918.	30th November 1918.	15th December 1918.	31st December 1918	15th January 1919.
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
7 4	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 0	5 0	5 8
4 12	4 12	4 7	4 7	3 13	3 13	3 13	3 11	3 6	3 3	3 3	3 8	3 8
8 0	7 12	7 8	7 12	7 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	5 12	5 8
9 8	8 8	8 4	8 0	7 4	6 4	6 8	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 0	6 0
8 8	8 4	8 0	8 0	7 4	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 6	6 2	5 12
7 8	7 8	6 12	7 2	7 0	6 8	6 4	6 6	6 6	6 2	6 6	5 12	5 12
9 4	8 6	8 2	8 4	7 8	6 10	6 12	6 10	6 8	6 8	6 4	5 12	6 0
9 0	8 12	8 0	7 12	7 8	7 0	6 14	7 0	6 12	6 12	6 14	6 14	6 2
9 2	8 12	7 12	7 12	7 2	6 5	6 1	6 1	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 6
7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	5 12	5 8	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 12	5 8	5 8
8 8	7 10½	7 9	6 14	6 8	5 12	5 11½	6 1½	5 14	5 7	5 7	5 11½	5 11½
7 0	7 4	6 8	7 0	5 12	5 4	5 8	5 14	5 8	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 4
8 4	7 8	7 0	6 12	6 0	5 8	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	6 0	6 0	5 8
7 0	6 12	7 0	7 1	6 2	5 6	5 4	5 10	5 7	5 9	5 10	6 3	5 11
8 0	7 8	7 4	7 0	6 0	4 12	5 12	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 6
8 12	8 0	7 12	7 4	6 12	6 0	5 12	6 4	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 4	6 0
8 7	8 0	6 14	6 14	6 1	5 6	6 6½	6 2	5 12	5 4	5 8	5 8	5 4
9 0	7 12	7 8	7 6	7 0	5 8	5 6	6 4	6 2	6 0	6 0	5 14	6 0
7 0	7 0	6 6	6 1	5 7	5 12	4 14	4 14	3 14	3 14	4 13	5 7	5 7
7 8	7 4	6 14	6 12	6 0	5 12	5 6	5 8	4 15	5 8	5 8	5 12	5 8
7 12	7 12	7 12	6 12	6 4	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 4	5 8	5 12
6 10	6 10	6 10	5 13	5 8	5 4	5 4	3 9	3 5	3 5	4 7	5 4	5 4
9 10	9 2	8 13	8 5	8 2	7 13	7 13	7 13	7 13	7 13	7 8	7 8	7 9
4 13	4 13	4 13	4 13	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 10	3 0
5 13	5 7	5 1	4 11	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5
6 0	6 0	5 0	5 8	4 8	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 8
6 8	5 9	5 2	5 2	4 14	5 2	4 11	4 12	4 8	4 12	4 8	5 0	4 12
11 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	8 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 0
9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	7 0	6 10	6 4	6 0	6 4	6 2	6 2	6 2
9 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	7 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	5 0
6 12	6 4	6 4	6 0	6 0	5 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 8
6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	5 14	5 14	4 14	4 14	4 14	4 4	4 4	4 4
4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 4	3 4	3 8
6 11	6 11	6 11	6 11	5 14	5 6	4 15	4 12	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 9
7 10	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 3	5 10	5 11½	6 0	5 12	5 10½	5 9	5 9½	5 8
125	127	137	137	155	170	167	159	166	169	172	170	174

B—Retail prices of Wheat in India—*concld.*

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 31st January 1919.	14th February 1919.	28th February 1919.	15th March 1919	31st March 1919.	15th April 1919.	30th April 1919.	15th May 1919.	31st May 1919.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Karachi . . .	Karachi . .	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8
Bombay (port) . .	Bombay* . .	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 13	3 13	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
Punjab . . .	Lahore . .	5 8	5 4	5 8	6 4	6 8	6 8	7 12	7 12	7 9
	Ferozepore . .	6 0	5 12	5 12	6 4	6 8	6 12	7 0	6 12	6 0
	Amritsar . .	5 14	5 12	6 0	6 12	7 8	6 12	7 12	7 12	6 6
	Rawalpindi . .	6 4	5 12	5 8	5 12	6 12	7 0	6 12	6 2	6 4
	Lyallpur . .	5 8	5 8	5 12	6 4	7 8	†7 4	7 0	7 8	6 12
	Multan . .	6 2	6 8	5 14	6 14	7 12	7 4	8 0	7 4	7 2
	Ambala . .	5 4	5 12	5 12	6 2	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 9	6 9
Delhi . . .	Delhi . . .	5 8	5 6	5 8	6 0	...	...	6 8	6 0	5 15
United Provinces .	Benares . .	5 7	5 7	5 6½	6 4	6 0	5 11	5 13½	5 13½	5 4
	Cawnpore . .	5 4	5 8	5 12	6 4	6 0	6 0	6 2	5 12	5 10
	Meerut . .	5 4	5 4	5 12	6 4	6 12	7 4	6 12	6 8	6 4
	Agra . . .	5 10	5 6	5 9	6 5	6 9	6 7	6 2	5 14	5 12
	Lucknow . .	5 6	5 8	6 0	6 4	6 10	6 8	6 0	5 10	5 10
	Aligarh . .	5 12	5 12	6 0	6 12	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 4
	Shahjahanpur	5 6	5 6	5 12	5 12	5 12	6 14	6 12	6 8	6 5
	Fyzabad . .	6 0	5 14	6 4	6 8	7 0	6 12	6 4	5 13	5 14
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur . .	4 8	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 12	4 13	4 13
	Jubbulpore . .	5 8	5 0	5 0	5 2	5 4	6 4	6 0	5 12	5 6
	Raipur . .	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
	Akola . . .	5 13	5 2	4 11	4 11	4 11	4 11	4 8	4 9	4 6
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar . .	7 6	7 6	7 3	7 6	7 14	8 3	7 14	7 14	7 3
Bombay . .	Poona . .	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 10	3 12	3 8
	Ahmednagar .	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 11	4 6	4 6	4 6
	Ahmedabad .	3 8	3 8	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8
	Dharwar . .	4 8	4 4	4 8	4 1	4 1	4 4	4 4	4 1	4 4
Bihar and Orissa .	Patna . .	6 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	6 8	6 4	6 0	6 0
	Bhagalpur . .	6 2	5 12	5 10	5 10	5 10	6 8	6 8	6 0	5 0
	Muzaffarpur .	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0
	Ranchi . .	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 12	4 12	4 12	4 12	4 10	4 10
	Cuttack . .	4 4	4 4	4 9	4 9	4 15	4 15	4 9	4 9	4 9
Burma . . .	Amherst (Moulmein)	3 8	3 4	2 15	2 15	2 15	...	...	...	...
	Mandalay . .	4 9	4 9	4 12	5 2	5 2	...	...	...	...
	(Median Average) .	5 6½	5 5	5 8	5 12	5 12	6 7	6 2	5 13½	5 10
	Index Numbers (*a*)	177	180	174	166	166	149	156	164	170

(*a*) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July, 1914, which is taken as 100. †Revised figure

* Relates to Khandwa wheat

[The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas]

Fortnight ending											Increase or decrease in fortnight ending 15th November 1919 as compared with preceding fortnight.
15th June 1919.	30th June 1919.	15th July 1919	31st July 1919.	15th August 1919.	31st August 1919.	15th September 1919.	30th September 1919.	15th October 1919.	31st October 1919.	15th November 1919.	
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	Per cent.
5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 12	5 12	5 8	+5
4 0	4 0	4 0	4 2	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	*Nil*
6 4	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 0	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 8	6 4	6 0	+4
6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 12	7 0	7 0	6 4	6 4	*Nil*
6 10	6 2	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 12	7 4	7 4	7 4	6 13	6 4	+9
5 14	6 2	6 0	6 2	6 2	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 6	6 0	6 0	*Nil*
6 12	6 12	6 8	6 4	6 4	6 8	7 4	7 0	7 4	6 12	6 8	+4
6 12	7 0	6 14	6 10	6 6	6 6	6 10	7 8	7 4	7 4	6 10	+9
6 5	6 5	6 3	6 2	6 0	6 3	6 5	6 5	6 10	6 7	6 0	+7
5 13	5 8	5 10	5 10	5 10	6 0	6 0	6 6	6 2	5 12	5 12	*Nil*
5 4	5 7	5 7	5 9	5 8¼	5 8	5 8⅓	5 8⅓	5 11½	5 11½	5 8¼	+4
5 8	5 4	5 4	5 8	5 4	5 6	5 6	5 10	5 12	5 6	5 4	+2
6 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	+4
5 10	...	5 9	5 8	5 7	5 8	5 5	5 6	5 8	5 6	...	...
5 10	5 8	5 8	5 10	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 10	5 12	5 14	5 8	+7
6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 4	+14
5 14	5 11	5 11	5 10	5 12	6 0	5 4	6 0	5 12	6 0	5 12	+4
5 12	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 9	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	*Nil*
4 13	3 14	4 2	5 2	4 13	4 13	4 13	5 1	5 2	5 2	4 13	+6
5 4	5 2	5 6	5 12	5 15	5 12	5 14	6 4	6 4	5 8	5 8	*Nil*
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	*Nil*
4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 7	4 7	5 8	5 12	5 8	5 8	4 7	+24
8 3	8 0	7 14	7 8	6 12	6 12	7 2	6 15	7 6	7 6	6 15	+6
3 5	3 8	3 12	3 12	4 1	4 1	4 1	4 1	4 6	4 6	4 10	—5
4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 12	4 12	4 12	5 1	5 1	5 13	5 7	+7
4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	*Nil*
4 1	4 4	4 4	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	8 12	3 12	3 12	3 12	*Nil*
6 0	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 0	8 0	7 12	6 8	6 8	*Nil*
5 0	5 9	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 10	6 2	6 2	*Nil*
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	*Nil*
4 8	4 8	4 8	4 10	4 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 14	+3
4 4	4 4	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 9	4 15	4 15	4 15	5 4	5 4	*Nil*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 9	5 8	5 8	5 8½	5 8⅓	5 8⅓	5 8¼	5 12	5 12	5 12⅓	5 8¼	+5
172	174	174	173	174	173	173	166	166	165	173	

Variations expressed in Index Numbers during the fortnight ending the 15th November as compared with those in the previous fortnight in 1919 and 1918 :—

	1919			1918		
	31st October	15th November	Increase or Decrease	31st October	15th November	Increase or Decrease
			Per cent.			Per cent.
India . . .	100	105	+5	100	104	+4
Punjab . .	100	103	+3	100	100	*Nil*
United Provinces .	100	107	+7	100	105	+5
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	108	+8	100	112	+12

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.

IN INDIAN PORTS.

[Index Numbers—Prices for the week ending the 30th July, 1914=100.]

Date.	KARACHI. White (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 3% red). Price.		Red (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 92% red). Price.		Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy). Price.		Calcutta Club No. 2. Price.	
	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
k ending 30th July 1914	31 6	100	31 3	100	32 9	100	34 9½	100
„ 6th August „	31 3	99	31 0	99	32 10½	100	34 9½	100
„ 3rd September „	34 6	110	34 3	110	...	..	34 10½	100
„ 1st October „	35 9	113	35 1½	112	33 7	103	..	...
„ 5th November „	38 9	123	38 0	122	34 9¼	105	41 8¾	120
„ 3rd December „	40 0	127	39 9	25	35 10½	110	44 4	127
„ 30th „ „	44 3	140	41 6	133	40 7¼	124	...	...
„ 7th January 1915	42 6	135	39 6	126	41 0	125	47 4	136
„ 4th February „	45 0	143	43 0	138	42 1	128	48 10	140
„ 25th „ „	50 0	159	48 0	154	41 2	126	50 10	146
„ 4th March „	44 6	141	42 6	136	38 4	117	49 10	143
„ 1st April „	42 0	133	39 0	125	35 8¼	109	40 10½	117
„ 6th May „	37 6	119	36 0	118	38 5	117	34 4½	99
„ 3rd June „	36 6	116	35 9	114	39 7½	121	34 10¼	100
„ 2nd July „	34 0	108	33 3	106	...	..	35 10½	103
„ 23rd „ „	34 9	110	34 0	109	38 6½	118	37 1½	107
„ 6th August „	34 9	110	34 0	109	...	..	38 7½	111
„ 27th „ „	36 0	114	35 0	112	41 4¾	126	39 1½	113
„ 3rd September „	36 3	115	35 3	113	42 1	128	40 10	117
„ 29th „ „	38 0	121	37 3	118	40 0	122	40 4¼	116
„ 8th October „	37 6	119	36 9	118	39 5¼	120	40 10½	117
„ 5th November „	37 9	120	37 3	119	40 4	123	42 4	122
„ 3rd December „	36 9	117	36 6	117	39 6	121	41 10	120
„ 7th January 1916	37 4½	119	37 1½	119	39 11	122	42 4	122
„ 4th February „	34 9	110	34 6	110	38 9	118	37 10	109
„ 3rd March „	33 9	107	33 6	107	37 5	114	38 10	112
„ 7th April „	30 9	98	30 6	98	35 3	108	32 11	95
„ 5th May „	28 10½	92	28 7½	92	33 8	103	32 11	95
„ 12th „ „	34 3	109	30 0	96	33 8	103	32 5	93
„ 2nd June „	30 3	96	30 0	96	34 7	106	33 3	96
„ 30th „ „	29 0	92	28 9	92	33 4	102	32 8	94
„ 7th July „	29 9	94	29 6	94	34 0	104	32 5	93
„ 14th „ „	32 0	102	31 9	102	33 8	103	33 2	95
„ 28th „ „	33 6	106	33 3	106	35 6	108	33 4½	96
„ 4th August „	34 0	108	33 9	108	35 6	108	32 10½	94
„ 31st „ „	36 3	115	34 3	113	36 2	111	33 4½	96
„ 8th September „	35 4½	112	34 4½	110	36 7½	112	34 1½	98
„ 22nd „ „	34 0	108	33 0	106	35 6	108	34 1½	98
„ 13th October „	35 6	113	34 6	110	34 9½	106	34 1½	98
„ 27th „ „	35 6	113	34 6	110	35 2	107	34 1½	98
„ 3rd November „	36 3	115	35 3	113	37 0	113	34 11	100
„ 24th „ „	37 9	120	36 9	118	39 2	120	37 10	109
„ 1st December „	38 6	122	37 6	120	39 3	120	41 1	118
„ 29th „ „	39 3	125	38 3	122	37 5	114	...	...
„ 5th January 1917	39 0	124	38 0	122	38 1	116	39 4	113
„ 30th March „	38 0	121	37 0	118	36 9	112	36 4	104
„ 13th April „	38 6	122	37 6	120	37 4	114	37 4	107
„ 4th May „	37 0	117	36 0	115	36 7	112	34 2	98
„ 29th June „	35 6	113	34 6	110	39 6	121	36 1	104
„ 27th July „	37 3	118	36 3	116	38 5	117	37 4	107
„ 31st August „	36 6	116	35 6	114	35 2	107	36 4	104
„ 28th September „	37 9	120	36 9	118	37 8	115	38 2	110
„ 26th October „	38 9	123	37 9	121	40 8	124	...	...
„ 30th November „	43 0	137	42 0	134	40 8	124	42 10	123
„ 28th December „	43 0	137	42 0	134	40 5	123	...	...
„ 4th January 1918	42 3	134	41 3	132	40 5	123	45 10	132
„ 11th „ „	42 0	133	41 0	131	41 0	125	46 4	133
„ 18th „ „	42 0	133	41 0	131	40 3	123	44 10	129
„ 25th „ „	40 0	127	39 0	125	40 2	123	45 7	131
„ 1st February „	39 3	125	38 3	122	39 11	122	45 7	131
„ 8th „ „	43 0	137	42 0	134	40 5	123	44 10	129
„ 15th „ „	41 6	132	40 6	130	40 10	125	46 1	132
„ 22nd „ „	42 6	135	41 6	133	40 10	125	48 10	140
„ 1st March „	42 6	135	41 6	133	41 3	126	51 1	147
„ 8th „ „	42 6	135	41 6	133	41 1	125	48 4	139
„ 15th „ „	42 0	133	41 0	131	40 6	124	40 4	116
„ 22nd „ „	42 0	133	41 0	131	40 6	124	39 4	113
„ 29th „ „	41 6	132	40 6	130	40 9	124	40 10	117
„ 5th April „	41 6	132	40 6	130	41 2	126	40 10	117
„ 12th „ „	41 6	132	40 6	130	41 9	127	41 1	118
„ 19th „ „	41 0	130	40 0	128	41 10	128	42 10	123
„ 26th „ „	42 0	133	41 0	131	41 3	126	40 4	116
„ 3rd May „	42 0	133	41 0	131	42 1	128	39 4	113
„ 10th „ „	42 0	133	41 0	131	43 5	133	39 10	114

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.—*contd.*

IN LONDON.

[Index Numbers – Price on 30th July, 1914, in the case of Choice White Karachi and that on the first date available in the case of other gr[illegible] taken as 100.]

Date.	Choice White Karachi		Red Karachi.		Delhi.		Choice White Bombay.		Club No. 1.		Club No. 2.	
	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
10th July, 1914	39 6 July-Aug.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st August „	41 0	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd September, 1914	46 0	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st October „	44 9	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th November „	48 3	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd December „	50 6	128	50 0	100		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16th „ „	Nominal	...	...	...	50 9 May-June.	100	...	...	...	...	50 6 April-May, Sellers	[illegible]
30th „ „	51 6 May-June.	130	53 0 Jany.-Feb.	106	52 0	102	...	...	...	...	52 0 April-May.	[illegible]
8th January, 1915	52 3 Do.	132	...	...	53 3 May-June.	105	...	...	...	...	53 6 Do.	[illegible]
4th February „	61 0 Do.	151	Nominal	...	61 4½ Do.	121	...	...	...	...	Nominal	...
25th „ „	60 3 Do.	153	Do.	...	60 6 April-May.	119	...	...	...	...	64 6 Mar.-April.	[illegible]
4th March „	59 0 Do.	149	Do.	...	59 3 Do.	117	...	...	...	...	59 6 April-May.	[illegible]
8th April „	58 0 Do.	147	Unoffered	...	Unoffered	...	...	...	...	...	64 3 Do.	[illegible]
6th May „	66 3 June-July.	168	64 0 June-July.	128	65 0 May-June.	128	...	...	...	...	65 0 Do.	[illegible]
12th „ „	63 9 Do.	161	63 3 Do.	126	64 3 Do.	127	68 0	100	67 0	100	...	...
4th June „	61 0 Do.	154	60 9 Do.	121	61 6 June-July.	121	62 9 June-July.	92	62 0 June-July.	93	61 0 June-July.	[illegible]
2nd July „	53 0 June	134	52 9 June	105	53 3 June	105	53 9 Do.	7	53 3 Do.	79	52 9 Do.	[illegible]
23rd „ „	56 0 July	142	55 7½ July.	111	56 3 July	111	56 9 July	83	56 3 July	84	55 9 July	[illegible]
6th August „	56 6	143	56 1½	112	56 9	112	57 3 Do.	84	56 9	85	56 1½	[illegible]
27th „ „	54 0	137	56 1½	112	56 6	111	57 3 Do.	84	56 9	85	56 1½	[illegible]
3rd September „	54 0 July. Sellers.	137	53 7½ July, Sellers.	107	...	...	Nominal	...	56 9 July, Sellers.	85	...	...
24th Sept., '15 to 18th April 1916	No sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19th April, 1916	61 0	154	60 0	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28th April to 15th May, 1916	No sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19th May, 1916	63 0 May-June.	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd and 9th June, 1916	Nominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th June, 1916	57 0 June-July.	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23rd „ „	55 0 June, Sellers.	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27th „ „	55 6, Sellers.	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29th June to 7th July, 1916.	Nominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14th July, 1916	58 6 July-Aug.	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22nd „ „	59 0 Do.	149	58 6 July-Aug. Sellers.	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28th „ „	61 3 Do. Sellers.	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th August „	65 0 Aug.-Sept.	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31st „ „	72 6 Sept., Sellers.	184	Nominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8th September, 1916	73 0 Oct., Paid.	185	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22nd „ „	71 0 Do.	108	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14th October „	73 9 Oct.-Nov. Sellers.	187	Do.	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
21st „ „	75 6 Do.	191	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd November „	79 0 Paid	200	Do.	...	79 6 Sellers.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
24th „ „	81 0 Paid	205	Do.	...	79 6 Noml.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st December „	82 0 Buyers	208	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
5th to 12th Jan., 1917	No sellers	...	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd February to 30th March, 1917	82 0 Feb.-Mar. & Mar.-April.	208	No sellers.	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th April, 1917	83 0 April-May	210	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
13th April to 4th May, 1917	85 0 Do.	215	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	87 6	129	...	...	...	...
5th to 11th May '17	86 9 May-June quoted.	220	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	87 6	129	...	...	...	...
18th May to 6th July „	86 9 „	220	86 3	172	86 9	171	87 6	129	86 9	129	...	...
13th to 20th July „	86 9 „	220	86 3 afloat	172	86 9 afloat	171	89 6	132	86 9	129	...	...
27th July to 10th Aug. 1917	No sellers. Nominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th to 24th Aug. '17	86 9 sellers	220	86 3 sellers	172	86 9 sellers	171	89 6 sellers	132	86 9 sellers	129	...	...
31st Aug. 1917	86 9 Nominal	220	86 3 Nom.	172	86 9 Nom.	171	89 6 Nom.	132	86 9 Nom.	129	...	...
7th September '17 to 2nd Jan. '18	78 0	197	77 6	155	77 6	153	79 0	116	...	...	78 0	154

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.—*contd.*

IN INDIAN PORTS—*contd.*

[Index Numbers—Prices for the week ending the 30th July, 1914=100.]

Date.	KARACHI. White (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red). Price.	Index Numbers.	KARACHI. Red (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 92% red). Price.	Index Numbers.	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pissy). Price.	Index Numbers.	Calcutta Club No. 2. Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Week ending 17th May, 1918	42 0	133	41 0	131	43 9	134	40 4	116
" 24th " "	42 6	135	41 6	133	43 7	133	41 1	118
" 31st " "	42 6	135	41 6	133	43 11	134	40 4	116
" 7th June "	42 0	133	41 0	131	42 6	130	41 1	118
" 14th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	46 8	142	40 10	117
" 21st " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	42 10	131	40 10	117
" 28th " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	48 1	147	40 4	116
" 5th July "	41 6	132	40 6	130	47 8	146	41 7	120
" 12th " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	49 8	152	43 4	125
" 19th " "	42 6	135	41 6	133	49 9	152	44 10	129
" 26th " "	43 0	137	42 0	134	50 7	154	45 1	130
" 2nd August "	44 0	140	43 0	138	50 9	155	45 7	131
" 9th " "	44 0	140	43 0	138	53 9	164	46 4	133
" 16th " "	44 0	140	43 0	138	55 10	170	47 7	137
" 23rd " "	44 0	140	43 0	138	53 7	164	51 10	149
" 30th " "	44 0	140	43 0	138	55 3	169	48 1	138
" 6th September "	44 0	140	43 0	138	56 2	172	50 10	146
" 13th " "	45 0	143	44 0	141	59 6	182	50 10	146
" 20th " "	46 0	146	45 6	146	60 5	184	55 10	160
" 27th " "	52 0	165	51 6	165	61 10	189	72 3	208
" 4th October "	52 0	165	51 6	165	56 11	174	70 3	202
" 11th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	56 7	173	59 9	172
" 18th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	56 4	172	—	—
" 25th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	57 3	175	59 4	171
" 1st November "	53 0	168	52 6	168	57 3	175	65 9	189
" 8th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	68 1	208	62 9	180
" 15th " "	54 0	171	53 6	171	68 1	208	61 9	177
" 22nd " "	54 6	173	54 0	173	68 1	208	59 9½	172
" 29th " "	54 6	173	54 0	173	66 8	204	70 9	203
" 6th December "	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 2	199	69 9	200
" 13th " "	54 6	173	54 0	173	65 2	199	69 9	200
" 20th " "	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 11	201	67 9	195
" 27th " "	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 2	199	...	...
" 3rd January, 1919	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 2	199	66 9	192
" 10th " "	56 0	178	55 6	178	64 5	197	61 9	177
" 17th " "	56 0	178	55 6	178	62 3	190	63 9	183
" 24th " "	55 6	176	55 0	176	62 7	191	63 6	183
" 31st " "	55 6	176	55 0	176	62 11	192	63 6	183
" 7th February "	55 6	176	55 0	176	63 8	194	64 9	186
" 14th " "	55 6	176	55 0	176	63 8	194	65 0	187
" 21st " "	56 6	179	56 0	179	61 10	189	64 3	185
" 28th " "	59 6	189	59 0	189	60 0	183	63 9	183
" 7th March "	60 6	192	60 0	192	60 0	183	63 3	182
" 14th " "	58 6	186	58 0	186	57 1	174	60 9	175
" 21st " "	58 6	186	58 0	186	57 1	174	62 3	179
" 28th " "	56 6	179	56 0	179	51 3	156	58 10	169
" 4th April "	56 6	179	55 0	176	...	...	57 10	166
" 11th " "	55 0	175	54 6	174	...	...	55 4	159
" 18th " "	55 0	175	54 6	174	51 3	156	52 10	152
" 25th " "	55 0	175	54 6	174	51 3	156	63 9	183
" 2nd May "	54 0	171	53 6	171	55 8	170	64 3	185
" 9th " "	54 0	171	53 6	171	55 8	170	60 3	173
" 16th " "	53 6	170	53 0	170	55 8	170	61 9	177
" 23rd " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	57 1	174	61 3	176
" 30th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	58 7	179	64 3	185
" 6th June "	52 6	167	52 0	166	58 7	179	62 3	179
" 13th " "	52 0	165	51 6	165	57 10	177	62 9	180
" 20th " "	52 0	165	51 6	165	59 4	181	65 9	189
" 27th " "	51 6	163	51 0	163	60 0	183	61 9	177
" 4th July "	51 6	163	51 0	163	60 0	183	61 9	177
" 11th " "	51 6	163	51 0	163	64 5	197	63 9	183
" 18th " "	52 6	167	52 0	166	62 3	190	61 9	177
" 25th " "	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	62 3	179
" 1st August "	53 6	170	53 0	170	62 3	190	63 9	183
" 8th " "	54 0	171	53 6	171	61 6	188	63 3	182
" 15th " "	54 0	171	53 6	171	61 6	188	63 9	183
" 22nd " "	54 6	173	54 0	173	60 0	183	63 3	182
" 29th " "	54 6	173	54 0	173	58 7	179	61 9	177
" 5th September "	54 0	171	53 6	171	56 5	172	59 9	172
" 12th " "	53 6	170	53 0	170	55 8	170	60 3	173
" 19th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	52 9	161	55 10	160
" 26th " "	51 0	162	50 6	162	52 9	161	57 10	166
" 3rd October "	48 6	154	48 0	154	52 9	161	...	...
" 10th " "	49 0	156	48 6	155	54 2	165	58 10	169
" 17th " "	49 0	156	48 6	155	...	...	58 10	169
" 24th " "	49 0	156	48 6	155	55 8	170	59 9	172
" 31st " "	49 0	156	48 6	155	60 0	183	57 10	166
" 7th November "	49 6	157	49 0	157	...	..	57 10	166
" 14th " "	50 0	159	49 6	158	61 6	188	57 10	166
" 21st " "	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	58 10	169
" 28th " "	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 2	187	56 10	163
" 5th December "	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	57 10	166

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.—*contd.*

IN LONDON—*contd.*

[Index Numbers—Price on 30th July, 1914, in the case of Choice White Karachi and that on the first date available in the case of other grade taken as 100.]

Date.	Choice White Karachi.		Red Karachi.		Delhi.		Choice White Bombay.		Club No. 1.		Club No. 2.	
	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*	
3rd January to 17th October '18	80 0	203	79 6	159	79 6	157	81 0	119	...	...	80 0	158
18th October '18 to 6th January '19	80 0 afloat	203	80 0 afloat	160	80 0 afloat	158	80 0 afloat	118	...	...	80 0 afloat	158
7th January to 28th February '19	Nothing offering to London			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st March to 13th May '19 *	80 0 afloat	203	80 0 afloat	160	80 0 afloat	158	80 0 afloat	118	...	...	80 0 afloat	158

NOTE.—The Indian price quotations are market, and not F. O. B., prices. The source of these quotations is the Prices Current published weekly the Chambers of Commerce. The statistics for London are compiled from Reuter's telegrams.

* Later quotations are not available.

COTTON PRESS RETURN.

No. 4 OF 1919-20.

I.—Cotton Press Return for India in the half-month ending 31st October, 1919.

(Season 1919-20, *i.e.*, from 1st September, 1919, to 31st August, 1920.)

Province or State	Total estimated outturn of cotton crop (bales of 400 lbs each) (a)	Percentage to total for India	Total number of presses in the Province or State	Number of presses for which returns have been received for the half-month	Quantity of cotton pressed in the half-month (bales of 400 lbs each)	TOTAL QUANTITY PRESSED FROM 1ST SEPTEMBER TO 31ST OCTOBER, 1919 (BALES OF 400 lbs EACH)	
						Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bombay (including Indian States)			187	14	3,069	13,349	9,879
Central Provinces and Berar (including Indian States) .			163	36	14,462	15,134	1,195
Madras			63	60	(b) 14,600	47,618	(f) 40,384
Punjab (including Indian States)			92	1	307	307	3,754
United Provinces . . .			85	22	10,703	13,955	15,346
Sind			15	...	...	4	3,377
Burma			(e) 19	1	184	1,139	(f) 4,706
Bihar and Orissa . . .			...	...	...	...	...
Bengal			3	3	...	264	...
Assam			...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province			1	1	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara . . .			5	...	...	...	...
Delhi			1	...	...	...	...
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES (c)			634	138	43,325	91,770	78,641
Hyderabad . . .			44	...	...	...	...
Central India . . .			35	...	...	...	...
Baroda			18	...	...	...	...
Rajputana			10	...	...	...	212
Mysore			3	...	...	...	...
TOTAL INDIAN STATES (d) .			110	...	...	...	212
GRAND TOTAL .			744	138	43,325	91,770	78,853

(a) Preliminary estimates of the outturn of the Cotton crop of the season 1919-20 will not be available until the third week of December.
(b) Figures for the weeks ending 18th and 25th October and 1st November, 1919. In Madras the cotton pressing season commences in February and these figures therefore relate to the crop of the preceding season.
(c) Including Indian States situated within provincial boundaries.
(d) Excluding States situated within provincial boundaries.
(e) Of this number 1 press worked during the half-month.
(f) Revised figures.

II.—Return of Cotton received in the Mills in India in the half-month ending 31st October, 1919. (Season 1919-20, i.e., from 1st September, 1919, to 31st August, 1920.)

Province or State	Total number of mills in the Province or State	Number of mills for which returns have been received for the half-month	Quantity of cotton received in the half-month (bales of 400 lbs each)	TOTAL QUANTITY RECEIVED FROM 1ST SEPTEMBER TO 31ST OCTOBER, 1919 (BALES OF 400 lbs EACH)	
				Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay (including Indian States)	161	35	10,352	31,742	16,830
Central Provinces and Berar (including Indian States)	10	7	418	513	1,453
Madras	13	12	(a)367	2,646	(d)3,769
Punjab	3	...	...	...	476
United Provinces	15	...	...	90	398
Sind	1	...	...	...	...
Bengal	10	8	4,079	9,772	11,583
Ajmer-Merwara	2	...	..	262	643
Delhi	2	2	450	620	242
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES (b)	217	64	15,666	45,645	35,344
Hyderabad	8	2	167	921	2
Central India	5	2	2,015	4,734	1,514
Baroda	4	...	..	...	126
Mysore	2	...	..	...	...
TOTAL INDIAN STATES (c)	14	4	2,182	5,655	1,642
GRAND TOTAL	231	68	17,848	51,300	36,986

Note.—This statement shows the quantity of *unpressed* cotton received in the mills, the quantity of pressed cotton coming through the presses not being taken into account, as this is included in statement I.

(a) Figures for the weeks ending 18th and 25th October and 1st November, 1919. [See footnote (b) on preceding page.]

(b) Including Indian States situated within provincial boundaries.

(c) Excluding States situated within provincial boundaries.

(d) Revised figure.

III.—Total quantity of cotton pressed in the Pressing Factories and of unpressed cotton received in the Spinning Mills, from 1st September, to 31st October, 1919, in *British Provinces (including Indian States within provincial boundaries).*

Province	Total estimated outturn of cotton crop (bales of 400 lbs each) *	Quantity of cotton pressed up to 31st October, 1919 (bales of 400 lbs each)	Quantity of unpressed cotton received in spinning mills up to 31st October, 1919 (bales of 400 lbs each)	Total of columns 3 and 4 (bales of 400 lbs each)	Percentage ratio of col. 5 to col. 2 *
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay (including Indian States)		13,349	31,742	45,091	
Central Provinces and Berar (including Indian States)		15,134	513	15,617	
Madras		47,618	2,646	50,264	
Punjab (including Indian States) }					
North-West Frontier Province }		307	620	927	
Delhi }					
United Provinces		13,955	90	14,045	
Sind		4	...	4	
Burma		1,139	...	1,139	
Bengal }					
Bihar and Orissa }		264	9,772	10,036	
Assam }					
Ajmer-Merwara		...	262	262	
TOTAL		91,770	45,645	137,415	

Note.—This table contains the totals of tables I and II, excluding Hyderabad, Central India, Baroda, Rajputana, and Mysore.

* *See* footnote (*) to statement I.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA;
December 9, 1919.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the eight months, April to November, of									
	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Sea Customs—Imports										
Special duties										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	3,29	3,17	4,08	4,24	3,89	3,77	5,36*	3,51*	3,06*	6,53*
Coal, coke, and patent fuel (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10	23	11
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	5,17	5,09	5,63	5,28	4.75	3,45	4,95	3,05	3,59	3,74
Spirits and liquours	69,14	71,23	69,71	74,58	72,81	66,46	71,87	67,29	64,99	72,79
Wines	3,61	3,68	3,46	3,68	2,81	2,91	3,90	2,89	2,92	3 92
Opium	4	4	5	5	3	3	5	2	2	2
Petroleum	35,97	48,14	44,36	40,86	54,87	45,17	25,93†	26,45†	11,76†	52,38†
Silver—										
Silver bullion and coin	1,21,32	74,96	77,62	53.61	92,59	68,75	12,38	16,95	...	2
" manufactures (b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,43	2,26	1,16	1,01
Sugar, all sorts (c)	42,24	39,47	47,29	63,84	29,87	35,65	82,79‡	82,60‡	1,00,92‡	72,33‡
Tobacco	19,84	17,62	17,84	19,51	17,08	17,40	31,44	41,01	50,45	55,41
Duty at 2½ per cent										
Machinery (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,68	6,22	5,82	12,90
Metals—Iron and Steel	6,30	6,86	7,16	10,17	7,96	6,29	12,57	11,42	15,40	30,13
Railway plant and rolling-stock (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,11	99	2,38	8,43
Other articles	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,80	2,46	2,12	2,10
Duty at 7½ per cent										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar and vinegar) (d)	16,27	16,97	18,61	19,69	17,42	20,20	34,96	33,96	35,09	44,17
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured (e)	10,51	10,53	13,17	10,52	10,49	10,81	25,57	28,24	24,94	33,95
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—										
Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	16,57	18,04	19.76	24,15	18,96	15,76	29,14	23,67	28,75	37 83
Metals, other than Iron and Steel	15,30	14,07	10,89	18,64	16,98	7,16	7,22	10,38	15,52	32,71
Cotton manufactures—										
Piecegoods, grey	37,39	44,38	57,13	58,70	53,44	42,61	39,96	83,80	1,25,63	97,71
" white	20,18	24,66	28,96	32,84	27,83	24,00	30,24	79,21	65,38	55,92
" coloured	26,90	29,51	32,90	45,03	28,91	18,46	34,44	94,39	71,03	43,96
Other goods	5,59	6,23	6,61	9,49	4,96	3,03	6,07	10,14	7,36	11,16
Yarn and textile fabrics (other than cotton manufactures) (f)	25,06	25,11	30,83	33,52	20,95	19,53	41,99	36,30	40,82	48,25
All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured (g)	52,59	56,11	59,18	71,21	54,09	57,75	1,18,98	1,15,98	1,21,25	1,36,14
Miscellaneous (h)	5,68	5,96	7,71	6,29	5,48	4,81	16,78	11,25	18,87	21,26
Total Imports	5,39,29	5,24,83	5,62,95	6,05,50	5,46,17	4,73,39	6,52,79	7,94,60	8,19,56	8,89,83
Sea Customs—Exports										
Hides and skins, raw (i)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,80
Jute (a)—										
Raw	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,26	25,00	40,54	94,72
Manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,36	81,36	98,06	1,11,47
Rice	64,77	69,84	80,60	69,85	50,10	38,56	52,41	56,87	87,10	19,35
Tea (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,63	22,51	81,52	30,72
Total Exports	64,77	69,84	80,60	69,85	50,10	38,56	1,47,66	1,85,74	2,57,31	2,92,06
Sea Customs—Miscellaneous (j)	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,10	6,29	6,14§	6,08§
Land Customs (k)	6,46	7,55	8,54	8,90	9,92	8,84	3,40	4,95	3,53	4,09
Excise duty on cotton manufactures	22,13	27,99	28,99	29,35	29,33	28,61	26,08	37,75	79,57	82,11
" " on motor spirit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,12	25,96	27,21
Warehouse and wharf rents (j)	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	18	28	24
Miscellaneous (j)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,17	2,21	4,33	6,32
GRAND TOTAL	6,32,65	6,30,21	6,81,08	7,13,60	6,35,52	5,44,40	8,37,32	10,48,84	11,96,68	13,07,94
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal — Imports	1,67,80	1,83,58	1,92,40	2,19,13	1,95,12	1,69,34	2,37,39	3,08,87	3,15,52	3,58,88
Bengal — Exports	11,27	13,99	17,36	11,37	6,97	2,14	94,23	1,28,55	1,72,95	2,62,86
Bihar and Orissa — Imports	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa — Exports	—	—	64	70	14	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay — Imports	2,43 75	2,01,19	2,21 41	2,18,05	2,11,21	1,79,70	2,40,60	2,82,26	2,97,60	3,18,32
Bombay — Exports	1,31	89	1,09	1,45	1,53	1,63	3,92	5,37	7,06	9,18
Sind — Imports	46,79	51,30	54,55	59.13	45,98	45,07	56,74	73,47	78,24	75,22
Sind — Exports	1,33	1,23	1,28	2,08	1,66	1,86	3,07	3,49	2,45	4,87
Madras — Imports	38 37	42,30	43.30	49,14	48,44	38,06	59,80	69,50	63,96	61,83
Madras — Exports	3,84	5,32	4,14	5,52	6,44	8,59	9.44	7,30	5,67	2,00
Burma — Imports	42,58	46,46	51.29	60,05	45,42	41,22	58,26	61,00	64,24	75,58
Burma — Exports	47,02	48,41	56,03	48,73	33,36	24,34	37,00	41,03	69,18	13.15

(a) Not subject to duty prior to March, 1916
(b) Figures prior to March, 1916, are included with "All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured"
(c) Figures prior to March, 1916, were shown under "General Import Duties" of the old tariff
(d) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 include vinegar
(e) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 are exclusive of raw silk, raw hemp, and raw flax, which are included with "Yarn and textile fabrics"
(f) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 include raw silk, raw hemp, and raw flax, but exclude haberdashery and millinery
(g) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 include haberdashery and millinery and coral
(h) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 represent articles imported by post only
(i) Subject to duty from 11th September, 1919; the figure against this item in the last column represents duty collected during the period from 11th September to 30th November, 1919
(j) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 are included under "Land Customs"
(k) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 represent the old combined head "Land Customs and miscellaneous"
* Exclude the duty collected on explosives, namely, blasting gun powder, etc., at 7½ per cent *ad valorem*
† Exclude the duty collected on petroleum which has its flashing point at or above 150°F. or 200°F. at 7½ per cent *ad valorem*
‡ Exclude the duty collected on confectionery at 7½ per cent *ad valorem*
§ Include indigo cess

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

H. F. HOWARD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, December 5, 1919

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1919.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th November 1919.

On and after 15th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi, Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 13th December 1919.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

December 1.

5070. L. C. Harvey. *Improved metal melting furnace.*
5071. A. S. Gush. *Improved means for mounting electrodes employed in the prevention of corrosion in steam boilers, condensers and like structures.*
5072. E. S. Luard. *Improvements in or relating to vacuum brake systems and apparatus for railway vehicles and the like.*
5073. Sardar Raja Babu. *Cooker.*
5074. S. Van L. Lippitt. *Improvements in and relating to apparatus for separating fiber.*
5075. Libbey Glass Co. *Process of drawing molten material in cylindrical form.*
5076. Libbey Glass Co. *Apparatus for forming molten material in cylindrical form.*
5077. Shale Reduction Machinery Corporation. *Process of and apparatus for recovering bitumens from shale and the like.*
5078. A. H. Jones. *Improvements in or relating to ore separating devices.*
5079. Q. R. S. Co. *Improvements in note sheets for automatic players.*
5080. G. H. Burrows. *Improvements in or relating to means or appliances for cleaning by vacuum.*
5081. F. A. Werner. *A new and useful insoluble rectal suppository.*
5082. D. H. Bibb. *Improvements in moulding machines.*
5083. Hartford-Fairmont Co. *Improvement in glass delivering apparatus.*
5084. F. G. Price. *Process of and apparatus for consolidating granular substances in moulds or other receptacles.*
5085. E. M. Sullivan. *Improvements in or relating to shoe upper-pulling machines.*
5086. C. V. Jorgensen. *Improvements in method of treating purolusite.*
5087. A. E. Pottle. *Improvements in or relating to standard electric fans and lights.*

December 2.

5088. R. J. Dennett. *Improved fastener and seal for wagons and the like.*
5089. Societa Anonima Brevetti Beccari. *System for obtaining the biological autodepuration of manure and of the rubbish and refuse of towns, by means of Beccari's zymothermic cells, and the applications thereof.*
5090. W. Gibson and H. I. Roberts. *Improvements in patterns for making the moulds in which metals are cast.*
5091. W. Gibson and H. I. Roberts. *Improvements in or in connection with fire bars.*

December 3.

5092. F. R. Rand and A. H. Vergine. *Improvements in collapsible crates and the like.*
5093. E. H. Degory. *Improvements in carburetters for internal combustion engines.*

December 5.

5094. R. J. Dennett. *Improved locking and sealing device with apparatus for operating the same for railway wagons and the like.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

4142. J. Hettinger and C. A. Vandervell. *Improvements in and relating to telegraphic and other instruments and installations.*
4209. T. G. McKay and H. Pollock. *Electric arc welding.*
4341. Nitrogen Products & Carbide Co., Ld. *Improvements relating to the destructive distillation of carbonaceous materials.*
4342. Nitrogen Products & Carbide Co., Ld. *Improved method of and apparatus for the treatment of pitch.*
4582. P. & M. Co. *Improvement in rail anchors.*
4955. (Mrs.) M. Fuhrhop. *Luminous glass bangles.*
4975. J. Wells. *Improvements in gas cleaning apparatus.*

5008. R. J. Dennett. *Improvements in or relating to the driving mechanism from the road wheels for taxi-meters or the like.*
5011. Gillette Safety Razor Co. *Improvements in safety razors.*
5012. McKenzie, Holland & Westinghouse Power Signal Co., Ld. *Improvements relating to railway signalling systems.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

3850. General Electric Co. *Improvements in and relating to the manufacture of steel.*
4093. The Luckenbach Processes, Incorporated. *Improvements in or relating to contact methods of ore concentration.*
4550. U. Duchesne and C. A. Gareau. *Improvements in back pressure brakes.*
4585. Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaelstofaktieselskab. *Improvements in production of reactions of gases.*
4617. A. H. R. Fedden, L. F. G. Butler, and Cosmos Engineering Co., Ld. *Improvements in or relating to cylinders for internal-combustion engines.*
4640. G. W. Sutton. *Improvements in motor cultivators.*
4661. D. H. Bibb. *A briquette moulding machine.*
4676. C. T. Walker. *Rail clips for steel sleepers.*
4700. C. Roy. *Improvements relating to rendering wood impermeable and recovering liquids contained therein.*
4860. P. N. Mehta. *A process for the manufacture of potassium chromate and calcium chromate from chromium ores feldspar and gypsum.*
4898. A. R. Khan. *Undetachable double swivel hinge for axle box face plates or covers of railway vehicles and the like.*
4899. J. S. Island. *Method and apparatus for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen.*
4907. A. Somasundaram. *Compact steam cooker.*
4914. J. Jackson. *Improvements in windmills.*
4915. Thomas Robinson & Son, Ld., C. J. Robinson and T. J. Stevenson. *Improvements in machines for separating dust and other particles from grain and other granular substances.*
4916. J. Morrison. *Improved process for coating or covering the surface or surfaces of metal with lead or its alloys.*
4919. N. G. Beckwith. *Improvements in and connected with rotary pumps.*
4920. Holt Manufacturing Co. *Improvements in chain-tracks for vehicles with self-laying tracks.*
4921. Holt Manufacturing Co. *Improvements in and relating to chain-track vehicles.*
4926. W. J. Still. *Improvements in and connected with the cylinders of internal combustion engines.*
4927. E. H. Young. *Improvements in cotton delinters.*
4930. International General Electric Co., Inc. *Improvements in and relating to cooling dynamo electric machines.*
4931. International General Electric Co., Inc. *Improvements in and relating to bearings.*
4939. R. A. Thom. *Improvements in or relating to steam superheater pipes or elements and a method of manufacturing the return ends or torpedo ends of such elements and the like.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7 accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

4083. Berendonck's Syndicaat voor Banden in Deelen.
4361. Lobnitz & Co., Ld.
4372. Hlaing.
4404. Farquhar and Hill.
4664. Tribe.
4665. Leary.
4688. Porter and Emrick.
4689. Gilbert.
4690. Young.
4692. American Spike Co.
4695. Roe.
4696. Benard.
4697. Benard.
4698. Benard.
4699. Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ld.
4701. Brown.
4704. Martin.
4705. Barraclough.
4706. Stewart.
4708. Das.
4711. Murtough.
4713. Emrick and Porter.
4714. Dutt.
4716. Dutt.
4718. Dutt.
4720. Raha.
4721. Griffin.
4722. Cook.
4724. Crozier.

PATENTS SEALED.

2157. Edey.
3841. Sinha.
4135. Gasche
4143. Gasche.
4144. Gasche.
4145. Gasche.
4231. Dennett.
4564. Hayley.
4595. Holt Manufacturing Co.
4656. Poore.
4657. Laycock and Ogle.
4658. Feuerheerd.
4660. Industrial Apparatus Corprn.
4662. Jerrim.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

286 of 1907. Durham. (To 20 December 1920.)
407 of 1907. Wilson. (To 18 December 1920.)
557 of 1909. Wall. (To 3 January 1921.)
582 of 1909. Consolidated Brake & Engineering Co., Ld. and anr. (To 3 January 1921.)
589 of 1909. Mills Equipment Co., Ld. (To 3 January 1921.)
673 of 1909. Donovan. (To 21 February 1921.)
354 of 1910. Abbott. (To 13 March 1921.)
445 of 1910. Nier and anr. (To 22 March 1921.)
652 of 1910. Mills Equipment Co., Ld. (To 26 January 1921.)
659 of 1911. Mills Equipment Co., Ld. (To 12 January 1921.)
660 of 1911. Mills Equipment Co., Ld. (To 12 January 1921.)
18 of 1912. Brown. (To 9 January 1921.)
114 of 1912. Dennison. (To 4 March 1921.)
726 of 1913. Dressler. (To 3 February 1921.)
774 of 1913. Galletti's Wireless Telegraph & Telephone Co., Ld. (To 24 February 1921.)
848 of 1913. Lawson and anr. (To 25 March 1921.)
849 of 1913. Lawson and anr. (To 25 March 1921.)
958 of 1913. Berliner Import-und-Export G.m.b.H. (To 19 May 1921.)
1360 of 1913. Auto Strop Co. (To 16 December 1920.)
1509 of 1914. Underwood Typewriter Co. (To 3 March 1921.)
1913 of 1914. Vincent. (To 29 October 1920.)
1990 of 1915. Fraser and ors. (To 12 January 1921.)
1995 of 1915. Sutcliffe. (To 18 January 1921.)
2010 of 1915. Fraser and ors. (To 2 February 1921.)
2021 of 1915. Kitchen and anr. (To 11 February 1921.)
2047 of 1915. Fraser and ors. (To 2 March 1921.)
2157 of 1915. Edey. (To 31 May 1920.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1910

56. (Mrs. Trott.)

1915

2283. (Faraday.) 2288. (Regal.)

DESIGN ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

From December 1st to 6th. 1919.

Class 2. No. 9079. Bhima Bhagwan & Sadul Bhagwan, Prinjrapole Lane, Gulalwadi, Bombay. December 1, 1919.

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2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911,

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3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs or on their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Models are not required unless specially asked for. Drawings must be on tracing cloth and the Rules and Instructions for the preparation of drawings as given in the Handbook should be strictly followed. A provisional patent cannot be secured under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

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AHMEDABAD . .	R. C. Technical Institute.	HYDERABAD . .	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
ALLAHABAD . .	Public Library.	JALPAIGURI . .	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
BANGALORE . .	Indian Institute of Science.	KARACHI . .	Office of City Deputy Collector.
BOMBAY . . .	Record Office.	LAHORE . .	Punjab Public Library.
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,, . . .	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.	MADRAS . .	Record Office, Egmore.
CALCUTTA . .	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.	,, . .	College of Engineering.
,, . .	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.	MYSORE . .	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
CAWNPORE . .	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.	NAGPUR . .	Victoria Technical Institute.
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9. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price. R	a.
(a) Patent Office Handbook (Acts, Rules and instructions) . . .		1	0
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	10
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(d) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
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M. Abdur Rahim, Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
M. Ajab Shah Anand, Officers' Munshi, Daki Nama, Peshawar City.
M. Kazi Ghulam Nabi, opposite General Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
*M. Saiyid Zafar Shah Bukhari, Head clerk, office of the Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, N.-W. F. P., Peshawar.
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M. Farzand Ali Khan (of Patna), Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M. Syed Hadi Hussain, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M. Syed Aulad Husain, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Abdul Hakim Khan, Nishtar—Shair Manzil (M. W. S., Military District)
M. Jiya Lall, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Ghulam Murtaza Beg, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Ram Kishan, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Haji Ahmad Fakhriey, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Mohd. Sarwar Khan, Mirza, Persian Professor, Government High School, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI—
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, Rawalpindi (winter only).
M. Ghulam Rasul, Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. K. R. Mehta, Regimental Munshi, 1st F. S. Garrison Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry.
M. Bodh Raj, Regimental Munshi (winter only).
†M. Fazl Elahi, C/o Ellahi Buksh & Co., Polo Sports Works, near Massy Gate, Rawalpindi.
M. Mohd. Abdul Khaliq, C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butcher's Street, Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Amir Bukhsh Gyani, M. F., Professor of Oriental Languages, Ihata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

RISALPUR.—M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan, Regimental Munshi, Royal Flying Corps, Risalpur Cantonment.
ROORKEE CITY.—M. Fazl-i-Haq, Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City.
ROHTAK.—M. Mohammad Akeeluddin, Fort, Rohtak.

SIALKOT—
M. Abdul Hamid Khan, Officers' Munshi, Mori Gate, New Street, Sialkot.
M. Ghulam Rasul Syed, Raja Street, Sialkot.

SIMLA.—M. Abdul Latif, Urdu Instructor, C/o M. Mohamed Buksh Sahib, Pleader, Lower Bazar.

SUBATHU—
M. Amar Nath Varma, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Anand Swarup, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Khalil-ur-Rahman, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Miyan Khan Haidari, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
*M. Habib Ullah, Syed, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Mool Chand Saihgal, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.

WELLINGTON—
M. Syed Khurshad Ali, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Wellington.
M. Abdul Majid Sharif Quraishi, Munshi, Cadet College.
S. Aftab Ali, Munshi, Wellington Market Post Office, Victoria Villa.

Qualified Bengali Teachers.

CALCUTTA.—Babu Suresh Chandra Chatterjee, 6, Muktaram Row, Calcutta.
RUNGPUR.—Babu Mukunda Lal Das Gupta, Kakina, District Rungpur.

Qualified Canarese Teacher.

BANGALORE.—M. R. Ry. K. Hanumantha Rao, No. 1, Main Road, Seshadripuram, Bangalore.

Qualified Malayalam Teacher.

ADICHANALLORE.—M. R. Ry. N. Sankara Pillai, First Assistant, H. G. E. School, Adichanallore.
KOTTAYAM.—M. R. Ry. A. I. Pothen, Malayalam Munshi, Basel Mission High School, Kottayam.

Qualified Marathi Teachers.

EAST KHANDESH.—Mr. Laxman Narayan Phandis, B.A., C/o Mr. M. N. Phandis, Editor, Kavya Ratnawali, Jalgaon.

POONA CITY—
Mr. Govind Krishna Modak, Sanskrit Teacher, New English School, Poona City.
Mr. D. K. Pathak, 442, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.
Mr. V. L. Deshpande, 641, Budhwar Peth, Poona City.

RATNAGIRI.—M. Waman Vishnu Vaidya, C/o Mr. R. K. Bal, B.A., LL.B., Sub-Judge, Malwan, District Ratnagiri.
SHOLAPUR.—Mr. Vishnu Anant Salgarkar, C/o Mr. Harichand Amichand Shah, Sholapur.

Qualified Punjabi Teacher.

LAHORE.—M. Muhammad Zafar Ali, Student, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

Qualified Tamil Teachers.

MADRAS—
M. R. Ry. K. Raghavachari, Senior Tamil Pandit, Wesleyan Mission Girls' High School, Royapettah.
M. R. Ry. A. M. Satakoparamanuja Acharya, Senior Tamil Pandit, National High School, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.

Qualified Telugu Teachers.

GODAVARI.—M. R. Ry. V. Subba Rao, Stewartpetta, Pithapuram, Godavari District.
NELLORE.—K. Subrahmanya Sarma, Telugu Pandit, A. B. M. Girls' High School, Nellore.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teachers whose names are preceded by a cross (†) are out of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th July 1919.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(Corner of Hare Street and Strand Road, Calcutta.)

Open on { Week-days and Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Sundays and Holidays, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a Lending Library. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN,

Librarian.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. QUININE can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards for Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Assam on indents duly countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of their Districts. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. It is never sold to private persons or firms. CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE both in powder and 3¼ grain tablet forms and CINCHONIDINE can be purchased by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the Principal Druggists in Calcutta. QUINOIDINE or *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid* and *Residual Alkaloid* or *Amorphous Cinchona Alkaloid,* which contains about 40 per cent. of *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid,* are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance but private purchasers may use the V. P. P. system,* and are obtainable from the SUPERINTENDENT, JUVENILE JAIL, ALIPORE.

The rates for these drugs from 16th May 1919 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities 60 lbs. and above in one delivery	Rs. 24 per lb.
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. but below 60 lbs. in one delivery	,, 25 ,,
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	,, 26 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. . . . . (Only small quantities available when in stock.)	,, 12 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 5 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	,, 6 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 6 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	,, 7 ,,
QUINOIDINE in non Tablet form (when in stock) and Residual Alkaloids.	,, 4 ,

QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 6 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. in one delivery (when in stock) .	,, 7 ,,

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb., 4-lb., and 6½-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 1-lb., 5-lb. and 10-lb. boxes.
Quinoidine is available in 1-lb. box.
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. box.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Local sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

Drugs are sold for cash or by V. P. Post. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

[For ½ lb. 4 As.; ¾ lb. 5 As.; 1 lb. 8 As.; 1½ lb. 11 As.; 2 lbs. 14 As.; 2½ lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3 lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; 4 lbs. Re. 1 As. 7; 4½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 10; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 13; 6 lbs. Rs. 2; 6½ lbs. Rs. 2 As. 3.]

	Rs.	A.	P.
Quinoidine tab: 1 lb. Weg. 3 lbs. Postage	1	1	6
Quinoidine tab: 2 lbs. Weg. 6 lbs. Postage	2	0	0
Quinoidine tab: 3 lbs. Weg. 9 lbs. Postage	3	0	9

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 10th December 1919.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th December 1919.

	Total amount of notes in circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England.		In His Majesty's Dominions.	In transit between India, England, and His Majesty's Dominions.		In the U. S. A. and in transit therefrom.		Securities (Purchase Price).		Total.	Remarks.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Calcutta	7,48,500	56,64,44,187	56,71,92,687	7,09,85,843	2,43,75,154	12,62,56,593	51,00,000	...	48,00,000	2,97,96,078	...	...	4,60,00,000	(a) 17,02,99,946	(b) (c) 82,49,95,192	1,30,26,08,836	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 of rupee paper & R7,40,00,000 Indian Treasury Bills. (b) Nominal value—R83,94,15,001. (c) Includes Treasury Bills purchased under section 3, Act XI of 1917, as amended by Act V of 1918 and Act II of 1919.
Cawnpore	...	10,05,96,665	10,05,96,665	5,96,45,382	47,73,285				...			...	...			6,44,18,667	
Lahore	...	12,79,04,849	12,79,04,849	2,61,39,248	1,60,07,574			...	...	...		...	...			4,41,46,822	
Bombay	27,16,895	52,28,13,820	52,55,30,715	11,12,58,437	18,73,88,938	1,54,78,998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			31,41,26,373	
Karachi	...	6,34,61,691	6,34,61,691	1,03,27,154	21,52,658			...	...	...		...	...			1,24,79,812	
Madras	5,54,350	23,94,50,561	24,00,04,911	2,61,63,068	46,46,043			...	...		...	...	...			3,08,09,136	
Rangoon	...	17,84,77,072	17,84,77,072	1,52,18,332	35,90,142				...			...	...			1,88,08,474	
	40,19,745	1,79,91,48,845	1,80,31,68,590	31,97,37,484	24,49,33,829	14,17,35,591	51,00,000	...	48,00,000	2,97,96,078	...	...	4,60,00,000	17,02,99,946	82,49,95,192	1,78,73,98,120	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			1,57,70,470	*Deduct*—Amount due on T. Ts. drawn by one Circle on another												...	
Total Circulation R			1,78,73,98,120	Total Reserve R												1,78,73,98,120	

There was no transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 7th December 1919.
There was no gold in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 7th December 1919.

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 21st March 1917.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Sub-Surveyors.
5. Tracers.
6. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

W. G. WOOD,

Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN INDIA, DHANBAD P. O., MANBHUM.

Indian Mines Act, 1901.

NOTICE.

An examination for First Class Coal Mine Managers' Certificates of Competency under the rules applicable to coal mines will be held on the 16th, 17th and 18th February 1920. An examination for Second Class Coal Mine Managers' Certificates of Competency will be held on the 23rd, 24th and 25th February 1920. Both examinations will be held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbad.

Rules 32 and 33 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, require that a candidate for a first class certificate must be at least 23 years of age and have had at least five years' practical experience in a coal mine, and for a second class certificate be at least 21 years of age and have had at least three years' practical experience in a coal mine. The periods of practical experience may be reduced to three years and one year respectively, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining subjects after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

The fees are Rs. 15 in the case of first class certificates and Rs. 8 in the case of second class certificates. By rule 34 of Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Notification No. 2968—82, dated the 21st April 1906, "these fees shall be paid, not less than one month prior to the date of the examination, to the Chief Inspector of Mines at his office." The fees may be remitted by money order or paid in any other manner.

Applications and fees should be addressed to the Chief Inspector of Mines in India, Dhanbad P.O., E. I. Railway, and not to any Officer by name. No candidate will be permitted to sit at the examination unless his application, supported by original certificates as to experience and character, and fee, is received, in the case of a candidate for the first class certificate examination on or before the 15th January 1920, and, in the case of a candidate for the second class certificate examination on or before the 22nd January 1920. Candidates are advised to send all papers under registered cover.

G. F. ADAMS,

Chief Inspector of Mines in India,
and *ex-officio* President of the Board of Examiners.

DHANBAD,
The 18th October 1919.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th December 1919.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,94,00,000	0	0			
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below* .	25,00,000	0	0	1,69,00,000	0	0
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments				25,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	2,91,50,257	4	10			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,37,88,153	13	11	4,29,38,411	2	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . . .				31,04,28,329	15	5
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .				27,47,095	15	2
Sundries				39,19,194	3	10
RUPEES .				39,94,33,931	5	2

ASSETS.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities . .				7,32,54,090	0	0
Other authorized Investments .				1,39.04,144	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities .				11,43,61,069	15	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				5,30,95,379	11	4
Bills discounted and purchased .				2,51,71,830	5	2
Balances with other Banks .				70,78,984	5	1
Bullion				...		
Dead Stock				28,69,558	3	6
Stamps				14,253	7	0
Sundries				4,24,210	14	3
				29,01,74.415	14	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	5,07,66,133	10	2			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	5,84,93,381	13	0	10,92,59,515	7	2
RUPEES .				39,94,33,931	5	2

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value Rs	3,85,147	8	0
† Do. do. do. ,,	5,14,860	0	0
Rs.	9,00,007	8	0

BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 11th December 1919.

C. M. TALLACK,
Chief Accountant.

By the order of the Directors,
N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 30·34.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th December 1919.

No. 1116—358-6.—With reference to this office Notification No. 947—370-3, dated the 10th October 1919, Mr. J. E. Macpherson, Personal Assistant to the President, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, assumed charge of the office of Forest Zoologist, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the afternoon of the 25th November 1919, the date on which Mr. C. F. C. Beeson, proceeded on leave.

G. S. HART,
Inspector General of Forests.

EXTRACT FROM THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Commerce and Industry.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th September 1919.

No. 3901-S.—In accordance with rule 12 of the Indian Non-ferrous Metal Industry Rules, 1919, published in the notification of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 3517, dated 31st May 1919, it is hereby notified that Messrs. Bird and Company, Calcutta, have been granted a license by the Government of the Punjab under the above rules.

CENTRAL PROVINCES SECRETARIAT.

Commerce and Industry Department.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nagpur, the 20th October 1919.

No. 47—949-*C.-XIII.*—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (7) of section 4 of the Indian Non-ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918 (XVII of 1918), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify that a license has been granted under sub-section (3) of that section to Messrs. Bird and Company, Calcutta, to carry on the business of winning, extracting, smelting, dressing, refining or dealing by way of wholesale trade in metal or metallic ore to which the said Act applies, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

No. 46—949-*B.-XIII.*—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (7) of section 4 of the Indian Non-ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918 (XVII of 1918), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify that a license has been granted under sub-section (3) of that section to Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Company, Calcutta, to carry on business of winning, extracting, smelting, dressing, refining or dealing, by way of wholesale trade in metal or metallic ore to which the said Act applies, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

J. F. DYER,

Third Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces

THE COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

FORM B.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 6 OF THE TALUKDARS LOAN REGULATION (II OF 1911).

Whereas the General Manager, Court of Wards on behalf of Raja Kalyan Singh, Jagirdar of Gangwana, has applied for a loan under this Regulation, all persons having claims against the said Raja Kalyan Singh, Jagirdar of Gangwana or his immoveable property are called upon to submit a statement of the same in writing in Form C below, to the Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, within 6 months from the date of the publication of this notice.

Every claim against the applicant or his immoveable property (other than a claim on the part of the Government) not submitted to the Commissioner in compliance with this notice, shall, save in the cases provided for by Sections 6 and 13 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, be deemed for all purposes and on all occasions to have been duly discharged, unless in any suit or proceeding instituted by the claimant or by any person claiming under him in respect of any such claim, it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that he was unable to comply with the directions contained in this notice.

Every claim so admitted by the Court shall, notwithstanding any law, contract, decree or award to the contrary, cease to carry interest after the expiry of 6 months from the date of the publication of this notice.

2. With effect from the date of the publication of this notice, the consequences prescribed in Sections 7, 8, 16, 17 and 18 of the Regulation, a copy of which is published herewith, shall also ensue.

COPY OF SECTIONS 7, 8, 16, 17 AND 18.

7. With effect from the date of the publication of a notice under Section 6, Sub-Section (1) the following consequences shall ensue, namely :—

(a) the applicant shall be incompetent to transfer or create any charge on, or interest in, his property or any part thereof, or to enter into a contract which may involve him in any pecuniary liability; and

(b) all suits and proceedings in any Civil Court in respect of any claim against the applicant shall be stayed, and no fresh suit or proceeding shall be instituted in respect of any such claim in any Civil Court.

8. Nothing in Section 7, clause (a), shall—

(a) apply to debts due for liabilities incurred to Government,

(b) apply to debts or liabilities which are incurred for necessaries for the maintenance of the applicant or his family, or for the due observance of funeral and other ceremonies to the extent approved by the Commissioner, or

(c) affect the capacity of the applicant to enter into a contract of marriage,

provided that he shall not incur in connection with such contract of marriage any pecuniary liability except such as the Commissioner, having regard to the personal law to which he is subject, and his rank and circumstances, may, in writing, declare to be reasonable.

16. (1) No suit shall be brought in any Civil Courts against any Talukdar upon any promise made after he has repaid a loan under this Regulation, to pay any debt contracted during the period between the grant and the repayment of such loan, or upon any ratification made after such loan has been repaid of any promise or contract made during such period, whether there is or is not any new consideration for such promise or ratification.

(2) Nothing in Sub-Section (1) shall apply to the debts or liabilities specified in Section 8.

17. (1) If any Talukdar to whom a loan has been granted under this Regulation—

(a) infringes any condition imposed under Section 13, Sub-Section (1) clause (b), or

(b) attempts to do any act, which, under Section 7, clause (a), he is incompetent to do,

the Chief Commissioner may by order in writing declare such Talukdar to be disqualified from managing his own property, and such Talukdar shall be deemed to be a landholder who is disqualified to manage his own property within the meaning of the Ajmer Government Wards Regulations, 1888, and the Court of Wards shall thereupon assume the superintendence of the property of such Talukdar.

(2) The Court of Wards shall withdraw its superintendence from any property of which it has assumed superintendence under Sub-Section (1) as soon as all instalments of the loan have been repaid to Government with the interest thereon.

18. In each of the following cases, namely :—

(a) when a loan made under Section 13 has been repaid to Government with the interest thereon, or

(b) when the amount so lent with interest has been recovered by the management of the property under Section 17, or

(c) when an order rejecting an application has been passed under Section 13, the Commissioner shall notify, in the Gazette of India and in such other manner as the Chief Commissioner may by special or general order, direct, that the Talukdar has ceased to be subject to the disabilities mentioned in Section 7, with effect from the date of the publication of such notification.

S. B. PATTERSON,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

AJMER;
The 4th November 1919.

FORM C.

UNDER SECTION 9 OF THE AJMER TALUKDARS LOAN REGULATION (II OF 1911).

Name of creditor with caste and residence.	Name and title of debtor.	Amount of loan advanced and date of advancement thereof.	Rate of Interest.	Amount received.		Balance due.		Reference to bonds or khatas.	Remarks.
				Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.		

Signature of Creditor.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICES.

In accordance with the provision in Section 4, Sub-section (2) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), the following Ordinary Fellows of the Calcutta University elected by the Registered Graduates in 1915 will vacate their Fellowships on the 31st of March, 1920:—

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D.
Dr. Surespresad Sarbadhikari, C.I.E., B.A., M.D.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 (1) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to direct that two Ordinary Fellows shall be elected in January next by the Registered Graduates of the Calcutta University from among themselves.

The election will take place at the Senate House in the Registrar's Room, Darbhanga Library Building, on Saturday, the 17th January, 1920.

No person, unless his name has been entered in the Register of Graduates and unless he has paid his fee for the year, will be qualified to nominate, to vote, or to stand as a candidate for election.

Every candidate for election must be nominated by a Registered Graduate, and no person will be allowed to nominate more than *one* candidate. The nomination of a candidate shall be made in writing in the following form, which will be signed by the person making the nomination :—

FORM OF NOMINATION.

I,______________________________Registered Graduate No.__________, do hereby nominate____________________, Registered Graduate No.__________ as a candidate for election as an Ordinary Fellow of the Calcutta University, subject to the approval of His Excellency the Chancellor.

The following is a brief statement of the special qualifications of my nominee :—

____

____

*The*__________*19* . *Signature*__________.

The nomination paper should be, on the face of it, addressed to the Registrar, Calcutta University, and must reach his Office not later than 5 P.M. on the 26th December, 1919. A printed list of the nominees (with the name of the first proposer in each case) and statements of their qualifications will be forwarded to the Registered Graduates on the 30th of December, 1919.

On the 30th December, 1919, the Registrar will forward a Voting paper, containing the names of the candidates proposed and their first proposers, by registered post to each of the Registered Graduates. *The Voting paper must be filled up and signed in the presence of the Registrar at the Darbhanga Library Building, on the 17th January, 1920, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. ; but Graduates who will not be able to appear in person before the Registrar may fill up and sign their Voting papers in the presence of a Magistrate, a Judge, a Subordinate Judge, a Munsiff (excluding Village Munsiffs), a Fellow of the University (including Honorary Fellows), or a Principal of a College affiliated to this University. In the absence of a Magisterial or Judicial Officer of the rank aforesaid in a Native State, the signature must be acknowledged before the Chief Minister or the Chief Magisterial Officer of the State.* Voting papers may also be filled up and signed before the Registrar, between 4 and 5 P.M. any day (other than a Sunday or holiday) between the 3rd and the 16th January, 1920 (excepting the 5th January 1920). The officer before whom such acknowledgment is made or the Registrar, as the case may be, shall countersign the Voting paper, as having been signed before him by the person whose signature it bears. A voter of the rank aforesaid will not be competent to countersign his own voting paper. All voting papers duly signed and countersigned as aforesaid must reach the Registrar not later than 3 P.M. on Saturday, the 17th January, 1920, after which no voting paper will be accepted. A Graduate who is not known to the officer in whose presence he intends to fill and sign his voting paper must bring with him his Diploma or other satisfactory proof of identity.

Each voter shall have only *one* vote for each vacancy which is to be filled up and can give only one vote to any one candidate.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 24th November 1919.

Graduates who have taken the degrees of Doctor or Master in any Faculty, or have graduated in any Faculty not less than ten years before, and who have not yet registered their names as Registered Graduates of this University, may apply to the undersigned to register their names on or before the 29th of December, 1919, so as to enable themselves to take part in the ensuing election of two Ordinary Fellows of the University by Registered Graduates.

No voting paper for the ensuing election of Fellows will be issued to such Graduates as will register their names after the above date.

J. C. GHOSH,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 5th December 1919.

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

It is ordered that the following rules be added as rules 4 to 8 of Chapter V of the "the Rules of the High Court 1914" to meet the case of applications for the exercise by the Court of its disciplinary jurisdiction with effect from the 2nd day of January 1920.

4. Where on the application of any person, or otherwise, the Court or a Judge is of opinion that any Advocate, Vakeel or Attorney should be proceeded against in the exercise of the Court's disciplinary jurisdiction, such Court or Judge may issue a Rule which shall be made returnable before a Special Bench of 3 Judges to be constituted by the Chief Justice.

5. Such Rule shall call upon the Advocate, Vakeel or Attorney to answer, within 10 days from service thereof—unless a longer time is given—the matter set forth in the affidavit or affidavits of the applicant or as directed by the Rule.

6. Service of the Rule shall, where possible, be personal and a copy of any affidavit or copies of any affidavits mentioned in the Rule shall be served therewith.

7. Any affidavit or affidavits in answer to the Rule shall be filed, and copies thereof served on the applicant, where application was made, two days before the returnable date.

8. Any application for extension of time must be made to the Special Bench to be constituted as above-mentioned.

Dated this 9th day of December 1919.

LANCELOT SANDERSON.
ASHUTOSH MOOKERJEE.
E. E. FLETCHER.
N. R. CHATTERJEE.
W. TEUNON.
T. W. RICHARDSON.
ASHUTOSH CHAUDHURI.
C. P. BEACHCROFT.
H. WALMSLEY.
W. E. GREAVES.
B. B. NEWBOULD.
SYED SHAMSUL HUDA.
C. C. GHOSE.
P. L. BUCKLAND.
E. B. H. PANTON.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 4th December 1919.

No. 12.—Major G. G. Hirst, I.M.S., Deputy Medical Store-Keeper to Government, Bombay, is granted 30 days' Special War Leave with effect from the 17th September 1919, under the provisions of Special India Army Order No. 38, dated the 17th April 1919.

(This cancels Notification No. 10, dated the 9th October 1919).

R. A. NEEDHAM, Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 5th December 1919.

No. 7350-*C. & I.*—In accordance with the provisions of Section 37 of the Indian Factories Act (XII of 1911) and with reference to notification No. 4747-C. & I., dated the 28th June 1918, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules for the better control of factories situated in the Delhi Province. Notification No. 865-C. & I., dated the 31st January 1913, as subsequently amended is hereby cancelled :—

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

RULES.

SECTION 2—DEFINITIONS.

1. These rules and orders may be cited as the Delhi Factory Rules, 1919.
2. In these rules :—
   (*a*) Words and expressions which are defined in the Indian Factories Act, 1911, have the same meaning as in the said Act.
   (*b*) "The Act" means the said Act.
   (*c*) "Inspector" means the Inspector appointed under Section 4, sub-section (1) of the Act.
   (*d*) The "Abstract" means the Abstract of the Act and of the rules prescribed under Section 36.
   (*e*) A "day" means the period of 24 hours from midnight to midnight.
   (*f*) A "belt hanger" is a perch or guard fixed near the side and upper edge of a pulley on which the belt can rest when removed from its pulley.
   (*g*) "Transmission machinery" includes every shaft, wheel, drum or pulley (including any system of fast and loose pulleys), coupling, clutch, strap, band, belt, chain, rope or other device incidental to the transmission of motion between any prime-mover and any machine or appliance, or by means of which the machine or appliance receives its motion.
   (*h*) "Within reach" means within a distance of 6 feet in any direction from any spot on which any person employed may have to stand or pass at any time either in the course of his work or incidentally thereto.
   (*i*) A "foot candle" (see rule 13) is defined as the illumination produced by a light source of one standard candle at a point on a plane surface one foot from the source so placed that the light strikes the surface at right angles.

SECTIONS 2 (3) AND 3 (1) AND SECTION 37 (1).

REGISTER OF FACTORIES.

3. The Inspector shall keep a Register of Factories in Form A attached to these rules, and shall furnish a copy of the entries pertaining to each district to the District Magistrate thereof and to the Certifying Surgeon appointed for the area in which the factory is situated on the 1st February of each year. He shall also intimate to the District Magistrate at the time they are made all changes in the register which are made in accordance with the following rule.

DIRECTIONS FOR COMPILING THE REGISTER OF FACTORIES.

4. (*a*) Every person sending to the Factory Inspector a written notice under section 33 of the occupation of a factory shall state in prescribed Form M the maximum number of persons simultaneously employed within the precincts of the factory on any one day in the year.

(*b*) When the Inspector receives notice in accordance with section 33 of the Act in Form M of a factory being occupied, and it does not appear from such notice that any of the exemptions specified in section 3 (1) of the Act apply, or when he has reason to believe that any premises situated within the local limits for which he is appointed and not already registered as a factory ought to be included in his register, he shall send to the occupier of the premises a notice intimating his intention of placing such premises on his register of factories.

(*c*) Any person served with a notice under clause (*b*) above may, within 15 days of the receipt of such notice, forward to the Inspector a statement setting forth his objections to the registration of his premises as a factory. The Inspector shall consider and dispose of such objections, after making such enquiry as he may deem necessary, and shall make up his Register of Factories accordingly, and shall communicate his decision to the person concerned.

(*d*) If the occupier of a registered factory wishes to claim exemption from the Act and to have his factory removed from the register on the ground that it is exempted under section 3 (1), then he shall forward a detailed statement giving his reasons why the factory should be removed from the register. The Inspector shall consider and dispose of such claim, after making such enquiry as he may deem necessary, and shall communicate his decision to the person concerned.

(*e*) When any premises ceases to be occupied as a factory, the occupier may give notice of the fact to the Inspector, who shall, if satisfied that the Act is no longer applicable to such premises, remove them from his Register of Factories. The Inspector may without such notice of his own motion at any time remove any factory from his register, if satisfied that it is no longer used as such.

(*f*) Seasonal factories shall not be removed from the register if there is probability of their starting work again within a seasonable time.

SECTIONS 4, 5 AND 37 (2) (*a*).

INSPECTION.

5. The Inspector appointed under section 4 (1) of the Act shall be primarily responsible for the administration of the Act within the Punjab. He shall inspect every factory other than a seasonal factory, within that area at least twice yearly, and every seasonal factory within the area at least once during each season of work. He shall also make such further inspections as may appear to be necessary to him, or to the authority to whom he is subordinate, in order that he may satisfy himself that the provisions of the Act and of these rules are duly observed.

SECTION 5 AND SECTION 37 (2) (*b*).

DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE INSPECTOR.

6. (*a*) In addition to and without prejudice to any other powers or duties which the Inspector may exercise under the Act or rules, he shall at each inspection of a factory satisfy himself that the provisions made in the Act and rules to secure the health and safety of the operatives are observed: that the children employed in the factory have been duly certified and the register of children properly maintained: that the hours of employment of women and children and of any persons working in shifts are properly recorded: that the periodical stoppages of work and the holidays provided by the Act are granted, and that the limits of hours of work laid down therein are not exceeded, and that the abstracts and notices prescribed by section 36 of the Act are duly affixed and that the registers and muster-rolls required by these rules are properly maintained. He shall further enquire into the cause of all accidents which have taken place since the last inspection. Finally, he shall note how far the defects pointed out at previous inspection have been removed and how far orders previously issued have been complied with. A note of all defects and illegalities discovered together with orders for their remedy or removal passed by him under the Act or these rules shall be subsequently sent to the occupier or manager in the Form J (attached to these rules), and a copy of the said list shall be sent to the District Magistrate concerned.

Proviso.—When the inspection is made by the District Magistrate or an Additional Inspector, he shall send a copy of his orders and remarks to the Inspector appointed under section 4, sub-section (1) of the Act.

(*b*) The Inspector shall keep a diary of his inspection notes in Form G, in which shall be recorded all orders given to the manager as a result of his inspection.

(*c*) If he has reason to believe that a fatal or serious accident has occured in any registered factory, whether he has received a notice under section 34 of the Act or not, the Inspector shall proceed to make an investigation either by himself or in co-operation with any official deputed by the District Magistrate or the police authorities or with both in order to determine as soon as possible the cause of and responsibility for the accident, and if it should be found that the death or serious injury resulted from the occupier or manager of the factory or other person having neglected to observe any provision of this Act or rule or order made thereunder the Inspector shall, if he considers that a prosecution should be instituted under the Act, give the previous sanction in writing, required by section 48, and forward the same to the District Magistrate, with a request that a prosecution may be instituted, or if he considers that action is necessary under section 287, Indian Penal Code, he shall record his opinion and send it to the District Magistrate for such action as he may think fit.

At the same time he shall record his opinion whether, if in the event of the accused being convicted and fined, any portion of the fine recovered should be given to the person injured or his dependents by the court in the manner contemplated by section 545 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

(*d*) In the case of factories situated in places coming under the Municipal Act, 1911, if it appears that there has been a disregard of the provisions under the Municipal Act and rules relating to sanitary arrangements, removal of objectionable rubbish, the cleaning and fencing of water tanks or the like matters, the Inspector shall, without prejudice to any action which he is empowered to take under the Act and rules, draw the attention of the Health Officer or Sanitary Inspector of the municipality to the breach of the sanitary regulations in question.

SECTIONS 6, 7 AND 8 AND SECTION 37 (2) (c) AND (d).

DUTIES OF A CERTIFYING SURGEON AND OF PERSON AUTHORISED TO EXERCISE HIS FUNCTIONS.

7. (a) The certificate granted under the conditions of sections 7 and 8 of the Act shall be in the prescribed printed form B attached to these rules. It shall be prepared by filling up and signing the particulars in the foil and the counterfoil after taking the left thumb impression of the person examined. The certificate granted by a person authorised under section 8 shall be stamped 'Provisional' in red ink. In no case shall any fee be charged for examination or certification.

(b) The Certifying Surgeon or his Deputy appointed under section 8 shall on receipt of an application from the manager of a factory situated within the local limits for which he is appointed, fix such place and such time as may be mutually convenient for the attendance and personal examination of persons desiring to obtain certificates, provided the children employed solely in places mentioned in section 3, sub-section (2) of the Act need not be certified.

(c) The Certifying Surgeon appointed under section 6 of the Act shall visit every factory situated within the local limits for which he is appointed in which children are believed to be employed at least once every quarter or in the case of seasonal factories at least twice in each season and he shall give notice of his visits to the manager. At such visits in addition to his duties under sub-rule (b) he shall personally examine every child in possession of a provisional certificate, and if satisfied as to its correctness, he shall countersign the same and return it to its owner. If he cancels any certificate he shall write "cancelled" upon it and forward it to the Inspector of Factories for information.

(d) He may, and if requested by the Factory Inspector shall, examine any child and call for its certificate, whether provisional or not. If he is of opinion that the child has become unfit for employment in a factory he shall cancel the certificate or suspend it for such period as he considers necessary.

(e) No provisional certificate shall be valid after the lapse of 6 months from the date of its issue.

SECTION 9 (a) AND SECTION 37 (2) (e).

LIMEWASHING.

8. (a) In every factory all the inside walls of the rooms and all the ceilings or tops of such rooms (whether such walls, ceilings or tops be plastered or not), and all the passages and staircases shall be limewashed at least once in each year, dating from the period when last limewashed. All the beams, rafters, doors, window-frames and other wood-work with the exception of floors shall be either limewashed at least once a year dating from the period when last limewashed or shall be painted or varnished once in seven years dating from the period when last painted or varnished and shall be kept in a cleanly state.

(b) The above rules with respect to limewashing and painting shall not apply to the following:—

(i) Rooms used only for the storage of articles.

(ii) Walls or tops of rooms which are made of galvanised iron, tiles or glazed bricks.

(iii) The rooms in which manufacturing process is carried on in the following factories:—

Gas works, forage presses, chemical works and cement factories.

(iv) Engineering workshops or foundries in which 2,000 cubic feet of air space is provided for each person employed.

(v) Walls in oil mills below a height of 5 feet from the ground.

(vi) Any other factory or parts thereof in which limewashing or painting is in the opinion of the Local Government or of the Inspector unnecessary to satisfy the requirements of section 9 (a) of the Act as to cleanliness.

SECTION 9 (a) AND SECTION 37 (2) (e).

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

9. (a) No rubbish, filth or *débris* shall be allowed to accumulate or to remain on any premises in a factory of such a nature or in such a position that effluvia therefrom can arise within the factory.

(b) All drains carrying waste or sullage water shall be constructed in masonry or other impermeable material and shall be regularly flushed and, where possible, connected with some recognised drainage line.

(c) The compound surrounding every factory shall be maintained in a strictly sanitary and cleanly condition.

(d) Proper arrangements shall be made for maintaining in a clean and drained condition the area round the place where drinking water is distributed to the operatives.

SECTION 9 (b) AND SECTION 37 (2) (f).

THE PREVENTION OF OVERCROWDING.

10. There shall be provided on the average for each person employed in any room of a factory a floor area of at least 36 square feet exclusive of that occupied by machinery and a breathing space of at least 500 cubic feet. For the purpose of calculating the breathing space available, no space above 15 feet from the floor of such room shall be taken into consideration.

SECTION 9 (*c*) AND SECTION 37 (2) (*g*).

STANDARD OF VENTILATION.

11. (*a*) In every room of a factory the ventilating openings provided, including windows which are kept open during working hours, shall be in a proportion of 10 square feet for each person employed in such room, and the openings shall be such as to admit of a continual supply of fresh air.

(*b*) Provided that the Inspector, subject to the control of Local Government may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, relax the condition of this rule where in his opinion this may be done with due regard to the health of the persons employed in any room.

(*c*) Provided also that if any room in any spinning or weaving mill the following conditions are complied with by the occupier to the satisfaction of the Inspector, then the standard of ventilating openings required shall be reduced to 2 square feet for each person employed in such room :—

(*i*) The means of forced ventilation shall be such as to supply during working hours not less than 800 cubic feet of fresh air per hour for each person in the case of rooms which are artificially humidified, or 600 cubic feet of fresh air per hour per person in the case of rooms in which there is no artificial humidification.

(*ii*) The atmosphere at about the breathing level shall not be vitiated to such an extent that it contains more than 12 volumes of carbon dioxide per 10,000 volumes of air, as given by the average of three determinations made by means of a standard Haldane's apparatus.

(*iii*) In rooms in which there is artificial humidification a standard wet and dry bulb hygrometer shall be properly maintained, and if at any time the wet bulb reading of the hygrometer is higher than that specified in the *schedule* (form L) attached to these rules in relation to the dry bulb reading of the same hygrometer then artificial humidification shall cease, and the ventilation shall be forthwith increased until the wet bulb reading is reduced to the reading required by the schedule.

(*d*) No room shall be exempted from the operation of sub-section (*a*) of this rule unless the occupier has received a statement signed by the Inspector to that effect, and this exemption may be revoked by the Inspector if on inspection the conditions contained in sub-section (*c*) are no longer complied with.

SECTIONS 37 (1) AND 37 (2) (*e*), (*f*) *and* (*g*).

MAINTENANCE OF GENERAL REGISTER.

12. The Manager of every factory shall maintain a General Register of the Factory printed in prescribed form C (which shall be obtained from the Inspector) showing the following particulars :—

(*a*) The dates on which the parts of the factory are limewashed or painted or varnished in accordance with rule 8 (*a*) (so far as the exemptions given by Rule 8 (*b*) do not apply).

(*b*) The floor area, the area occupied by machinery, the breathing space in cubic feet, and the area of the ventilating opening in each room together with the maximum number of persons who may be employed in such room. (See Rule 10.)

(*c*) A list of holidays to be given in accordance with section 22 (1) and the Government of India Notification No. 6750-25, dated the 14th September 1912.

(*d*) The working hours of men, women and children as well as the rest periods during which all work is discontinued in accordance with section 21 (1).

(*e*) Any exemptions granted under Sections 13, 21 (2) and 29 (2) and Rules 8 (*c*) (*vi*), 11 (*c*) and 15 (*e*).

SECTION 11 AND SECTION 37 (1).

LIGHTING.

13. That the lighting of a factory shall not be considered sufficient to satisfy the requirements of section 11 of the Act unless—

(*a*) In all parts of the factory over which persons employed are liable to pass the illumination measured on a horizontal plane at floor level is not less than ·1 foot candle during day-light or ·05 foot candle during the period between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise;

(*b*) Over any "working area" in a factory the illumination shall not be less than ·4 foot candle taken on a horizontal plane at the height at which the work is being done;

(*c*). That the readings of standard certified Luxometer shall be *primâ facie* evidence for the purpose of these rules.

SECTION 12 AND SECTION 37 (2) (i).

PURITY OF WATER USED FOR HUMIDIFYING.

14. No water used for the purpose of producing humidity shall be considered to be effectively purified if it absorbs from an acid solution of permanganate of potash in 4 hours more than 0·5 grains of oxygen per gallon of water.

SECTION 13 AND SECTION 37 (2) (h).

PROVISION OF SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

15. (*a*) Except in factories provided with water flushed latrines connected with a water borne sewage system, all latrines shall be provided with receptacles on the dry earth system which shall be cleaned daily by the sweeper and kept in a strictly sanitary condition. The receptacles must be tarred inside and out at least once a year.

(*b*) The occupier of every factory shall provide latrines within the precincts of the factory, but in an accessible place detached from the other factory buildings, and the accommodation shall be on such scale as may be laid down by the Municipal authority provided that it must not in any case fall short of the following scale :—

	Seats.
Where the number of operatives does not exceed 50 . . .	3
Where the number of operatives exceeds 50 but does not exceed 150	4
Where the number of operatives exceeds 150 but does not exceed 250	5
Where the number of operatives exceeds 250 . .	One seat for every 50 or fraction of 50.

(*c*) If females are employed, separate latrines screened from those for males and marked in the vernacular in conspicuous letters "For women only" shall be provided on the scale laid down in sub-section (*b*) of this rule.

Those for males shall be similarly marked "For men only."

(*d*) The walls of the latrines unless made of corrugated iron shall be limewashed inside and out at least twice in every year and the date of the limewashing shall be noted in the General Register.

(*e*) If in the opinion of the Inspector, in the case of a factory situated in a place detached from other buildings and from which access to the open country on at least 2 sides of it is obtainable, such latrine accommodation is unnecessary to ensure the health of the operatives, then he may exempt such factory from the rules under section 13 provided that only a written sanction, kept in the General Register of the factory, shall be considered valid.

SECTION 14 AND SECTION 37 (2) (t).

DRINKING WATER.

16. The supply of drinking water shall only be deemed sufficient and suitable for the purpose of this rule, if it is supplied to the employés free of cost, and in accordance with one of the following methods :—

(*a*) from taps connected with any public water supply from which a sufficient supply of water can at all times be drawn as required, *or*

(*b*) from a well or wells so situated as not to be polluted or contaminated with organic matter or impurities, *or*

(*c*) if in any factory provision is not made in accordance with (*a*) or (*b*) above or the public water supply is intermittent, then there shall be provided free of cost to the operatives a storage of water, fit for drinking, supplying at least as many gallons per day as there are persons employed in the factory.

SECTION 16 AND SECTION 37 (1).

PROVISION OF MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE.

17. (*a*) To satisfy the requirements of section 16, every building of more than one storey shall be provided with at least two sets of stairs or steps permanently fixed either inside or outside the building so as to afford direct and unimpeded access from every part of the factory to the ground level and such stairs shall be provided with a suitable and sufficient hand rail.

(*b*) In factories of more than one storey every window or door giving access to external staircase shall be so arranged as to open immediately from the inside, and such windows or doors shall be distinctively and conspicuously marked 'fire' with red paint.

(*c*) Ginning factories shall be provided with at least two flights of stairs made of brick-work or other fire-resisting material.

SECTION 18 (1) (c) AND SECTION 37 (2) (j).

FENCING AND GUARDING OF MACHINERY.

18. (*a*) The following parts of transmission machinery shall be securely fenced if in motion and within reach :—

(*i*) All shafts, couplings, collars, clutches, toothed wheels, pulleys, driving straps, chains and ropes except such as are in the opinion of the Inspector by construction or position equally safe to every person employed as they would be if securely fenced or guarded.

(*ii*) All projecting set screws, keys, nuts or bolts on revolving parts, except such as are countersunk or otherwise made equally safe.

(*iii*) The underside of all heavy overhead main driving belts or ropes if there is any liability of persons having to pass under them.

(*b*) The following parts of machine tools shall be securely fenced :—The back gears and change wheels of lathes ; the back gear and bevel gearing of drilling machines ; and the gear wheels of planing, shaping, slotting and milling machines which are within reach.

(*c*) Every platen machine in a printing works must be fitted with an efficient finger guard.

(*d*) All emery wheels must be provided with strong iron guards.

(*e*) All hoist gates must be self-locking and only capable of being opened when the cage is opposite the floor.

(*f*) All circular saws shall be provided with a strong metal guard with a riving knife at the back of the saw ; the saw under the table shall be completely guarded.

SECTION 18 (1) (*c*) AND SECTION 37 (2) (*j*).

FENCING IN TEXTILE FACTORIES.

19. I.—*Blowing Room Machinery.*—

(*a*) Beater covers and the door immediately over the dirt grid shall be fitted with an automatic locking arrangement which shall render it impossible to open the covers or the grid doors while the beater is still running, or to restart the machinery until the doors have been closed.

(*b*) The nip between the cage wheels and calendar wheels shall be efficiently protected on all machines, preferably by 'spectacle' guards, extending round the outer edge of both wheels.

(*c*) Fender guards shall be provided for the fan strap side of scutchers to guard the fan strap and slow motion strap : Provided that where the slow motion pulley is driven directly by a strap from the overhead shaft, it shall be optional either to plate the wheel or to protect it by a fender guard. If the fan strap is on the opposite side to the slow motion strap, each strap shall be protected separately.

(*d*) Projecting ends of beater shafts shall be fitted with loose sleeves, or shall be otherwise protected.

(*e*) All lap rollers shall be provided with lap protectors.

II.—*Carding machines.*—

(*a*) All feed roller wheels, doffer and barrow wheels, side shaft wheels, calendar wheels and collar wheels shall be efficiently fenced.

(*b*) All cylinder doors shall be fitted with a safety automatic locking motion to prevent the doors from being opened until the cylinder has ceased to revolve and to render it impossible to restart the machine until the door has again been closed.

III.—*Drawing Frames.*—

(*a*) The roller gearing shall be effectively covered.

(*b*) The under shaft shall be encased in a metal sleeve or otherwise securely fenced.

IV.—*Speed Frames.*—

(*a*) Headstocks shall be fitted with an automatic locking arrangement which shall prevent the doors being opened while the machinery is in motion, and shall render it impossible to restart the machine until the doors have been closed.

(*b*) Bobbin skew gear wheels shall be covered over the top and those covers shall be extended both in front and behind round the edge of the wheels, except in those cases where the spindles are not cleaned whilst the machinery is in motion.

(*c*) Spindle skew gear wheels shall be effectively covered.

(*d*) Lifter rack wheels shall be securely fenced, the guard to be such that it will effectively protect the nip both as the rail rises and as it falls.

V.—*Self-acting Mules.*—

(*a*) The guards for middle back shaft scrolls shall be fitted with flanges to protect the intake of the bands and the side of the scroll. The guards for the middle draw band carrier pulleys shall be either fixed to the bottom creel board, or be so fastened otherwise that they cannot readily be knocked aside. The side pieces of the guard shall be extended inwards far enough to completely guard the nip between the band and the scroll.

(*b*) All headstocks shall be provided with a strong sheet iron guard.

(*c*) The guards for the end draw band pulleys shall be extended at least half an inch beyond the end of the pulley.

(*d*) All quadrant pinions shall be securely fenced.

(*e*) No person shall be allowed to be between the fixed and traversing parts thereof unless the mule is stopped on the outward run.

(*f*) All front and back carriage wheels shall be guarded by efficient toe guards.

VI.—*Ring and Throstle and Doubling Frames.*—

(*a*) The outer ends of the frames shall be fitted in with metal plates.

(*b*) Guards made of strong rigid bars placed so that the vertical gap between them is not more than 6 inches shall be permanently and securely fixed along the whole length of each ring frame and such guards shall not be removable without the use of tools.

VII.—*Calendering Machines.*—All calendering machines shall be provided with an efficient 'nip' guard along the whole length on the intake side of each pair of bowls, and shall be so fitted and maintained while the machine is in use as to prevent the access of any person's fingers to the point of contact of the rollers or bowls.

SECTION 18 (1) (*c*) AND SECTION 37 (2) (*j*).

ADDITIONAL FENCING IN GINNING FACTORIES.

20. (*a*) The line shaft or second motion in cotton ginning factories shall be completely enclosed by a continuous wall or unclimbable fencing with only so many openings as are necessary for access to the shaft for removing cotton seed, cleaning and oiling; and such openings shall be provided with gates or doors which shall be kept closed and locked.

(*b*) The toothed rollers of the opener shall be guarded by securely fixing across the machine not more than 8 inches above the delivery lattice, a stout wooden plank or strong metal guard not less than 15 inches in width so arranged that under no circumstances can a man's hand get into the rollers.

(*c*) The spur gearing at the side of the opener shall be completely covered by a strong metal guard.

(*d*) The crank shaft pulleys and roller pulleys of all gins shall be securely guarded by strong box guards and hinged top covers.

SECTION 18 (4) AND SECTION 37 (2) (*j*).

PROTECTION FROM DANGER OF PERSONS ATTENDING TO MACHINERY OR BOILERS.

21. (*a*) All important pulleys shall be provided with belt hangers or perches.

(*b*) Suitable striking gear shall be provided and used to move driving straps on all fast and loose pulleys.

(*c*) Lubrication of bearings or gear wheels or replacing or adjusting of belts must be done only by an authorised experienced and especially trained person.

(*d*) Service platforms and gangways shall be provided for overhead shafting, and where required by the Inspector shall be securely fenced with guard rails and toe boards.

(*e*) No transmission machinery in motion shall be cleaned by cotton waste rags, or similar material held in the hand.

(*f*) Every shafting ladder shall be fitted with either hooks or some effective non-skid device.

(*g*) No person engaged in oiling or adjusting belts or in any work whatsoever within reach of unfenced transmission machinery shall be allowed to wear loosely fitting clothing. He shall not wear a turban.

(*h*) Safe and convenient access shall be provided to all bearings.

(*i*) All water gauge glasses of boilers whose maximum pressure exceeds 100 lbs. per square inch shall be securely guarded.

(*j*) No additional weights shall ever be placed on the safety valve of any boiler unless written authority has been received from the Boiler Inspector to do so.

(*k*) All kiers digesters or steam jacketed pans or other vessels worked under pressure shall be fitted with safety valves and pressure gauges.

SECTION 21 AND SECTION 37 (1).

REST INTERVAL AFTER 6 HOURS.

22. The working hours and the rest intervals given thereafter for men, women and children shall be entered daily at the commencement of each day's work in the General Register of the factory in Form C.

SECTION 22 (1) AND SECTIONS 37 (1) AND 38.

HOLIDAYS.

23. (*a*) Before the end of each calendar month a return shall sent to the Inspector in *Form H* (copies of which may be obtained from the Inspector) giving notice of all, the days on which the factory will be closed during the succeeding month and this return shall be submitted whether the factory is or is not working during the calendar month preceding the one to which the return relates, and if any change of date is subsequently made notice must be given to the Inspector accordingly.

(*b*) A copy of the return mentioned in part (*a*) of this rule shall be made in the general register before the commencement of the month to which it relates and any subsequent changes in the list shall also be entered in it.

SECTIONS 23, 32, 35 AND SECTION 37 (1) AND 37 (2) (1).

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

24. (*a*) In every factory a muster roll or attendance register shall be kept up either in English or Urdu in which shall be recorded each day, the names of all children 'employed' in the factory. It shall clearly show the hours of work of each child or each shift of children and opposite the name of each child shall be recorded the number of his certificate of age and fitness. This muster roll must be entered up *at the commencement of each working period* and must always be kept available during working hours for immediate inspection.

(*b*) In every factory where children are employed, there shall be kept a register of children in Form E, attached to these rules, and in it shall be correctly entered the prescribed particulars for every child employed in the factory.

(*c*) Every child when at work in factory shall carry on his person either the certificate or the token referred to in Section 23 (*a*) of the Act, and where a child when at work wears a token instead of the certificate, the token shall have the number of the child in the register of children (Form E) stamped upon it. The token shall be attached around the neck of the child.

SECTIONS 24, 26, 28, 29 (1) AND SECTION 37 (1).

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT OF MEN AND WOMEN.

25. In every factory a muster roll shall be kept which shall show the time of beginning and ending of each period of employment during the day, for men and women. (The children's muster roll kept in accordance with Rule 24 (1) may be combined with the one kept under this rule, but the particulars must be kept separate.)

SECTION 34 AND SECTION 37 (2) (*k*).

NOTICES OF ACCIDENTS.

26. (*a*) Notices of accidents resulting in death or causing such severe injury that there is no reasonable hope that the injured person will be able to return to work within 48 hours, shall be sent by telegram, telephone or by special messenger within 4 hours of the occurrence to

(*i*) the Inspector, and

(*ii*) the District Magistrate or if he by general order so directs, the Sub-Divisional Officer.

(*b*) In case of any accident resulting in death, notice shall also be sent within the same time and by similar agency to the officer-in-charge of the police station for the area in which the factory is situated.

(*c*) If the notice is sent by special messenger, it shall be in Form D, attached to these rules, and if it is sent by telegraph or telephone, it shall be confirmed by a written report in that Form.

(*d*) Notices of accidents of a minor character, but which nevertheless prevent the injured person from returning to work within 48 hours of the occurrence, shall be given in the same Form D within 24 hours of the expiry of that time to both the Inspector and the District Magistrate, or if the latter by general order so directs, the Sub-Divisional Officer.

SECTIONS 36 AND 37 (2) (*m*).

THE ABSTRACT OF THE ACT AND RULES.

27. (*a*) The abstract of the Act and Rules required by section 36 of the Act to be affixed shall for Textile factories be in Form F (1) and for non-textile factories in Form F (2) attached to these rules.

(*b*) If the abstract of the Act and Rules becomes illegible or defaced, a fresh copy shall be affixed.

(*c*) Copies of the abstracts of the Act and Rules can be obtained in English, Urdu, Gurmukhi and Hindi languages from the Inspector at 4 annas each. Copies of the General Register can also be obtained from him at four annas each.

SECTION 38.

(Government of India Notification No. 6750, dated Simla, September 14th, 1912.)

SUBMISSION OF ANNUAL RETURNS.

28. Every manager of a factory shall furnish to the Inspector of Factories on or before January 15th in each year an annual return in duplicate in the scheduled Form A.

SECTION 50 AND SECTION 37 (2) (*n*).

PROCEDURE IN APPEALS.

29. (*a*) An appeal presented under section 50 of the Act shall lie to the Director of Agriculture and Industries, Punjab, and shall be in the form of a memorandum setting forth concisely the grounds of objection to the order and bearing a court-fee stamps in accordance with Article 11 of Schedule II of the Court Fees Act, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against.

(*b*) On receipt of the memorandum of appeal the appellate authority shall, if it thinks fit, or if the appellant has requested that the appeal should be heard with the aid of assessors, call upon the body, if any, declared to be the body representative of the Industry concerned under sub-section (3) of section 50 of the Act, to appoint an assessor within a period of 14 days. If an assessor is nominated by such body, the appellate authority shall appoint a second assessor itself. It shall then fix a date for the hearing of the appeal and shall give due notice, of such date to the appellant and to the Inspector whose order is appealed against, and shall call upon the two assessors to appear upon such date to assist in the hearing of the appeal.

(*c*) An assessor appointed in accordance with the provisions of clause (*b*) shall receive for the hearing of the appeal, a fee to be fixed by the Director of Agriculture and Industries, Punjab, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50. The fee shall be paid by Government, but where assessors have been appointed at the request of the appellant and the appeal has been decided wholly or partly against him, the appellate authority may direct that the fees of the assessors shall be paid in whole or in part by the appellant.

SECTION 37 (2) (*o*).

MANNER OF SERVICE OF NOTICE.

30. The despatch through the post, under registered cover of any notice, order of extract of an Inspector's report sent under the Act or under these rules, shall be deemed a sufficient service on the occupier or manager of the factory of such notice or order or of any directions contained in such extract.

LIST OF FORMS.

Form A.—Register of factories and annual return, No. 1.

" B.—Children's certificate.

" C.—General Register containing particulars concerning factory.

" D.—For reporting accidents.

" E.—Factory Register of Children.

" F.—(1) Abstract of the Act and Rules for Textile factories.

(2) Abstract of the Act and Rules for Non-Textile factories.

" G.—Inspection Notes and Diary form.

" H.—Monthly Return of Holidays.

" J.—For orders issued to factories after inspection.

" L.—Schedule of atmospheric humidity.

" M.—Notice of occupation and statement of numbers employed.

A.

Register of Factories and form of Annual Return No. 1, prescribed under Rules 3 and 28.

Serial No.	District.	Place.	Class of Factory.	Name of Factory.	Name of occupier or representative of occupier.	Name of Manager.	Hours of starting and stopping work.				DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.				Whether interval is given after six hours' work, and if so, time and length of interval, or whether factory is worked in accordance with a system of shifts, or whether factory is exempted from interval, and, if so, under what provision of section 21.	Whether holiday is invariably given on Sundays or week days are sometimes substituted or whether factory is exempted and, if so, under what provision of section 22.	REMARKS.
											Adults.		*Children.*				
											Men.	Women	Boys.	Girls.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				9	10	11	12	13	14	15
							Starting.		Stopping.								
							H.	M.	H.	M.							

1. Serial No.__________

Date__________

2. Name__________

3. Father's name__________

4. Sex and caste or religion__________

5. Residence__________

____

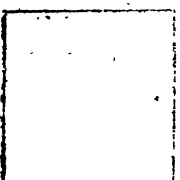
6. Age certified__________

____

7. Physical fitness__________

8. Distinctive marks__________

Thumb impression.



Initials of Certifying Surgeon.

FORM B.

CERTIFICATE.

Serial No.__________

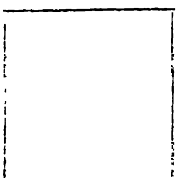
Date__________

I HEREBY certify that I have personally examined (name)__________ __________ son/daughter of__________(caste, etc.)__________ residing at__________who is desirous of being employed in a factory, and that his/her age, as nearly as can be ascertained from my examination, is__________years, and that he/she is fit for employment in a factory.

His/Her descriptive marks are__________

____

Thumb impression.



Certifying Surgeon.

FORM C.

Consecutive number assigned to this book. } ____________

Issued on

Factory Inspector.

GENERAL FACTORY REGISTER

Prescribed for use in all Factories in the Delhi Province.

The Register must be so kept that it may be immediately produced for examination by the Inspector of Factories, even in absence of the occupier or manager.

PART I.

General.

1. Name of occupier____________

2. Name of factory____________

3. Full postal address of factory____________

4. Nature and amount of moving power____________

5. Nature of work carried on____________

6. Number of ginning machines (for ginning factories only)____________

7. Name of Manager for the purposes of Factory Act____________

____________ (*Full signature of Occupier.*)

____________ (*Full signature of Manager.*)

PART II.

Limewashing, etc. (see Rule 8).

Part of Factory, *e.g.*, name of room.	Parts limewashed, painted or varnished, *e.g.*, walls, ceilings, woodwork, etc.	Treatment (whether limewashed, painted or varnished).	DATE ON WHICH LIMEWASHING, PAINTING OR VARNISHING WAS CARRIED OUT (ACCORDING TO THE ENGLISH CALENDAR).			Signature of Occupier or Manager.	REMARKS.
			Day.	Month.	Year.		

PART III.

Particulars of rooms in the Factory (see Rules 10 and 11).

Name of room in factory.	DIMENSIONS OF ROOM IN FEET.			Total floor area in square feet.	Floor area occupied by machinery in the room.	Breathing space (cubical contents) in cubic feet.	Area of ventilating openings (of those only which remain open during working hours).	Maximum number of persons who may be employed in the room (allowable by rule 10.)	REMARKS.
	Length.	Breadth.	Height.						

(Signature of Occupier.)

(Signature of Manager.)

PART IV.

List of holidays to be given in accordance with section 22 (1).

Year and month.	Holidays to be given in accordance with section 22 (give exact dates according to English calendar).	Date of despatch of notice of holidays (Form H) to Inspector of Factories (see Government of India Notification No. 6750-25, dated September 14th, 1912).	Signature of Occupier or Manager.	REMARKS.

PART V.

The hours of work of men, women and children, respectively, and the rest intervals during which the factory remains closed in accordance with section 21.

A.—*Hours of work of men.*

Date.	Time of starting work.	Hour of stopping work and commencement of rest interval.	Time of re-starting work at the end of rest interval.	Hour of stopping work.	Signature of Occupier and Manager.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	

PART V.

B.—*Hours of work of women.*

Date.	Time of starting work.		Hour of stopping work and commencement of rest interval.		Time of re-starting work at the end of rest interval.		Hour of stopping work.		Signature of Occupier and Manager.
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	

PART V.

C.—*Hours of work of children.*

Date.	Name of shift.	Time of starting work.		Hour of stopping work and commencement of rest interval.		Time of re-starting work at the end of rest interval.		Hour of stopping work.		Signature of Occupier and Manager.
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	

PART VI.

Orders in writing made by the Inspector exempting the Factory from certain provisions of the Act and Rules (see sections 13, 21 (2), 29 (2) and Rules 8 (b) (vi), 11 (d) and 15 (e)).

Section or Rule from which exemption is given.	Subject dealt with.	Extent of and reason for exemption.	Date and the signature of Inspector.

FORM D.

REPORT OF ACCIDENTS.

Dated the 19 .

SIR,

I, , beg hereby to give notice under section 31 of the Factory Act and Rule 26 made thereunder that an accident occurred in the Factory of at o'clock on* causing death / serious injury / slight injury to the person mentioned below :—

Name.	Caste.	Sex.	Age.	Nature of injury.

Department in which the accident took place
The accident was caused by
The injured person is under treatment by
(*Signature of occupier or Manager*)

Inspector's Remarks :—

*Give the date of accident.

FORM E.

REGISTER OF CHILDREN.

Number of token.	Name.	Father's Name.	Sex.	Caste or religion.	Number of certificate.	Date of certificate.	Nature of employment.

FORM F (1).

NON-TEXTILE FACTORIES.

ABSTRACT OF INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1911, AND RULES MADE THEREUNDER, 1917.

A copy of this Abstract must be kept constantly affixed in the factory where it can easily be read.

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT AND REST INTERVALS.

[SECTION 21 (1) AND RULES 22, 24 (a) AND 25.]

1. *All persons* shall be allowed, after 6 hours of work, a rest interval of at least half an hour, during which all work shall be discontinued. [For exceptions see section 21 (2) and (3).]

2. Muster rolls must be kept for all men, women and children employed and the hours of work and rest intervals must be entered daily at the commencement of each period of work.

HOLIDAYS.

[SECTION 22 (1) AND RULE 23.]

3. No person shall be employed in any factory on a Sunday unless he has had or will have a holiday on one of the 3 days immediately preceding or succeeding the Sunday, and unless a notice of the substituted holiday has been sent to the Inspector previous to the Sunday or substituted day whichever is earlier. [For exceptions see section 22 (2), (3) and (4).]

4. A list of holidays which will be observed during each month, giving dates, must be sent to the Inspector of Factories before the end of the preceding month.

(SECTIONS 23, 24 AND 35 AND RULE 24.)

5. *Women and children.*—No woman or child shall be employed before 5-30 A. M. or after 7 P. M. No woman shall work for more than 11 hours and no child under 14 years of age more than 7 hours on any one day.

6. No child under nine years of age shall be employed in a factory. [For exceptions see section 3 (2) of the Act.]

7. (a) No child shall be employed unless it is in possession of a valid certificate of age and fitness. This certificate or a token giving reference to such certificate must be carried by the child when at work. (Certificates may be obtained free of cost on application to the Certifying Surgeon.)

(b) No child shall, under penalty of fine which may amount to 20 rupees, use or attempt to use as his own, a certificate granted to another child. No child shall obtain two certificates. When a child goes to a new factory, he must show his certificate to the manager of the new factory.

8. A register of all children employed shall be kept correctly up to date in the form prescribed.

ACCIDENTS.

(SECTION 34 AND RULE 26.)

9. (a) Notice of accidents resulting in death or causing such severe injury that there is no reasonable hope of the injured person returning to work within 48 hours, shall be sent by telegraph, telephone or special messenger within 4 hours of the occurence to—

(i) The Inspector of Factories; and

(ii) The District Magistrate or, if he by general order so directs, to the Sub-Divisional Officer.

Notice of all fatal accidents must also be sent to the officer-in-charge of the Police Station. Such notices must be confirmed by a written report in the prescribed Form D.

(b) Notice of minor accidents which nevertheless prevent the injured person from returning to work within 48 hours shall be sent by post in Form D within 3 days of the accident to the Inspector of Factories and the District Magistrate or, if he by general order so directs, to the Sub-Divisional Officer.

(c) Compensation for injuries may be granted to an injured person in accordance with section 545 of the Criminal Procedure Code, if it is proved that the injury resulted from the neglet of the Act or rules or disregard of any orders issued by the Inspector or if a conviction is obtained under the Indian Penal Code.

NOTICES TO BE SENT BY OCCUPIER AND MANAGER.

(SECTION 33 AND RULE 28.)

10. Every manager of a factory shall send to the Inspector before January 15th in each year an annual return in duplicate in the prescribed Form A.

11. The occupier of a seasonal factory shall send to the Inspector of Factories on or before the date of starting work for the season, a notice of occupation containing the particulars prescribed by section 33 and rule 4 (a). If the manager of the factory is changed, the occupier must give notice to the Inspector within seven days. If an occupier wishes his factory removed from the operation of the Act, he must make application to the Inspector in accordance with the rules.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

(SECTIONS 9, 13 AND 14 AND RULES 8, 9, 10, 11, 15 AND 18.)

12. (a) All inside walls and ceilings of rooms, passages and staircases shall be limewashed at least once a year.

(*b*) All beams, rafters, doors and other wood work shall be either limewashed once a year or painted or varnished every seven years.

(*c*) The dates on which the parts of the factory are limewashed, painted or varnished shall be entered in the General Register (C).

13. The compound of the factory must be maintained in a cleanly and strictly sanitary condition. No rubbish of any sort may be allowed to remain on the factory premises.

14. All drains carrying waste or sullage water must be made of impermeable pucca material.

15. Every room must be provided with ventilating openings in the proportion of 10 square feet for each person employed in the room.

16. A supply of good drinking water containing at least as many gallons as there are persons employed must be provided to the employés free of cost.

17. Sanitary latrine accommodation separate for men and women shall be provided on the dry earth system, on a scale required by the rules.

FENCING AND GUARDING OF MACHINERY.

(SECTION 18 AND RULES 18 AND 20.)

18. (*a*) All flywheels, lifts and hoists shall be securely fenced.

(*b*) All shafts, couplings, pulleys, straps, ropes and other transmission machinery specified in rule 18 (*a*) shall be kept securely fenced.

(*c*) All important pulleys shall be provided with belt hangers or perches.

(*d*) Suitable striking gear shall be provided and used to move driving belts on all fast and loose pulleys.

19. (*a*) The line shaft in ginning factories shall be completely enclosed by a continuous wall or unclimbable fencing in which all doors or gates must be kept locked.

(*b*) The toothed rollers of the opener in ginning factories must be efficiently protected by a metal or wooden guard at least 15 inches wide securely fixed across the machine.

(*c*) The crank shaft pulleys and roller pulleys of ginning machines shall be securely guarded by strong wooden or metal guards with hinged covers.

SAFETY OF EMPLOYÉS.

(SECTIONS 16, 19 AND 20 AND RULES 17 AND 21.)

20. Two sets of stairs must be provided for fire escape : in all factories of more than one storey doors or windows leading to external staircases must be so constructed as to be easily opened from the inside and must be distinctly marked in red paint.

21. (*a*) No person engaged in oiling or adjusting belts within reach of unfenced machinery may be allowed to wear loose clothing or a turban.

(*b*) Only experienced trained persons shall be allowed to oil bearings, adjust belts or to approach within reach of unfenced trasmission machinery.

(*c*) No woman or child may be allowed to clean mill gearing or other machinery in motion.

22. (*a*) Safe and convenient access must be provided to all bearings and service platforms or gangways shall be provided for overhead shafting.

(*b*) Every ladder used for oiling shafting must be provided with hooks.

FORM F (2.)

TEXTILE FACTORIES.

ABSTRACT OF INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1911, AND RULES MADE THEREUNDER 1917.

(A copy of this Abstract must be kept constantly affixed in the factory where it can easily be read.)

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT AND REST INTERVALS.

(SECTIONS 21 (1), 28 AND 31 AND RULES 22, 24 (*a*) AND 25.)

1. *All persons.*—There shall be after 6 hours of work a rest interval of at least half an hour, during which all works shall be discontinued. (For exceptions see sections 21 (2), (3) and (30).

2. Muster rolls must be kept for all men, women and children employed and the hours of work and rest intervals must be entered daily at the commencement of each period of work. No person may be employed for more than 12 hours a day nor may the machinery be worked for more than 12 hours.

HOLIDAYS.

(SECTION 22 (1) AND RULE 23.)

3. No person shall be employed in any factory on a Sunday unless he has had or will have a holiday on one of the three days immediately preceding or succeeding the Sunday, and unless a notice of the substituted holiday has been sent to the Inspector previous to the Sunday or substituted day whichever is earlier. (For exceptions see sections 22 (2), (3) and (4).

4. A list of holidays which will be observed during each month giving dates, must be sent to the Inspector of Factories before the end of the preceding month.

(SECTIONS 23, 24, 32 AND 35 AND RULE 24.)

5. *Women and Children.*—No woman or child shall be employed before 5-30 A.M., or after 7 P.M. No woman shall work for more than 11 hours and no child under 14 years of age for more than 6 hours on any one day.

6. No child under nine years of age shall be employed in a factory. (For exceptions see section 3 (2) of the Act).

7. No child shall be employed unless he is in possession of a valid certificate of age and fitness. This certificate or a token giving reference to such certificate must be carried by the child when at work. (Certificates may be obtained free of cost on application to the certifying Surgeon.)

8. No child shall, under penalty of fine which may amount to 20 rupees, use or attempt to use as his own, a certificate granted to another child. No child shall obtain two certificates. When a child goes to a new factory, he must show his certificate to the Manager of the new factory.

9. A register of all children employed shall be kept correctly up to date in the form prescribed.

ACCIDENTS.

(SECTION 34 AND RULE 26.)

10. (*a*) Notice of accidents resulting in death or causing such severe injury that there is no reasonable hope of the injured person returning to work within 48 hours, shall be sent by telegraph, telephone or special messenger within 4 hours of the occurrence to—

(*i*) The Inspector of Factories; and

(*ii*) The District Magistrate or, if he by general order so directs, to the Sub-Divisional Officer.

Notice of all fatal accidents must also be sent to the Officer-in-charge of the Police Station. Such notices must be confirmed by a written report in the prescribed Form D.

(*b*) Notice of minor accidents which nevertheless prevent the injured person from returning to work within 48 hours shall be sent by post in Form D within three days of the accident to the Inspector of Factories and the District Magistrate or if he by general order so directs, to the Sub-Divisional Officer.

(*c*) Compensation for injuries may be granted to an injured person in accordance with section 45 of the Criminal Procedure Code, if it is proved that the injury resulted from the neglect of the Act or rules or disregard of orders issued by the Inspector, or if a conviction is obtained under the Indian Penal Code.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

(SECTIONS 9, 13 AND 14 AND RULES 8, 9, 10, 11, 15 AND 16.)

11. (*a*) All the inside walls and ceilings of rooms, passages and staircases shall be limewashed at least once a year.

(*b*) All beams, rafters, doors and other wood work shall be either limewashed once a year or painted or varnished every 7 years.

(*c*) The dates on which the parts of the factory are limewashed, painted or varnished shall be entered in the General Register (C).

12. The compound of the factory must be maintained in a cleanly and strictly sanitary condition. No rubbish of any sort may be allowed to remain on the factory premises.

13. All drains carrying waste or sullage water must be made of impermeable pucca material.

14. Every room must be provided with ventilating openings in the proportion of 10 square feet for each person employed in the room, provided that this standard shall not apply to a textile factory in which the conditions prescribed by Rule 11 (*c*) are complied with.

15. A supply of good drinking water containing at least as many gallons as there are persons employed must be provided for the employés free of cost.

16. Sanitary latrine accommodation separate for men and women shall be provided on the dry earth system, on a scale required by the Rules.

FENCING AND GUARDING OF MACHINERY.

(SECTION 18 AND RULES 18 AND 19).

17. (*a*) All flywheels, lifts and hoists shall be securely fenced.

(*b*) All shafts, couplings, pulleys, straps, ropes and other transmission machinery specified in Rules 18 (*a*) shall be kept securely fenced.

(*c*) All important pulleys shall be provided with belt hangers or perches.

(*d*) Suitable striking gear shall be provided and used to move driving belts on all fast and loose pulleys.

18. The following guarding of machinery shall *inter alia* be carried out in a textile factory :—

(*a*) Beater covers of blowing room machinery and the door immediately over the dirt grid shall be fitted with an automatic locking arrangement which shall render it impossible to open the covers or grid doors while the beater is still running, or to restart the machinery until the doors have been closed.

(*b*) The nip between the cage wheels and calender wheels shall be efficiently protected on all machines, preferably by 'spectacle' guards, extending round the outer edge of both wheels.

19. (*a*) All feed roller wheels, doffer and barrow wheels, side shaft wheels, calender wheels and collar wheels of carding machinery shall be efficiently fenced.

(*b*) All cylinder doors of carding machines shall be fitted with a safety automatic locking device which will prevent the door from being opened until the cylinder has ceased to revolve and which shall render it impossible to restart the machine until the door has again been closed.

20. Headstocks of speed frames shall be fitted with an automatic locking arrangement which shall prevent the doors being opened while the machinery is in motion, and shall render it impossible to restart the machine until the doors have been closed.

21. All quadrant pinions of self-acting mules shall be securely fenced.

22. (a) The outer ends of the ring frames shall be fitted in with metal plates.

(b) Guards made of strong rigid bars placed so that the vertical gap between them is not more than 6 inches, shall be permanently and securely fixed along the whole length of each ring frame and such guards shall not be removable without the use of tools.

SAFETY OF EMPLOYÉS.

(SECTIONS 16, 19 AND 20 AND RULES 17 AND 21.)

23. Two sets of stairs for fire escape must be provided in all factories of more than one storey doors or windows leading to external staircases must be (so constructed as to be easily opened from the inside and must be plainly marked in red ink).

24. (a) No person engaged in oiling or adjusting belts within reach of unfenced machinery may be allowed to wear loose clothing or a turban.

(b) Only experienced trained persons shall be allowed to oil bearings, adjust belts or to approach within reach of unfenced transmission machinery.

(c) No woman or child may be allowed to clean mill gearing or other machinery in motion.

25. (a) Safe and convenient access must be provided to all bearings and service platforms or gangways shall be provided for overhead shafting.

(b) Every ladder used for oiling shafting must be provided with hooks.

FORM G.

DIARY OF INSPECTOR.

Sheet

Week ending Saturday

Date.	Place.	Factories visited or other work done.	Remarks on defects found and directions and orders issued.	Index number.

FORM H.

HOLIDAY RETURN.

The following is the list of holidays which will be given during the month of__________ in the____________factory, in accordance with section 22 of the Indian Factories Act and the Government of India Notification quoted below :—

Sundays.	Other substituted days.

Signature of Factory Manager.
Address of Factory.
Date of despatch of notice.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATION No. 6750-25.

Dated the 14th September 1912.

"Every Manager of a factory shall furnish to the Inspector of Factories, before the end of each calendar month, a return giving notice of all the days on which the factory will be closed during the next ensuing month. This return shall be submitted whether the factory is or is not working during the calendar month preceding the one to which the return relates."

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORM J.

No.______.

INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES' OFFICE;
*Dated the*____________*191*

THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1911, AND DELHI FACTORY RULES, 1918, MADE THEREUNDER.

Upon a recent inspection of your factory it was found, to the extent indicated below, that certain provisions of the above Act and Rules were not being carried out, I have therefore to request that the necessary steps may be taken at once to comply with the law.

I am,
Yours faithfully,

Inspector of Factories for the Delhi Province.

FORM L.

Schedule of maximum limits of humidity of the atmosphere at given temperatures.

1	2	3
Dry bulb Thermometer Readings. Degrees Fahrenheit.	Wet bulb Thermometer Readings. Degrees Fahrenheit.	Percentage of Humidity. Saturation—100.
50	48	86
51	49	86
52	50	86
53	51	86
54	52	86
55	53	87
56	54	87
57	55	87
58	56	87
59	57	88
60	58	88
61	59	88
62	60	88
63	61	88
64	62	88
65	63	88
66	64	88
67	65	88
68	66	88
69	67	88
70	68	88
71	68·5	85·5
72	69	84
73	70	84
74	70·5	81·5
75	71·5	81·5
76	72	79
77	73	79
78	73·5	77
79	74·5	77·5
80	75·5	77·5
81	76	76
82	76·5	74
83	77·5	74
84	78	72
85	79	72
86	80	72
87	80·5	71
88	81·5	71
89	82·5	71
90	83	69
91	83·5	68
92	84·5	68
93	85·5	68
94	86	66
95	87	66
96	88	66
97	88·5	65·5
98	89	64
99	90	64
100	91	64

FORM M.

NOTICE OF OCCUPATION

AND THE

STANDING ORDERS OF THE FACTORY.

In accordance with sections 33 and 36 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911.

I hereby give notice that I have begun to occupy a factory as undermentioned :—

Name of the factory and of the place where it is situated.	______
The address to which letters are to be directed.	______
Nature of the work performed in the factory.	______
Nature and amount of the moving power.	______
The name of the Manager of the factory for the purposes of this Act.	______
Time of beginning and ending work on each day	______
Period during which all work is discontinued under section 21 (state interval allowed).	______
The hours of beginning and ending work for each shift (if any).	______
The hours of employment of women and children, respectively, if not employed in shifts.	______
Number of gins (in case of ginning factories only).	______
Greatest number of persons employed anywhere within the precincts of the factory on any one day during the previous 12 months.	______
(*a*) Permanent Staff	______
(*b*) Men Coolies	______
(*c*) Women „	______
(*d*) Children „	______

*Date of despatch of notice*______ *Full signature of Occupier*______

NOTE (1).—In the case of ginning and pressing factories this notice must be forwarded to the Inspector on the date of starting work for each season.

(2).—If the occupier or Manager of a factory wishes his factory removed from the operation of the Act, he must make application to the Inspector, stating his reasons, in accordance with Rule 4.

Delhi, the 5th December 1919.

No. 7345-*Education*.—Whereas the Municipal Committee of Delhi has applied to the Local Government under the provisions of section 58 of Act III of 1911 (Punjab Municipal Act), and whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner, that land is required for a public purpose, namely, for the laying of drains, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act 1 of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Collector of Delhi is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

SPECIFICATION.

No.	District.	Tehsil.	Mauza.	Area.	Boundaries.	Where the plan may be inspected.
1	Delhi	Delhi	Delhi	88 sq. yds.	*North*—Public lane. *South*—Property of Shamsuddin. *East*—Public lane. *West*—Public lane.	Deputy Commissioner's office, Delhi.

No. 7355-*Home*.—Malik Ahmed Yar Khan assumed charge of the duties of Senior Subordinate Judge, Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th November 1919, relieving Mr. J. K. M. Tapp, transferred.

No. 7356-*Home*.—Under the provisions of Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), Malik Ahmed Yar Khan, Senior Subordinate Judge, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st Class in the Delhi District.

No. 7357-*Home*.—Under the provisions of Section 28 (1) of the Punjab Courts Act, 1914, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased to invest Malik Ahmed Yar Khan with the powers of a Subordinate Judge of the 1st Class with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Civil District of Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th November 1919, the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Malik Ahmed Yar Khan shall be deemed for the purposes of the said Act to be a Subordinate Judge.

No. 7358-*Home*.—Under the provisions of Section 21 (1) of the Punjab Courts Act, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Malik Ahmed Yan Khan to be Additional Judge of the District of Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th November 1919.

The 8th December 1919.

No. 7379-*C. & I.*—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current in Delhi Province are published for information :—

Retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the head-quarters of the Delhi District at the close of the half month ending the 30th November 1919.

(Seers of 80 tolas only.)

ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee. Srs.	Chts.	ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee. Srs.	Chts.
Wheat { White	5	12	Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	6	4
Wheat { Red	6	0	Maize	8	0
Barley	7	8	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál) { Cawnpuri	3	8
Rice { Best sort	{ 2	0	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál) { Desi	4	0
	{ 2	8	Firewood	40	0
Rice { Common sort	3	12	Salt (Sambhar) { Wholesale	...	
Jowár (Andropogon sorghum)	8	0	Salt (Sambhar) { Retail	12	0
Bájra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	7	0	Gur (Lawar)	3	4
Mandwa (Eleusine Coracana)	...		Cotton (unginned)	2	8
Kangni (Setaria Italica)	...		Bejhar	7	8

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the head-quarters of the Delhi District during the fortnight ending the 30th November 1919.

WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND OF 82⅞ LBS. OR 40 SEERS OF 80 TOLAS EACH.

ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees. Rs.	A.	P.	ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees. Rs.	A.	P.
Rice, unhusked	...			Cotton (cleaned)	88	0	0
Rice, husked, Rangoon	7	8	0	Cotton seed	5	0	0
Wheat, white	6	10	0	Ghi	104	0	0
Wheat, red	6	6	0	Flour (wheat)	7	8	0
Barley	5	0	0	Tobacco leaf (dry)	8	0	0
Oats	7	8	0	Turmeric (unground)	17	0	0
Jowár	4	12	0	Salt (Sambhar)	3	2	0
Bájra	5	8	0	Raw hides (cow)	80	0	0
Maize	4	12	0	Bran	4	4	0
Gram	6	3	0	Grass (dry)	3	4	0
Arhar Dál, Cawnpuri	10	8	0	Bhusa (white)	1	8	0
Arhar Dál, Desi	9	8	0	Jowár stalks	0	10	0
Linseed	...			Bengal coal	1	4	0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	15	0	0	Kerosine oil (per tin), Elephant mark.	4	6	0
Poppy-seed	...			Plough bullocks, per pair	350	0	0
Til (jinjili seed) white	15	0	0	Sheep, per score	...		
Sugar (raw), gur (Lawar)	11	12	0	Beihar	5	0	0

No. 7381-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 29th November 1919 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and Chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi	225,471	135	123	258	94	123	217	..	1	...	92	7	88	1	28	...	24	35	59	9·50	50·05
	Notified area	3,678	3	...	3	3	3	6	..	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	42·47	84·94
	Total	229,144	138	123	261	97	126	223	...	1	..	98	7	88	1	28	...	24	36	60	59·22	50·60

Delhi, the 9th December 1919.

No. 7427-*Education*.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 20, sub-section (2) clause (N) of Act XX of 1883 (The Punjab District Board Act) and by section 31 of Act I of 1871 (The Cattle Trespass Act) as amended by Act 1 of 1891 the Chief Commissioner is pleased to transfer to the District Board of Delhi in respect of the Cattle pound at Palam the functions vested in the Magistrate of the district by sections 5, 6, 12, 14 and 17 and in the Local Government by section 18 of Act 1 of 1871 (The Cattle Trespass Act).

No. 7430-*Education*.—Whereas the Municipal Committee of Delhi has applied to the Local Government under the provisions of Section 58 of Act III of 1911 (Punjab Municipal Act), and whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner that land is required for a public purpose, namely, for the improvement of a sanitary unit, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act I of 1894 and under Section 7 of the said Act the Collector of Delhi is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

SPECIFICATIONS.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauza.	Area.	Boundaries.	Where the plan may be inspected.
Delhi	Delhi	Delhi	25 sq. yards.	*North*.—Property of Khairullah *South*.—Nazul land. *East*.—Property of Ahsanullah. *West*.—Nazul land.	Deputy Commissioner's office, Delhi.

Delhi, the 10th December 1919.

No. 7455-*Home*.—It is hereby notified that the holidays to be observed in public offices under the Chief Commissioner of the Province of Delhi during the year 1920, which are specified in the schedule hereto annexed, are public holidays within the meaning of section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881. These holidays should be given to all Government servants, subject to the single condition that it should be open to the head of an office to stop a holiday notified under the Act in the case of any individual guilty of idleness or inattention to duty, unless the day in question is deemed specially sacred by the members of the religion which the offender professes.

2. In addition to the holidays specified in the schedule all Government offices will be closed from the 28th to the 30th December 1920, and on 26th November 1920 for Guru Nanak's birthday.

Heads of offices may also, subject to the condition that there are no arrears of work, permit the last Saturday of every month to be observed as a holiday in the English and Vernacular offices. In such cases all establishments should be allowed, subject to the condition laid down in the case of public holidays, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, to take full advantage of the holidays.

3. This Notification does not apply to holidays to be observed in Civil Courts.

SCHEDULE.

List of holidays for public offices during the year 1920.

Names of holidays.	Date on which they fall.	Day or days of the week.	Number of days.	REMARKS.
General holidays.				
All Sundays	......	......	52	
Proclamation Day	1st January	Thursday	1	
*King-Emperor's Birthday	......	......	1	
Christian holidays.				
Easter holidays	2nd, 3rd and 5th April	Friday, Saturday and Monday.	3	(4 days including Sunday).
Christmas vacations	24th to 27th and 31st December.	Friday to Monday and Friday.	5	
Hindu holidays.				
Basant Panchmi	26th January	Monday	1	
Sheoratri	18th February	Wednesday	1	
Holi	4th March	Thursday	1	
Dulandhi	5th March	Friday	1	
Baisakhi	12th April	Monday	1	
Solono	29th August	Sunday	1	
Janam Ashtmi	6th September	Monday	1	
Dusehra	19th to 22nd October	Tuesday to Friday	4	
Diwali	10th November	Wednesday	1	
Muhammadan holidays.				
Shab-i-Barat	4th May	Tuesday	1	
Id-ul-Fitr.	18th or 19th June	Friday or Saturday	1	Subject to the appearance of the moon.
Id-uz-Zuha	24th or 25th August	Tuesday or Wednesday.	1	Ditto.
Muharram	21st, 22nd and 23rd September.	Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.	3	Ditto.
Bara Wafat	24th November	Wednesday	1	

* The day fixed for the celebration of the King-Emperor's birthday will be notified separately hereafter.

ERRATUM.

Delhi, the 8th December 1919.

No. 7405.—In this office Notification No. 6933-Education, dated the 15th November 1919, delete the words "and Secretary".

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Ajmer, the 2nd December 1919.

No. 672-*C.*—In continuation of Notification No. 521-C., dated the 9th September 1919, it is hereby notified that Mr. B. G. P. Thomas, Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Ajmer, is permitted under Article 169-A., Civil Service Regulations, to draw the duty allowance of Rs. 50 attached to the appointment of Personal Assistant to Inspector-General of Railway Police and Police Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, in addition to the local allowance of Rs. 150 attached to the appointment of Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Ajmer, for the period from the 28th August to the 7th September 1919, during which he held charge of the two appointments.

By order,
H. G. RICHARDSON,
Police Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 27th November 1919.

No. 386-*An.-Camp.*—Captain N. A. Hocken, 82nd Punjabis, attached to the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, was granted privilege leave for 5 days in extension of the leave granted to him in Military Accounts Department Notification No. 4066-An., dated the 16th October 1919.

No. 387-*An.-Camp.*—The undermentioned officers attached to the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, are granted privilege leave for a month each, with effect from the dates noted against their names :—

(*i*) Captain W. M. Wicks, 1-10th Middlesex Regiment, from the 17th November 1919.

(*ii*) Lieutenant S. E. Greville, 3rd Garrison Battalion, Welsh Fusiliers, from the 15th November 1919.

Delhi, the 3rd December 1919.

No. 521-*An.*—Major L. F. G. S. Wylde, O.B.E., I.A., Military Accountant, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*, is granted, with effect from the 21st November 1919, combined leave in and out of India for one year (the first 60 days being Special War leave and the next 90 days privilege leave) under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army. Pension service 22nd, year commenced 20th July 1919.

No. 522-*An.*—Major G. H. Morgan, I.A., Military Accountant, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*, is appointed as Controller of Military Accounts, 3rd (Lahore) Division, with effect from the 21st November 1919.

No. 523-*An.*—Mr. S. S. Chavan, Accountant, 2nd grade, is appointed as a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, temporary, in the office of the Military Deputy Auditor General, Southern Command, with effect from the 3rd November 1919.

No. 524-*An.*—Major S. G. V. Ellis, D.S.O., I.A., Military Accountant, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*, is granted, with effect from the 15th November 1919, combined leave in and out of India for 5 months and 17 days (the first 60 days being Special War leave and the next 90 days accumulated privilege leave) under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army. Pension service 21st year commenced 20th May 1919.

No. 525-*An.*—Mr. R. Davies, Accountant, 2nd grade sub. *pro tem.* in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 8th (Lucknow) Division, is appointed as a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, temporary, in that office, with effect from the 4th November 1919.

Delhi, the 9th December 1919.

No. 692-*An.*—Messrs. Thaker Singh and Inayat Ali, Accountants, 2nd grade sub. *pro tem.* in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 1st (Peshawar) Division, are appointed as Deputy Examiners, 2nd grade, temporary, in that office, with effect from the 1st November 1919.

No. 693-*An.*—Mr. T. K. Ratnavelu Mudaliar, Accountant, 2nd grade sub. *pro tem.* in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 9th (Secunderabad) Division, was appointed to officiate as a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in that office, with effect from the 16th October 1919.

No. 694-*An.*—Major C. W. Butler, I.A., Military Accountant, 3rd class sub. *pro tem.*, is granted, with effect from the 1st December 1919, combined leave in and out of India for one year (the first 60 days being special War Leave and the next 90 days accumulated privilege leave) under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army. Pension Service 21st year commenced 15th November 1919.

B. N. MITRA,
Military Accountant General.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 8th November 1919.

No. 48.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India on Private affairs with effect from the date and for the period specified against his name :—

Commander G. H. Finnis, O.B.E., R.I.M., one month and 16 days with effect from the 8th September 1919.

(Notification No. 31, dated 11th July 1919, is hereby cancelled).

C. A. SCOTT,
for Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th December 1919.

No. 829.—Major R. Foster, I.A., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, is granted provisionally privilege leave for 6 months under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and the Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168-C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, combined with furlough for 6 months under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the afternoon of 19th September 1919.

C. H. D. RYDER, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA—EASTERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION.

Shillong, the 4th December 1919.

No. 5.—Mr. A. V. Dickson, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, has been granted privilege leave for 2 months, from 1st November 1919, under Articles 246 and 260, Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, No. 168-C.S.R., dated 24th February 1919.

W. M. COLDSTREAM, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Superintendent, Eastern Circle.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 2nd December 1919.

No. 4238-D.—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased to declare the days specified below to be public holidays in Central India during the year 1920.

List of General Holidays sanctioned by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India for the year 1920.

Christian, Hindu, Muhammadan or Parsi.	Designation.	Date.	Days of week	No. of days.	REMARKS.
C.	New Year's Day	1st January	Thursday.	1	
H.	Til Sankrant	14th „	Wednesday.	1	
H.	Basant Panchmi	26th „	Monday.	1	
H.	Shivaratri	18th February	Wednesday.	1	
H.	Holi or Dol Jatra	5th and 6th March	Friday and Saturday.	2	
P.	Jamshed-i-Nauroz	21st March	Sunday.	1	For Parsis only.
H.	Gudipadwa	21st „	Sunday.	1	
H.	Ram Naumi	28th „	Sunday.	1	
C.	Good Friday	2nd April	Friday.	1	
C.	Saturday before Easter.	3rd „	Saturday.	1	
C.	Easter Monday	5th „	Monday.	1	
M.	Shab-i-Barat	4th May	Tuesday.	1	If the moon be visible on Monday, the 19th April 1920, then on Monday, the 3rd May 1920.
General	King-Emperor's Birthday.	......	...	*1	
M.	Alvida (last Friday in Ramjan).	11th June	Friday.	1	For Muhammadans only.
P.	Zoroaster's *Deeso*	17th „	Thursday.	1	For Parsis only.
M.	Id-ul-Fitr	19th „	Saturday.	1	If the moon be visible on Thursday, the 17th June 1920, then on Friday, the 18th June 1920.
H.	Nag Panchmi	18th August	Wednesday.	1	
M.	Id-ul-Zuha	26th „	Thursday.	1	If the moon be visible on Sunday, the 15th August 1920, then on Wednesday, the 25th August 1920.
H.	Raksha Bandhan	29th „	Sunday.	1	
H.	Janam Ashtami	6th September	Monday.	1	
P.	Nauroz	10th „	Friday.	1	
P.	Khurdadsal	15th „	Wednesday.	1	For Parsis only.
P.	Amardadsal	16th „	Thursday.	1	
M.	Moharram	22nd to 24th September.	Wednesday to Friday.	3	If the moon be visible on Monday, the 13th September 1920, then from Tuesday to Thursday, 21st to 23rd September 1920.
H.	Anant Chaudas	27th September	Monday.	1	
H.	Dasehra	20th to 22nd October.	Wednesday to Friday.	3	
H.	Diwali	10th to 12th November.	Wednesday to Friday.	3	
M.	Barawafat	24th November	Wednesday.	1	If the moon be visible on Thursday, the 11th November 1920, then on Tuesday, the 23rd November 1920.
C.	Christmas	23rd to 31st December.	Thursday to Friday.	9	

NOTES.—(1) Sundays and the last Saturday in each month, if there are no arrears of work, are general holidays, also each day of Solar Eclipse and the day following each Lunar Eclipse.

During the year 1920, there will be two Lunar Eclipses on Monday, the 3rd May, and Thursday, the 28th October.

(2) Heads of offices are empowered to grant holidays on extraordinary occasions or at the times of local fairs and religious festivals, provided that no undue delay in the disposal of public business will thereby occur.

* The date for the celebration of His Majesty the King-Emperor's Birthday will be notified separately.

By order,

E. J. D. COLVIN, Major,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of an Absentee without leave from the 2nd Devon Regiment, attached 2nd Somerset Light Infantry, dated at Peshawar, this 4th day of December 1919.

Number, Rank and Name—41147, Pte., F. Lowe.
Age.
Height—feet, inches.
Colour of—Complexion, hair, eyes.
Trade.
Date of Enlistment.
Place of Enlistment.
Parish and County in which born.
} No documents of this man are in my possession. It is believed that he accompanied Ptes. Stears and Green.

Date of Absence—1st December 1919.
Place of Absence—Peshawar.

G. H. WEDGWOOD, Major,
2nd Somerset Light Infantry.

Report of an Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Devon Regiment, attached 2nd Somerset Light Infantry, dated at Peshawar, this 4th day of December 1919.

Number, Rank and Name—55503, Pte., A. Green.
Age.
Height—feet, inches.
Colour of—Complexion, hair, eyes.
Trade.
Date of Enlistment.
Place of Enlistment.
Parish and Country in which born.
} No documents of this man are in my possession. It is believed that he accompanied No. 25694, Pte. H. Stears.

Date of Absence—1st December 1919.
Place of Absence—Peshawar.

Report of an Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, dated at Peshawar, this 4th day of December 1919.

Number, Rank and Name—25694, Pte., Harry Stears.
Age—27 years, 2 months.
Height—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, brown.
Trade—Labourer in Saw Mills.
Date of Enlistment—10th May 1915.
Place of Enlistment—Woolwich.
Parish and County in which born—Poplar, London, Middlesex.
Date of Absence—1st December 1919.
Place of Absence—Peshawar.
Marks—Scar inner side, left ankle and front right kneecap.
Under five years.

S. C. G. YOUNG, Lieut., *for* Major,
2nd Somerset Light Infantry.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion The Black Watch, dated at Allahabad, this 5th day of December 1919.

Number Rank and Name—30890, Pte., C. Houston.
Age—20 years.
Height—5 feet 5¾ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment—19th June 1919.
Place of enlistment—Perth.
Parish and County in which born—Leith, Midlothian.
Date of Desertion or Absence—30th November 1919.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Allahabad.
Under six months' service.

P. DUFF, Maj., *for* Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 1st Battalion, The Black Watch.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 4th December 1919.

No. 51.—Messrs. A. S. Hay and Wazir Singh, Assistant Engineers, passed the professional examination prescribed in paras. 639 and 641 of State Railway Construction Code on the 30th October 1919.

S. P. FLOWERDEW,
for Agent.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th December 1919.

No 17.—Mr. A. Lister-Jackson, Assistant Engineer, is granted under Articles 233, 260 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, letter Nos. 168-C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919 and 562-C. S. R., dated the 9th June 1919, combined leave for six months, *viz.*, privilege leave due and special leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining period with effect from the 8th December 1919 or any subsequent date.

The 5th December 1919.

No. 18.—Mr. C. S. Ritchie, District Traffic Superintendent, is granted under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168-C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919, combined leave for two years, *viz.*, privilege leave due and furlough for the remaining period with effect from the 1st December 1919 or any subsequent date.

J. H. WHITE,
Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 3rd December 1919.

No. 9.—Mr. D. Cardew, District Locomotive Superintendent, has been granted combined leave for 8 months and 5 days, *viz.*, privilege leave for 5 months and 5 days and special leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining period, under Article 233—260 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 1015-C. S. R., dated 30th August 1919, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th November 1919.

W. F. MATHEWS, Major, R.E.,
for Agent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
In Insolvency.

No. 214 OF 1919.

Bombay, the 2nd December 1919.

Re Vanmalidas Nathubhai Mehta, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, and trading in the name of Parilal & Co. as hardware Merchants at Lohar Street, an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 16th day of May 1918 against the said Insolvent has been this day annulled.

NOS. 181 OF 1918 AND 352 OF 1919.

Bombay, the 2nd December 1919.

Re Dwarkadas Laxmidas Toprani and Laxmidas Khimji, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Modikhana, Bombay and Cutch Mandvi, respectively, and doing business as Commission Agents and General Merchants in partnership with Dharamsy Laxmidas, a Minor, in Bombay under the name of Laxmidas Khimji and at Calcutta under the name of Gopaldas Virji and at Muscat under the name of Virji Ratansy, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein on 17th the day of April 1918 and the 28th day of July 1919 respectively against the said Insolvents have been this day annulled.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 134 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 25th day of November 1919.

In the matter of Abdul Hakim, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdul Hakim, unemployed, residing at No. 79, 40th Street Rangoon, on the 21st day of November 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Abdul Hakim.

CASE NO. 135 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 27th November 1919.

In the matter of Pasupulati Goorumurthy, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Pasupulati Goorumurthy, Telugu Petition Writer, residing at No. 20, 14th Street, Rangoon, on the 24th day of November 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Pasupulati Goorumurthy.

CASE NO. 136 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 27th November 1919.

In the matter of Maung Po San Lin, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po San Lin, unemployed, residing at No. 79, Upper Pazundaung, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of November 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 24th day of November 1919 against the said Maung Po San Lin.

CASE NO. 169 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 1st December 1919.

In the matter of Sayana Kavana Kader Sultan, unemployed, residing at Nos. 76-77, 31st Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Sayana Kavana Kader Sultan an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 19th day of November 1919.

CASE NO. 142 OF 1918.

Rangoon, the 24th November 1919.

In the matter of A. Kumaraswamy Mudaliar, Clerk, Port Trust Workshop, Botatoung, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said A. Kumaraswamy Mudaliar an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 19th day of November 1919.

CASE NO. 2 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 24th November 1919.

In the matter of Hajee Vally Mahomed, Hajee Latiff and Company, piece-goods dealers, residing at No. 44, Edward Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Hajee Vally Mahomed, Hajee Latiff and Company an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 17th day of November 1919.

CASE No. 68 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 24th November 1919.

In the matter of S. R. Arunachellam Pillay, Contractor, residing at No. 18, Sparks Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said S. R. Arunachellam Pillay an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 17th day of November 1919.

CASE No. 84 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 24th November 1919.

In the matter of Nandan Dubay, Peon, residing at No. 73, 40th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Nandan Dubay an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 18th day of November 1919.

CASE No. 88 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 27th November 1919.

In the matter of K. Kader Rahman of No. 60, 30th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said K. Kader Rahman an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 19th day of November 1919.

CASE No. 89 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 27th November 1919.

In the matter of Baldew and Sukuldew Pandy, residing at Government High School, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Baldew and Sukuldew Pandy insolvents pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 19th day of November 1919.

CASE No. 95 OF 1919.

Rangoon, November 1919.

In the matter of Maung Lu Wa, Bazaar Seller, residing at No. 80, Bahan Quarter, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Maung Lu Wa an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 19th day of November 1919.

CASE No. 137 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 1st December 1919.

In the matter of Maung Pe Gyee, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Pe Gyee, Fitter, Port Trust, residing at No. 68, Dufferin Street, Rangoon, Botataung, on the 29th day of November 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Pe Gyee.

CASE No. 138 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 2nd December 1919.

In the matter of Jogessur Kalwar, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Jogessur Kalwar, unemployed, residing at No. 38, 40th Street, Rangoon, on the 29th day of November 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Jogessur Kalwar.

E. W. W. XAVIER,
Offg. Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909) :—

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
584—1919	John Cassier	Jewish	Duncan Road	Carrying on business under the name of Cassier & Co., as Recruiting Agent and petty Contractor.	2nd	December	1919	2nd	December	1919
585—1919	Bala Chapaji Moole	Hindu	Ghodupdeo	Jobber in the Alexandra Mills, Ltd.	"	"	"	"	"	"
586—1919	Pestonji Ruttonji Karani	Parsi	Khetwadi Main Road	Lately Tailor and Speculator in shares of different Joint Stock Companies and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
587—1919	Ebrahim Premji Khoja	Mahomedan	Oomarkhadi	Lately Grocer and now servant in the employ of Jaffer Shariff.	"	"	"	"	"	"
589—1919	Lakhana Baloo Pujari and Sagoonabai, wife of Lakhana Baloo Pujari.	Hindu	Manekji Petit Park, Gamdevi.	1st Debtor Chauffeur in the employ of J. F. Karaka and the 2nd Debtor unemployed.	3rd	"	"	3rd	"	"
590—1919	Damji Rajan *alias* Ramji Khoja	Mahomedan	Khadak, Chinch Bunder Road.	Lately petty dealer in Milk under the name of Jafferally Karmally & Company and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
591—1919	Laxeemon Rangoo Kadam, Nana Rangoo Kadam, Hari Gangaram Kadam, Maruti Sakharam Kadam and Hari Narayen Magar.	Hindu	Old Bengalpura, near Crawford Market.	Doing partnership business as labourers	"	"	"	"	"	"
592—1919	Gambhirdas Ugamsy Sha	"	C. P. Tank Road	Lately carrying on business as Cloth Merchant in partnership with Chunilal Bhugwandas Sha in the name of Chunilal Gambhirdas at Sunder Chowk in Mulji Jetha Cloth Market and now unemployed.	4th	"	"	4th	"	"
593—1919	Janoo Bhima Kadam	"	Elphinstone Road	Jobber in the Old David Sassoon Mills, Ltd.	"	"	"	"	"	"
594—1919	Pestonji Bomanji Ghadiali	Parsi	No. 288, Chira Bazar	Lately Estate broker and now unemployed	"	"	"	"	"	"
595—1919	Sadoo Laloo Kharat	Hindu	Gomalia Tank Road	Lately Tea Shop-keeper and Peon in the G. I. P. Railway and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
596—1919	Nathalal Soonderji Thaker	"	Vithalwadi	Doing business until lately as piece goods merchant and now unemployed.	6th	"	"	6th	"	"
597—1919	Narayen Govind Thakoor and Damodar Narayen Thakoor.	"	Dadar Coombharmada	Carpenter in the G. I. P. Railway at Parel and Hill Sawyer & Co. respectively.	8th	"	"	8th	"	"
598—1919	Maruti Mahadu Selar	"	Karipara, near Two Tanks	Spinner in the Great Eastern Mills, Ltd.	"	"	"	"	"	"

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Bombay, this 8th day of December 1919.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE, 1ST CLASS, BEAWAR, AJMER-MERWARA.

INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.
MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATION.

No. 3 OF 1919.

Uda and Rupa, sons of Bhawana Mer of Rani Sagar, Elaqa Kharwa, District Ajmer, Applicants (Insolvents)

versus

Serial No.	Names of Creditors.	Residence.	Amount.
			Rs. A. P.
1	Magan Mal, son of Jewan Mal . . .	Kharwa	1,100 0 0
2	Kajori Mal, son of Chagan Mal . . .	Do.	101 0 0
3	Suva Lal, son of Kanak Mal	Do.	35 0 0
4	Balchand, son of Kanak Mal	Do.	1,200 0 0 80 mds. grain.
5	Kheo Raj, son of Ram Lal	Nagala's	60 0 0
6	Kishen Lal, son of Dhan Raj	Nayabazar	15 0 0
7	Hamir Mal, son of not known	Do.	40 0 0
		TOTAL .	2,571 0 0 80 mds. grain.

The insolvents have filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907 (Insolvency Act) and the application will be heard on the 12th January 1920 at 10 A.M. The creditors are hereby informed that they either appear in person or through an authorised agent on the date fixed. In default of appearance the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this day of 4th December 1919.

HAR BILAS SARDA,
Sub-Judge, 1st class, with Insolvency Jurisdiction, Merwara, Beawar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 130 OF 1919.

Dated the 4th December 1919.

Re Hardeodas Agarwalla, at present on the civil side of the Presidency Jail and lately residing at 39, Cotton Street, in the town of Calcutta, and working as a Gomasta in Calcutta, and formerly carrying on business as a dealer in Hessian and Gunnies as a member of the firm of Hardeodas Cheganlal at No. 68, Cotton Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid.

Ex parte the debtor. Pramatha Nath Banerjee—Attorney for the Insolvent.

On the 3rd day of December 1919 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 131 OF 1919.

Dated the 5th December 1919.

Re Edward Andrew Bulger, lately residing at No. 12-1, Elliott Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and at present residing at No. 36, Phool Bagan Road, Entally, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, and working as a Lock Supervisor in the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

Ex parte the debtor. In person.

On the 3rd day of December 1919 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 133 of 1919.

Dated the 8th December 1919.

Re Chandi Das Mukerjee, residing at No. 36-4, Jeliatolla Street, in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business as a Broker.

Ex parte the debtor. Sasi Sekhar Banerjee—Attorney for the Insolvent.

On the 4th day of December 1919, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

G. McD. FALKNER,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd December 1919.

No. 1958s-Ap.—Mr. Naresh Chandra Dutt, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for three weeks, with effect from the 22nd November 1919.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th December 1919.

No. 7702-T.— Mr. C. C. Addison, Telegraph Master, is appointed to officiate in the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch as Assistant Superintendent, Rangoon Telegraph Office, with effect from the 10th November 1919, in the arrangements, *vice* Mr. A. S. Brookes, on leave.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 11th December 1919.

No. 7722-T.—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 4th December 1919 to 10th December 1919 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Meshed Camp	North-West Frontier	20th September 1919	Opened.
Mianwali Camp	Punjab	26th October 1919	Opened.
Dogadda	United Provinces	4th November 1919	Closed.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Bahudih	East Indian Railway	1st December 1919	Opened.
Bhikna Thoree	Bengal and North-Western Railway.	15th November 1919	Opened.

The following alteration in the name of a Railway Telegraph Office is notified :—

On the North-Western Railway.

"Rohana Kalan" instead of "Rohana."

M. A. THOMPSON,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

Return of the Rupee Debt of the Government of India for 30th September 1919.

(Thousands of Rupees)

PUBLIC DEBT BEARING INTEREST.

Particulars.	Date of issue.	Conditions of Repayment.	Amount outstanding.	TOTAL.
			R	R
RAILWAY LOANS—				
Maharaja Holkar, 4½ p.c.	(1870-77)	After 101 years	1,00,00	
Maharaja Scindia, 4 p. c.	...	Perpetual	1,50,00	
Nawab of Rampur, 4 p.c.	(1892-93)	After one year's notice to be given on or after 1st Dec. 1917	47,00	
				2,97,00
SPECIAL LOAN—				
Gwalior, 4 p. c., 1887	...	By annual instalments of twelve lakhs	62,00	
				62,00
FIVE AND HALF PER CENT—				
War Bonds, 1928	15th Sept. 1918	On 15th September 1928 at 105 per cent	25,18,63	
War Bonds, 1925	Do.	Do. do. 1925 at 103 do.	4,17,72	
War Bonds, 1923	Do.	Do. do. 1923	2,15,22	
War Bonds, 1921	Do.	Do. do. 1921	24,79,20	
War Bonds, 1922	15th Aug. 1917	On 15th August 1922	11,32,91	
War Bonds, 1920	Do.	Ditto 1920	19,18,02	
				86,81,70
FIVE PER CENT—				
War Loan, 1929—47	Do.	On or before 15th August 1947 but not preceding 15th August 1929, with three months' previous notice	(b) 25,08,02	
1945—55	15th Oct. 1919	On or before 15th October 1955, but not preceding 15th October 1945 with three months' previous notice	21,28,31	
				46,36,33
FOUR PER CENT TERMINABLE LOAN OF 1915-16	1st Dec. 1915	On or before 30th November 1923, but not preceding 30th November 1920, with three months' previous notice	4,99,86	
Conversion Loan of 1916-17	1st Oct. 1916	On or before 1st October 1936, but not preceding 1st October 1931, with three months' previous notice	9,90,07	
				14,89,93
THREE AND HALF PER CENT—				
1842-43	1st Feb. 1843	On or after 1st August 1904, with three months' previous notice	20,90,58	
1854-55	30th June 1854	Do. do.	29,02,43	
„ coupon (a)		Do. do.	39,31	
1865	1st May 1865	Do. do.	33,95,17	
Reduced 1879	16th Jan. 1879	Do. do.	3,65,84	
1900-1	30th June 1900	On or after 31st December 1920, with three months' previous notice	31,11,43	
				1,19,04,76
THREE PER CENT—				
1896-97	22nd July 1896	On or after 31st Dec. 1916, with three months' previous notice	6,65,54	
				6,65,54
POST OFFICE CASH CERTIFICATES	...	......	7,02,22	
				7,02,22
TREASURY BILLS	...	......	50,64,40	
				50,64,40
			TOTAL	3,35,03,88

PUBLIC DEBT NOT BEARING INTEREST.

Particulars.	Date of Discharge.	Am
Cawnpore-Achneyra Ry. 4 p. c.	31st Mar. 1905	
Cawnpore-Achneyra Section of R. M. Ry. 4 p. c.	Do.	
Muttra Hattras 4 p. c.	1st July 1905	
Stock Notes	24th Aug. 1908	
	TOTAL	

(a) Issued in London on conversion of the 4½ per cent. Loans of 1878 and 1879 into Loan of 1854-55.
(b) Inclusive of 13,48,87 due to conversion operations.

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY;
The 12th December 1919.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1919.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 114381 and D.-013968 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1920 and 1921 respectively for Rs. 100 each originally standing in the name of Miss I. Durham and the Accountant General, Burma, respectively, and last endorsed to Miss I. Durham, the proprietrix, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietrix. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

(Miss) I. DURHAM.

DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Note No. 019918 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922 for Rs. 100 one hundred only, originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, and last endorsed to Chandra Kumar Chakravarty, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—S. P. DESAI, Chairman,
Residence—South Sylhet Local Board.

NOTICE.

The Government War Bond No. 068286 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of War for Rs. 600, originally standing in the name of Chowdhri Fazaldad (Vice-President) of Akalgarh, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, in the Treasury Office, Gujranwala, by fire caused by recent discontentment, notice is hereby given that payment of the above bond and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the Vice-President, Notified Area Committee, Akalgarh. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned War Bond.

Name of the Advertiser—SIRI RAM,
Vice-President, Notified Area Committee.

AKHALGARH;
The 2nd November 1919.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The Government Promissory Note No 047017 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1920 for Rs. Twelve hundred only, originally standing in the name of Surajmal Srikishen and last endorsed to none, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—SURAJMAL SRIKISHEN,
Residence—Shatranji Mohal, Cawnpore.

NOTICE.

Mr Francis Ernest Fernandes, Relieving Assistant Station Master desires henceforth to adopt his mother's maiden name, and be called Mr. Francis Ernest Grant for purely private reasons

F. E FERNANDES.

AJMIR;
Dated the 11th November 1919

Estate Lady Annie Filose, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Lady Annie Filose who died at Gwalior on the 15th May 1919, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 7th January 1920 next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

J. E. VALLANCE.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd December 1919.

Estate Colonel A. O. Evans, I.M.S., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Arthur Owen Evans Colonel in the Indian Medical Service, who died at The Firs, Lyndhurst Hants on 23rd February 1919 intestate Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to William Frank Mackay of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 7th January 1920 next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd December 1919.

LOST.

The Upper half of the Government Promissory Note No. 017423 War Bond of the 5½ per cent. 1920 for Rs. 10,000 (Ten thousand rupees) originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Lala Panna Lal, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost in transit, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.
Residence—Meerut.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 050940 of the 5½ per cent. of 1920 for Rs. 200, originally standing in the name of Uttam Singh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—UTTAM SINGH,
Zaildar and Hony Magistrate.
Moga District Ferozepore, Village Saloke, Post Office Baga Purana.

LOST.

The Temporary Scrip for bearer Bond No. 1632 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922 for Rs. 300, originally issued in the name of Gagumal Seoomal, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Temporary Scrip for bearer Bond and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—GAGUMAL SEOOMAL, Zamindar,
Residence—Kangoro, Taluka Digri, District Thar and Parker, Sind.

MISSING.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{2300\text{-P.}}{\text{F 1}}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 200, originally issued in the name of Niadra, son of Salga, Mahajan of Jagsi, Tahsil Gohana, District Rohtak, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, being missing, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—NIADRA, son of SALGA, Mahajan,
Jagsi, District Rohtak,
through
L. UGGAR SAIN, M.A., LL.B., Pleader.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 51.} DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1919.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 18th December, 1919.

No. 112.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. W. A. Hertz, C.S.I., of his office of Additional Member of the Indian Legislative Council.

No. 113.—For the purposes of section 63 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo 5, c. 61), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. George Francis Stephen Christie, being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, in the said Act referred to as the Indian Legislative Council.

H. M. SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 17th December 1919.

No. 2042.—The Honourable Sir William Marris, K.C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is placed on special duty under the Government of India as Reforms Commissioner with effect from the 13th December 1919.

No. 2044.—The Honourable Mr. H. McPherson, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department substantive *pro tempore* with effect from the 13th December 1919.

JUDICIAL.

The 19th December 1919.

No. 1903.—In pursuance of sub-section 2 (*i*) of section 101 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. V. Kumaraswami Sastri and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Krishnan, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Additional Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Madras for two months with effect from the 1st January 1920.

No. 1906.—In modification of the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department no 1122, dated the 31st July 1907, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Kesteven is appointed to be Solicitor to the Government of Bengal with effect from the 1st January 1920.

MEDICAL.

The 19th December 1919.

No. 679.—Captain H. K. Rowntree, M.C., I.M.S., is appointed to be Additional Assistant Director General, Indian Medical Service, as a temporary measure, with effect from the 6th January 1920, or the subsequent date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

POLICE.

The 17th December 1919.

No. 1566.—The services of Lieutenant A. C. E. Caiger, attached 36th Jacob's Horse, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

PORT BLAIR.

The 17th December 1919.

No. 670.—In supersession of the Home Department Notification no. 329, dated the 29th October 1919, Captain T. Fleming, R.A.M.C., is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Port Blair, in respect of gazetted officers in civil employ and their families and officers of the Royal Indian Marine, and Military Assistant Surgeon A. E. D. Harvey, I.M.D., to act as Senior Medical Officer and Medical Officer in charge of Jails, Port Blair, in addition to his own duties, *vice* Major J. H. Murray, C.I.E., I.M.S. (on leave) with effect from the 11th November 1919 and until further orders.

H. D. CRAIK,

Offg. Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 15th December 1919.

No. 610.—The Reverend G. H. Bruce Kerr has been re-appointed to be a chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Establishment in an existing vacancy.

No. 612.—The Reverend D. H. Howard, a temporary chaplain on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to resign the service with effect from the 8th December 1919.

The 19th December 1919.

No. 619.—The Reverend Esmond McKillop Nicholl, M.A., has been appointed to be a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment in an existing vacancy.

No. 621.—The Reverend William Delahay has been appointed to be a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Establishment in an existing vacancy.

EDUCATION.

The 18th December 1919.

No. 1370.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (*c*), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the Calcutta University :—

(1) Dr. Hassan Suhrawardy, F.R.C.S., L.M., M.D.

(2) Mr. E. F. Oaten, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.).

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Delhi, the 19th December 1919.

No. 33-D.—324.—Mr. J. D. Maitland-Kirwan, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bombay, is appointed as Instructor at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, with effect from the 14th November 1919 and until further orders.

No. 35-D.—154.—Mr. Puran Singh, Assistant Forest Chemist at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, has been granted medical leave for 7 months and 14 days from 8th January 1919 to 20th August 1919 inclusive. This Department Notification No. 899, dated 11th September 1919, is hereby cancelled.

LAND SURVEYS.

The 19th December 1919.

No. 983-52-3.—Captain H. E. Roome, M.C., R.E., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Department by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, is posted to the Survey of India with effect from the 20th November 1919.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 17th December 1919.

No. 40.—Mr. F. E. Bull, Chief Engineer, Assam, has been placed on special duty under the Government of India in connection with the preliminary investigation of the hydro-electric potentialities of India, with effect from the 29th November 1919.

The 18th December 1919.

No. 41.—Mr. G. A. Allaway, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Services, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, and is posted to the Central Provinces.

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 15th December 1919.

No. 5077-I. B.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 929-I. B., dated the 23rd April 1913, specifying the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Benares State by which summonses issued by Courts in British India may be served, namely :—

(1) For the words "Special Magistrate's Court, Ramnagar," against item No. 9 in the list appended to the notification, the words "Collector's Court, Ramnagar" shall be substituted.

(2) After item No. 9, the following shall be added, namely :—

"10. Assistant Collector's Court, Ramnagar."

The 17th December 1919.

No. 4214-Est. A.—Captain W. K. Fraser-Tytler, M.C., 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force), is appointed to the Political Department of the Government of India on probation, substantively and provisionally, and is posted as 2nd Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Central India with effect from the 14th October 1919.

The 18th December 1919.

No. 4243-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. T. A. Spence, Resident in Mewar, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 28th November 1919, and until further orders.

The 19th December 1919.

No. 4248-Est. A.—Mr. J. H. Davies, Assistant Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin, held charge of the current duties of the office of First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, in addition to his own duties, from the 8th to the 21st October 1919, inclusive.

R. E. HOLLAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 15th December 1919.

No. 4205-Est. A.—Lieutenant B. Skead, attached 1-22nd Punjabis, is placed on special duty under the orders of His Britannic Majesty's Consul General and Agent to the Government of India in Khorasan, for employment with the Khorasan Levy Corps, with effect from the 28th November 1919.

The 17th December 1919.

No. 3013-G.—With reference to Notification No. 1313-G., dated the 26th May 1919, Mr. F. E. Hardcastle, Consul for Norway at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 24th November 1919.

No. 3018-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Monsieur Charles Tolkowsky as Vice-Consul in charge of the Consulate for Belgium at Bombay.

No. 3021-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Andrew Dalziel Cowan as Vice-Consul for Norway at Moulmein.

No. 3024-G.—With reference to Notification No. 560-G., dated the 9th May 1917, Mr. W. Massink, Consul for the Netherlands at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 1st December 1919.

H. R. C. DOBBS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 15th December 1919.

No. 2162-F. E.—In supersession of Notification No. 1532-F. E., dated the 16th September 1919, published on page 1884 of Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 20th September 1919, Mr. N. C. McLeod, Deputy Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, has been granted combined leave for 1 year, *viz.*, privilege leave for 5 months and 13 days and in continuation furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 25th August 1919.

No. 2163-F. E.—Mr. R. K. C. Pillai, a senior Accountant in the Office of the Chief Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, has been appointed a temporary Assistant Audit Officer, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 4th December 1919.

Simla, the 15th December 1919.

No. 2165-F. E.—Mr. W. M. Mather, Superintendent, Class II, in the Finance Department Secretariat, has been granted combined leave for one year with effect from the 10th October 1919. on his reversion from military duty.

Mr. Ram Nath has been appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Class III, *vice* Mr. W. M. Mather.

Mr. Ram Nath, officiating Superintendent, Class III, in the Finance Department Secretariat, has been granted privilege leave for 2 months and 12 days with effect from the 12th October 1919

Mr. Raj Kumar Banerjee, Assistant, Class IV, in the Finance Department Secretariat, has been appointed to officiate in Class III of Superintendents with effect from the 1st November 1919.

Delhi, the 17th December 1919.

No. 2166-F. E.—In line 1 of Notification No. 2101-F. E., dated the 1st December 1919, published on page 2306 of Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 6th December 1919, regarding Mr. Aditya, *read* "G. M. Aditya" *for* "C. M. Aditya."

No. 2167-F. E.—Mr. W. P. Avery has been posted as Deputy Auditor, Eastern Bengal Railway, with effect from the 28th November 1919.

Simla, the 19th December 1919.

No. 2177-F. E.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Indian Finance Department are notified :—

Mr. H. Bhimasena Rau officiated in class I of the General List from the 31st March to the 20th April 1919.

With effect from the 22nd July 1919.

Mr. W. A. T. Carnduff to be officiating instead of sub. *pro tem.* in class I of the Public Works List

With effect from the 20th July 1919.

Mr. D. R. Matheson, I.C S., to be sub. *pro tem.* in class III of Accountants General but to continue to officiate in class I.

With effect from the 21st August 1919.

Mr. U. L. Majumdar, Rao Bahadur K. Balarama Ayyar, Mr. G. W. V. deRhe Philipe and Mr. C. W. C. Carson to be promoted substantively to class III of Accountants General.

Mr. M. K. Ghatak and Mr. R. Waterfield to officiate in class III of Accountants General.

Mr. C. F. Cowie and Mr. F. A. C. Rebello to officiate in class I of the General List.

Mr. C. S. B. Sinclair to revert substantively to class I of the Public Works List.

Mr. G. B. Goyder to officiate in class I of the Public Works List instead of in class II of Chief Auditors.

With effect from the 1st October 1919.

Mr. W. D. Woollam to officiate in class III of Accountants General.

Mr. N. V. Raghavan to officiate in class I of the General List.

Mr. L. B. Ward to officiate in class II (old scale) of the General List.

With effect from the 15th October 1919.

Mr. A. C. Badenock, I.C.S., to officiate in class II of Accountants General.

Mr. F. D. Gordon to revert to class III of Accountants General.

Mr B. Waterfield to revert to officiating class I of the General List.

With effect from the 16th October 1919.

Mr. F. A. C. Rebello to officiate in class III of Accountants General.

Mr. T. H. Worgan to officiate in class I of the General List.

With effect from the 20th October 1919.

Mr. W. H. Scott to officiate in class III of Accountants General.

With effect from the 23rd October 1919.

Mr. J. C. Mitra to be promoted substantively to class III of Accountants General.

Mr. A. A. L. Parsons, I.C.S., to be sub. *pro tem.* in class III and to officiate in class I of Accountants General.

Mr. D. R. Matheson to revert from sub. *pro tem.* in class III and to officiate in class II of Accountants General.

Mr. F. D. Gordon to officiate in class II of Accountants General.

Mr. A. C. Badenock, I.C.S., to revert to officiating class III of Accountants General.

With effect from the 4th November 1919.

Mr. R. S. Ayyar to revert to class I of the Public Works List.

Mr. F. P. B. Wood to revert to class II of the Public Works List.

With effect from the 16th November 1919.

Mr. F. A. C. Rebello to revert to officiating class I of the General List.

Mr. T. H. Worgan to revert to class II of the General List.

With effect from the 19th November 1919.

Mr. L. B. Ward to revert to officiating class III (old scale) of the General List.

Delhi, the 19th December 1919.

No. 235-Gl.(F.E.).—Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, I.C.S., has been appointed Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department with effect from the 24th November 1919.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

The 17th December 1919.

No. 3183-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (*a*) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under Article 12 of Schedule I of the said Act on the decisions and awards of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the Central Provinces and the awards of arbitrators in all disputes in which co-operative societies in the Central Provinces or any members thereof as such are parties.

H. F. HOWARD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Delhi, the 20th December 1919.

No. 856-D.—The following extract from the Board of Trade Journal, dated the 13th November 1919, is published for general information:—

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

IMPORT AND EXPORT SECTION.

ABOLITION OF LISTS "D" AND "E."

The Board of Trade announce that Lists "D" and "E" have been cancelled.

The following goods formerly included in these Lists have been replaced on List "A":—

Armoured motor cars.

Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war materials for use on land or sea.

Apparatus which can be used for the storage or protection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids, or other destructive agents, capable of use in warlike operations, and their component parts.

RELAXATION OF EXPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The Board of Trade announce that, as from to-day, the following goods have been removed from List " A " of Prohibited Exports :—

Pig Iron.
Lobsters.
Malt Flour.
Castor Seed.

IMPORT AND EXPORT LICENCES.

The Board of Trade announce that the Export Licence Department has now removed from 1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W.-1 and has been amalgamated with the Department of Import Restrictions at 22, Carlisle Place, S. W.-1. The combined Department will be under the charge of the Assistant Secretary, Industries and Manufactures Department, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences in respect of all commodities (with the exceptions stated below) and all enquiries relating thereto, should be addressed to the Director, Imports and Exports Licensing Section, Board of Trade, 22, Carlisle Place, S.W.-1. (T. N. 4173 Victoria).

Applications for licences for the import of Dyestuffs should be addressed as hitherto to the Secretary, Trade and Licensing Sub-Committee, Danlee Buildings, Spring Gardens, Manchester, for licences for the *Export* of coal to the Controller, Coal Mines Department, Holborn Viaduct Hotel (E.C.) 1.

IMPORT OF GERMAN DYESTUFFS.

The Board of Trade desire to notify Consumers of Dyestuffs that the first instalment of colours which are being obtained from Germany under the Reparation Clauses in the Peace Treaty will shortly be received and will be followed at intervals by further quantities.

It is proposed that distribution should be effected as soon as possible after the arrival of each consignment. For the purpose of making this distribution the information already supplied by the Colour Users' Association and the National Federation of Paint Colour and Varnish Manufacturers as to the probable requirements of their members for dyestuffs during the next six months, will be utilised as a basis. In order that this information may be extended so as to cover the whole of the requirements of the Colour Using Industry of the United Kingdom, it is desirable that any actual consumer of colour who is not a member of the Colour Users' Association or the National Federation of Paint Colour and Varnish Manufacturers and consequently has not submitted any return to either of those bodies should immediately forward to the Board of Trade Industries and Manufactures Department, Great George Street, S.W. 1, information on the following points, namely :—

(*a*) The quantity of each particular brand of dyestuff estimated to be required during the next six months and which is not likely to be available in sufficient quantity from either British, Allied or Neutral sources of supply.

(*b*) The approximate consumption during the year 1913 of each of these colours.

NOTE.—The dyestuffs required should, as far as possible, be classified under the following headings :—

Direct cotton colours, union colours, acid wool colours, chrome and mordant colours, basic colours, sulphide colours, vat colours, oil spirit and wax colours, immediate products, and the names given should be the usual trade denominations so as to render them easily identifiable.

As it is probable that the quantities which will become available under these arrangements will not be adequate to meet the whole of the requirements of consumers, the Trade and Licensing Sub-Committee will be prepared to consider applications from actual consumers for additional quantities not coming under the Reparation arrangements it being understood that any permission granted for the import of such additional quantities will be on condition that any arrangements for the purchase and import will be made by the Central Importing Agency in accordance with the notice in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th June, 1919.

EMIGRATION.

The 20th December 1919.

No. 785-D.—In pursuance of section 116-A., sub-section (4) of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, as amended by the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to approve, with effect from the 1st December 1919, of the election of Mr. W. M. Fraser to be a member of the Assam Labour Board as a representative of the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, and of the Indian Tea Association, London, *vice* Mr. R. Graham resigned.

EXPLOSIVES.

The 20th December 1919.

No. 832-D.—Major J. H. Allen is appointed to officiate as Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st December 1919, *vice* Major J. W. Turner on leave.

Mr. S. E. Bird reverts to his appointment as Personal Assistant to the Chief Inspector of Explosives with effect from the 1st December 1919.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 20th December 1919.

No. 9858.—Mr. Robert Cornick Wrinch has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Indian Telegraph Department as an Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering.

STATISTICS.

The 20th December 1919.

No. 896-D.—Rai Bahadur D. N. Ghosh, a Superintendent in the Department of Statistics, is appointed to officiate as Director of Statistics with effect from the afternoon of the 13th December 1919, until further orders.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The 20th December 1919.

No. 859-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as subsequently amended, and in supersession of Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No 1176-D., dated the 28th December 1918, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, with effect from the 1st January 1920, for the articles specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto annexed, the tariff values stated in column 4 of the said schedule.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.			
	FISH.		R A.	
1	FISH, SALTED, wet or dry	Indian maund, of 82⅖ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	...	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding twelve annas as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time prescribe.
2	FISHMAWS, including singally and sozille, and sharkfins.	..	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
3	FISH, excluding salted fish (see No. 1)	...	"	7½ " "
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.			
4	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved—			
	Almonds without shell	cwt.	100 0	7½ per cent.
	" in the shell	"	30 0	7½ " "
	" (kágazi) Persian	"	100 0	7½ " "
	" (kágazi) European, including half-hard round almonds.	"	60 0	7½ " "
	Cashew or cajoo kernels	"	26 0	7½ " "
	Coconuts, Straits and Dutch East Indies	thousand	10 0	7½ " "
	" Maldives	"	36 0	7½ " "
	" other	"	60 0	7½ " "
	" kernel (khopra)	cwt.	20 0	7½ " "
	Currants	"	56 0	7½ " "
	Dates, dry, in bags	"	12 0	7½ " "
	" wet " baskets and bundles	"	8 0	7½ " "
	" " in pots, boxes, tins and crates	"	14 0	7½ " "
	Figs, Persian, dried	"	20 0	7½ " "
	Garlic	"	7 0	7½ " "
	Pistachio nuts	"	120 0	7½ " "
	Raisins, Munakka, Persian Gulf	"	21 0	7½ " "
	" other sorts	..	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	All other sorts of fruits and vegetables, fresh, dried, salted or preserved.	...	"	7½ " "
	* GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.			
5	GRAIN AND PULSE, all sorts, including broken grain and pulse, but excluding flour (see No. 6).	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
6	FLOUR	...	"	7½ " "
	LIQUORS			R A. P.
7	ALE, Beer and Porter	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	...	0 4 6
8	CIDER and other fermented liquors	"	...	0 4 6
9	LIQUEURS, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing spirit—			
	(*a*) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	"	...	14 10 0
	(*b*) If tested	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	...	11 4 0 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
10	PERFUMED SPIRITS	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	...	18 12 0
11	SPIRIT, which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.

* Under the Government of India Notification No. 8046, dated the 4th October 1919, Grain, Pulse and Flour are exempted from the import duty from the 1st October 1919 to the 31st March 1920.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—*contd.*		R A.	
	LIQUORS—*contd.*			R A. P.
12	All other sorts of SPIRIT	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	...	11 4 0 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
13	WINES—			R A. P.
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	...	4 6 0
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.	"	...	1 12 0
	Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to "All other sorts of Spirit."			
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.			
14	VINEGAR, in casks	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
15	PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES, AND GROCERIES, all sorts, excluding vinegar in casks (see No. 14)—			
	Butter	lb.	2 2	7½ per cent.
	Cassava, Tapioca or Sago (whole or flour)	cwt.	18 8	7½ " "
	China preserves in syrup	box of six large or twelve small jars.	9 8	7½ " "
	" " dry, candied	lb.	0 8	7½ " "
	Cocum	cwt.	9 0	7½ " "
	Ghi	"	105 0	7½ " "
	Vinegar not in casks	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	All other sorts of provisions, oilman's stores and groceries.	...	"	7½ " "
	SPICES.			
16	SPICES, all sorts—			
	Betelnuts, raw, whole, split, or sliced, also red whole from Goa.	cwt.	13 8	7½ per cent.
	Betelnuts, raw, whole, split, or sliced, also red whole from Straits.	"	13 8	7½ " "
	Betelnuts, boiled, split or sliced	"	18 0	7½ " "
	" whole, from Ceylon	"	13 8	7½ " "
	" raw, split (sun-dried) from Ceylon	"	30 0	7½ " "
	" all other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	Chillies, dry	cwt.	25 0	7½ " "
	Cloves	"	66 0	7½ " "
	" exhausted	"	22 0	7½ " "
	" stems and heads	"	7 0	7½ " "
	" in seeds, narlavang	"	20 0	7½ " "
	Ginger, dry	"	30 0	7½ " "
	Mace	lb.	0 14	7½ " "
	Nutmegs	"	0 8	7½ " "
	" in shell	"	0 4	7½ " "
	Pepper, black	cwt.	46 0	7½ " "
	" white	"	75 0	7½ " "
	All other sorts of spices	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	SUGAR.			
17	CONFECTIONERY	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—*concld.*		R A.	
	SUGAR—*contd.*			
18	SUGAR, all sorts, including Molasses and Saccharine produce of all sorts, but excluding confectionery (see No. 17)—			
	Sugar, crystallised and soft, from Java, 23 Dutch standard and above.	cwt	18 8	10 per cent.
	" " " " from Java 16 to 22 Dutch standard.	"	16 8	10 " "
	" " " " from Java, 15 Dutch standard and under.	"	15 0	10 " "
	" " " " from Japan or Formosa.	"	20 8	10 " "
	" " " " refined in China	"	20 8	10 " "
	" " " " from Egypt	"	19 8	10 " "
	" " " " from Mauritius	"	17 0	10 " "
	" " beet	"	18 8	10 " "
	Molasses from Java	"	6 8	10 " "
	" " other countries	"	6 6	10 " "
	Sugar, all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds.	...	*Ad valorem*	10 " "
	TEA.			
19	TEA—			
	Tea, black	lb.	0 12	7½ per cent.
	" green	"	0 14	7½ " "
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.			
20	COFFEE	cwt.	45 0	7½ per cent.
21	HOPS	...	...	Free.
22	SALT	Indian maund of 82⅞ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	...	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.
23	SALT imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stone-ware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces.	...	...	Free.
24	ALL OTHER SORTS OF FOOD AND DRINK not otherwise specified.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	TOBACCO.			R A.
25	TOBACCO, unmanufactured	lb.	...	1 0
26	CIGARS AND CIGARETTES	...	*Ad valorem*	50 per cent.
				R A.
27	All other sorts of TOBACCO, manufactured	lb	...	1 8
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.			
	COAL, ETC.			
28	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL	ton	...	0 8

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—*contd*			
	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC.		R. A.	
29	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC, all sorts—			
	Gambier, block	cwt.	27 8	7½ per cent.
	" cube	"	40 0	7½ " "
	" other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	Gamboge	lb.	2 0	7½ " "
	Gum Ammoniac	cwt.	30 0	7½ " "
	" Arabic	"	30 0	7½ " "
	" Benjamin, ras	"	33 0	7½ " "
	" " cowrie	"	70 0	7½ " "
	" Bysabol (coarse myrrh)	"	70 0	7½ " "
	" Olibanum or frankincense	"	13 0	7½ " "
	" Persian (false)	"	18 0	7½ " "
	Myrrh	"	70 0	7½ " "
	Rosin	"	28 0	7½ " "
	All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin.	..	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	HIDES AND SKINS, RAW.			
30	HIDES AND SKINS, raw or salted	...	...	Free.
	METALLIC ORES, AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL FOR RE-MANUFACTURE.			
31	IRON OR STEEL, old	cwt.	3 8	2½ per cent.
32	METALLIC ORES, all sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	OILS.			R. A. P.
33	PETROLEUM, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosene, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum, but excluding the following classes of petroleum.	Imperial gallon	...	0 1 6
	Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubricating purposes.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
34	All other sorts of animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable non-essential OILS—			
	Coconut oil	cwt.	35 0	7½ per cent.
	All other sorts of oil	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	SEEDS.			
35	OIL-SEEDS, imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India.	...	...	Free.
36	SEEDS, all sorts, excluding oil-seeds specified in No. 35.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
			R. A.	
	II. – Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—*contd.*			
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX.			
37	TALLOW AND STEARINE, including grease and animal fat, and WAX of all sorts, not otherwise specified.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS.			
38	COTTON, raw	...	...	Free.
39	WOOL, raw	...	...	Free.
40	TEXTILE MATERIALS, the following :—			
	Silk waste and raw silk including cocoons :—			
	Bokhara	lb.	7 8	7½ per cent.
	Floss	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	Raw silk—Yellow Shanghai, including re-reeled .	lb.	6 8	7½ " "
	" from Indo-China, and places in China other than Shanghai including re-reeled.	"	5 0	7½ " "
	Mathow	"	4 12	7½ " "
	Panjam	"	3 12	7½ " "
	Persian	"	5 0	7½ " "
	Siam	"	7 0	7½ " "
	White Shanghai, Thonkoon or Duppion .	"	4 8	7½ " "
	" " other kinds including re-reeled.	"	7 8	7½ " "
	" other kinds of China, including re-reeled.	"	9 0	7½ " "
	Waste and Kachra	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	All other sorts, including cocoons	...	"	7½ " "
	Raw Flax, Hemp, Jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.	...	"	7½ " "
	WOOD AND TIMBER.			
41	FIREWOOD	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
42	WOOD AND TIMBER, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.	...	"	7½ " "
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
43	CANES AND RATTANS	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
44	COWRIES AND SHELLS, including Tortoise-shell—			
	Cowries, bazar, common	cwt.	6 0	7½ " "
	" yellow, superior quality	"	7 0	7½ " "
	" Maldive	"	10 0	7½ " "
	" Sankhli	"	115 0	7½ " "
	Mother-of-pearl, nacre	"	27 0	7½ " "
	Nakhla	"	175 0	7½ " "
	Tortoise-shell	lb	14 0	7½ " "
	" nakh	"	5 0	7½ " "
	All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
45	IVORY, unmanufactured—			
	Elephants' grinders	cwt.	300 0	7½ per cent.
	" tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points), each exceeding 20 lb. in weight, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing 10 lb. and over.	"	900 0	7½ " "
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points), not less than 10 lb. and not exceeding 20 lb. each, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing less than 10 lb.	"	725 0	7½ " "
	Elephants' tusks, each less than 10 lb. (other than hollows, centres, and points).	"	500 0	7½ " "

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
			R A.	
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—*concld.*			
	MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*			
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4 lb.	cwt.	200 0	7½ per cent
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 3 lb. and under 4 lb.	"	170 0	7½ " "
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each less than 3 lb.	"	130 0	7½ " "
	All other sorts unmanufactured not otherwise specified	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
46	MANURES, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures :—Basic slag, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide and mineral superphosphates.*	...	...	Free.
47	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset†	..	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
48	PULP OF WOOD, RAGS and other paper-making materials.	...	...	Free.
49	ALL OTHER RAW MATERIALS, and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—			
	APPAREL.			
50	APPAREL, including drapery, boots and shoes, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty (No. 51) and silver thread (No. 90).	..	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
51	UNIFORMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.	...	...	Free.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.			
52	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 55, ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES, that is to say,—			R A.
	(1) Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air-guns and rifles.	each	...	50 0
	(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	"	...	30 0
	(3) Pistols	"	...	15 0
	(4) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	"	...	10 0
	(5) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns and rifles.	"	...	8 0 } or 20 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher.
	(6) Gun stocks and breech blocks	"	...	5 0
	(7) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry.	"	...	2 8
	(8) Actions (including skeleton and waster), breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks (for muzzle-loading arms).	"	...	1 8
	(9) Machines for making, loading or closing cartridges for rifled arms.	"	...	10 0
	(10) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms.	"	...	2 8
	Proviso 1.—No duty in excess of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* shall be levied upon any of the articles specified in items Nos. 1 to 10 of this entry when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.			

* Under the Government of India Notification No. 330-C. D., dated the 23rd December 1916, sulphate of ammonia and mineral phosphates have been exempted from payment of duty.

† Pearls unset and unset precious stones imported uncut have been exempted from payment of duty by Government

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*			
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES—*contd.*			
	Proviso 2.—When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under items Nos. 1 to 10, are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Collector of Customs for refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; and if such Collector is satisfied as to the identity of the articles and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.			
53	GUNPOWDER for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.	...	*Ad valorem*	20 per cent.
54	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 55 all ARTICLES, other than those specified in entry No. 52, which are ARMS OR PARTS OF ARMS within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware, under No. 68), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be "ammunition" or "military stores" for the purposes of this Act.	...	"	20 " "
55	The following classes of ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES :— (*a*) Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th item of No. 52 when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 3rd item and are fitted into the same case with such firearm ; (*b*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval or police uniform ; (*c*) A sword, a revolver, or a pair of pistols, when accompanying an officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or a commissioned officer of a volunteer corps, or certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment ; (*d*) Swords and revolvers which are certified by an Inspector-General of Police to be part of the ordinary equipment of members of the Police force under his charge ; (*e*) Swords forming part of the equipment of Indian commissioned officers of His Majesty's army ; (*f*) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes ; (*g*) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a Native State in India which may be maintained and organized for Imperial Service ; (*h*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.	...	...	Free.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*		R A.	
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES—*concld.*			
56	EXPLOSIVES, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting robunite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuse.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	CARRIAGES AND CARTS.			
57	CARRIAGES AND CARTS including motor-cars, motor-cycles and motor-wagons, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheelbarrows, and all other sorts of conveyances and component parts thereof.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.			
58	ANTI-PLAGUE SERUM	...	...	Free.
59	COPPERAS, green	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
				R A.
60	OPIUM and its alkaloids	Seer of 80 tolas.	...	24 0
61	QUININE and other alkaloids of cinchona . .	...	...	Free.
62	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, all sorts not otherwise specified—			
	Alkali, Indian (sajji-khar)	cwt.	4 0	7½ "
	Alum (lump)	"	12 0	7½ "
	Arsenic (China mansil)	"	30 0	7½ "
	" other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ "
	Soda ash and crescent alkali	cwt.	6 0	7½ "
	Soda Bicarbonate	"	9 8	7½ "
	Soda Magadi	"	5 0	7½ "
	Sulphate of copper	"	30 0	7½ "
	Sulphur (brimstone), flowers	"	13 0	7½ "
	" " roll	"	13 0	7½ "
	" " rough	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ "
	All other sorts of chemical products and preparations not otherwise specified.	...	"	7½ "
	Aloe-wood	...	"	7½ "
	Asafœtida (hing)	cwt.	125 0	7½ "
	" coarse (hinga)	"	42 0	7½ "
	Atáry, Persian	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ "
	Bánslochan (bamboo camphor)	lb.	0 9	7½ "
	Calumba root	cwt.	25 0	7½ "
	Camphor, refined, other than powder . . .	lb.	5 8	7½ "
	Cassia lignea	cwt.	37 0	7½ "
	China root (chobchini) rough	"	15 0	7½ "
	" " " scraped	"	28 0	7½ "
	Cubebs	"	175 0	7½ "
	Galangal, China	"	19 0	7½ "
	Salep	"	300 0	7½ "
	Storax, liquid (rose mellos or salaras) . . .	"	124 0	7½ "
	All other sorts of drugs, medicines, and narcotics .	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ "
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.			
63	The following AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, and rakes.	...	...	Free.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*			
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS—*contd.*			
64	CLOCKS AND WATCHES, and parts thereof . . .	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
65	CUTLERY	...	"	7½ " "
66	The following DAIRY APPLIANCES, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers.	...	...	Free.
67	ELECTROPLATED WARE	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
68	HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY AND TOOLS, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	...	"	7½ " "
69	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.	...	...	Free.
70	TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, and parts thereof, imported by or under the orders of a railway company.	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
71	WATER-LIFTS, SUGAR-MILLS, OIL-PRESSES, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power.	...	...	Free.
72	All other sorts of IMPLEMENTS, INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, and parts thereof, not otherwise specified.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent
	DYES AND COLOURS.		R. A.	
73	DYEING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES, all sorts, and PAINTS AND COLOURS and painters' materials, all sorts—			
	Alizarine dye, dry, not exceeding 40 per cent. .	lb.	4 0	7½ per cent.
	" " " over 40 per cent. but not exceeding 50 per cent.	"	4 8	7½ " "
	" " " over 50 per cent. but not exceeding 60 per cent.	"	5 0	7½ " "
	" " " over 60 per cent. but not exceeding 70 per cent.	"	5 8	7½ " "
	" " " over 70 per cent. but not exceeding 80 per cent.	"	6 0	7½ " "
	" " " over 80 per cent.	"	7 8	7½ " "
	" " moist, 10 per cent.	"	0 10	7½ " "
	" " " 16 "	"	0 13	7½ " "
	" " " 20 "	"	1 0	7½ " "
	" " " exceeding 20 per cent. . .	"	2 0	7½ " "
	Aniline " moist	"	3 0	7½ " "
	" " dry	"	5 0	7½ " "
	" salts	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	Avar bark	cwt	7 0	7½ " "
	Cochineal	lb.	1 2	7½ " "
	Gallnuts (myrabolams)	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	" Persian	cwt.	50 0	7½ " "
	All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials .	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	Lead, red, dry	cwt	37 8	7½ " "
	" white, dry	"	40 0	7½ " "
	Ochre, other than European, all colours . . .	"	2 8	7½ " "
	Turpentine	Imperial gallon.	7 8	7½ " "
	Vermilion, Canton	box of 90 bundles.	325 0	7½ " "

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*			
	DYES AND COLOURS—*contd.*			
	Zinc, white, dry	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	All other sorts of paints, colours and painters' materials not otherwise specified, including glue and putty.	...	"	7½ " "
	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.			
74	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE, and all manufactures of wood not otherwise specified.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE.			
75	GLASS AND GLASSWARE, all sorts, Chinese and Japanese ware, lacquered ware, earthenware, China and porcelain.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER.			
76	HIDES AND SKINS not otherwise specified. LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	MACHINERY.			
77	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines, and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts.	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
	MACHINERY (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour or which, before being brought into use, require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery. Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose. *Note.*—This entry includes machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal, but excludes the articles exempted under Nos. 78, 79 and 80.	...	"	2½ " "
78	MACHINERY AND COMPONENT parts thereof as defined in No. 77 imported by the owner of a cotton spinning or weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in a cotton spinning or weaving mill.	...	...	Free.
79	The following ARTICLES USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTON, namely, bobbins (warping), forks for looms, healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, lags and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings, and weft forks.	...	...	Free.
80	DRAWING-IN-FRAMES imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton.	...	...	Free.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*		R. A.	
	MACHINERY—*contd.*			
81	MACHINERY and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	METALS, IRON AND STEEL.			
82	IRON—			
	ANGLE—			
	Angle and T, Best Yorkshire or Swedish and similar qualities.	ton	400 0	2½ per cent.
	,, other than Best Yorkshire or Swedish and similar qualities.	,,	250 0	2½ ,, ,,
	,, other than Best Yorkshire or Swedish and similar qualities, if galvanized, tinned, or lead coated.	,,	300 0	2½ ,, ,,
	All other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ ,, ,,
	BAR, ROD AND CHANNEL, INCLUDING CHANNEL FOR CARRIAGES—			
	Bar, Best Yorkshire and similar qualities . .	ton	400 0	2½ ,, ,,
	,, Swedish and similar qualities	,,	350 0	2½ ,, ,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, nail-rod, round-rod, and square under ½ inch in diameter.	,,	360 0	2½ ,, ,,
	,, Swedish and charcoal, if galvanized, tinned, or lead coated.	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ ,, ,,
	,, other kinds	ton	250 0	2½ ,, ,,
	,, ,, ,, nail-rod, round-rod and square under ½ inch in diameter.	,,	260 0	2½ ,, ,,
	,, ,, ,, if galvanized, tinned, or lead coated.	,,	300 0	2½ ,, ,,
	Channel, including channel for carriages . .	,,	250 0	2½ ,, ,,
	All other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ ,, ,,
	PIG	...	,,	2½ ,, ,,
	RICE BOWLS	...	,,	2½ ,, ,,
83	IRON OR STEEL—			
	ANCHORS AND CABLES	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
	BEAMS, JOISTS, pillars, girders, screw-piles, bridge work and other such descriptions of iron or steel imported exclusively for building purposes; including also ridging, guttering and continuous roofing.	...	,,	2½ ,, ,,
	BOLTS and nuts, including hook bolts and nuts for roofing.	...	,,	2½ ,,
	HOOPS AND STRIPS—			
	Hoops, Best Yorkshire or Swedish and similar qualities.	ton	425 0	2½ ,, ,,
	,, other than Best Yorkshire or Swedish, if galvanised, tinned, or lead coated.	,,	375 0	2½ ,, ,,
	,, other kinds	,,	350 0	2½ ,, ,,
	Strips, Best Yorkshire or Swedish and similar qualities.	,,	425 0	2½ ,, ,,
	,, if galvanised, tinned, lead coated, aluminium coated, chequered or planished.	,,	350 0	2½ ,, ,,
	,, other kinds	,,	300 0	2½ ,, ,,
	NAILS, RIVETS AND WASHERS, ALL SORTS—			
	Iron or steel nails, rose, wire and flat-headed .	cwt.	20 0	2½ ,, ,,
	,, ,, ,, other kinds, including galvanized, tinned or lead coated.	,,	30 0	2½ ,, ,,
	Rivets and Washers, iron or steel . . .	,,	15 0	2½ ,, ,,
	PIPES AND TUBES, and fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges and the like.	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ ,, ,,

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*			
	METALS, IRON AND STEEL—*contd.*		R. A.	
	IRON OR STEEL—*contd.*			
	RAILS, CHAIRS, sleepers, bearing and fish plates, spikes (commonly known as dog spikes), switches, and crossings, other than those described in No. 94, also lever boxes, clips, and tie-bars.	..	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
	SHEETS AND PLATES, all sorts, excluding discs and circles which are dutiable under No. 85.			
	Sheets and plates, Best Yorkshire and similar qualities.	ton	600 0	2½ " "
	" " Swedish and charcoal . .	"	700 0	2½ " "
	" " Swedish and charcoal, if galvanized, tinned, or lead coated.	"	550 0	2½ " "
	Plates, other kinds, above ⅛ inch thick . .	"	325 0	2½ " "
	Sheets " " up to ⅛ " " . .	"	325 0	2½ " "
	Sheet and plate cuttings	"	[illegible]50 0	2½ " "
	Sheets (other than corrugated), and plates, other kinds, if galvanized, tinned, lead coated, aluminium coated, chequered or planished.	"	400 0	2½ " "
	Sheets, corrugated, galvanized or black .	"	370 0	2½ " "
	WIRE, including fencing wire and wire rope, but excluding wire-netting (which is dutiable under No. 85).	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ " "
84	STEEL—			
	ANGLE—			
	Angle and T, if galvanized, tinned or lead coated .	ton	300 0	2½ " "
	" " all other sorts	"	270 0	2½ " "
	BAR, ROD, AND CHANNEL, including channel for carriages—			
	Bar, Swedish and similar qualities	ton	350 0	2½ " "
	" nail-rod, round-rod, and square, other than Swedish or similar qualities, under ½ inch in diameter.	"	2[illegible]0 0	2½ " "
	" galvanized, tinned, lead coated, planished or polished.	"	30[illegible] 0	2½ " "
	" (other than cast steel) all other sorts . .	"	25[illegible] 0	2½ " "
	Channel including channel for carriages . .	"	2[illegible]0 0	2½ " "
	CAST including spring, blistered and tub steel . .	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ " "
	INGOTS, BLOOMS, BILLETS AND SLABS . . .	...	"	2½ " "
85	All sorts of IRON AND STEEL and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified—			
	Iron or steel cans or drums, when imported containing petroleum, which is separately assessed to duty under No. 33, namely:—			
	(1) Iron or steel cans, tinned	can	0 8	7½ " "
	(2) Iron or steel cans or drums, not tinned, of two gallons capacity—			
	(*a*) with faucet caps	can or drum	1 12	7½ " "
	(*b*) ordinary	"	0 4	7½ " "
	(3) Iron or steel drums of four gallons capacity—			
	(*a*) with faucet caps	drum	2 8	7½ " "
	(*b*) ordinary	"	1 0	7½ " "
	Iron or steel cans or drums when imported not containing petroleum.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	Iron or steel, all other sorts, including discs or circles and wire-netting.	...	"	7½ " "
	METALS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.			
86	CURRENT SILVER, NICKEL, BRONZE, AND COPPER COIN of the Government of India.	...	...	Free.
87	GOLD BULLION AND COIN	...	...	Free.
88	LEAD, sheets, for tea-chests	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
89	SILVER, BULLION OR COIN, not otherwise specified* . (*See* Nos. 86 and 136).	ounce	...	R. A. 0 1
90	SILVER PLATE, SILVER THREAD and wire, and SILVER MANUFACTURES, all sorts.	...	*Ad valorem*	10 per cent.

*Under the Government of India Notification No. 8156, dated the 14th July 1917, all silver bullion and silver coin in respect of which an order in writing has been made under section 3 (i) of the Silver (Import) Ordinance, 1917 Ordinance No. IV of 1917), are exempted from the import duty.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*			
	METALS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL—*contd.*		R A.	
91	ALL SORTS OF METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified—			
	Brass, patent or yellow metal, sheets and sheathing, weighing 1 lb. or above per square foot, and braziers, and plates.	cwt.	90 0	7½ per cent.
	„ patent or yellow metal (old)	„	45 0	7½ „
	„ sheets, flat or in rolls, and sheathing, weighing less than 1 lb. per square foot.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ „
	„ wire	...	„	7½ „
	„ all other sorts	...	„	7½ „
	Copper, bolt and bar, rolled	...	„	7½ „
	„ braziers, sheets, plates and sheathing . .	cwt.	95 0	7½ „
	„ sheets, planished	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ „
	„ nails and composition nails	...	„	7½ „
	„ old	cwt.	50 0	7½ „
	„ pigs, tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks, and slabs .	„	70 0	7½ „
	„ China, white, copperware	lb	4 0	7½ „
	„ foil or dankpana, white, 10 to 11 in. × 4 to 5 in.	hundred leaves.	5 8	7½ „
	„ foil or dankpana, coloured, 10 to 11 in. × 4 to 5 in.	„	6 8	7½ „
	„ wire, including phosphor-bronze . . .	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ „
	„ all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free.	...	„	7½ „
	German silver	...	„	7½ „
	Gold leaf	...	„	7½ „
	Lametta	...	„	7½ „
	Lead, all sorts (except sheets for tea chests) . .	...	„	7½ „
	Quicksilver	lb.	3 8	7½ „
	Shot, bird	cwt.	40 0	7½ „
	Tin, block	„	160 0	7½ „
	„ foil, and other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ „
	Zinc or spelter, tiles, slabs or plates . . .	cwt.	40 0	7½ „
	„ „ all other sorts, including boiler tiles.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ „
	All other sorts of metals, and manufactures thereof	...	„	7½ „
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.			
92	TRADE CATALOGUES AND ADVERTISING CIRCULARS imported by packet, book, or parcel post.	...	...	Free
93	PAPER AND ARTICLES MADE OF PAPER AND PAPIER MACHÉ, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD all sorts, and STATIONERY, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter and other cards, including cards in booklet form; including also wastepaper and old newspapers for packing; but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK.			
94	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks and standards, wire and other materials for fencing.	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*			
	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK—*contd.*			
	Provided that for the purpose of this entry "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State under the suzerainty of His Majesty and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specifically include therein.			
	Provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of railway material as are indispensable for the working of railways and are owing to their shape or other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.			
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.			
95	COTTON TWIST AND YARN, and COTTON SEWING OR DARNING THREAD.	...	...	Free.
96	COTTON piece-goods, thread other than sewing or darning thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified.	..	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
97	SECOND-HAND OR USED GUNNY BAGS made of jute	...	...	Free.
98	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS, that is to say:—			
	Flax, twist and yarn and manufactures of flax	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	Haberdashery and Millinery	...	"	7½ "
	Hemp manufactures	...	"	7½ "
	Hosiery	...	"	7½ "
	Jute twist and yarn and jute manufactures, excluding second-hand or used gunny bags (*see* No. 97).	...	"	7½ "
	Silk yarn, noils, and warps, silk thread, silk piece-goods and other manufactures of silk.	...	"	7½ "
	Woollen yarn, knitting wool and other manufactures of wool including felt.	...	"	7½ "
	All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics, not otherwise specified.	..	"	7½ "
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
99	ART, the following works of :—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.	...	...	Free.
100	ART, works of, excluding those specified in No. 99	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
101	BOOKS, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music and manuscripts.	...	...	Free.
102	BRUSHES AND BROOMS	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
103	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, including asphalt, bricks, cement, chalk and lime, clay, pipes of earthenware, tiles and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified.	...	"	7½ "
104	CANDLES	...	"	7½ "
105	CORDAGE AND ROPE AND TWINE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE	...	"	7½ "
106	FIREWORKS	...	"	7½ "
107	FURNITURE, TACKLE AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels.	...	"	7½ "
108	IVORY, manufactured	...	"	7½ "

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*			
	MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*		R A.	
109	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including gold plate and other manufactures of gold, but excluding silver plate and other manufactures of silver (*see* No. 90).	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
110	MATCHES	...	"	7½ "
111	MATS AND MATTING	...	"	7½ "
112	OILCAKES	...	"	7½ "
113	OILCLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH	...	"	7½ "
114	PACKING—ENGINE AND BOILER all sorts, excluding packing forming a component part of any article included in No. 77 and No. 94.	...	"	7½ "
115	PERFUMERY, excluding perfumed spirits (*see* No. 10)—			
	Gowla, husked and unhusked	cwt.	140 0	7½ "
	Kapurkachri (zedoary)	"	30 0	7½ "
	Patch leaves (patchouli)	"	22 0	7½ "
	Rose-flowers, dried	"	27 0	7½ "
	Rose-water	Imperial gallon.	5 0	7½ "
116	PITCH, TAR AND DAMMER	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ "
117	POLISHES AND COMPOSITIONS	...	"	7½ "
118	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, aluminium lithographic plates, stereoblocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging and numbering machines, but excluding paper (*see* No. 93.)	...	"	2½ "
119	PRINTS, ENGRAVINGS AND PICTURES, including photographs and picture-cards.	...	"	7½ "
120	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf	...	"	2½ "
121	RUBBER tyres for motors and motor cycles, and rubber tubes for tyres, and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified.	...	"	7½ "
122	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges, imported entire or in sections.	...	"	2½ "
123	SMOKERS' REQUISITES, excluding tobacco (*see* Nos. 25 to 27.)	...	"	7½ "
124	SOAP	...	"	7½ "
125	STARCH AND FARINA	...	"	7½ "
126	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble.	...	"	7½ "
127	TEA-CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Collector of Customs is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk.	...	"	2½ "
128	TOILET REQUISITES, not otherwise specified . .	...	"	7½ "
129	TOYS, playing cards and requisites for games and sports.	...	"	7½ "
130	UMBRELLAS, including parasols and sunshades, and fittings therefor.	...	"	7½ "

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*concld.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*concld.*			
	MISCELLANEOUS—*concld.*			
181	The following ARTICLES, when imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be INTENDED FOR USE IN THE WEAVING OF COTTON or the baling of woven cotton goods:—			
	Aniline blue, Bisulphate of soda, China clay, Chloride of magnesium, Chloride of zinc, Dressalin, Epsom salts, Farina, Farinina, Flannel taping, Glauber salts, Glutina, Glycerine substitutes, Heald varnish, Hoop iron, Hoop steel, Rivets for bales, Sewing needles, Sizing paste, Sizing wax, Soda ash, Starch, Velvet pulp.	...	...	Free.
182	ALL OTHER ARTICLES wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified.			
183	ANIMALS, living, all sorts	...	...	Free.
184	CORAL	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
185	FODDER, bran and pollards	...	"	7½ "
186	SPECIMENS illustrative of natural science, including also antique coins and medals.	...	...	Free.
187	ALL OTHER ARTICLES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, including articles imported by post.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 19th December 1919.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.

No. 3477.—Lieutenant H. Hathaway, 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General. Dated 16th November 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3478.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Charles Lancelot Storr, C.B., 1st Battalion, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 30th August 1919.

Brevet Colonel Clive Wigram, C.B., C.S.I., C.V.O., 18th King George's Own Lancers. Dated 4th October 1919.

Captains to be Majors.

Oriel Augustus Duke, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Owen Christopher Pulley, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment).

} Dated 13th August 1919.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

George Archibald Roxburgh, attached 38th King George's Own Central India Horse. Dated 24th September 1919.

Douglas David Malcolm Urquhart, attached 1st Battalion, 6th Jat Light Infantry. Dated 29th September 1919.

Arthur Thomas Taylor, attached 1st Battalion, 117th Mahrattas. Dated 8th October 1919.

Robert Haslewood Hurst, attached 3rd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 25th October 1919.

William Stanhope Pender, attached 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse). Dated 3rd November 1919.

Joseph Edward Hirst, attached 1st Battalion, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).

Oliver Alfred Rowlinson, attached 1st Battalion, 80th Carnatic Infantry.

Geoffrey Plomer, attached 121st Pioneers.

Walter Northey Cecil Barlow, M.C., attached 2nd Battalion, 32nd Sikh Pioneers.

} Dated 15th November 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Gordon Hamilton Gunson, attached 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force). Dated 26th June 1919.

William Benjamin Whitaker, attached 3rd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Douglas Oswald Cook, attached 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

William Kimberley Phillips, attached 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

} Dated 21st August 1919.

Arthur Leslie de Villiers Rundle, attached 3rd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lancelot Gutichen Watts, attached 3rd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

} Dated 31st August 1919.

Alfred William Nicholls, attached 1st Battalion, 88th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 1st October 1919.

Temporary Second Lieutenant to be temporary Lieutenant.

William Lenard Francis, attached 2nd Battalion, 69th Punjabis. Dated 19th October 1919.

No. 3479.—The promotion of Captain (now Major) Edmund Malet Nixon, 36th Jacob's Horse, to the rank of Major notified in Army Department Notification No. 499, dated the 6th April 1917, is amended to read with seniority next below Major George Elliot Minchin Hogg, Supply and Transport Corps, and next above Arthur William Hamilton May Moens, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force), his previous forfeited service having been restored for good service in the field.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Army.

No. 3480.—Conductor William Misson to be Assistant Commissary with the rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, *vice* Lieutenant (Supernumerary Commissary and Major) Edward O'Donald, supernumerary, on attaining the age of 55 years, with effect from the 12th November 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 3481.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Infantry Branch.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Sutherland Robert Macdonald. Dated 25th June 1919.
John Arthur Copleston Kiddle, M.C. } Dated 9th July 1919.
Arthur William Blanford, M.C. }
Earnest Alfred Doubt. Dated 20th July 1919.
Francis Walter Douse. } Dated 30th July 1919.
Fred Watson Hood. }
Harold Charles Ernest Mason. Dated 25th September 1919.
Cyril Thomas Casling. Dated 1st October 1919.
Henry Carlos Prior. Dated 29th October 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Leonard Thomas Knowles. Dated 24th August 1919.
Joseph Harvey Bower. Dated 11th September 1919.
George Herbert Dorrington. Dated 19th October 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

No. 3482.—The following acting promotion is notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Second Lieutenant F. Peters, Royal Garrison Artillery, to be acting Captain while commanding the Tochi Ammunition Column. Dated 26th November 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3483.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officers relinquish the acting rank of Captain on ceasing to hold the appointment of Adjutant, with effect from the dates specified :—

Depôt, 32nd Lancers.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) P. H. J. Sheil, attached. Dated 28th September 1919.

Depôt, 2nd Battalion, 18th Infantry.

Temporary Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. V. Danagher, attached. Dated 16th September 1919.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 3484.—The following acting promotion is notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major R. S. Kennedy, D.S.O., M.C., to be acting Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Director, Medical Services, from the 29th June 1919 to 6th August 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3485.—In Army Department Notification No. 1116, dated the 31st May 1918, against the name of Major Basil Holmes, *for* "to rank from the 15th May 1916", *read* "to rank from the 10th May 1916".

No. 3486.—In Army Department Notification No 1834, dated the 16th August 1918, against the name of Second Lieutenant Arthur Edmund Swann, *for* "to rank from the 3rd February 1918", *read* "to rank from the 21st September 1917."

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3487.—Lieutenant Frank Stone Clarabut, attached 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission in the Indian Army, with effect from the 15th December 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 3488.—Second Lieutenant Garrick Hanbury White is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, with effect from the 1:th February 1919.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3489.—Major Henry Baliol Cheyne, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 6th August 1919.

No. 3490.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Edward White, Indian Army, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 10th November 1919.

REWARDS.

No. 3491.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred, on retirement, on Subadar-Major Chittahang Limbu, *Sardar Bahadur*, I.O.M., 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 1st November 1919.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3492.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on No. 711 Dafadar Santokh Singh, 16th Cavalry. Dated 1st November 1919.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 9 Mechanical Transport Company.

No. 3493.—No. 48 Havildar Roda Singh, Mechanical Transport Training School, Dehra Dun, to be Jemadar to complete establishment, with effect from the 8th December 1919.

No. 3494.—No. 2123 Havildar-Major Surjan Singh, Mechanical Transport Training School, Dehra Dun, to be Jemadar to complete establishment, with effect from the 8th December 1919.

No. 10 Mechanical Transport Company.

No. 101 Havildar Chajju Ram, No. 6 Mechanical Transport Company, to be Jemadar to complete establishment, with effect from the 8th December 1919.

PROMOTIONS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 3495.—Consequent on the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel H. de V. Harvest, Indian Army, Supernumerary List, the following promotions are notified, with effect from the 3rd October 1919 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. S. Prince, 2nd grade Cantonment Magistrate, to be 1st grade.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Kirkwood, O.B.E., 3rd grade Cantonment Magistrate, to be 2nd grade.

Major H. B. Tucker, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be 3rd grade Cantonment Magistrate substantive.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 3496.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. C. Leslie, Indian Army, Supernumerary List, is granted combined leave for 12 months in and out of India, pending retirement, the first 3 months and 18 days being privilege leave, and the remainder furlough under Civil Leave Rules, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of the cantonment magistracy of Dehra Dun and Landour.

JUDICIAL.

No. 3497.—Under paragraphs 52 and 53 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, notice is hereby given :—

First.—That information has been received by me of the death of the officer named and described in the subjoined table.

Secondly.—That there has been received by me, as the surplus of his property, the amount set opposite his name in the same table.

Thirdly.—That all claims by creditors against the property of the deceased are to be lodged with the official referred to in the column of remarks within two calendar months from the date of this notice.

Rank and name.	Corps or Department.	Place of death.	Date of death.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of surplus.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	
Second Lieutenant Frank Leacock.	Depôt 84th Punjabis.	Cawnpore	3rd December 1918.	Intestate	1,049 6 9	Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.

RESIGNATIONS.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 3498.—In Army Department Notification No. 3209, dated the 31st October 1919, *for* "Captain Leslie Frederick Jackson," *read* "Captain Frank Jackson."

RETIREMENTS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

No. 3499.—Sub-Conductor Frank Eykyn Gwynn is transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 14th April 1919.

REWARDS.

No. 3500.—His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel, late Indian Volunteer Force) George Henry Evans, C.I.E., A.D.C., 3rd (Rangoon Port Defence) Group Garrison Artillery, Indian Defence Force.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 3501.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Third Supplement, dated the 3rd November, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 31st October, 1919, pages 13407, 13408, 13410, 13411 and 13412.

War Office,
3rd November, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

*   *   *   *   *

The undermentioned appts. are made :—

*   *   *   *   *

A. G.'s AND Q. M. G.'s. STAFF.

D. A. Q. M. Gs.—

*   *   *   *   *

Bt. Maj. A. M. Daniels, O.B.E., 3rd Horse, Ind. Army, and to be temp. Maj. whilst so empld., *vice* Bt. Maj. R. M. Bruce, M.C., 5th Gurkha Rif., Ind. Army. 15th Aug. 1919.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Cl. FF.—Lt. C. A. Thornton, 39th Garhwal Rif., Ind. Army, and to be temp. Capt. whilst so empld., from 9th Feb. to 14th Oct. 1919.

*   *   *   *   *

The undermentioned temp. appts. are made at the War Office :—

G. S. O., 2nd grade.—Bt. Lt.-Col. W. E. Wilson-Johnston, C.I.E., D.S.O., 36th Sikhs, Ind. Army, *vice* Bt. Lt.-Col. F. G. Maughan, D.S.O., Durh. L.I. 1st June 1919.

*   *   *   *   *

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

*   *   *   *   *

Temp. Lt. H. J. Jolley (Asst. Commy. & Hon. Lt., Ind.) Army, relinquishes his temp. commn. 12th July 1919.

*   *   *   *   *

Temp. Lt. H. J. Jolley (Asst. Commy. & Hon. Lt., Ind. Army) relinquishes the actg. rank of Capt. on ceasing to hold the appt. of Adjt. 12th July 1919.

*   *   *   *   *

MEMORANDA.

*   *   *   *   *

Lt. (Temp. Capt.) A. G. H. Sievwright, M.B.E., Ind. Army Res. of Off., from a Spec. Appt., Cl. FF. to be temp. Maj. whilst empld. as a Political Officer. 1st Mar. 1919.

Lt. G. Lynn, Ind. Army Res. of Off., relinquishes the actg. rank of Maj. on ceasing to be empld. with the R. A. S. C. 21st Aug. 1919.

*   *   *   *   *

The undermentioned to be temp. Capts. :—
Whilst empld. as Asst. Political Officers. 1st Mar. 1919.
Lt. V. H. Hoogwerf, Ind. Army Res. of Off.
2nd Lt. (temp. Lt.) S. V. Guest, Ind. Army Res. of Off.
2nd Lt. (temp. Lt.) N. V. Ringrow, Ind. Army Res. of Off.

* * * * *

The undermentioned to be temp. Capts. (without the pay or allces. of that rank) :—
Whilst empld. as Audit Officers :—

* * * * *

Lt. W. L. Tyte, Ind. Army Res. of Off. 14th Dec 1918.

* * * * *

Lt. W. Green, Ind. Army. 15th Mar. 1919.

* * * * *

Lt. J. H. Bailey, 86th Inf., Ind. Army. 14th May 1919.

* * * * *

Supplement, dated the 4th November, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 4th November, 1919, pages 13509, 13510, 13512 and 13513.

War Office,
4th November, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

* * * * *

The undermentioned appts. are made :—

* * * * *

ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.
Brig.-Maj.—Bt. Maj. W. H. Lang, 16th Cav., Ind. Army. 24th Oct. 1919.

* * * * *

CAVALRY.

* * * * *

Res. Regts. of Cav.
1st Res. Regts.—

* * * * *

Temp. Lt. George William Percival Palmer is transfd. to the Gen. List, for service with the Ind. Army (on prob.). 18th Septr. 1919, with seniority from 17th Jan. 1919.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

The undermentioned to be temp. Lts. for duty with I. W. T. :—

* * * * *

Lt. Seymour Fortescue Hasseil Griffin, Ind. Army Res. of Off. 13th Oct. 1919.

* * * * *

Second Supplement, dated the 5th November, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 4th November, 1919, page 13527.

War Office,
5th November, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

North'd Fus.

Lt.-Col. J. Shakespear, C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., (rt., Ind. Army), vacates the comd. of 18th Bn. on account of ill-health caused by wounds. 6 Nov. 1919.

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Third Supplement, dated the 6th November, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 4th November, 1919, pages 13531 and 13533.

War Office,
6th November, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

* * * * *

R. W. Fus.—Lt. (temp. Capt.) S. Williams is secd. whilst empld. as Adjt., Ind. Def. Force. 7th June 1919.

* * * * *

London Gazette, dated the 7th November, 1919, page 13546.

Air Ministry,
7th November, 1919.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

* * * * *

FLYING BRANCH.

* * * * *

The undermentioned relinquish their commns. on ceasing to be empld :—

* * * * *

Lt. H. N. Loch, D.F.C. (Capt., Gurkha Rifles). 24th Oct. 1919.

* * * * *

Supplement, dated the 7th November, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 7th November, 1919, pages 13621 and 13626.

War Office,
7th November, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

* * * * *

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

R. A. M. C.—Lt.-Col. William Henry Wilson Elliot, D.S.O., M.B., ret. Ind. Med. Serv., to be temp. Lt.-Col. 15th Oct. 1919.

* * * * *

Third Supplement, dated the 10th November, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 7th November, 1919, pages 13647 and 13648.

War Office,
10th November, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

*   *   *   *   *

The undermentioned appts. are made :—

*   *   *   *   *

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

Cl. CC.—Maj R. S. Waters, O.B.E., 40th Pathans, Ind. Army, to be a Chief Instr. at an Officers' School, from 6th Aug. 1918 to 20th Aug. 1919.

*   *   *   *   *

The undermentioned temp. appt. is made at the War Office :—

G. S. O., 3rd Grade.—Capt. R. Evans, M.C., 7th Hrs., *vice* Maj. W. R. C. Griffith, M.C., 2nd Light Inf., Ind. Army. 8th Sept. 1919.

*   *   *   *   *

London Gazette, dated the 11th November, 1919, pages 13674 and 13679.

India Office,
11th November, 1919.

The KING has approved the promotion of the following officers of the * * Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army Reserve of Officers :—

*   *   *   *   *

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Captains to be Majors.

W. E. R. Williams, M.B. 2nd Feb. 1919.
Sorabji Jamasji Bhathena. 7th Mar. 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

*   *   *   *   *

Lieutenants to be temp. Captains.

R. C. Bolster. 23rd Oct. 1917.
J. G. Duncan. 17th Nov. 1917.
H. G. Stokes. 14th Dec. 1917.
G. Shallow. 1st Jan. 1918.
F. Birley, 10th Jan. 1918.
H. J. M. Flaxman. 28th Jan. 1918.
F. H. C. Nissen. 21st Feb. 1918.

Lieut. to be temp. Capt. (but without pay and allces. of that rank).

E. W. Fisher. 22nd Jan. 1918.

*   *   *   *   *

The KING has approved the appointment of the undermentioned gentleman to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers :—

To be Second Lieutenant.

Rodney Jarrett-Sterwin. 16th Jan. 1918.

* * * * *

NOTE.—In the notification in the Lon. Gaz. dated 12th Aug. 1919 regarding the resignation of Lieut. L. J. Humby, I.A., for " 14th July 1919 " read " 12th Sept. 1919."

The KING has approved the retirement of the following Officers of the Indian Army :—

Colonel Sir A. W. Forbes, K.B.E., C.B. 20th Oct. 1919.

* * * * *

Lieut.-Colonel G. B. Stevens. 9th Oct. 1919.

Lieut.-Colonel A. R. Barlton. 28th Oct. 1919.

* * * * *

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 19th December 1919.

No. 391-T.—19.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, and in pursuance of section 47, sub-section (4) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Railway Board sanction the following alterations made by the Junagad State Railway under sub-section (1), clauses *(f)* and *(g)* of the said section in the rules published with Railway Board's Notification No. 3-T.-1—18, dated the 20th June 1919.

Rule 1—

For the words "For any description of goods—6 pies" appearing in two places in columns 3 and 4 in the Table *substitute* the words :—

" For stone—1 pie.

For other descriptions of goods—6 pies."

Rule 3—

For the words " within seven days from date of receipt." *substitute* " within 48 hours from midnight of date of receipt."

For the rate per maund and the minimum charge per package of anna " 1 " *substitute* annas " 2."

Rule 10—

For the first part of this rule substitute the following :—

" 10—When for the convenience of passengers, reserved carriages are detained at stations, a charge of 12 annas for an eight-wheeled carriage, 8 annas for a six-wheeled and 6 annas for a four-wheeled carriage per hour or part of an hour will be made, but the charge will only be collected when orders to this effect are specially issued."

No. 698-P.—16.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a reconnaissance survey being carried out by the agency of the South Indian Railway for a line of railway on the metre gauge between Nanjangod, a station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and a point on the proposed Shoranur-Manantoddy Railway near Devala, a distance of about 50 miles.

2. The survey will be known as the Nanjangod-Devala Railway Reconnaissance Survey.

No. 841-W.—19.—The Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 4, Lahore, having inspected the double line sections (1) from Shahdadpur to Nawabshah and (2) from Kotlaloo to Khariro, 26·10 and 3·25 miles respectively, of the Hyderabad-Rohri double line of the North Western Railway, authorised their opening to public traffic with effect from 27th November 1919. The Railway Board after considering his report have confirmed his action.

No. 1003-E.—19.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 1003-E.—19, dated the 13th May 1919, Mr. S. L. R. Naidu, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, will continue to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent in class II of that Establishment until further orders.

No. 1627-E.—19.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 1627-E.-2—19, dated the 17th October 1919, Mr. M. A. Siddiqi, Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Traffic Inspector with effect from the 8th November 1919.

No. 1627-E.-2—19.—Mr. S. N. Hoon, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, officiated as a District Traffic Superintendent in class II of that Establishment from the 17th August to the 24th October 1919.

No. 2077-E.—18.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as Assistant Traffic Superintendents (on probation) in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and are posted to the railway noted against their names :—

Mr. Paresh Lal Roy	Eastern Bengal Railway.
Mr. Hugh Melville Kitchen	Ditto.
Mr. George William Percy Avery . . .	North Western Railway.

No. 2418-E.—19-1.—Mr. J. W. Helliwell, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, is promoted from class III, grade 2, to class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways with effect from the 1st November 1919.

No. 2418-E.—19-2.—Mr. H. G. Scotter, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent. Eastern Bengal Railway, is promoted from class III, grade 3, to class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st November 1919.

No. 2418-E.-19-3.—Mr. E. Gildea, Temporary Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, is appointed to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, as an Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 2, with effect from the 1st November 1919.

No. 2501-E.—19.—Mr. Moizud-Din Sheikh, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent in class II of that Establishment, with effect from the 24th November 1919 and until further orders.

R. McLEAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 18th December 1919, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. The disturbance from Persia, which entered northwest India towards the end of the previous week, gave between the 11th and 13th widespread precipitation in the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, the Punjab and east Rajputana, with a few falls in the west of the United Provinces. Unsettled conditions appeared off the Arakan Coast during the 14th and much rain fell in Burma on that and the succeeding day. In the Peninsula scattered showers were of almost daily occurrence.

2. *Burma.*—In Upper Burma nearly general rain fell on the 14th and 15th. In Lower Burma rainfall was local on the above mentioned dates and occurred at a few stations on three other days.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—The week was rainless.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—On the 12th and 13th nearly general rain fell in the Kumaon hills, with a few falls in the plains in the west of the United Provinces Over the rest of the division, Indore, Saugor and Jagdalpur were the only stations that reported rain during the week.

Northwest India—There was nearly general rain or snow in the North-West Frontier Province and the hills of the Punjab on the 12th and 13th; rain or snow fell locally on one other day in the former area. Rainfall was local in the plains of the east and north Punjab between the 11th and 13th, in Kashmir between the 12th and 14th, and in east Rajputana on the 11th and 12th; a few falls occurred in Kashmir on two other days. In the southwest Punjab rainfall was limited to a moderate fall at Khushab, while in Baluchistan except for light fall at Fort Sandeman the weather was dry.

The Peninsula.—Local rain fell in the Konkan on the 14th, in the Bombay Deccan on the 12th, in Mysore and southeast Madras on the 14th, in Malabar on the 13th and 14th, in the Madras Deccan on the 15th, and on the north Madras coast on the 15th and 16th; there were a few falls on one other day in the Konkan and on the north Madras coast, and on two other days in the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras. In Hyderabad some scattered falls occurred during the week

3. The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows:—

December 11th. Dharampore 0·18", Hissar 0·13", Lahore 0·24", Sialkot 0·11", Sonamarg 0·35", Peshawar 0·41", Drosh 0·70", Jaipur 0·23" and Kotah 0·75".

„ 12th. Roorkee 0·30", Delhi 0·41", Ludhiana 0·53", Rawalpindi 0·85", Murree 0·80", Khushab and Sonamarg each 0·45", Srinagar 0·57", Peshawar 0·85", Cherat 1·24", Drosh 0·50", Fort Sandeman 0·25", Jaipur 0·43" and Ajmer 0·60".

„ 13th. Jhansi 0·22", Sialkot 0·29", Srinagar 0·50", Sonamarg and Peshawar each 0·92", Cherat 0·36", Parachinar 0·25", Drosh 0·28", Marmagao 2·03" and Mangalore 1·16".

„ 14th. Diamond Island 1·43", Kyaukpyu 4·90", Akyab 1·50", Minbu 1·74", Yamethin 1·59", Srinagar 0·29", Sonamarg 0·25", Bangalore 0·63", Calicut 1·14" and Trichinopoly 1·12".

„ 15th. Mergui 0·97", Moulmein 0·83", Rangoon 0·71", Toungoo 1·65", Bhamo 0·72", Hyderabad (Deccan) 0·37" and Nellore 1·27".

„ 16th. Jagdalpur 0·55", Bijapur 0·50", Madras 0·45" and Kodaikanal 0·60".

„ 17th. Nizamabad 0·58", Madras 0·39" and Nellore 2·87".

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Burma, the Punjab East and North, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Rajputana East, Central India West, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar and the Madras Coast North; and was 20 per cent or more in defect in Assam, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces East, Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana West, Central India East, Berar, the

Central Provinces West and Madras Southeast. It was normal in the United Provinces West, the Punjab Southwest, the Central Provinces East and the Madras Deccan. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Bengal and Gujarat.

The rainfall from the 28th November to date is 20 per cent or more in defect in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab Southwest, Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana West, Central India East, Berar, the Central Provinces and the Madras Deccan; and is 20 per cent or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Burma, the Punjab East and North, the North-West Frontier Province, Rajputana East, the Konkan, Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar, Madras Southeast and the Madras Coast North. It is either equal to the normal or differs from it by less than 20 per cent in Assam, Kashmir, Central India West and the Bombay Deccan. No rain is expected at this time of year in Gujarat.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 18th December 1919.			Rainfall data from 28th November to 18th December 1919.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	2·4	1·5	+0·9	9·3	6·1	+3·2	+52	+50
Lower Burma	1·4	0·2	+1·2	1·5	0·6	+0·9	+150	—75
Upper Burma	0·8	0·2	+0·6	0·9	0·5	+0·4	+80	—37
Assam	0	0·1	—0·1	0·3	0·3	0	0	+50
Bengal	0	0	0	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	—100
Orissa	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·3	—0·3	—100	—100
Chota Nagpur	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·2	—0·2	—100	—100
Bihar	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	0
United Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	0
United Provinces, West	0·1	0·1	0	0·1	0·2	—0·1	—50	—100
Punjab, East and North	0·5	0·2	+0·3	0·5	0·3	+0·2	+67	—100
Punjab, South-West	0·1	0·1	0	0·1	0·2	—0·1	—50	—100
Kashmir	0·7	0·5	+0·2	0·7	0·8	—0·1	—13	—100
N.-W. Frontier Province	1·1	0·1	+1·0	1·1	0·2	+0·9	+450	—100
Baluchistan	0	0·2	—0·2	0·1	0·6	—0·5	—83	—75
Sind	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	0
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	0
Rajputana, East	0·5	0·1	+0·4	0·5	0·2	+0·3	+150	—100
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central India, West	0·1	0	+0·1	0·1	0·1	0	0	—100
Central India, East	0	0·2	—0·2	0	0·3	—0·3	—100	—100
Berar	0	0·2	—0·2	0	0·3	—0·3	—100	—100
Central Provinces, West	0	0·2	—0·2	0	0·3	—0·3	—100	—100
Central Provinces, East	0·1	0·1	0	0·1	0·2	—0·1	—50	—100
Konkan	0·8	0	+0·8	0·8	0	+0·8	—	0
Bombay Deccan	0·2	0·1	+0·1	0·2	0·2	0	0	—100
Hyderabad, North	0·3	0	+0·3	0·3	0·1	+0·2	+200	—100
Hyderabad, South	0·2	0	+0·2	0·2	0	+0·2	—	0
Mysore	0·3	0·1	+0·2	0·5	0·4	+0·1	+25	—33
Malabar	0·7	0·3	+·01	3·9	1·1	+2·8	+255	+300
Madras, South-East	0·4	1·0	—0·6	7·5	3·7	+3·8	+103	+103
Madras Deccan	0·1	0·1	0	0·3	0·4	—0·1	—25	—33
Madras Coast, North	1·0	0·3	+0·7	1·8	1·2	+0·6	+50	—11

G. C. SIMPSON,
Offg. Director General of Observatories.

No. 8787-S.
Dated the 18th December 1919.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 13th December 1919.

Burma.—The week was rainless in Lower Burma and in irrigated tracts of Upper Burma. Reaping of winter rice is becoming general in Upper Burma. Cultivation of island crops is progressing. Gathering of groundnuts is still proceeding. Plucking of cotton has been practically completed. Standing crops are generally in fair condition except in three or four districts. Cattle are generally healthy. In the Amherst district the number of persons on relief works remains stationary at 2,700 and of persons receiving gratuitous relief about 100. In Thaton relief works were practically stopped. The price for white rice (specials) in Rangoon is unchanged at Rs. 385 which is the same as control price. There were no sales of unhusked rice.

Assam.—During the week the weather was seasonable. Plucking of tea and cotton, harvesting of winter rice and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. Sowings of mustard and barley have been finished and of pulses continue. The outturn and prospects of crops are fair. Cattle disease is reported from four districts. The price of common rice continues to fall in the Surma Valley.

Bengal.—The week was rainless. Reaping of winter paddy is in full swing. Sowings for spring crops are fast approaching completion. The condition and prospects of standing crops, so far, are reported to be promising. The average price of common rice has fallen by 5·63 per cent.

Bihar and Orissa.—There was no rain during the week. Sowings for spring crops are nearing completion. Harvesting of paddy and pressing of sugarcane continue. Standing crops are, on the whole, doing well. More rain is, however, wanted in parts of Tirhut. The price of common rice has risen in two districts, fallen in eight and remained stationary in the remaining districts. The average price of local common rice at headquarters was 6·76 seers a rupee against 6·66 seers in the preceding week and that of maize 7·8 seers against 7·62 seers in the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from six districts. During the week ending the 6th December, 11 persons were given gratuitous relief and 1,216 persons attended test works in one of the Feudatory States of Orissa, *viz* :—Baramba.

United Provinces.—During the week light rain fell in a few Himalayan and western submontane districts. Irrigation of spring crops and pressing of sugarcane continue. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects are favourable. Agricultural stock is in satisfactory condition. Fodder, water and market supplies are sufficient. Prices are practically stationary.

Punjab.—During the week light rain fell in nearly all the reporting districts except in parts of those in the west and was useful for standing crops which are average to good on irrigated and below average to average on unirrigated areas. More rain is badly wanted. Picking of cotton and pressing of sugarcane continue. The yield is generally normal in irrigated and below normal on unirrigated areas. Sowings for spring crops are in progress. The area sown is generally normal on irrigated and below normal on unirrigated tract. Cattle are generally healthy. Shortage of fodder and canal water is reported in parts of a few districts. Prices are generally stationary and above scarcity rates. Prices of wheat :—Rawalpindi 6, Ambala and Ferozepur 6½, Lyallpur 6¼ and Lahore 6¾ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—During the week beneficial rain fell in places. Sowings for spring crops and harvesting of certain autumn crops are in progress. The outturn of cotton is below average. Standing crops are generally average but prospects of crops on unirrigated areas in one district are reported to be poor. Prices of wheat :—Peshawar 7½ and Dera Ismail Khan 6 $\frac{9}{16}$ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—The rainfall during the week was slight. There is no marked fall in prices. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—Report not received.

Rajputana.—During the week the weather was cool. Local showers were received in a few places. Sowings for spring crops are nearing completion. Irrigation continues. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. The condition of agricultural stock is good except in Kotah. Prices are stationary.

Central India.—No rain fell during the week. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress. Sowings for spring crops are nearing completion. Picking of cotton continues in Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and the Southern States. Standing crops with their probable outturn are fair to good. Damage is reported in Sohawal. Agricultural stock is generally good except for cattle disease in Indore, Gwalior and Baghelkhand. Prices are high. Sowing of opium continues in Gwalior and Indore and has commenced in the Southern States.

Central Provinces.—During the week the weather continued to be clear and cool with occasional clouds. Six districts received slight showers not exceeding one inch. Picking of cotton and reaping, threshing and winnowing of autumn crops are proceeding. Sowings for spring crops have been completed and germination is successful. Prospects are at present excellent. Pressing of sugarcane is in progress. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle are healthy. The price of wheat continues to show a slight upward tendency.

Feudatory States:—Autumn crops are being gathered. Spring crops are generally in good condition.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in parts of Thana, Kolaba, Poona, Satara, Dharwar and the Southern Maratha Country States. Standing crops are generally in good condition except in parts of Broach where they were damaged by insects. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowings of spring crops continue. Cotton picking is in progress in Ahmedabad and in parts of the Deccan and Kathiawar. The supply of fodder and water is generally adequate. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient Cattle are in good condition. Prices of food-grains have risen slightly in Panch Mahals and Poona and fallen in Larkana, Kolaba, Nasik, Belgaum and Dharwar. Elsewhere they are generally steady.

Hyderabad.—Weather report not received.

The weekly report on famine for week ending the 6th December 1919 is as follows:—Improvement in the situation continues but damage to castor seed crop has increased the ryots' distress. There is no increase in the number of persons on relief. Camps are under closing test in the Telingana district. With the exception of a few camps *takavi* advances have discontinued. The average price of rice in the affected parts varies from 2¼ to 4¼ seers and that of *juar* from 5 to 6 seers per rupee. Numbers relieved in thousands for week ending the 27th November:—works 8, gratuitous relief 3, total 11.

Mysore.—Report not received.

Coorg.—During the week the weather was cold. Reaping of rice has commenced in parts. Picking of cardamum and coffee continues. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder for cattle are available. The public health is fair. Prices of food-grains are high.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was very heavy in Travancore, heavy in Tanjore, good in Trichinopoly and Pudukotai, fair in South Arcot, Ramnad, Tinnevelly and the hills and light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are in fair condition generally but dry crops have been damaged in small area in Ramnad owing to excessive rain. *Cholam* in parts of Kurnool has been blighted and paddy in one *taluka* of Anantapur has been affected by insect pests. The outturn of harvested paddy and of dry crops is generally fair and fresh sowings of paddy and dry crops are progressing. The condition of cattle is generally good. Water is generally sufficient. Pasture and fodder are sufficient generally. Prices tend to rise. Prospects are fair generally.

The weekly report on famine in Ganjam is as follows:—Relief works 2 in Humma, Biridi and Palur and 1 in Ronabha are in progress. Famine operations were closed on 13th in Humma, Biridi and Palur. Cloth distribution is being provided by private charity. Prices:—rice in Chatrapur 4·8 and *ragi* 7·6 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief works were 297 and on gratuitous relief 2,212. Total 2,509.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

Delhi, the 19th December 1919.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 6th December 1919 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern	Bombay City	1	1
	Central	West Khandesh District	30	25
		East Khandesh District	63	49
		Satara District	35	27
		Poona District	5	4
	Southern	Kolaba District	9*	9*
		Belgaum District	6	4
		Hubli Town	59	70
		Dharwar District	39	13
		Bijapur District	13	7
	Political Charges.	Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	56	37
		Kathiawar Agency	4	3
		TOTAL	320	249
MADRAS.	...	North Arcot District	1	...
		Bellary District	89	60
		Coimbatore District	25	17
		Guntur District	6	1
		Madura District	93	56
		Nilgiris District	8	3
		Salem District	8	5
		TOTAL	230	142
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.	Presidency	Calcutta	1	1
		TOTAL	1	1
BIHAR AND ORISSA.	Patna	Patna Town	4	4
		Patna District	5	5
		Gaya District	22	24
		Shahabad District	2	...
	Tirhut	Saran District	34	26
		Muzaffarpur District	9	4
		Darbhanga District	28	19
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr District	21	11
		TOTAL	125	93

* From 20th November to 3rd December 1919.

In the return for the week ending 29th November 1919, the following correction should be made :—
Bombay Presidency—Kathiawar Agency, *read* 8 cases, 4 deaths *for* 5 cases, 3 deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Allahabad	Fatehpur District	22	22
		Allahabad District	4	4
	Benares	Jaunpur District	1	1
		Ghazipur District	20	14
		Ballia District	45	36
	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	16	10
		Basti District	47	32
		Azamgarh District	5	5
	Fyzabad	Gonda District	...	2
		TOTAL	160	126
PUNJAB.	Ambala	Rohtak District	4	3
	Lahore	Sheikhupura District	5	4
		Gujranwala District	1	1
	Rawal-pindi.	Shahpur District	...	1
		Jhelum District	5*	4*
		Rawalpindi District	17	4
	Multan	Multan District	26	18
		TOTAL	58	35
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	6	6
	Irrawaddy	Henzada District	8	8
	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	2	2
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	30	28
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	1	2
		Sagaing District	1	...
	Meiktila	Yamethin District	8	2
	Native States.	Northern Shan States	8	7
		TOTAL	64	55
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	161	147
		Nagpur District	227	158
		Bhandara District	22	15
		Balaghat District	15	15
	Jubbul-pore.	Jubbulpore Town	74	49
		Jubbulpore District	63	40
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	23	14
		Betul District	3	5
		Chhindwara District	92	54
	Chhattisgarh	Raipur District	...	1
		TOTAL	680	498

*Imported.

In the return for the week ending 29th November 1919, the following addition should be made :—
Punjab—Multan District, add 37 cases, 23 deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	23	22
		Bangalore District	79	48
		Mysore City	14	10
		Mysore District	23	25
		Hassan District	21	7
		Kadur District	15	9
		Shimoga District	5	1
		Chitaldroog District	12	7
		Tumkur District	4	4
		Kolar District	4	1
		TOTAL	199	134
Hyderabad State.	...	Parbhani District	21	26
		Nander District	47	57
		Raichur District	52	61
		Usmanabad District	65	42
		Bidar District	147	146
		Medak District	14	11
		Mahbubnagar District	37	32
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	26	23
		Atrafibalda Sarfikhas	8	5
		TOTAL	417*	403*
Central India.	...	Sehore Cantonment	...	1
		Bhopal State	69	36
		TOTAL	69	37
		GRAND TOTAL	2,322	1,772

* Includes previous weeks. The actual number of cases and deaths during the week ending December 6th were 318 and 331, respectively.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

DELHI:
The 18th December 1919.

The following statement of reported deaths from cholera and small-pox in India during the weeks ending 8th and 15th November 1919 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns	Cholera.		Small-pox.	
			Week ending 8th November 1919.	Week ending 15th November 1919.	Week ending 8th November 1919.	Week ending 15th November 1919.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern	Bombay City	1	...	...	3
		Kaira District	...	...	*1	...
		Thana District	5	18	..	...
	Central	Satara District	...	...	1	..
		Poona District	...	...	...	1
		Nasik District	...	...	...	2
		Sholapur District	...	...	1	1
	Southern	Kolaba District	7	...	1	3
		Ratnagiri District	8	11	...	...
		Belgaum District	...	...	1	...
		Dharwar District	...	...	...	1
		Kanara District	...	...	3	4
		Bijapur District	...	...	2	...
	Sind	Karachi District	...	...	1	1
		Hyderabad District	...	...	...	2
		Sukkur District	...	...	...	3
		Larkana District	...	...	18	8
		TOTAL	21	29	29	29
Madras Presidency.	...	Anantapur District	6	3	...	...
		North Arcot District	6	3	4	1
		South Arcot District	23	41	3	5
		Bellary District	...	...	1	1
		Chingleput District	6	...	2	3
		Chittoor District	2	3	1	2
		Coimbatore District	6	8	6	...
		Cuddapah District	20	23	...	2
		Ganjam District	42	80	4	5
		Godavari District	12	81	3	2
		Guntur District	26	26	2	...
		South Kanara District	48	154	5	...
		Kistna District	...	...	4	3
		Kurnool District	4	10	...	...
		Madura District	1	...	4	...

* From 22nd October to 1st November.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 8th November 1919.	Cholera. Week ending 15th November 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 8th November 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 15th November 1919.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Malabar District	32	10	4	5
		Nellore District	1	2	8	...
		Nilgiris District	...	...	3	8
		Ramnad District	15	21	6	...
		Salem District	38	42	7	1
		Tanjore District	16	24	5	6
		Tinnevelly District	21	27	...	2
		Trichinopoly District	35	15	1	1
		Vizagapatam District	17	7	1	...
		Madras Town	...	...	2	4
		TOTAL	377	580	71	46
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...	1	...
		Birbhum District	...	1	3	2
		Midnapur District	28	...	2	...
		Hooghly District	3	2	4	1
		Howrah District	9	18	...	5
		Serampore District	3	...	...	1
	Presidency	24-Parganas District	21	11	6	5
		Calcutta	13	35	5	12
		Nadia District	...	13	...	9
		Murshidabad District	3	3	7	2
		Jessore District	...	48	...	...
		Khulna District	188	148	...	...
	Rajshahi	Rajshahi District	...	4	1	3
		Dinajpur District	30	56	1	37
		Jalpaiguri District	1	5	2	8
		Rangpur District	...	48	2	5
		Bogra District	12	...	1	2
		Pabna District	54	36	6	8
		Malda District	28	68	3	4
	Dacca	Dacca District	51	42	9	4
		Faridpur District	11	20	1	6
		Bakarganj District	...	...	2	...
	Chittagong	Chittagong District	11	...	1	...
		Tippera District	8	15	2	3
		Noakhali District	4	18	10	1
		TOTAL	479	591	69	118

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 8th November 1919.	Cholera. Week ending 15th November 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 8th November 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 15th November 1919.
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Gaya Town	1	4	2	7
		Gaya District	8	...	2	...
		Shahabad District	...	...	1	...
	Tirhut	Saran District	...	6	...	...
		Muzaffarpur District	8	...	...	...
		Darbhanga District	...	8	5	...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr District	9	18	1	...
		Bhagalpur District	67	12	...	2
		Purnea District	40	53	4	5
		Santal Parganas District	...	4	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District	163	156	4	4
		Balasore District	...	16	2	14
		Puri District	...	71	...	...
		Sambalpur District	3	1	5	3
	Ranchi	Hazaribagh District	31	6	1	1
		Palamau District	...	...	...	3
		Manbhum District	4	...	...	13
		Singhbhum District	...	...	...	1
		TOTAL	334	355	27	53
United Provinces.	Agra	Muttra District	...	9	...	...
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly District	...	3	...	...
		Bijnor District	...	1	...	...
		Moradabad District	...	5	...	...
		Pilibhit District	3	2	...	...
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad District	3	...	...	...
		Fatehpur District	6	...	...	...
		Allahabad City	...	1	...	...
	Jhansi	Hamirpur District	10	2	...	...
	Benares	Benares City	1	1	...	...
		Benares District	12	3	...	...
	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	180	50	...	...
		Basti District	12	3	...	...

Presidency or Provinces.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 8th November 1919.	Cholera. Week ending 15th November 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 8th November 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 15th November 1919.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Lucknow	Lucknow District	1	...	...	...
		Rae Bareli District	...	4	...	...
		Sitapur District	85	74	...	...
		Hardoi District	2	...	...	...
		Kheri District	...	7	...	...
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	42	54	...	...
		Sultanpur District	3	...	...	...
		TOTAL	310	219	...	...
PUNJAB.	Jullundur	Ludhiana District	...	...	1	...
		Ferozepore District	...	...	2	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	...	...	1	1
	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	...	...	1	...
	Multan	Jhang District	...	...	2	9
		TOTAL	...	...	7	10
BURMA.	Arakan	Akyab Town and Port	...	2	...	...
		Akyab District	...	1	...	...
	Pegu	Insein District	2	...	...	...
		Rangoon Town and Port	...	...	3	...
		Hanthawaddy District	...	2	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	64	27	...	...
		Prome District	80	16	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	...	...	3	2
		Bassein District	...	...	4	2
		Henzada District	6	3	...	...
	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	...	...	...	1
		Thaton District	38	10	4	...
		Moulmein Town and Port	1	3	...	...
		Amherst District	...	18	...	1
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	...	2	...	...
		Myitkyina District	...	...	...	3
		Katha District	...	1	...	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	...	...	2	1
		Sagaing District	4	1	...	1
		Lower Chindwin District	1	...	1	...
		Upper Chindwin District	36	53	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	...	...	1	...
		Pakokku District	3	11	...	...
		Minbu District	1	4	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	...	6	...	...
		TOTAL	178	160	18	11

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 8th November 1919.	Cholera. Week ending 15th November 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 8th November 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 15th November 1919.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Nagpur District	4	1	...	...
		Bhandara District	58	43	...	...
		Balaghat District	32	34	...	...
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore District	...	3	...	...
		Saugor District	20	11	...	...
		Damoh District	...	6	...	...
		Seoni District	60	38	...	...
		Mandla District	15	40	...	...
	Nurbudda	Hoshangabad District	19	5	...	...
		Nimar District	4	...	...	...
		Chhindwara District	10	3	1	...
	Chhatisgarh	Raipur District	22	54	1	...
		Bilaspur District	17	3	...	...
		Drug District	15	31	...	...
	Berar	Akola District	...	11	...	...
		Buldana District	1	...	...	...
		TOTAL	277	283	2	...
Assam.	...	Sylhet District	77	127	1	...
		Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	15	17	...	13
		Goalpara District	12	6	...	...
		Kamrup District	7	...	...	...
		Darrang District	3	2	...	...
		Nowgong District	14	5	...	2
		Sibsagar District	...	...	2	4
		TOTAL	128	158	3	19
North-West Frontier Province.	...	Peshawar District	3	6	10	1
		Bannu District	...	...	...	1
		Hazara District	...	...	9	25
		Dera Ismail Khan District	...	...	...	6
		TOTAL	3	6	19	33
		GRAND TOTAL	2,105	2,390	245	314

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

SIMLA:
The 10th December 1919.

The following statement of reported deaths from cholera and small-pox in India during the weeks ending 15th and 22nd November 1919 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 15th November 1919.	Cholera. Week ending 22nd November 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 15th November 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 22nd November 1919.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern	Bombay City	...	...	3	1
		Ahmedabad District	...	...	...	3
		Thana District	18	...	...	2
	Central	Satara District	...	...	...	2
		Poona District	...	2	1	...
		Ahmednagar District	...	6	...	...
		Nasik District	...	...	2	1
		Sholapur District	...	...	1	1
	Southern	Kolaba District	...	...	3	...
		Ratnagiri District	11	9	...	...
		Belgaum District	...	...	...	3
		Dharwar District	...	...	1	...
		Kanara District	...	...	4	4
		Bijapur District	...	...	...	2
	Sind	Karachi District	...	...	1	2
		Hyderabad District	...	...	2	10
		Sukkur District	...	...	3	3
		Larkana District	...	...	8	16
		TOTAL	29	17	29	50
Madras Presidency.	...	Anantapur District	38	2	...	4
		North Arcot District	3	1	1	...
		South Arcot District	41	106	5	5
		Bellary District	...	...	1	5
		Chingleput District	...	...	3	...
		Chittoor District	3	1	2	...
		Coimbatore District	8	36	...	7
		Cuddapah District	23	27	2	1
		Ganjam District	89	70	5	2
		Godavari District	81	7	2	2
		Guntur District	26	65	...	1
		South Kanara District	154	150	...	12
		Kistna District	...	...	8	...
		Kurnool District	10	6	...	...
		Madura District	...	...	...	2

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera.		Small-pox.	
			Week ending 15th November 1919.	Week ending 22nd November 1919.	Week ending 15th November 1919.	Week ending 22nd November 1919.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY—*contd.*	...	Malabar District	10	13	5	6
		Nellore District	2	...	...	2
		Nilgiris District	...	...	3	2
		Ramnad District	21	23	...	1
		Salem District	42	57	1	2
		Tanjore District	24	15	6	2
		Tinnevelly District	27	42	2	2
		Trichinopoly District	15	36	1	6
		Vizagapatam District	7	14	...	...
		Madras Town	...	...	4	3
		TOTAL	589	671	46	67
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	20	...	4
		Birbhum District	1	1	2	4
		Bankura District	...	11	...	...
		Midnapore District	...	...	...	2
		Hooghly District	2	9	1	2
		Howrah District	18	9	5	3
		Serampore District	...	1	1	8
	Presidency	24-Parganas District	11	41	5	10
		Calcutta	35	32	12	4
		Nadia District	13	34	9	15
		Murshidabad District	3	9	2	2
		Jessore District	48	35	...	4
		Khulna District	148	...	...	...
	Rajshahi	Rajshahi District	4	5	3	...
		Dinajpur District	56	...	37	...
		Jalpaiguri District	5	1	3	3
		Rangpur District	48	56	5	9
		Bogra District	...	3	2	16
		Pabna District	36	32	8	14
		Malda District	68	54	4	2
	Dacca	Dacca District	42	91	4	7
		Mymensingh District	...	98	...	3
		Faridpur District	20	63	6	9
		Bakarganj District	...	10	...	14
	Chittagong	Chittagong District	...	26	...	...
		Tippera District	15	21	3	2
		Noakhali District	18	37	1	1
		TOTAL	591	699	118	136

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 15th November 1919.	Cholera. Week ending 22nd November 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 15th November 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 22nd November 1919.
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna District	...	...	...	15
		Gaya Town	4	1	7	2
		Gaya District	...	...	...	1
	Tirhut	Saran District	6	...	...	...
		Darbhanga District	8	11	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr District	13	11	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	12	14	2	...
		Purnea District	53	20	5	14
		Santal Parganas District	4	...	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District	156	364	4	16
		Balasore District	16	16	14	...
		Puri District	71	98	...	14
		Sambalpur District	1	...	3	6
	Ranchi	Hazaribagh District	6	9	1	3
		Palamau District	...	...	3	11
		Manbhum District	...	5	13	4
		Singhbhum District	...	...	1	1
		TOTAL	355	549	53	87
United Provinces.	Agra	Muttra District	9	2	...	...
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly District	3	...	...	...
		Bijnor District	1	...	...	...
		Moradabad District	5	...	...	...
		Pilibhit District	2	...	...	...
	Allahabad	Fatehpur District	...	7	...	...
		Allahabad City	1	2	...	...
	Jhansi	Hamirpur District	2	...	...	...
	Benares	Benares City	1	1	...	...
		Benares District	3	1	...	...
	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	50	129	...	...
		Basti District	3	...	...	...
	Lucknow	Rae Bareli District	4	...	...	...
		Sitapur District	74	5	...	...
		Kheri District	7	4	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 15th November 1919.	Cholera. Week ending 22nd November 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 15th November 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 22nd November 1919.
United Provinces—contd.	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	54	39	...	...
		Sultanpur District	...	11	...	...
		Barabanki District	...	8	...	...
		Total	219	209	...	...
Punjab.	Jullundur	Hoshiarpur District	...	...	...	1
	Lahore	Amritsar City	...	...	1	4
		Gurdaspur District	...	...	...	1
		Gujranwala District	...	...	...	1
	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	...	...	...	2
	Multan	Lyallpur District	...	...	...	2
		Jhang District	...	...	9	7
		Total	...	...	10*	18*
Burma.	Arakan	Akyab Town and Port	2	1	...	...
		Akyab District	1	6	...	...
	Pegu	Rangoon Town and Port	...	...	...	2
		Hanthawaddy District	2	3	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	27	21	...	...
		Pegu District	...	5	...	...
		Prome District	16	14	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	...	...	2	1
		Bassein District	...	...	2	...
		Henzada District	3	4	...	...
		Maubin District	...	1	...	1
	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	...	...	1	3
		Thaton District	10	6	...	1
		Moulmein Town and Port	3	6	...	...
		Amherst District	18	13	1	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	2	5	...	...
		Mandalay District	...	...	...	4
		Myitkyina District	...	...	3	...
		Katha District	1	...	...	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	...	...	1	...
		Sagaing District	1	3	1	...
		Upper Chindwin District	53	59	...	...
	Magwe	Pakokku District	11	12	...	...
		Minbu District	4	5	...	...
		Magwe District	...	15	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	6	14	...	...
		Total	160	193	11	12

* For important Municipal towns only, figures for districts not being available.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera.		Small-pox.	
			Week ending 15th November 1919.	Week ending 22nd November 1919.	Week ending 15th November 1919.	Week ending 22nd November 1919.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Nagpur District	1	...	...	...
		Bhandara District	43	13	...	...
		Wardha District	...	2	...	...
		Chanda District	...	18	...	...
		Balaghat District	34	9	...	...
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore District	3	...	...	...
		Saugor District	11	...	...	...
		Damoh District	6	3	...	...
		Seoni District	38	13	...	...
		Mandla District	40	14	...	...
	Nurbudda	Hoshangabad District	5	4	...	2
		Chhindwara District	3	...	...	...
	Chhatisgarh	Raipur District	54	22	...	1
		Bilaspur District	3	10	...	...
		Drug District	31	30	...	...
	Berar	Amraoti District	...	...	...	2
		Akola District	11	1	...	...
		TOTAL	283	139	...	5
Assam.	...	Sylhet District	127	203	...	...
		Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	17	14	13	...
		Goalpara District	6	23	...	...
		Kamrup District	...	11	...	...
		Darrang District	3	...	...	...
		Nowgong District	5	17	2	...
		Sibsagar District	...	...	4	...
		Lakhimpur District	...	2	...	...
		TOTAL	158	270	19	...
North-West Frontier Province.	...	Peshawar District	6	5	1	9
		Bannu District	...	...	1	...
		Hazara District	...	...	25	24
		Dera Ismail Khan District	...	...	6	1
		TOTAL	6	5	33	34
		GRAND TOTAL	2,390	2,752	314	409

SIMLA:
The 12th December 1919,

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

No. 2046.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 17th December 1919.

MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE ELIGIBLE FOR THE NEWLY CREATED POSTS OF ASSISTANT OR JOINT JUDGE IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council recently sanctioned the creation of four additional posts of Assistant or Joint Judge in the Bombay Presidency. With the sanction of the Secretary of State he is now pleased to announce that these posts will be open to members of the Provincial Civil Service.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bombay and the Finance Department and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

H. D. CRAIK,

Offg. Addl. Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1919.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th November 1919.

On and after 15th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi, Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India."

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J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 20th December 1919.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 8.

December 8.

5095. H. E. Watson and J. J. Sudborough. *Improvements in the manufacture of caffeine.*
5096. R. L. Datta. *Bichromates.*
5097. R. J. B. Panthaky. *Power bottles.*

December 10.

5098. G. Venugopal. *Household steam cooker.*

December 11.

5099. F. J. Quin and W. H. Park. *Automatic valves for pneumatic hose fittings.*

December 12.

5100. Major V. Nesfield and F. Walford. *Improvements in portable distilling apparatus.*
5101. W. M. Burke. *Improvements in or relating to machines for cutting up meat and other substances.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

3679. C. Spearman. *Process for the separation and concentration of minerals from their ores.*
4566. F. L. Rapson. *Improvements in or relating to lifting jacks and the like for use on motor road and other vehicles.*
4962. K. Dwarak Nath and K. Srinath. *Fountain brush.*
5024. H. L. T. Wolfe. *Improvements in or relating to pumps of centrifugal or turbine types.*
5026. I. Hotson-Tait. *A composition for sealing cans, and the like, that contain perishable foods.*
5032. C. H. Chubb. *An improved lock.*
5037. N. P. Roe. *Railway block section detector.*
5038. J. Fraser and E. E. Lucy. *Improvements relating to the heating of feed water for boilers.*
5049. C. A. Easting. *Improvements in wind screens for motor cycle side cars.*
5050. P. Baxter. *Improvements in locking devices for bolts, nuts and the like.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

4349. S. S. Sarma. *Improved cooker.*
4669. Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kavaelstofaktieselskab. *Improvements in the manufacture of concentrated nitric acid.*
4557. Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kavaelstofaktieselskab. *Improvements in the manufacture of fertilizers containing nitrogen compounds and phosphoric acid.*
4783. A. G. Zuniga. *Improvements in easy chairs.*
4857. E. R. Subroyar. *Door and window adjuster.*
4859. J. H. H. Rolfe. *Drying machine for tea and other substances.*
4909. W. T. Barbour and W. M. Bell. *Improvements in winding, doubling or other like machines for yarn or thread.*
4917. Aktieselskabet Dansk Gærings-Industri. *Process for production of yeast, especially air-yeast.*
4918. Aktieselskabet Dansk Gærings-Industri. *Process for production of yeast, especially air-yeast.*

4942. J. Wells. *Improvements in gas producers for mechanical traction.*
4943. A. E. M. Van der Meersch. *Improvements in safety razors.*
4953. F. Handley Page and Handley Page Ld. *Improvements in mechanism for releasing bombs or other articles from aircraft.*
4954. F. Handley Page. *Means for supplying fuel to internal combustion engines.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7 accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

3725. Liyaqut Ali.
3739. Liyaqut Ali.
4301. Crespi.
4474. Dennett.
4726. White, Junior, and Wall.
4727. White, Junior, and Wall.
4729. Holle.
4730. Pavesi.
4736. Mehta.
4738. Handley Page.
4739. Handley Page.
4740. Handley Page.
4741. Brown.
4743. Berry.
4744. Sinha.
4745. Roch and L. G. Mouchel and Partners, Ltd.
4746. Roch and L. G. Mouchel and Partners, Ltd.
4747. Saunders.
4749. Badder, Burrows and Allender.
4750. Biddle.
4751. Linden.
4754. The Oil Refining Improvements Co., Ltd.
4756. Vickers Limited.
4758. Roe.
4760. Hall Motor Fuel, Ltd.
4761. Goudie.
4762. Mulligan.
4763. Vaughan.
4764. Coatalen, Stevens and Sunbeam Motor Car Co., Ltd.
4765. Cosserat.
4767. Lawrence and Lawrence.
4769. Richards.
4770. Richards.
4771. Richards.

PATENTS SEALED.

3840. Fulton and Cullen.
4330. Lund.
4400. General Electric Co.
4500. Addis.
4508. Furniss.
4605. Rose and Saxby & Farmer Ld.
4616. Collier.
4619. Barooah.
4636. Waters.
4648. Harvey.
4687. Datta.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

291 of 1906. Gieseler. (To 9 January 1921.)
330 of 1907. Walker and anr. (To 14 December 1920.)
504 of 1907. Lamont and anr. (To 19 December 1921.)
301 of 1909. Ashford. (To 22 March 1921.)
461 of 1909. Webb and ors. (To 8 December 1920.)
607 of 1910. Forbes. (To 6 January 1921.)
659 of 1910. Levick, Jr. (To 26 January 1921.)
630 of 1912. Mills. (To 2 December 1920.)
642 of 1912. Hamm. (To 9 December 1920.)
1356 of 1913. Donald. (To 15 December 1920.)
1874 of 1914. Kummer. (To 21 September 1920.)
2009 of 1915. Cox. (To 1 February 1921.)
2069 of 1915. Terrell. (To 17 March 1921.)
2373 of 1915. Wragg. (To 11 November 1920.)
2420 of 1916. Say and anr. (To 3 January 1921.)

APPLICATION FOR RESTORATION OF LAPSED PATENT UNDER SECTION 16.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made under Section 16 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, for the restoration of the following patent granted to A. H. Wallis, F. L. Wallis, F. H. Harrison and A. J. Brown:—

No. 2262 of 1915. Improvements in projectiles for fire arms.

This patent ceased on the 16th August 1919, owing to non-payment of the prescribed renewal fee, and its cessation was notified in the *Gazette of India*, dated 29th November 1919. Any person may give notice of opposition to restoration by leaving patent form No. 5 at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on or before the 3rd February 1920.

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1907.

565. (American Linen Co.)

1915.

2292. (Smith and ors.) 2296. (Billinton.)

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

From December 8th to 13th, 1919.

Class 13. Nos. 9052 to 9078. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., of St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. December 1, 1919.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) must be made in English and addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed and a full address given in all communications.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, together with current regulations and instructions. *These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.*

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs or on their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Models are not required unless specially asked for. Drawings must be on tracing cloth and the Rules and Instructions for the preparation of drawings as given in the Handbook should be strictly followed. A provisional patent cannot be secured under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

4. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India application should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

5. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission for which due allowance should be made. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

6. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration. Neither does this Act deal with *pictures, photographs, etc.*, for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

7. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
,,	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
,,	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
,,	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
,,	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.
WASHINGTON (U.S.A.)	The Patent Office.

8. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore. Specifications and other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be seen in the Patent Office, Calcutta, in the Record Office, Bombay, and in the Connemara Library, Madras.

9. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

	Price. R	Price. a.
(a) Patent Office Handbook (Acts, Rules and instructions)	1	0
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0	10
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi) . each	0	2
(d) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0	2
(e) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)	0	1
Annual subscription with postage	8	0
(f) Inventions (Consolidated Subject Matter Index, 1900-1908, and Chronological lists, 1900-1904)	2	0
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(h) Patent Office Journals (Issued quarterly) . each	0	8
(i) Patent Office Journals, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 . each	1	0
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V. LOUGH,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

RAJPUTANA ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 8th December 1919.

Local Administration's Orders.

No. 4520-S.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. H. Hogg, C.M.G., Superintending Engineer, having been deputed as a Member of the Stores Committee, Mr. W. E. G. Belcher, Superintending Engineer took over charge of the office of the Superintending Engineer and Secretary in the Public Works Department, Rajputana, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th December 1919.

W. E. G. BELCHER,
Secretary to A. G. G. in the Public Works Department,
Rajputana.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Text-books, etc., for sale.

List of text-books, etc., prescribed for the examination (other than departmental) of Civil and Military officers in oriental languages (Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Hindi, Sanskrit, Assamese, Bengali and Uriya), together with annual collections of Specimens of Examination Papers, obtainable from the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, can be had from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

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MURREE HILLS—
M. S. C. Bagchi, Munshi, Lawrence Government European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din, Regimental Munshi, 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment (summer only).
M. Bodh Raj, Regimental Munshi (summer only).
M. Abdul Karim Khan, Regimental Munshi, 2/4th Borderers, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.
MUSSOORIE.—*M. S. Aulad Ali Gilani, Cakgrove European School, Jharipani.
NAINI TAL.—
M. Faqir Ulla, St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.
M. Mahmud Hasan Israili, Talli Tal.
NASIK—
M. Mohd. Arif, Officers' School of Instruction.
M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat, Officers' School of Instruction.
*M. Mohamad Sharafat Ali, Officers' School of Instruction.
M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid, Officers' School of Instruction.
NASIRABAD.—M. S. Sadiq Ali, Munshi Fazil, C/o Peerjee Mohd. Ali, Sugar and Tea Merchant, Nasirabad (Rajputana).
NOWSHERA.—M. Sadal Mabud, Officers' Munshi, Nowshera City.
PATNA.—†M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi, Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.
PESHAWAR—
M. Ahmed Din, Regimental Munshi, 1st Royal Sussex Regiment, opposite the Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
M. Abdur Rahim, Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
M. Ajab Shah Anand, Officers' Munshi, Daki Nama, Peshawar City.
M. Kazi Ghulam Nabi, opposite General Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
*M. Saiyid Zafar Shah Bukhari, Head clerk, office of the Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, N.-W. F. P., Peshawar.
M. S. Ali Hussain Shah, Garhi Hazrat Karim Shah Sahib Bukhari, Karimpura, Peshawar City.
M. H. S. Wajid Ali Shah, Mohalla Sayedan, Karimpura, Peshawar City.
POONA.—M. S. R. Kapur, Regimental Munshi, 1st Norfolk Regiment, C/o Pandit Diwan Chand, Accountant, A. O. R. E.'s Office, Poona.
QUETTA—
M. Mohd. Rahim Shah, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
Pt. Hirday Narayan, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M. S. Abdul Aziz, The King's Regiment, Quetta.
M. Syed Inam Ali, Mission Road, Quetta.
M. Sher Mohamed, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M. Sita Ram Mehta, Babu Muhalla, near Arya Samaj, Quetta.
M. Jawala Prashad, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.
*M. S. Barkat Ali, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.

QUETTA—contd.
M. Dittu Ram, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Farzand Ali Khan (of Patna), Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M. Syed Hadi Hussain, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M. Syed Aulad Hussain, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Abdul Hakim Khan, Nishtar—Shair Manzil (M. W. S., Military District)
M. Jiya Lall, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Ghulam Murtaza Beg, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Ram Kishan, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Haji Ahmad Fakhriey, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Mohd. Sarwar Khan, Mirza, Persian Professor, Government High School, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI—
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, Rawalpindi (winter only).
M. Ghulam Rasul, Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. K. R. Mehta, Regimental Munshi, 1st F. S. Garrison Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry.
M. Bodh Raj, Regimental Munshi (winter only).
†M. Fazl Elahi, C/o Ellahi Buksh & Co., Polo Sports Works, near Massy Gate, Rawalpindi.
M. Mohd. Abdul Khaliq, C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butcher's Street, Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Amir Bukhsh Gyani, M. F., Professor of Oriental Languages, Ihata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

RISALPUR.—M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan, Regimental Munshi, Royal Flying Corps, Risalpur Cantonment.

ROORKEE CITY.—M. Fazl-i-Haq, Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City.

ROHTAK.—M. Mohammad Akeeluddin, Fort, Rohtak.

SIALKOT—
M. Abdul Hamid Khan, Officers' Munshi, Mori Gate, New Street, Sialkot.
M. Ghulam Rasul Syed, Raja Street, Sialkot.

SIMLA.—M. Abdul Latif, Urdu Instructor, C/o M. Mohamed Buksh Sahib, Pleader, Lower Bazar.

SUBATHU—
M. Amar Nath Varma, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Anand Swarup, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Khalil-ur-Rahman, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Miyan Khan Haidari, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
*M. Habib Ullah, Syed, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Mool Chand Saihgal, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.

WELLINGTON—
M. Syed Khurshed Ali, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Wellington.
M. Abdul Majid Sharif Quraishi, Munshi, Cadet College.
S. Aftab Ali, Munshi, Wellington Market Post Office, Victoria Villa.

Qualified Bengali Teachers.

CALCUTTA.—Babu Suresh Chandra Chatterjee, 6, Muktaram Row, Calcutta.
RUNGPUR.—Babu Mukunda Lal Das Gupta, Kakina, District Rungpur.

Qualified Canarese Teacher.

BANGALORE.—M. R. Ry. K. Hanumantha Rao, No. 1, Main Road, Seshadripuram, Bangalore.

Qualified Malayalam Teacher.

ADICHANALLORE.—M. R. Ry. N. Sankara Pillai, First Assistant, H. G. E. School, Adichanallore.
KOTTAYAM.—M. R. Ry. A. I. Pothen, Malayalam Munshi, Basel Mission High School, Kottayam.

Qualified Marathi Teachers.

EAST KHANDESH.—Mr. Laxman Narayan Phandis, B.A., C/o Mr. M. N. Phandis, Editor, Kavya Ratnawali Jalgaon.

POONA CITY—
Mr. Govind Krishna Modak, Sanskrit Teacher, New English School, Poona City.
Mr. D. K. Pathak, 442, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.
Mr. V. L. Deshpande, 641, Budhwar Peth, Poona City.

RATNAGIRI.—M. Waman Vishnu Vaidya, C/o Mr. R. K. Bal, B.A., LL.B., Sub-Judge, Malwan, District Ratnagiri.
SHOLAPUR.—Mr. Vishnu Anant Salgarkar, C/o Mr. Harichand Amichand Shah, Sholapur.

Qualified Punjabi Teacher.

LAHORE.—M. Muhammad Zafar Ali, Student, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

Qualified Tamil Teachers.

MADRAS—
M. R. Ry. K. Raghavachari, Senior Tamil Pandit, Wesleyan Mission Girls' High School, Royapettah.
M. R. Ry. A. M. Satakoparamanuja Acharya, Senior Tamil Pandit, National High School, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.

Qualified Telugu Teachers.

GODAVARI.—M. R. Ry. V. Subba Rao, Stewartpetta, Pithapuram, Godavari District.
NELLORE.—K. Subrahmanya Sarma, Telugu Pandit, A. B. M. Girls' High School, Nellore.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teachers whose names are preceded by a cross (†) are out of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th July 1919.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(Corner of Hare Street and Strand Road, Calcutta.)

Open on { Week-days and Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Sundays and Holidays, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a Lending Library. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. QUININE can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards for Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Assam on indents duly countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of their Districts. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. It is never sold to private persons or firms. CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms and CINCHONIDINE can be purchased by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the Principal Druggists in Calcutta. QUINOIDINE or *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid* and *Residual Alkaloid* or *Amorphous Cinchona Alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance but private purchasers may use the V. P. P. system*, and are obtainable from the SUPERINTENDENT, JUVENILE JAIL, ALIPORE.

The rates for these drugs from 16th May 1919 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities 60 lbs. and above in one delivery	Rs. 24 per lb
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. but below 60 lbs. in one delivery	,, 25 ,,
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	,, 26 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	,, 12 ,,

(Only small quantities available when in stock.)

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 5 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	,, 6 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 6 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	,, 7 ,,
QUINOIDINE in non Tablet form (when in stock) and Residual Alkaloids.	,, 4 ,

QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 6 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. in one delivery (when in stock) .	,, 7 ,,

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb., 4-lb., and 6¼-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 1-lb., 5-lb. and 10-lb. boxes.
Quinoidine is available in 1-lb. box.
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. box.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Local sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

Drugs are sold for cash or by V. P. Post. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

[For ¼ lb. 4 As.; ½ lb. 5 As.; 1 lb. 8 As.; 1½ lb. 11 As.; 2 lbs. 14 As.; 2½ lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3 lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; 4 lbs. Re. 1 As. 7; 4½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 10; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 13; 6 lbs. Rs. 2; 6½ lbs. Rs. 2 As. 3.]

	Rs.	A.	P.
Quinoidine tab: 1 lb. Weg. 3 lbs. Postage	1	1	0
Quinoidine tab: 2 lbs. Weg. 6 lbs. Postage	2	0	0
Quinoidine tab: 3 lbs. Weg. 9 lbs. Postage	3	0	0

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 21st March 1917.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Sub-Surveyors.
5. Tracers.
6. Men trained in—
   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

W. G. WOOD,

Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN INDIA, DHANBAD P. O., MANBHUM.

Indian Mines Act, 1901.

NOTICE.

An examination for First Class Coal Mine Managers' Certificates of Competency under the rules applicable to coal mines will be held on the 16th, 17th and 18th February 1920. An examination for Second Class Coal Mine Managers' Certificates of Competency will be held on the 23rd, 24th and 25th February 1920. Both examinations will be held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbad.

Rules 32 and 33 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, require that a candidate for a first class certificate must be at least 23 years of age and have had at least five years' practical experience in a coal mine, and for a second class certificate be at least 21 years of age and have had at least three years' practical experience in a coal mine. The periods of practical experience may be reduced to three years and one year respectively, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining subjects after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

The fees are Rs. 15 in the case of first class certificates and Rs. 8 in the case of second class certificates. By rule 34 of Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Notification No. 2968—82, dated the 21st April 1906, "these fees shall be paid, not less than one month prior to the date of the examination, to the Chief Inspector of Mines at his office." The fees may be remitted by money order or paid in any other manner.

Applications and fees should be addressed to the Chief Inspector of Mines in India, Dhanbad P.O., E. I. Railway, and not to any Officer by name. No candidate will be permitted to sit at the examination unless his application, supported by original certificates as to experience and character, and fee, is received, in the case of a candidate for the first class certificate examination on or before the 15th January 1920, and, in the case of a candidate for the second class certificate examination on or before the 22nd January 1920. Candidates are advised to send all papers under registered cover.

G. F. ADAMS,

Chief Inspector of Mines in India,
and *ex-officio* President of the Board of Examiners.

DHANBAD,
The 18th October 1919.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th December 1919.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,94,00,000	0	0			
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below* .	25,00,000	0	0			
				1,69,00,000	0	0
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments				25,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	2,15,78,916	4	5			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,24,82,717	0	9	3,40,61,633	5	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				31,57,04,530	9	11
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .				29,35,816	2	4
Sundries				39,20,413	3	7
RUPEES .				39,60,22,393	5	0

ASSETS.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities . .				7,22,09,715	0	0
Other authorized Investments .				1,39,04,144	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities .				13,44,03,229	9	5
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				5,41,85,161	11	11
Bills discounted and purchased .				2,45,50,477	14	8
Balances with other Banks .				45,04,607	9	9
Bullion				...		
Dead Stock				28,85,594	6	0
Stamps				14,736	9	0
Sundries				4,24,362	7	3
				30,70,82,029	4	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	3,08,27,553	12	5			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	5,81,12,810	4	7	8,89,40,364	1	0
RUPEES .				39,60,22,393	5	0

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value Rs. 3,85,147 8 0

† Do. do. do. „ 5,14,860 0 0

Rs. 9,00,007 8 0

By the order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 18th December 1919.

C. M. TALLACK,
Chief Accountant.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 24·93.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

THE TREASURY.

Calcutta, the 13th December 1919.

In continuation of this office Notification, dated the 10th September 1919, it is further notified that no Exchange Compensation Allowance will be admissible during the quarter commencing 1st January 1920 and that the rate of exchange at which contributions to the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund should be recovered during the period is 2*s*. 1$\frac{3}{32}$*d*. per rupee. This rate shall also apply to the contributions to the Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund and the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

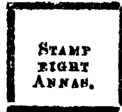
GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
Land Acquisition Branch.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 9th December 1919.

No. 9373-*L.A.*—The following agreement is published under Section 42 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, for general information.

M. C. McALPIN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this eighth day of December one thousand nine hundred and nineteen BETWEEN THORNYCROFT (INDIA) LIMITED a Joint Stock Company with limited liability duly incorporated under the Indian Companies Act and having its registered office at No. 7, Old Court House Street in the City of Calcutta (hereinafter called "the Company") of the one part and the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL (hereinafter called "the Secretary of State") of the other part WHEREAS for the purpose of the construction of offices, factory, workshop and garage for dealing in and the manufacture of motor lorries motor launches and other self-driving mechanical conveyances the Company has applied to the Government of Bengal for the acquisition under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, of the piece or parcel of land containing by estimation fourteen Bighas or thereabouts situate in the Village of Mominpore in the District of the 24-Parganas and being portion of premises Nos. 48 and 48-2 Diamond Harbour Road and more particularly described in the Schedule hereto and delineated in the Plan* hereunto annexed AND WHEREAS the said Government of Bengal—being satisfied by an enquiry held under section 40 of the said Act that the proposed acquisition is needed for the aforesaid purpose and that the said work is likely to prove useful to the public has consented to acquire on behalf of the Company the piece or parcel of land hereinbefore described AND WHEREAS the said Government of Bengal has—" required the Company under the provisions of section 41 of the abovementioned Act to enter into the agreement with the Secretary of State hereinafter contained NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that it is hereby agreed and declared as follows :—

1. On demand the Company shall and will pay to the Government of Bengal all and every compensation in respect of the said land tendered paid or awarded or to be tendered, paid or awarded by the Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, or by the Court to which a reference under Part III of the said Act may be made, or by the Court or Courts to which an appeal from the award of the said Court may be preferred and all costs, charges and expenses of the proceedings in the aforesaid Courts, or otherwise incidental to the proposed acquisition or payable in respect thereof under the provisions of the said Act.

2. On demand made by the said Collector the obligation of the Company under the last preceding clause not being thereby limited, the Company shall and will deposit with the said Collector such sum or sums of money as in his discretion the said Collector may in anticipation estimate to be necessary for the purposes mentioned in the last preceding clause.

3. On payment by the Company of all demands under the foregoing first clause, or, in the discretion of the said Government of Bengal on deposit by the Company of all estimated amounts as provided in the 2nd clause, but not before possession shall have been taken under the provisions of the abovementioned Act, the Secretary of State shall make over possession of the said land to the Company and shall execute and do all such acts and deeds as may be necessary and proper for effectually vesting the same in the Company.

4. The said land shall be held by the Company for the purpose of such manufacture as is hereinbefore mentioned, and without the sanction in writing of the said Government of Bengal first had and obtained for no other purpose whatsoever.

5. The necessary buildings and plant for the manufacture of the machinery shall be completed (and fully equipped in all respects ready for use) within three years from the date upon which possession of the said land shall have been given to the Company.

6. Should the said buildings and plant not be completed (and fully equipped in all respects ready for use) within the period stated in the last preceding clause or within such further period as in its discretion may be prescribed or allowed by the said Government of Bengal or should the said land at any time thereafter cease for a period of twelve consecutive months to be held and used or cease to be required for the purpose or purposes provided for in the foregoing fourth clause then and in any such case the said Government may summarily re-enter upon and take possession of the said land, and thereupon the interests of the Company in the said land shall absolutely cease and determine.

*Not published herewith, but may be inspected in the office of the special Land Acquisition Deputy Collector, Alipore, 24-Parganas.

7. On taking such possession, the said Government may sell or otherwise deal with the said land as it may think proper. Should the said Government sell the said land, the said Government after deducting the expenses incurred in connection with the said taking of possession and with such sale shall pay the proceeds to the Company. Should the said Government on taking possession decide not to sell the land it shall repay to the Company all sums received from the Company in respect of all and every compensation as provided in the foregoing first clause (less the statutorial allowance of fifteen per cent. (under section 23(2) of Act I of 1894) but will not repay any sums received on account of costs, charges and expenses.

8. The public shall be entitled to use the said land on the following terms :—

The public shall have all reasonable access to that portion of the said land and buildings on or in which the machinery manufactured is exposed for sale and reasonable liberty to inspect such manufactured machinery free of charge and to purchase the same at such prices as may hereafter be fixed by the Company.

9. The Company shall be at liberty to transfer all or any of their rights under this agreement to a limited liability Company in India now in the course of promotion to take over the Company's existing interests in India and to be promoted under the name of Thornycroft (India) Limited, when such promotion has been completed PROVIDED ALWAYS that such Company shall not be a "Foreign Controlled Company" as defined in Government of India Notification No. 11917, dated the sixth day of October one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and the Company shall therefore be deemed to be acquiring the said land as Trustees for the said Thornycroft (India) Limited who shall take such land subject to all the liabilities which otherwise would attach to and be binding on the Company.

10. Should any dispute or difference arise touching or concerning the subject matter of this agreement or any covenant clause or thing herein contained the same shall be referred to the said Government of Bengal and the opinion and decision of the said Government upon such dispute or difference shall be final and conclusive and binding on the parties hereto.

THE SCHEDULE above referred to.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land containing by estimation 14 Bighas or thereabouts situate lying at and being portion of premises Nos. 48 and 48-2 Diamond Harbour Road within the jurisdiction of the Municipality of Calcutta Thannah Ekbalpore Registration Sub-District Alipore in the District of Twenty-four Parganas and butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say :—

On the North by Budge-Budge Road and premises at present numbered 48-3, 49 and 53 Diamond Harbour Road.

On the East by Diamond Harbour Road and premises Nos. 49 and 53 Diamond Harbour Road and premises No. 4 Budge Budge Road and Mominpore Gully.

On the South by Mominpore Gully, and

On the West by premises at present numbered 5 Budge Budge Road and portions of 6, 8, 9 and 10 Mominpore Gully.

OR HOWSOEVER OTHERWISE the said piece or parcel of land or any part thereof is now or was at any time heretofore butted bounded called known numbered described or distinguished and which said land is delineated in the plan hereunto annexed.

IN WITNESS whereof the Company has caused its Common Seal to be hereunto affixed and the Secretary of State for India in Council hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

THE COMMON SEAL of the abovenamed Thornycroft (India) Limited has hereunto been affixed by the direction and in the presence of F. E. Bushby and T. E. T. Upton two of the Directors of the Company who have hereunto set their respective hands and these presents have been countersigned by W. L. Morgan its Secretary in the presence of

(Seal.)

R. G. SOPER,
7, Old Court House Street, Calcutta,

R. H. MULLIN,
7, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

FRANK E. BUSHBY, } *Directors.*
T. E. T. UPTON, }

W. L. MORGAN ... *Secretary.*

Signed sealed and delivered by M. C. McAlpin, Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department, on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council in the presence of S. Abdul Latif, Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

M. C. MCALPIN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Revenue Department.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 15th December 1919.

No. 2127.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to extend the provisions of the Rouble Note Ordinance, 1919, (VII of 1919), to British Baluchistan.

By order,
H. D. G. LAW, I.C.S.,
First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 8th December 1919.

No. 6509.—Lieutenant G. E. Hawkes, M. C. of Zhob Militia is granted privilege leave for 2 months under paragraph 220 Army Regulations, India, Volume II with effect from the 1st December 1919.

The 9th December 1919.

No. 6541.—Captain C. McIvor, Indian Medical Service, is declared to have passed the prescribed tests in the Brahui language at an examination held at Quetta on the 24th November 1919.

By order,
H. D. G. LAW, I.C.S.,
First Assistant.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Udaipur, the 13th December 1919.

No. 2061-C.—1385.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 43 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (II of 1912), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following amendments in rule 5 of the rules issued under Notification Nos. 1106—1385, dated the 9th August 1918 :—

In clauses (*b*) and (*c*) (1) after the word " 1-3rd," insert a comma and add the following words :—

> " in the case of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Indian Co-operative Association, Ajmer, not less than 300."

No. 2064-C.—269.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898) the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Thakur Bijey Singh, Istimrardar of Masuda, and Kanwar Ganpat Singh of Kharwa, Honorary Magistrates, with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class to be exercised in regard to cases generally within the limits of the Masuda and Kharwa Estates, respectively, in the district of Ajmer-Merwara.

2067-C.—269.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Ajmer Courts Regulation (I of 1877) the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint (1) Thakur Bijey Singh, Istimrardar of Masuda and (2) Kanwar Ganpat Singh of Kharwa, Munsiffs, to be Subordinate Judges of the 2nd Class, within the limits of the Masuda and Kharwa Estates, respectively.

No. 2070-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898) the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Seth Kundan Mal and Sah Udai Mal, Honorary Magistrates, 3rd Class, Beawar, with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class to be exercised in regard to cases generally within the Municipal limits of Beawar for the remainder of their terms of three years.

The 14th December 1919.

CORRIGENDUM.

No. 2088-C.—1106.—For the figures "Rs. 5-4-5" in this office Notification No. 1411—1106, dated the 27th September 1919, appearing at page 1743 of Part II of the Gazette of India, dated the 4th October 1919, read "5-4-0."

By order,

R. R. MACONACHIE,

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana,
Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Udaipur, the 9th December 1919.

No. 1940-C.—The following promotions are ordered in the Mewar Bhil Corps with effect from the 13th November 1919.

Jemadar Ramdhani to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Bhana, pensioned.

No. 1487 Havildar Major Debidayal to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramdhani promoted.

The 14th December 1919.

No. 2084-C.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. H. Hogg, C.M.G., R.E., Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, in the Public Works Department, held charge of the Office of the Director of Civil Supplies, Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, in addition to his own duties, from the 7th October 1919 to the 7th December 1919, both days inclusive.

2. Mr. W. E. G. Belcher, Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana in the Public Works Department, is appointed to hold charge of the office of the Director of Civil Supplies, Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 8th December 1919.

By order,

R. R. MACONACHIE,

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 9th December 1919.

No. 4552-S.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1904, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare as protected the ancient monuments described below :—

No.	District.	Tehsil.	Town.	Description of the monuments.
1	Ajmer . .	Ajmer . .	Ajmer . .	The Adhaidin-ka-Jhonpra, Ajmer.
2	Do. . .	Do. .	Do. . .	The marble pavilions and balustrade on the Ana Sagar Bund and the ruins of the marble Hammam behind the Ana Sagar Bund.
3	Do. . .	Do. . .	Do. . .	The Badshahi Haveli in the Naya Bazar, Ajmer.

By order,

W. E. G. BELCHER,

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner,
Ajmer-Merwara, in the P. W. D.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 11th December 1919.

No. 630-*J*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), as in force in the Baluchistan Agency Territories, by virtue of Foreign Department Notification No. 1603-I.B., dated the 28th July 1911, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased to appoint the persons specified in the first column of the annexed table to be Honorary Magistrates of the class specified opposite their names in the second column of that table within the local limits of the Quetta Municipality.

Names.	Classes.
1. K. B. Ain-Ud-din Khan, M. B. E.	2nd Class.
2. Hakim Diwan Gopal Dass	Ditto.
3. Sardar Shah Nawaz Khan Mohamedzai	3rd Class.
4. K. S. Seth Shiawakshaw Pherozshaw	Ditto.
5. Seth Kimat Rai	Ditto.

No. 631-*J*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), as in force in the Baluchistan Agency Territories by virtue of the Foreign Department Notification No. 1603-I. B., dated the 28th July 1911, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased to direct that the marginally named Honorary Magistrates or as many of them as are for the time being present at Quetta shall sit together as a Bench for the trial of cases within the local limits of the Quetta Municipality and the Bench so constituted is vested with powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

1. Seth Khub Chand.
2. Sardar Shah Nawaz Khan Mohamedzai.
3. K. S. Seth Shiawakshaw Pherozshaw.
4. Seth Kimat Rai.

Quetta, the 10th December 1919.

No. 4812-*R*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 (*b*) of the Cantonment Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), as applied to the territories administered by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to extend, as a temporary measure, to the areas occupied by the new Police Barracks and the aerodrome and Military camps on the racecourse at Quetta, as well as to the Spinney adjacent thereto, the rules contained in sections 67 to 87, 157 to 171, 214 to 217, 223 to 225, 233 to 242 (as far as applicable), 243 to 249, 284 to 286 and 288 of the Cantonment Code, 1912.

Quetta, the 12th December 1919.

No. 4832-*R*.—M. Ibrahim Khan, a Naib Tahsildar of the 1st grade, and *sub pro tem.* Tahsildar, 3rd grade, and Tahsildar Hurnai, was appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, and posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, with effect from the 11th November 1919.

No. 4833-*R*.—On relief by M. Ibrahim Khan, R. B. Ladha Ram, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade, and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, was granted privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from the 11th November 1919.

By order,
H. D. G. LAW,
First Assistant.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 202nd Battalion, Machine Gun Corps, Lahore Cantonment, dated at Lahore, this 13th day of December 1919.

Number, Rank and Name—180798, Corporal, Dewar.
Height—5 feet, 6 inches.
Chest Measurement—39 inches.
Colour of—Eyes, blue; hair, very fair.
Marks—Tattoo, markings on arms and figure of woman on left knee.
Absconded with Government money Rupees 4,204 (four thousand two hundred and four).

E. G. HOLDEN, Capt. and Adjt., *for* Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 202nd Battalion, M. G. C.

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 10th December 1919.

No. 2241-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 42 (2) (i) (j) (k) and (l) of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased to make the following rules for the grant by the local excise authority, under section 8(1) of the said Law, of licenses for the sale, by wholesale or by retail, of foreign spirit and foreign fermented liquor.

(1) Licenses for the sale by retail of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquor (not to be consumed on the premises) shall be in Form I annexed to these rules.

Licenses for the sale by wholesale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquor (not to be consumed on the premises) shall be in Form II annexed to these rules.

Licenses for the sale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquor (to be consumed on the premises) shall be in Form III annexed to these rules.

Occasional bar licenses for the sale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquor (to be consumed on the premises) shall be in Form IV annexed to these rules.

Licenses for the sale at a Railway Refreshment room of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquor (to be consumed on the premises) shall be in Form V annexed to these rules.

Licenses for the retail sale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquor at a military Canteen established under the "canteen tenant system" shall be in Form VI annexed to these rules.

(2) Excepting occasional bar licenses, which shall not be issued for any period exceeding six days, no such license shall be issued for a period of more than one year or less than a quarter calculated in all cases from the 1st day of one of the months of January, April, July or October.

(3) Occasional bar licenses will be granted only in order to enable spirits and fermented liquors to be sold at entertainments by or on behalf of the organisers of these entertainments. Such a license will be granted by the local excise authority only after he has satisfied himself that its issue is desirable in the interests of the persons attending the entertainment and is not otherwise objectionable. In each such license the hours during which sales will be permitted will be entered by the local excise authority with due regard to the circumstances of the entertainment for which it is required.

(4) The fees ordinarily payable for licenses shall be—

For a license in Form I Rs. 12 8 0 per quarter payable in advance.
For a license in Form II Rs. 25 0 0 " " "
For a license in Form III Rs. 300 per quarter payable monthly in advance.
For a license in Form IV Rs. 4 per night payable in advance.
For a license in Form V Rs. 25 per quarter payable in advance.
For a license in Form VI Rs. 24 per annum if the canteen is for a regiment, and Rs. 12 per annum if it is for a smaller unit, payable in advance.

NOTE.—In the term "regiment" is included a battalion of infantry and a regiment of cavalry; and in the term "smaller unit" a battery or company of artillery or a depôt thereof, a station hospital, and a station veterinary hospital.

Provided that in any case where in the opinion of the local excise authority the grant of a license in Form I, Form II or Form V is desirable in the interest of the public convenience, while the probable extent of the business done is not such as would justify the levy of the prescribed fee, the local excise authority may after recording his reasons in writing, grant a license on the payment of a reduced fee the amount of which shall not be less than ½ of the prescribed fee.

(5) The fee payable for special permission to make sales after ordinary closing hours at a shop conducted under a license in Form III shall be Rs. 10 per night. Such permission should be granted only when sales after closing hours are rendered necessary or desirable by circumstances of a very exceptional character.

2. The following notifications are hereby cancelled:—

No. 1154-C., dated the 17th June 1908, as subsequently amended
No. 1157-C., dated the 17th June 1908.
No. 2016-C., dated the 31st October 1910.

FORM I.

License for the sale by retail of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors not to be consumed on the premises.

License to sell by retail at the premises known as____________________ situated ____________________ foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors is hereby granted to____________________ for a period of____________________ commencing on

the——————————and ending on the——————————
(for which the sum of Rs.——————————has been paid in advance) subject to the following conditions, the infraction of any of which or of any of the provisions of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, (hereinafter referred to as "the Law") or of the rules made thereunder, by the licensee or by any person employed by him or acting under his orders or by his authority, or with his knowledge and consent shall render the license liable to forfeiture by order of the local excise authority without prejudice to any other penalty to which the licensee or the person committing such infraction may be liable under sections 28, 30 and 31 of the Law:—

(1) That the business covered by this license shall not be sublet or transferred without the written permission of the local excise authority, nor shall an agent be appointed, without such permission endorsed on this license, for the management of the business covered by this license. That no person suffering from leprosy or other infectious or contagious disease and no person under 14 years of age shall under any circumstances be employed in the handling of spirits or fermented liquor, or otherwise in the business covered by this license.

(2) That the licensee shall not without the permission in writing of the local excise authority hold or acquire any interest in a license, or farm of the fees leviable on licenses for the retail sale within the——————————* of any other excisable commodity, nor shall he, without such permission, employ any person holding such an interest.

*Here insert the name of the Cantonment or other area for sale in which the license is granted.

NOTE.—This rule does not preclude the licensee from holding licenses covering dealings of a class other than those covered by this license in foreign spirits or foreign fermented liquors.

(3) That sale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors only shall be made, and that such spirits or liquors shall not be adulterated by the admixture of country spirits or country fermented liquor or otherwise.

(4) That the bottling of foreign spirits or foreign fermented liquors shall not be permitted otherwise than under and in accordance with the conditions of a license for the sale by wholesale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors.

(5) That no gin of strength weaker than 35 U. P. and no other foreign spirit of strength weaker than 25 U. P. shall be sold or offered for sale under this license.

(6) That sale shall be made only at the premises for which this license is granted and not elsewhere.

(7) That a sign-board shall be put up in a conspicuous place outside the licensed premises bearing the name of the licensee and the designation "Licensed retail dealer in foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors, not to be consumed on the premises."

(8) That wearing apparel or other effects, except money, shall not be taken in barter for spirits or fermented liquor.

(9) That no spirits or fermented liquor shall be sold or in any way supplied to any European non-commissioned officer or soldier, or to any European or Eurasian being a camp follower, or to any soldier's wife or child, except under the written permission of the Commanding Officer of the station, or of some person authorized by the Commanding Officer to grant such permission, or to any policeman, excise officer, or railway servant on duty, or to any child under 14 years of age.

(10) That no spirits or fermented liquor shall be sold before sunrise or after 9 o'clock at night.

(11) That not more than two gallons or twelve reputed quart bottles of spirits or fermented liquor shall be sold or supplied to any person at one time.

(12) That no quantity less than a corked and capsuled pint bottle, at a time, of spirits or fermented liquor shall be sold or supplied, and that no spirits or fermented liquor shall be permitted to be consumed in the shop or on the premises excepting under a license to open a liquor bar.

(13) That the licensee shall keep an account of his sales in such form, if any, as may be prescribed by the local excise authority in this behalf, and shall, when required to do so, produce his license and accounts for the inspection of the local excise authority or of any person specially or generally authorised by him in this behalf, and shall give entry to the shop to any police or excise officer exercising powers not inferior to those of a Sub-Inspector of Police at any time of the day or night.

(14) That the local excise authority shall be at liberty to withdraw this license at any time without making any refund of fee should it appear to him undesirable to allow its continuance.

(15) This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Law and of the rules made thereunder. It shall have effect from the——————————to the——————————and unless renewed by the latter date by special order of the local excise authority shall thereafter cease to remain in force, notwithstanding that a special order recalling it has not been issued by the local excise authority.

Local Excise Authority.

of——————————

Dated——————————

Counterpart.

I,————————————————————————, the above mentioned licensee, do hereby accept the foregoing conditions.

Signature————————————

Date————————————

Signature of witness————————————

FORM II.

License for the sale by wholesale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors not to be consumed on the premises.

License to sell by wholesale at the premises known as————————————————situated————————————————foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors is hereby granted to————————————————for a period of————————————commencing on the————————————and ending on the———————— (for which the sum of Rs.————————has been paid in advance) subject to the following conditions, the infraction of any of which or of any of the provisions of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, (hereinafter referred to as "the Law") or of the rules made thereunder, by the licensee or by any person employed by him or acting under his orders or by his authority, or with his knowledge and consent shall render the license liable to forfeiture by order of the local excise authority without prejudice to any other penalty to which the licensee or the person committing such infraction, may be liable under sections 28, 30 and 31 of the Law:—

1. That the business covered by this license shall not be sublet or transferred without the written permission of the local excise authority, nor shall an agent be appointed, without such permission endorsed on this license, for the management of the business covered by this license. That no person suffering from leprosy or other infectious or contagious disease and no person under 14 years of age shall, under any circumstances, be employed in the handling of spirits or fermented liquor, or otherwise in the business covered by this license.

2. That the licensee shall not without the permission in writing of the local excise authority hold or acquire any interest in a license, or farm of the fees leviable on licenses, for the retail sale within the————————————————* of any other excisable commodity, nor shall he, without such permission, employ any person holding such an interest.

*Here insert the name of Cantonment or other area for sale in which the license is granted.

NOTE.—This rule does not preclude the licensee from holding licenses covering dealings of a class other than those covered by this license in foreign spirits or foreign fermented liquors.

3. That sale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors only shall be made and that such spirits or liquors shall not be adulterated by the admixture of country spirits or country fermented liquor or otherwise.

4. That the bottling of foreign spirits or foreign fermented liquors shall be permitted only on the premises covered by this license, and only under the supervision of an Excise Inspector or of such other officer as may be specified by the local excise authority in this behalf, and that to each bottle containing foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor so bottled shall be affixed a label on which the words "Labelled in India" are conspicuously printed.

NOTE.—Whenever the licensee desires to perform the operation of bottling, he must apply to the local excise authority to arrange for the attendance for the purpose of the Excise Officer or other officer specified by the local excise authority.

5. That no gin of strength weaker than 35 U. P. and no other foreign spirit of strength weaker than 25 U. P. shall be sold or offered for sale under this license.

6. That sale shall be made only at the premises for which this license is granted and not elsewhere.

7. That a sign-board shall be put up in a conspicuous place outside the licensed premises bearing the name of the licensee and the designation "Licensed wholesale dealer in foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors not to be consumed on the premises."

8. That wearing apparel or other effects, except money, shall not be taken in barter for spirits or fermented liquor.

9. That no spirits or fermented liquor shall be sold or in any way supplied to any European non-commissioned officer or soldier or to any European or Eurasian being a camp follower, or to any soldier's wife or child except under the written permission of the Commanding Officer of the station, or of some person authorized by the Commanding Officer to grant such permission, or to any policeman, excise officer, or railway servant on duty, or to any child under 14 years of age.

10. That no spirits or fermented liquor shall be sold before sunrise or after 9 o'clock at night.

11. That no quantity less than two gallons or twelve reputed quart bottles at a time of each kind of spirits or fermented liquor shall be sold or supplied.

12. That no spirits or fermented liquor shall be permitted to be consumed in the shop or on the premises excepting under a license to open a liquor bar.

13. That the licensee shall keep an account of his sales in such form, if any, as may be prescribed by the local excise authority in this behalf, and shall, when required to do so, produce his license and accounts for the inspection of the local excise authority or of any person specially or generally authorized by him in this behalf, and shall give entry to the shop to any police or excise officer exercising powers not inferior to those of a sub-inspector of police at any time of the day or night.

14. That the local excise authority shall be at liberty to withdraw this license at any time without making any refund of fee should it appear to him undesirable to allow its continuance.

15. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Law and of the rules made thereunder. It shall have effect from the ______________ to the ______________ and unless renewed by the latter date by special order of the local excise authority shall thereafter cease to remain in force, notwithstanding that a special order recalling it has not been issued by the local excise authority.

Local Excise Authority.

*Dated*______________ *of*______________

Counterpart.

I, ______________, the above mentioned licensee, do hereby accept the foregoing conditions.

Signature ______________

Date ______________

Signature of witness ______________

FORM III.

Bar license for the sale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors to be consumed on the premises.

License to open a liquor bar for the sale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors to be consumed on the premises known as ______________ situated at ______________ is hereby granted to ______________ licensee for the wholesale (or retail) sale of foreign spirits and fermented liquors (or, licensee for the sale of foreign spirits and fermented liquors at the refreshment rooms at ______________) for a period of ______________ commencing on the ______________ and ending on the ______________ on the following conditions, the infraction of any of which or of any of the provisions of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, (hereinafter referred to as "the Law") or of the rules made thereunder, by the licensee or by any person employed by him or acting under his orders or by his authority or with his knowledge and consent shall render the license liable to forfeiture by order of the local excise authority without prejudice to any other penalty to which the licensee or the person committing such infraction may be liable under sections 28, 30 and 31 of the Law :—

1. That the fee of Rs.______________ payable in respect of this license shall be paid to the local excise authority monthly in advance.

2. That the business covered by this license shall not be sublet or transferred without the written permission of the local excise authority nor shall an agent be appointed, without such permission endorsed on this license, for the management of the business covered by this license. That no persons suffering from leprosy or other infectious or contagious disease and no person under 14 years of age shall, under any circumstances, be employed in the handling of spirits or fermented liquor, or otherwise in the business covered by this license, and that no woman shall be employed, during the hours, in which the premises are kept open for business, in any part of such premises in which foreign spirit or fermented liquor is or may be consumed.

3. That the licensee shall not without the permission in writing of the local excise authority hold or acquire any interest in a license, or farm of the fees leviable on licenses, for the retail sale within the ______________* of any other excisable commodity, nor shall he, without such permission, employ any person holding such an interest.

NOTE.—This rule does not preclude the licensee from holding licenses covering dealings of a class other than those covered by this license in foreign spirits or foreign fermented liquors.

4. That sale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors only shall be made, and that such spirits or liquors shall not be, adulterated by the admixture of country spirits or country fermented liquor or otherwise.

5. That the bottling of foreign spirits or foreign fermented liquors shall not be permitted otherwise than under and in accordance with the conditions of a license for the sale by wholesale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors.

6. That no gin of strength weaker than 35 U. P. and no other foreign spirit of strength

weaker than 25 U. P. shall be sold or offered for sale under this license.

7. That sale shall be made only at the premises for which this license is granted and not elsewhere.

8. That a sign-board shall be put up in a conspicuous place outside the licensed premises bearing the licensee's name and the designation "Licensee for the sale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors to be consumed on the premises."

9. That a room screened off from the rest of the shop shall be used as a bar and that spirits or fermented liquor shall not be delivered under this license in any other part of the premises.

NOTE.—Condition 9 will be deleted when this license is combined with a refreshment room license.

10. That spirits and fermented liquor shall be supplied in the bar and under this license for consumption on the premises only.

11. That wearing apparel or other effects, except money, shall not be taken in barter for spirits or fermented liquor.

12. That no spirits or fermented liquor shall be sold or in any way supplied to any European non-commissioned officer or soldier or to any European or Eurasian being a camp follower, or to any soldier's wife or child, except under the written permission of the Commanding Officer of the station, or of some person authorized by the Commanding Officer to grant such permission, or to any policeman, excise officer, or railway servant on duty, or to any child under 14 years of age.

13. That no spirits or fermented liquors shall be supplied between 9 P. M. and sunrise or during the hours for divine service. If, for any special reason, it is desired to supply spirits or fermented liquor after ordinary hours, the special permission in writing of the local excise authority must be first obtained and a special fee paid.

14. That all spirits and fermented liquors shall be paid for on the spot in cash.

15. That the officers commanding units shall on no account be held responsible for any bills contracted, and shall not be expected to recover such debts.

16. That no disorderly conduct or gaming shall be allowed in the premises, that persons of notoriously bad character shall not be permitted to resort to the premises, that no persons shall be harboured in the premises during the night, and that the licensee shall give immediate information to the nearest Magistrate or police officer of the resort to the premises of any person suspected of having committed a cognizable and non-bailable offence.

17. That the licensee shall keep, in such form, if any, as may be prescribed by the local excise authority in this behalf, an account of his sales under this license, *which account shall be separate from that of sales under the license for wholesale or retail sale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors not to be consumed on the premises*, and shall, when required to do so, produce his license and accounts for the inspection of the local excise authority or of any person specially or generally authorized by him in this behalf, and shall give entry to the shop to the Garrison Military Police or Regimental Police or to any police or excise officer exercising powers not inferior to those of a sub-inspector of police at any time of the day or night.

NOTE.—The words italicised will be deleted when this license is combined with a refreshment room license.

18. That the local excise authority shall be at liberty to withdraw this license at any time without making any refund of fee should it appear to him undesirable to allow its continuance.

19. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Law and of the rules made thereunder. It shall have effect from the__________to the__________ and unless renewed by the latter date by special order of the local excise authority shall thereafter cease to remain in force notwithstanding that a special order recalling it has not been issued by the local excise authority. It shall also cease to remain in force on the 1st day of any previous month in respect of which the licensee shall have failed to pay the instalment reserved by the first condition of this license.

____
Local Excise Authority

*Date*__________ *of*__________

Counterpart.

I,__________, the above mentioned licensee, do hereby accept the foregoing conditions.

*Signature*__________
*Date*__________
*Signature of witness*__________

FORM IV.

Occasional bar license for the sale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors to be consumed on the premises.

License to open a liquor bar for the sale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors to be consumed on the premises known as__________ __________situated at__________

—————————is hereby granted to—————————
—————————for a period of—————————
commencing on the—————————and ending on the—————————
(for which the sum of Rs.—————————has been paid in advance) on the following conditions, the infraction of any of which or of any of the provisions of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, (hereinafter referred to as "the Law") or of the rules made thereunder by the licensee or by any person employed by him or acting under his orders or by his authority, or with his knowledge and consent shall render the license liable to forfeiture by order of the local excise authority, without prejudice to any other penalty to which the licensee or the person committing such infraction may be liable under sections 28, 30 and 31 of the Law :—

1. That the business covered by this license shall not be sublet or transferred without the written permission of the local excise authority, nor shall an agent be appointed, without such permission endorsed on this license, for the management of the business covered by this license. That no person suffering from leprosy or other infectious or contagious disease and no person under 14 years of age shall under any circumstances be employed in the handling of spirits or fermented liquor or otherwise in the business covered by this license, and that no woman shall be employed, during the hours in which the premises are kept open for business, in any part of such premises in which foreign spirit or fermented liquor is or may be consumed.

2. That sale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors only shall be made, and that such spirits or liquors shall not be adulterated by the admixture of country spirits or fermented liquor or otherwise.

3. That the bottling of foreign spirits or foreign fermented liquors shall not be permitted otherwise than under and in accordance with the conditions of a license for the sale by wholesale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors.

4. That no gin of strength weaker than 35 U. P. and no other foreign spirit of strength weaker than 25 U. P. shall be sold or offered for sale under this license.

5. That sale shall be made only at the premises for which this licenese is granted and not elsewhere.

6. That spirits and fermented liquor shall be supplied in the bar and under this license for consumption on the premises only.

7. That wearing apparel or other effects, except money, shall not be taken in barter for spirits or fermented liquor.

8. That no spirits or fermented liquor shall be sold or in any way supplied to any policeman, excise officer, or railway servant on duty, or to any child under 14 years of age, or to any soldier of rank below that of sergeant.

9. That spirits and fermented liquor shall be supplied only between the hours of ————— and —————*

*To be specified by the licensing officer with reference to the circumstances of each case.

10. That all spirits and liquors shall be paid for on the spot in cash.

11. That the officers commanding units shall on no account be held responsible for any bills contracted and shall not be expected to recover such debts.

12. That the licensee shall give entry to the licensed premises to the Garrison Military Police or Regimental Police or to any police or excise officer exercising powers not inferior to those of a sub-inspector of police at any time of the day or night.

13. That the local excise authority shall be at liberty to withdraw this license at any time without making any refund of fee should it appear to him undesirable to allow its continuance.

14. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Law and of the rules made thereunder. It shall have effect from the—————————to the—————————and unless renewed by the latter date by special order of the local excise authority shall thereafter cease to remain in force, notwithstanding that a special order recalling it has not been issued by the local excise authority.

—————————
Local Excise Authority

Dated————————— *of*—————————

Counterpart.

I,—————————, the above mentioned licensee, do hereby accept the foregoing conditions.

Signature—————————
Date—————————
Signature of witness—————————

FORM V.

License for the sale at a Railway refreshment room of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors to be consumed on the premises.

License to sell foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors for consumption on the premises at the Railway refreshment room situated at——————— is hereby granted to——————— (hereinafter referred to as the licensee) for the term of——————— commencing on the——————— and ending on the ——————— (for which the sum of Rs.——————— has been paid in advance) subject to the following conditions, the infraction of any of which or of any of the provisions of the Central India (Administered Area) Excise Law, 1917, (hereinafter referred to as "the Law") or of the rules made thereunder, by the licensee or by any person employed by him or acting under his orders or by his authority, or with his knowledge and consent shall render the license liable to forfeiture by order of the local excise authority without prejudice to any other penalty to which the licensee or the person committing such infraction may be liable under sections 28, 30 and 31 of the Law :—

1. That the business covered by this license shall not be sublet or transferred without the written permission of the local excise authority, nor shall an agent be appointed, without such permission endorsed on this license, for the management of the business covered by this license. That no person suffering from leprosy or other infectious or contagious disease and no person under 14 years of age shall, under any circumstances, be employed in the handling of spirits or fermented liquor or otherwise in the business covered by this license, and that no woman shall be employed, during the hours in which the premises are kept open for business, in any part of such premises in which foreign spirit or fermented liquor is or may be consumed.

2. That the licensee shall not without the permission in writing of the local excise authority hold or acquire any interest in a license, or farm of the fees leviable on licenses, for the retail sale within the ——————— * of any other excisable commodity, nor shall he, without such permission, employ any person holding such an interest.

* Here insert the name of the cantonment or other area for sale in which the license is granted.

NOTE.—This rule does not preclude the licensee from holding licenses covering dealings of a class other than those covered by this license in foreign spirits or foreign fermented liquors.

3. That sale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors only shall be made, and that such spirits or liquors shall not be adulterated by the admixture of country spirits or country fermented liquor or otherwise.

4. That the bottling of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors shall not be permitted otherwise than under and in accordance with the conditions of a license for the sale by wholesale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors.

5. That no gin of strength weaker than 35 U. P. and no other foreign spirit of strength weaker than 25 U. P. shall be sold or offered for sale under this license.

6. That sale shall be made only at the premises for which this license is granted and not elsewhere.

7. That wearing apparel or other effects, except money, shall not be taken in barter for spirits or fermented liquor.

8. That no spirits or fermented liquor shall be sold under this license excepting for consumption on the premises and to persons (not being European non-commissioned officers or soldiers or European or Eurasian camp followers or soldiers' wives or children, or policemen, excise officers or railway servants on duty) taking meals in the refreshment rooms, or to *bonâ fide* travellers by railway, that is to say, persons (not being policemen, excise officers, or railway servants on duty) who have arrived at the station by any train arriving within the past 24 hours, or who have come to the station with the intention of leaving as passengers by the next suitable train.

Provided also that the sale of spirits or fermented liquor to European soldiers and European or Eurasian camp followers shall be permitted in the following cases only and subject to the following restrictions :—

(a) In the case of such soldiers and camp followers travelling under the command of an officer, the permission of such officer shall be obtained before any spirits or fermented liquor are supplied;

(b) Soldiers and camp followers travelling alone or in small parties not under the command of an officer may, provided that the soldiers are in uniform and the party sober, be supplied with not more than one pint of beer for each man or woman in the party.

Provided also that no spirits or fermented liquor shall under any circumstances be supplied to any child under 14 years of age.

9. That access to and egress from the refreshment room shall not be permitted to the public otherwise than through the entrance opening upon the station platform, and that no spirits or fermented liquor sold under this license shall be permitted to be removed from the premises or consumed elsewhere than in the public refreshment room.

10. That no disorderly conduct or gaming shall be allowed in the refreshment room, that persons of notoriously bad character shall not be permitted to resort to the premises, that no person shall be harboured in the premises during the night, and that the licensee shall give

immediate information to the nearest Magistrate or police officer of the resort to the premises of any person suspected of having committed a cognizable and non-bailable offence.

11. That the licensee shall keep an account of his sales in such form, if any, as may be prescribed by the local excise authority in this behalf, and shall, when required to do so, produce his license and accounts for the inspection of the local excise authority or of any person generally or specially authorised by him in this behalf, and shall give entry to the premises to the Garrison Military Police or Regimental Police, or to any police or excise officer exercising powers not inferior to those of a sub-inspector of police at any time of the day or night.

12. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Law and of rules made thereunder. It shall have effect from the ——————————— to the ——————————— and unless renewed by the latter date by special order of the local excise authority shall thereafter cease to remain in force, notwithstanding that a special order recalling it has not been issued by the local excise authority.

Local Excise Authority

Date ———————————

of———————————

Counterpart.

I, ———————————, the above mentioned licensee, do hereby accept the foregoing conditions.

Signature ———————————

Date ———————————

Signature of witness ———————————

FORM VI.

License for the retail vend of imported spirituous and fermented liquors at a military canteen established under the "Canteen Tenant System."

the ——— * No. of License.

…on- …rea …ich Be it known that , resident of , holder of a contract for the supply of imported spirituous …ant- and fermented liquors under the "Canteen Tenant System" is hereby authorised by the undersigned to supply such liquors to at " from to

It is required of the holder of this license as a condition of its remaining in force that he do faithfully perform and abide by the following articles :—

I.—That he pay to Government in advance an annual fee of rupees ——————— .

II.—That he do not sell under colour of this license any spirituous or fermented liquors manufactured in this country, except those manufactured in India after the English method.

III.—That he effect his sales of liquors only at the canteen or place appointed for the purpose by the Military authorities and that he do not sell liquors at any other place or establish a second place of vend without another separate license.

N. B.—Tenants are allowed to establish a second place of vend without taking a separate license in cases where a portion of a unit to which they are licensed to supply liquor is detached for training or other purposes or is left behind.

IV.—That he do not store any imported spirituous or fermented liquors to be sold under this license in any premises other than those endorsed on the back of the license.

V.—That he sell no liquor of any description to persons other than those attached to the unit for which this license is granted or duly authorised under the regulations of the Army to use such canteen.

VI.—That he do not transfer his license to any other person without the previous sanction of the undersigned.

VII.—That he do not wilfully adulterate or deteriorate any spirituous or fermented liquors sold by him, or sell the same knowing them to have been adulterated or deteriorated, or store or permit to be stored in his canteen any such liquor in an adulterated or deteriorated state.

N. B.—Tenants are permitted to store and sell spirituous liquor diluted with mineral water with the permission of General Officers Commanding.

VIII.—That he do not rectify spirits by purifying, colouring or flavouring them, or mixing any material with them.

IX.—That he sell no imported or locally-made foreign spirits below the minimum strengths of 25° under proof for whisky, brandy, and rum and 35° under proof for gin.

X.—That he do not receive any wearing apparel or other effects in barter for any exciseable article the sale of which is covered by this license.

XI.—That he at once produce for inspection on demand of any Excise Inspector this license and that he do not prevent any Excise officer of whatever grade from inspecting his canteen. That in both cases the Excise officer should first obtain the permission of the Officer Commanding the unit or Regiment.

N. B.—A violation of any of the above conditions will render the holder liable to any of the penalties prescribed by the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, and rules in force for the time being.

Dated the 191 . *Local Excise Authority.*

PLACES FOR STORING.

The holder of this license is authorised to store imported spirituous and fermented liquors to be sold under this license at in the from to the 191 .

Dated the 191 . *Local Excise Authority.*

The holder of this license is authorised to store imported spirituous and fermented liquors to be sold under this license at in the from to the 191 .

Dated the 191 . *Local Excise Authority.*

COUNTERFOIL.

License for Contractors under the Canteen Tenant System.

Articles of vend — Imported spirituous and fermented liquors.
Number of license
Name of contractor
Name of regiment or unit
Place of vend
Current from
Annual fee payable in advance
Date
Place of storage, if any sanctioned

Local Excise Authority.

Signature of Contractor.

No. 2242-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 42 (2) (*i*) (*j*) (*k*) and (*l*) of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, and in supersession of notifications Nos. 739-C. and 741-C., dated the 22nd April 1908, as subsequently amended, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased to make the following rules for the regulation of the matters hereinafter mentioned :—

1. For the purposes of these rules—
   (*a*) "Excise Commissioner" means the Excise Commissioner for Central India, and includes any other officer who may be appointed by the Agent to the Governor-General, by name or virtue of his office, to perform generally or in any specified area or for specified purposes or on specified occasions the functions of Excise Commissioner for the purposes of these rules.
   (*b*) "Excise year" means, in the Cantonment and Civil Lines of Nowgong the year commencing on the 1st July and ending on the 30th June, in the Cantonment of Mhow and the Indore Residency Bazars the year commencing on the 1st October and ending on the 30th September, and in the Cantonment of Nimach the year commencing on the 1st November and ending on the 31st October.
   (*c*) "Hemp drugs" means bhang and ganja and their preparations and admixtures, and also includes charas and its preparations and admixtures except in areas where the possession, import, export or transport of charas have been prohibited under section 14 of the Law.
   (*d*) "The Law" means the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917.

2. Licenses for the retail sale of country spirit, of opium (including poppy heads and preparations or admixtures of opium not being morphia and its preparations nor those used for smoking) and of hemp drugs, and farms of the right to manufacture country fermented liquor and of the fees leviable on licenses for the retail vend of such liquor shall ordinarily be granted for a single year corresponding with the excise year. Licenses or farms for longer periods may be granted only with the special sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General. Licenses for the sale of opium and hemp drugs will entitle the licensee to prepare admixtures and preparations of opium not being morphia and its preparations nor those used for smoking, and of hemp drugs respectively.

3. Shops for the retail sale of country spirit, of country fermented liquor, of opium and of hemp drugs, will be allowed only at such places as the local excise authority, with the previous sanction of the Excise Commissioner, may from time to time determine. The number of such shops should not ordinarily be in excess of the following scale :—

Country spirit 1 to every 5,000 inhabitants.
Hemp drugs 1 to every 10,000 inhabitants.
Opium 1 to every 10,000 inhabitants.

The license for the sale by retail of country spirit, of opium, or of hemp drugs (as the case may be) at each one of these shops (or at more than one of them as the Excise Commissioner may direct) shall ordinarily be sold by auction by the local excise authority or other officer authorised by the Excise Commissioner in this behalf before the commencement of each excise year. The farm of the right to manufacture country fermented liquor and of the fees leviable on licenses for the retail vend of such liquor at the places determined in that behalf and at no others shall ordinarily be disposed of in like manner.

4. Such auctions will be held at a time and place previously determined with the approval of the Excise Commissioner and notified as widely as possible by the local excise authority.

5. The auction shall ordinarily be governed by the following conditions, which shall be read to intending bidders before the auction commences :—

(1) The presiding officer is not bound to accept the highest or any bid.

(2) The acceptance by the presiding officer of any bid is subject to the confirmation of the Agent to the Governor-General as provided by the rules in this behalf.

(3) Every person bidding will be held to his bid, whether it be the highest or not.

(4) No person shall be allowed to bid at auction on behalf of another person unless he holds a written authority from such other person to do so or such other person is present at the auction and authorises or ratifies the bid made on his behalf. The fact that a duly authorized bid has been made on behalf of another person shall be noted in the sale list; and if it be finally accepted, the principal shall be held responsible for the amount tendered.

(5) A sum equal to 1-6th of the annual fees shall be deposited by the successful bidder as security on the fall of the hammer or before the conclusion of the sales for the day, and the balance shall be paid by such instalments as shall be specified in the license or lease to be granted. The deposit required by this rule shall ordinarily be in cash, but the presiding officer may, in his discretion, accept Government promissory notes (or other securities in which trust monies may be invested under section 20 of the Indian Trust Act, 1882, and the rules made thereunder by any High Court) of the required value at the market rate of the day, provided that such Government promissory notes or other securities shall, before they are accepted in deposit, have been endorsed by the last holder in blank or in favour of the local excise authority. If the successful bidder fails to accept his license or lease and to execute a counterpart within 7 days of the delivery to him or of the publication at the office of the local excise authority of a notice requiring him to do so, or if default is made in the payment of the deposit the license or farm will be resold either immediately or on the following day or on such future date as the officer conducting the sale may then and there notify. The defaulting purchaser shall be debarred from bidding for the same, or for any other license or farm, and if the price finally accepted at the resale be less than that bid at the first sale, the difference will be recoverable from the defaulter in accordance with section 19 of the Law.

(6) Every shop for which a license is granted, or which is included in a farm, shall be kept open throughout the year (or season in the case of shops for country fermented liquor), unless its closure is specially sanctioned by the local excise authority, and a supply of the commodity for the sale of which it is licensed sufficient to meet the demands of consumers shall be maintained.

(7) No license or farm shall be sold, transferred, or sublet without the previous permission in writing of the local excise authority nor shall any agent be appointed, without such previous permission as aforesaid, for the management of the business covered by any license or farm.

(8) If any licensee or farmer die before or during the period of the currency of his license or farm such license or farm shall forthwith cease to operate, and shall absolutely determine. Provided that the local excise authority may, in his discretion, continue any such license or farm in favour of any person having a paramount interest in the property of the deceased licensee or farmer.

(9) No licensee or farmer of fees leviable on licenses for the retail sale of any excisable commodity will be permitted without the special permission in writing of the local excise authority to hold or acquire any interest in a license, or

farm of the fees leviable on licenses, for the retail sale, in the same or in any adjacent area, of any other excisable commodity, or to employ any person holding such an interest.

(10) The right to open new shops for the sale of foreign spirits during the currency of the excise year is reserved to Government.

6. Copies of the various forms of licenses and farming leases prescribed shall be made available, before the commencement of the auction, for the inspection of intending bidders.

7. When the farm of the fees leviable on licenses for the retail sale of country fermented liquor is put to auction, a list of the shops at which sale will be permitted shall be notified at the time of sale, and no subsequent addition to or change of the allocation of these shops shall be permitted without the previous sanction of the local excise authority.

8. The officer conducting the auction will, in accepting or rejecting bids, exercise his discretion in such a manner as to exclude bids which are the result of speculation or rivalry and are obviously in excess of the market value of the license or farm, as to prevent the creation of undesirable monopolies, and as to preclude the acceptance as licensees or farmers of undesirable persons or persons of doubtful solvency. Where there is no reason to the contrary, the highest bid, if adequate, shall be accepted. If the price offered by the highest suitable bidder is not adequate the license or farm shall be withdrawn for resale at a subsequent date or for settlement by tender. When once a bid has been accepted, no subsequent offer in respect of the same license or farm shall be considered.

9. As soon as possible after the auction has been held, its results shall be reported by the presiding officer through the Excise Commissioner to the Agent to the Governor-General for sanction. The Agent to the Governor-General may either sanction the auction or pass such other orders as he considers suitable regarding the disposal of all or any of the licenses and farms offered for sale.

10. Subject to such modifications (if any) as may in the case of any license or lease be approved by the Agent to the Governor-General, licenses granted by the local excise authority for the retail sale of country spirit, of opium, and of hemp drugs, and counterparts thereof shall be in Forms I to III annexed to these rules. Leases of the right to manufacture country fermented liquor and of the fees leviable on licenses for the retail sale of such liquor, licenses granted by the farmer for the manufacture and retail sale of country fermented liquor, and counterparts thereof shall be in Forms IV and V.

11. In the event of the cancellation, forfeiture or determination during the currency of the excise year of any license for the retail sale of country spirit, of opium, or of hemp drugs, or of the lease of the right to manufacture country fermented liquor and of the fees leviable on licenses for the retail sale of such liquor, such license or farm shall be resold immediately by the local excise authority for the remainder of the excise year. The local excise authority shall, in effecting such resale, be guided by the principles contained in the foregoing rules, so far as the same can be applied without causing undue delay; and in the event of the resale being effected by auction, the provisions of Rules 5 to 9 shall apply to the proceedings. The resale will not require the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General, to whom however it should be reported immediately.

12. Licenses for the wholesale vend of country spirit granted by the local excise authority shall be in Form VI annexed to these rules subject to such modifications, (if any) as may, in the case of any such license be approved by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. A single license only will be granted for each area to which the Law applies, and the exclusive privilege of wholesale supply of country spirit within each such area will thus be conferred on a single licensee. At least three months before the commencement of the period for which such a license is to be granted in any area to which the Law applies, notices will ordinarily be published under the orders of the Excise Commissioner for Central India inviting candidates for the license to specify the rates at which they will undertake the supply of the whole of the spirit required for consumption in the area covered by the license, and specifying briefly the conditions of supply. The tenders received will be opened by an officer and at a time and place appointed by the Excise Commissioner for Central India in this behalf. The licensee will be selected, and the period for which the license is to be granted and the prices to be charged by the licensee for the spirit supplied will be determined by the Agent to the Governor-General after considering the tenders so received. The prices so determined will be intimated to the local excise authority, by whom they will be announced, at the time of the auction held in accordance with Rule 3, for the information of candidates for licenses for the retail sale of country spirit.

13. The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India may, by general or special order, direct that any license or farm may be allotted otherwise than as required by the foregoing rules.

FORM I.

License for the retail sale of Country Spirit and counterpart of the same.

License to sell country spirit by retail at the premises known as ______________ situated ______________ is hereby granted to ______________

(hereinafter referred to as the licensee) for the term of ______________ commencing on the ______________ and ending on the ______________ subject to the following conditions, the infraction of any of which, or of any of the provisions of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, (hereinafter referred to as "the Law") or of the rules made thereunder, by the licensee or by any person employed by him or acting under his orders, or by his authority or with his knowledge and consent, shall render the license liable to cancellation by order of the local excise authority without prejudice to any other penalty to which the licensee or the person committing such infraction may be liable under sections 28, 30 and 31 of the Law:—

1. That the licensee shall pay to Government the sum of Rs.   in the following instalments (in addition to the sum of Rs.   —being one-sixth of the sum annually payable—already deposited by the licensee, which, if it be not intermediately forfeited by the licensee for default or breach of some other condition of this license, shall be set off against the 11th and 12th instalments), *viz.*:—

		Rs.
On the 1st of	*	______
		______
		______
		______
		______
		______
		______
		______
		______
		______

*Here insert in order the names of the 1st 10 months of the excise year and the instalments, each of which will be one-twelfth of the annual payment.

NOTE.—(1) When the period of the license exceeds one year, the instalments for all but the last two months of the period of the license will be entered, and the words "11th" and "12th" suitably replaced.

(2) In cases where Government Promissory Notes have been deposited as security, the words within brackets will be omitted, and the requisite instalments for the last two months of the excise year added to the list of instalments.

2. That the deposit mentioned in the foregoing condition shall not, in the event of default or infraction of any condition of this license, or of any of the provisions of the Law, or of the rules made thereunder, by the licensee or by any person employed by him or acting under his orders, or by his authority, or with his knowledge and consent, be reclaimable by the licensee.

NOTE.—In cases where Government promissory notes have been deposited as security, the following condition shall be substituted :—

That in the event of default or breach of any of the conditions of this license, or of any of the provisions of the Law, or of the rules made thereunder, by the licensee or by any person employed by him or acting under his orders, or by his authority, or with his knowledge and consent, the promissory notes deposited as security for the fulfilment of the conditions of this license shall vest in Government, and shall not be reclaimable by the licensee.

3. That it shall be competent to the local excise authority, on cancellation of the license and forfeiture of the deposit, to resell the license at the risk of the licensee, and, after deducting the forfeited deposit from any loss arising from the resale, to recover the remainder from the licensee in the manner provided by section 19 of the Law, and that the licensee shall not be entitled to any portion of the profit, if any, that may arise from the resale.

4. That the business covered by this license shall not be sub-let or transferred without the written permission of the local excise authority nor shall an agent be appointed, without such permission endorsed on this license, for the management of the business covered by this license. That no person suffering from leprosy or other infectious or contagious disease and no child under 14 years of age shall under any circumstances be employed in the transport, handling or sale of spirit or otherwise in the business covered by this license; and that no woman shall be employed, during the hours in which the premises are kept open for business, in any part of such premises in which country spirit is or may be consumed by the public.

5. That the licensee shall not, without the permission in writing of the local excise authority, hold or acquire any interest in a license, or farm of the fees leviable on licenses, for the retail sale in the ______*______ of any other excisable commodity, nor shall he, without such permission, employ any person holding such an interest.

*[H]ere insert name [of C]antonment or [oth]er area for sale [w]hich the license [is g]ranted.

6. That the shop for which this license is granted shall, unless its closure be specially authorised by the local excise authority, be kept open throughout the year, and that a supply of country spirit sufficient to meet the demands of consumers shall be maintained.

7. That sale of country spirit only shall be made, and that sale or admixture therewith of foreign spirit shall on no pretext be made or attempted. That no country spirit shall be sold except such as shall have been lawfully obtained from the bonded warehouse at ______†______ and that such spirit shall not be adulterated in any way.

†[H]ere insert the [na]me of the ware[ho]use from which [su]pplies are to be [obt]ained.

8. That sale shall be made only at the premises for which this license is granted and not elsewhere, and that the licensee shall not without a pass possess country spirit excepting at such premises.

9. That

(i) No country spirit shall be sold or in any way supplied at the shop in the Malwa Bhil Corps Lines to any person other than members and camp followers of the Malwa Bhil Corps.

(ii) Not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ *paus* (*i.e.*, $\frac{3}{4}$ bottle) shall be sold in any one day to any Native Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer, man, follower or woman of the Corps. If necessary on any particular occasion, more than this can be issued on a requisition signed by the Commandant or the Assistant Commandant.

(iii) The shop shall be opened ordinarily from 5-30 P.M. to 8-30 P.M. daily, but these times are liable to be varied by the orders, communicated in writing to the licensee's salesman, of the Commandant. The Commandant will provide a room to be known as the liquor shop in which all the liquor for sale in the lines must be kept. The licensee will provide each cask with a tap, which can be locked, the key of which will remain with the licensee's salesman. The Commandant will provide a lock for the liquor shop door, the key of which will remain with the Subedar-Major or Acting Subedar-Major during the hours when the liquor shop is closed.

(iv) The salesman shall be approved by the Commandant, who shall have power to dismiss him at 24 hours notice without assigning any reason for so doing, and it shall be incumbent on the licensee to appoint within 24 hours of a notice to that effect delivered to the agent in charge of his main shop in the Indore Residency Bazar a fresh salesman, to be approved by the Commandant.

In the license for sale in the lines of the Malwa Bhil Corps at Indore.

10. That no spirit shall be sold or consumed on the premises between 9 P.M. and sunrise. In other licenses.

11. That a signboard shall be put up in a conspicuous place outside the premises, bearing the licensee's name and the designation "________________________, Licensee for the retail sale of country spirit."

12. That if a room for private accommodation is provided, access to the same shall be only through the shop or by an entrance at the side of the shop. In the latter case a signboard shall be fixed at the entrance similar to the one fixed outside the shop.

13. That nothing except money shall be taken in barter for spirit and that all spirit sold shall be paid for on the spot in cash.

14. That not more than one seer of spirit shall be sold to, or removed from the shop by one person at any one time without a special permit from the local excise authority.

To be deleted from the license for sale in the lines of the Malwa Bhil Corps at Indore.

NOTE.*—Permits for the sale by licensed vendors of the Mhow Cantonment of more than one bottle of spirit at a time to one person may be issued in special circumstances by the local excise authority, or subject to his control by the Excise Inspector. Such permits will authorize sale only to persons residing in the Cantonment and will cover the conveyance of spirit only to premises situated within the Cantonment. Ordinarily the purchaser will be required to purchase the spirit covered by such a permit from the shop nearest to the purchaser's residence.

* In licenses for the Mhow Cantonment only.

15. That spirit shall be sold only at the following strengths and

† prices
† at prices not lower than the following
† at prices not higher than the following

viz.

Strength.	Price per bottle of 8 drams. Rs. As.
__________ U. P.	
__________ U. P.	

†One or more of these entries to be deleted in accordance with circumstances of the case.

and that a notice signed by the local excise authority and stating the prices at which the sale of spirit is authorized shall be conspicuously exhibited at the shop.

16. That no country spirit shall be sold or in any way supplied to any European Non-Commissioned officer or soldier, or to any European or Eurasian being a camp follower, or to any soldier's wife or child, excepting under the written permission of the Commanding Officer of the station or of some person authorised by the Commanding Officer to grant such permission, or to any Policeman, Excise officer, or Railway servant on duty, or to any insane or intoxicated person, or to any child under 14 years of age, or to members and camp followers of the Malwa Bhil Corps,

In licenses other than that for sale in the lines of the Malwa Bhil Corps at Indore.

or to any person who is and whom the licensee or his salesman knows or has reason to believe to be a Railway servant stationed at Mhow, whether the said servant is on duty or otherwise,

In the licenses of the Choti Kala and Topkhana shops of the Mhow Cantonment.

or to any person who is and whom the licensee or his salesman knows or has reason to believe to be a member of the military forces of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar,

In licenses for Cantonment of Mhow and the Indore Residency Bazars.

That no spirit shall be supplied to any Kanjars residing in the Kanjar settlement adjoining Nowgong without the written permission of the Thagi Inspector, Nowgong.

17. That no disorderly conduct or gaming shall be allowed in the shop, that persons of notoriously bad character shall not be permitted to resort to the shop, that no person shall be harboured in the shop during the night, and that the licensee shall give immediate information

In licenses for Cantonment and Civil Lines of Nowgong only.

to the nearest Magistrate or Police officer of the resort to the shop of any person suspected of having committed a cognizable and non-bailable offence.

18. That if so required by the local excise authority the licensee shall keep an account showing the daily receipts and sales of spirit at his shop and the balance in store. That the licensee shall at once produce his license and accounts (if any) for the inspection of the local excise authority or of any person generally or specially authorized by him in this behalf, and shall at all times give entry to the shop to the Military Police, or to any Police or Excise officer exercising powers not inferior to those of a Sub-Inspector of Police,

or to any officer of the Malwa Bhil Corps or any member of the Corps acting under the orders of such officer.

19. That no weights or measures except such as shall previously have been approved by the local excise authority shall be used at the shop.

20. That the licensee shall be bound, if the local excise authority so directs, to purchase, at a price fixed by the local excise authority, the residue of the previous licensee's stock of country spirit to the extent of ten days' supply. Provided that he shall be required to purchase only such country spirit as shall be unadulterated and fit for human consumption.

21. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Law, and of the rules made thereunder. It shall have effect from the ——————— to the ——————— and unless renewed by the latter date by special order of the local excise authority shall thereafter cease to remain in force, notwithstanding that a special order recalling it has not been issued by the local excise authority. It shall also cease to remain in force on the 1st day of any previous month in respect of which the licensee shall have failed to pay the instalment reserved by the 1st condition of this license. It shall likewise immediately cease to operate in the event of the death of the licensee during the currency of the license. It may be forfeited by order of the local excise authority in the event of the holder being convicted of any criminal offence.

Signature ———————————

Date ———————————

COUNTERPART.

I, ———————————————————————

the above-mentioned licensee, do hereby accept the foregoing conditions.

Signature ———————————

Date ———————————

Signature of witness ———————————

FORM II.

License for the preparation of preparations and admixtures of opium not being morphia and its preparations nor those used for smoking, and for the retail sale of opium, poppy heads, and such preparations and admixtures as aforesaid, and counterpart of the same.

License to prepare preparations and admixtures of opium not being morphia and its preparations nor those used for smoking, and to sell opium, poppy heads and such preparations and admixtures as aforesaid by retail at the premises known as ——————————— ——————— situated at ——————————— is hereby granted to ——————————— (hereinafter referred to as the licensee) for the term of ——————— commencing on the ——————— and ending on the ——————— subject to the following conditions, the infraction of any of which, or of any of the provisions of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, (hereinafter referred to as " the Law ") or of the rules made thereunder, by the licensee or by any person employed by him or acting under his orders, or by his authority, or with his knowledge and consent, shall render the license liable to cancellation by order of the local excise authority without prejudice to any other penalty to which the licensee or the person committing such infraction may be liable under sections 29, 30 and 31 of the Law :—

1. That the licensee shall pay to Government the sum of Rs. in the following instalments (in addition to the sum of Rs. —being one-sixth of the sum annually payable—already deposited by the licensee, which, if it be not intermediately forfeited by the licensee for default or breach of some other condition of this license, shall be set off against the 11th and 12th instalments) *viz.* :—

	Rs.
On the 1st of *	

* Here insert in order the names of the 1st 10 months of the Excise year and the instalments, each of which will be one-twelfth of the annual payment.

NOTE.—(1) When the period of the license exceeds one year, the instalments for all but the last two months of the period of the license will be entered, and the words " 11th " and " 12th " suitably replaced.

(2) In cases where Government promissory notes have been deposited as security, the words within brackets will be omitted, and the requisite instalments for the last two months of the Excise year added to the list of instalments.

2. That the deposit mentioned in the foregoing condition shall not, in the event of default or infraction of any condition of this license, or of any of the provisions of the Law, or of the rules made thereunder, by the licensee or by any person employed by him or acting under his orders, or by his authority, or with his knowledge and consent, be reclaimable by the licensee.

NOTE.—In cases where Government promissory notes have been deposited as security, the following condition shall be substituted:—

That in the event of default or breach of any of the conditions of this license, or of any of the provisions of the Law, or of the rules made thereunder, by the licensee or by any person employed by him or acting under his orders, or by his authority, or with his knowledge and consent, the promissory notes deposited as security for the fulfilment of the conditions of this license shall vest in Government, and shall not be reclaimable by the licensee.

3. That it shall be competent to the local excise authority, on cancellation of the license and forfeiture of the deposit, to resell the license at the risk of the licensee, and, after deducting the forfeited deposit from any loss arising from the resale, to recover the remainder from the licensee in the manner provided by section 19 of the Law, and that the licensee shall not be entitled to any portion of the profit, if any, that may arise from the resale.

4. That the business covered by this license shall not be sub-let or transferred without the written permission of the local excise authority, nor shall an agent be appointed, without such permission endorsed on this license, for the management of the business covered by this license. That no person suffering from leprosy or other infectious or contagious disease and no child under 14 years of age shall under any circumstances be employed in the transport, preparation or sale of opium, poppy heads or preparations or admixtures of opium or otherwise in the business covered by this license.

5. That the licensee shall not, without the permission in writing of the local excise authority, hold or acquire any interest in a license, or farm of the fees, leviable on licenses, for the retail sale in the*__________ of any other excisable commodity, nor shall he, without such permission, employ any person holding such an interest.

*Here insert the name of the Cantonment or other area for which the l[icense] is granted.

6. That the shop for which this license is granted shall, unless its closure be specially authorised by the local excise authority, be kept open throughout the year, and that a supply of opium, poppy heads and preparations and admixtures of opium sufficient to meet the demands of consumers shall be maintained.

7. That no opium, poppy heads, or preparations or admixtures of opium shall be possessed or sold except such as shall have been obtained in accordance with the provisions of the Law, and of the rules made thereunder, or prepared from opium or poppy heads so obtained, and that the opium offered for sale as such shall not be adulterated. No opium shall be sold or possessed excepting such as shall, at or before the time of its import into the Mhow Cantonment, have been approved by the local excise authority, or by the Excise Commissioner for Central India in that behalf.

For the licen[se of] the Cantonm[ent] Mhow only.

8. That sale shall be made only at the premises for which this license is granted and not elsewhere, and that the licensee shall not without a pass possess opium, poppy heads, or preparations or admixtures of opium, excepting at such premises.

9. That no opium, poppy heads, or preparations or admixtures of opium shall be sold on the premises between 9 P.M. and sunrise.

10. That a signboard shall be put up in a conspicuous place outside the premises, bearing the licensee's name and the designation "__________ Licensee for the retail sale of opium, poppy heads, and preparations and admixtures of opium."

11. That the licensee shall not permit the consumption of opium in any form in his shop.

12. That nothing except money shall be taken in barter for opium, poppy heads, or preparations or admixtures of opium and that all opium, poppy heads, or preparations or admixtures of opium sold shall be paid for on the spot in cash.

13. That not more than 5 tolas of opium or of any preparation or admixture thereof, or more than 1 seer of poppy heads, shall be sold to, or removed from the shop by, any person at any one time without a special permit from the local excise authority, and that opium shall not be sold at any price † other / † higher / † lower than ____ per tola.

† One or m[ore of] these entri[es] deleted in accordance [with] circumstan[ces of] case.

14. That no opium, poppy heads, or preparations or admixtures of opium shall be sold or in any way supplied to any European Non-Commissioned officer or soldier, or to any European or Eurasian being a camp follower or to any soldier's wife or child, excepting under the written permission of the Commanding Officer of the station or of some person authorised by the Commanding Officer to grant such permission, or to any Policeman, Excise officer, or Railway servant on duty, or to any insane or intoxicated person or to any child under 14 years of age.

NOTE.—In licenses for the Cantonment and Civil Lines of Nowgong insert after condition 14 "That no opium, poppy heads, or preparations or admixtures of opium shall be supplied to any Kanjars residing in the Kanjar Settlement adjoining Nowgong without the written permission of the Thagi Inspector, Nowgong."

15. That no disorderly conduct or gaming shall be allowed in the shop, that persons of notoriously bad character shall not be permitted to resort to the shop, that no person shall be harboured in the shop during the night and that the licensee shall give immediate information to the nearest Magistrate or Police officer of the resort to the shop of any person suspected of having committed a cognizable and non-bailable offence.

16. That if so required by the local excise authority, the licensee shall keep an account showing the daily receipts and sales at his shop of opium, of poppy heads, and of each preparation or admixture of opium, and the balance in store. That the licensee shall at once produce his license and accounts (if any) for the inspection of the local excise authority or of any person generally or specially authorised by him in this behalf, and shall at all times give entry to the shop to the Military Police, or to any Police or Excise officer exercising powers not inferior to those of a Sub-Inspector of Police.

17. That no weights or measures except such as shall previously have been approved by the local excise authority shall be used at the shop.

18. That the licensee shall be bound, if the local excise authority so directs, to purchase at a price fixed by the local excise authority, the residue of the previous licensee's stock of opium to the extent of two months' supply. Provided that he shall be required to purchase only such opium as shall be unadulterated and fit for human consumption.

19. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Law, and of the rules made thereunder. It shall have effect from the ______ to the ______ and unless renewed by the latter date by special order of the local excise authority shall thereafter cease to remain in force, notwithstanding that a special order recalling it has not been issued by the local excise authority. It shall also cease to remain in force on the 1st day of any previous month in respect of which the licensee shall have failed to pay the instalment reserved by the 1st condition of this license. It shall likewise immediately cease to operate in the event of the death of the licensee during the currency of the license. It may be forfeited by order of the local excise authority in the event of the holder being convicted of any criminal offence.

Signature ______
Date ______

Counterpart.

I, ______, the above-mentioned licensee, do hereby accept the foregoing conditions.

Signature ______
Date ______
Signature of witness ______

FORM III.

License for the preparation and retail sale of hemp drugs, and counterpart of the same.

License to prepare hemp drugs* and to sell the same by retail at the premises known as ______ situated at ______ is hereby, granted to ______ (hereafter referred to as the licensee) for the term of ______ commencing on the ______ and ending on the ______ subject to the following conditions, the infraction of any of which, or of any of the provisions of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, (hereinafter referred to as "the Law" or of the rules made thereunder, by the licensee or by any person employed by him or acting under his orders, or by his authority, or with his knowledge and consent, shall render the license liable to cancellation by order of the local excise authority without prejudice to any other penalty to which the licensee or the person committing such infraction may be liable under sections 29, 30 and 31 of the Law:—

1. That the licensee shall pay to Government the sum of Rs. in the following instalments (in addition to the sum of Rs. —being one-sixth of the sum annually payable—already deposited by the licensee, which, if it be not intermediately forfeited by the licensee for default or breach of some other condition of this license, shall be set off against the 11th and 12th instalments) *viz.*:—

		Rs.
On the 1st of	†	______
		______
		______
		______
		______
		______
		______
		______
		______
		______

† Here insert in order the names of the 1st 10 months of the Excise year and the instalments, each of which will be one-twelfth of the annual payment.

NOTE.—(1) When the period of the license exceeds one year, the instalments for all but the last two months of the period of the license will be entered, and the words "11th" and "12th" suitably replaced.

(2) In cases where Government promissory notes have been deposited as security the words within brackets will be omitted, and the requisite instalments for the last two months of the Excise year added to the list of instalments.

2. That the deposit mentioned in the foregoing condition shall not, in the event of default or infraction of any condition of this license, or of any of the provisions of the Law, or of the rules made thereunder, by the licensee or by any person employed by him or acting under his orders, or by his authority, or with his knowledge and consent, be reclaimable by the licensee.

NOTE.—In cases where Government promissory notes have been deposited as security, the following condition shall be substituted:—

That in the event of default or breach of any of the conditions of this license, or of any of the provisions of the Law or of the rules made thereunder, by the licensee or by any person employed by him or acting under his orders, or by his authority, or with his knowledge and consent, the promissory notes deposited as security for the fulfilment of the conditions of this license shall vest in Government, and shall not be reclaimable by the licensee.

3. That it shall be competent to the local excise authority, on cancellation of the license and forfeiture of the deposit, to resell the license at the risk of the licensee, and, after deducting the forfeited deposit from any loss arising from the resale, to recover the remainder from the licensee in the manner provided by section 19 of the Law, and that the licensee shall not be entitled to any portion of the profit, if any, that may arise from the resale.

4. That the business covered by this license shall not be sub-let or transferred without the written permission of the local excise authority, nor shall an agent be appointed, without such permission endorsed on this license, for the management of the business covered by this license. That no person suffering from leprosy or other infectious or contagious disease and no child under 14 years of age shall under any circumstances be employed in the transport, preparation or sale of ganja, *charas** and bhang or otherwise in the business covered by the license; and that no woman shall be employed, during the hours in which the premises are kept open for business, in any part of such premises in which hemp drugs are or may be consumed by the public.

5. That the licensee shall not, without the permission in writing of the local excise authority, hold or acquire any interest in a license, or farm of the fees leviable on licenses, for the retail sale in the† ———————— of any other excisable commodity, nor shall he, without such permission, employ any person holding such an interest.

6. That the shop for which this license is granted shall, unless its closure be specially authorized by the local excise authority, be kept open throughout the year, and that a supply of hemp drugs‡ sufficient to meet the demands of consumers shall be maintained.

7. That no hemp drugs shall be possessed or sold except such as shall have been obtained in accordance with the provisions of the Law, and of rules made thereunder, or prepared from hemp drugs so obtained, and that the *ganja*, *charas*§ and *bhang* offered for sale as such shall not be adulterated.

8. That sale shall be made only at the premises for which this license is granted and not elsewhere, and that the licensee shall not without a pass possess hemp drugs excepting at such premises.

9. That no hemp drugs shall be sold or consumed on the premises between 9 P.M. and sunrise.

10. That a signboard shall be put up in a conspicuous place outside the premises, bearing the licensee's name and the designation "———————— Licensee for the retail sale of hemp drugs."

11. That if a room for private accommodation is provided, access to the same shall be only through the shop or by an entrance at the side of the shop. In the latter case a signboard shall be fixed at the entrance similar to the one fixed outside the shop.

12. That nothing except money shall be taken in barter for hemp drugs, and that all hemp drugs sold shall be paid for on the spot in cash.

13. That not more than 5 tolas of *ganja* (including preparations and admixtures thereof), 5 tolas of *charas* (including preparations and admixtures thereof) and 20 tolas of *bhang* (including preparations and admixtures thereof) shall be sold to, or removed from the shop by, any person at any one time without a special permit from the local excise authority.

14. That no hemp drugs shall be sold or in any way supplied to any European Non-Commissioned officer or soldier, or to any European or Eurasian being a camp follower, or to any soldier's wife or child, excepting under the written permission of the Commanding Officer of the station or of some person authorized by the Commanding Officer to grant such permission, or to any Policeman, Excise officer, or Railway servant on duty, or to any insane or intoxicated person or to any child under 14 years of age.

In licenses for the Cantonment and Civil Lines of Nowgong, insert after condition 14 "That no hemp drugs shall be supplied to any Kanjars residing in the Kanjar settlement adjoining Nowgong without the written permission of the Thagi Inspector, Nowgong.

* In areas the possessi[on] import of [charas] is prohibite[d the] word "ch[aras]" should be del[eted].

† Here [insert] the name [of] Cantonment [or] other area f[or] which the [license] is granted.

‡ In areas [where] the possessi[on or] import of [charas] is prohibite[d the] words "othe[r than] charas and i[ts pre]parations ar[d ad]mixtures" [should] be inserted af[ter the] words [hemp] drugs."

§ In areas [where] the posse[ssion or] import of ch[aras is] prohibited t[he word] "charas" sh[ould be] deleted.

In areas [where] the possess[ion or] import of ch[aras is] prohibited t[he] nine words [in the] second line be deleted.

15. That no disorderly conduct or gaming shall be allowed in the shop, that persons of notoriously bad character shall not be permitted to resort to the shop, that no person shall be harboured in the shop during the night, and that the licensee shall give immediate information to the nearest Magistrate or Police officer of the resort to the shop of any person suspected of having committed a cognizable and non-bailable offence.

16. That if so required by the local excise authority, the licensee shall keep an account showing the daily receipts and sales of each description of hemp drugs at his shop, and the balance in store. That the licensee shall at once produce his license and accounts (if any) for the inspection of the local excise authority or of any person generally or specially authorised by him in this behalf, and shall at all times give entry to the shop to the Military Police, or to any Police or Excise officer exercising powers not inferior to those of a Sub-Inspector of Police.

17. That no weights or measures except such as shall previously have been approved by the local excise authority shall be used at the shop.

18. That the licensee shall be bound, if the local excise authority so directs, to purchase at a price fixed by the local excise authority the residue of the previous licensee's stocks of hemp drugs to the extent of two months' supply. Provided that he shall be required to purchase only such hemp drugs as shall be unadulterated and fit for human consumption.

19. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Law, and of the rules made thereunder. It shall have effect from the __________ to the ____________________ and unless renewed by the latter date by special order of the local excise authority shall thereafter cease to remain in force, notwithstanding that a special order recalling it has not been issued by the local excise authority. It shall also cease to remain in force on the 1st day of any previous month in respect of which the licensee shall have failed to pay the instalment reserved by the 1st condition of this license. It shall likewise immediately cease to operate in the event of the death of the licensee during the currency of the license. It may be forfeited by order of the local excise authority in the event of the holder being convicted of any criminal offence.

*Signature*____________________

*Date*____________________

Counterpart.

I, ____________________, the above-mentioned licensee, do hereby accept the foregoing conditions.

*Signature*____________________

*Date*____________________

*Signature of witness*____________________

FORM IV.

Lease of the right to manufacture country fermented liquor and of the fees leviable on the retail sale of country fermented liquor, and counterpart of the same.

Area of farm____________________

Name of farmer____________________

Be it known that the right to manufacture country fermented liquor and the fees leviable on licenses for the retail sale of country fermented liquor have been let in farm to__________ ____________________ (hereinafter referred to as the farmer), for the term of__________ commencing on the__________ and ending on the subject to the following conditions, the infraction of any of which, or of any of the provisions of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, hereinafter referred to as "the Law" or of the rules made thereunder, by the farmer or by any person employed by him or acting under his orders, or by his authority, or with his knowledge and consent, shall render this lease liable to cancellation by order of the local excise authority without prejudice to any other penalty to which the farmer or the person committing such infraction may be liable under sections 28, 30 and 31 of the Law :—

1. That the farmer shall pay to Government the sum of Rs. in the following instalments (in addition to the sum of Rs. —being one-sixth of the sum annually payable—already deposited by the farmer, which, if it be not intermediately forfeited by the farmer for default or breach of some other condition of this lease, shall be set off against the last instalments) *viz.* :—

	Rs.
On the 1st of *	

*Here insert in order the names of the months of the *tari* season and the instalments, the total of which will be equal to the annual payment.

NOTE.—In cases where Government promissory notes have been deposited as security, the words within brackets will be omitted.

2. That the deposit mentioned in the foregoing condition shall not in the event of default or infraction of any condition of this lease or of any of the provisions of the Law, or of the rules made thereunder, by the farmer or by any person employed by him or acting under his orders, or by his authority, or with his knowledge and consent, be reclaimable by the farmer.

NOTE.—In cases where Government promissory notes have been deposited as security, the following condition shall be substituted:—

That in the event of default or breach of any of the conditions of this lease, or of any of the provisions of the Law, or of the rules made thereunder, by the farmer or by any person employed by him or acting under his orders, or by his authority, or with his knowledge and consent, the promissory notes deposited as security for the fulfilment of this lease shall vest in Government, and shall not be reclaimable by the farmer.

3. That it shall be competent to the local excise authority, on cancellation of the lease and forfeiture of the deposit, to resell the lease at the risk of the farmer and, after deducting the forfeited deposit from any loss arising from the resale, to recover the remainder from the farmer in the manner provided by section 19 of the Law, and that the farmer shall not be entitled to any portion of the profit, if any, that may arise from the resale.

4. That the business covered by this lease shall not be sublet or transferred without the written permission of the local excise authority nor shall an agent be appointed, without such permission endorsed on this lease, for the management of the business covered by this lease. That no person suffering from leprosy or other infectious or contagious disease and no child under 14 years of age shall under any circumstances be employed in the manufacture, transport or sale of liquor, or otherwise in the business covered by this lease; and that no woman shall be employed, during the hours in which the premises are kept open for business, in any part of such premises in which country fermented liquor is or may be consumed by the public.

5. That the farmer shall not, without the permission in writing of the local excise authority, hold or acquire any interest in a license, or farm of the fees leviable on licenses, for the retail sale in the * ______________________ of any other excisable commodity, nor shall he, without such permission, employ any person holding such an interest.

*Here insert name of the [tract]ment or [a]rea for sale which the licen[se is] granted.

6. (Here will be inserted a condition specifying the trees the right to tap which is included in the lease, and the payments or other conditions subject to which tapping will be permitted.)

7. That no shops other than those specified in the list annexed shall be licensed by the farmer, and that the site of no shop shall be changed without the permission of the local excise authority.

8. That no license shall be granted to a minor, female, eunuch or child under 14 years of age.

9. That a license in Form V countersigned by the local excise authority shall be given by the farmer, and a counterpart taken and deposited in the office of the local excise authority for every shop licensed by him.

NOTE.—In respect of any shop the privilege of retail vend at which is to be exercised by the farmer he will be required to obtain the countersignature of the local excise authority to a license in Form V.

10. That the farmer will file in the office of the local excise authority by the first day of each quarter a list of licenses granted by him containing the following particulars:—

Date.	Locality of shop.	Name of licensee with caste, parentage and residence.

NOTE.—Licenses in favour of the farmer as required by the note to condition 9 will also be entered in this list.

11. That the farmer shall give immediate information to the local excise authority of any breach of law or rules relating to opium, hemp drugs or excise, that he may know, or have reason to believe, to have been committed by any person holding from him a license for retail sale.

12. This lease is granted subject to the provisions of the Law, and of the rules made thereunder. It shall have effect from the ______________________ to the ______________________ and unless renewed by the latter date by special order of the local excise authority shall thereafter cease to remain in force, notwithstanding that a special order recalling it has not been issued by the local excise authority. It shall also cease to remain in force on the first day of any previous month in respect of which the farmer shall have failed to pay the instalment reserved by the first condition of this lease. It shall likewise immediately cease to operate in the event of the death of the farmer during the currency of the lease. It may be forfeited by the order of the local excise authority in the event of the holder being convicted of any criminal offence.

Signature ______________________

Date ______________________

Counterpart.

I, ______________________, the above-mentioned farmer, do hereby accept the foregoing conditions.

Signature ______________________

Date ______________________

Signature of witness ______________________

FORM V.

License granted by a farmer for the manufacture and retail sale of country fermented liquor and counterpart of the same.

License to manufacture country fermented liquor and to sell it by retail at the premises known as ______________ situated ______________ is hereby granted by ______________ farmer, to ______________ (hereinafter referred to as the licensee) for the term of ______________ commencing on the ______________ and ending on the ______________ subject to the following conditions, the infraction of any of which or of any of the provisions of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, (hereinafter referred to as "the Law") or of the rules made thereunder, by the licensee or by any person employed by him or acting under his orders, or by his authority, or with his knowledge and consent, shall render the license liable to cancellation by order of the local excise authority without prejudice to any other penalty to which the licensee or the person committing such infraction may be liable under sections 28, 30 and 31 of the Law :—

1. That the licensee shall pay to the farmer the sum of Rs. in the following instalments :—

	Rs.
On the 1st of *	______
	______
	______
	______
	______
	______
	______
	______
	______
	______

*Here insert in order the names of the months of the *tari* season and the instalments, the total of which will be equal to the annual payment.

2. That the business covered by this license shall not be sublet or transferred without the written permission of the local excise authority, nor shall an agent be appointed, without such permission endorsed on this license, for the management of the business covered by this license. That no person suffering from leprosy or other infectious or contagious disease and no child under 14 years of age shall under any circumstances be employed in the manufacture, transport or sale of fermented liquor, or otherwise in the business covered by this license, and that no woman shall be employed, during the hours in which the premises are kept open for business, in any part of such premises in which country fermented liquor is or may be consumed by the public.

3. That the licensee shall not, without the permission in writing of the local excise authority, hold or acquire any interest in a license, or farm of the fees leviable on licenses, for the retail sale in the† of any other excisable commodity, nor shall he, without such permission, employ any person holding such an interest.

4. That the shop for which this license is granted shall, unless its closure be specially authorised by the local excise authority be kept open throughout the months of‡ ______________ and that a supply of country fermented liquor sufficient to meet the demands of consumers shall be maintained.

5. (Here insert a condition regarding the trees that may be tapped and the payments or other conditions subject to which they may be tapped.)

6. That sale shall be made only at the premises for which this license is granted and not elsewhere.

7. That no liquor shall be sold or consumed on the premises between 9 P.M. and sunrise.

8. That a signboard shall be put up in a conspicuous place outside the premises, bearing the licensee's name and the designation

"Licensee for the manufacture and retail sale of country fermented liquor."

9. That if a room for private accommodation is provided, access to the same shall be only through the shop or by an entrance at the side of the shop. In the latter case a signboard shall be fixed at the entrance similar to the one fixed outside the shop.

10. That nothing except money shall be taken in barter for liquor, and that all liquor sold shall be paid for on the spot in cash.

11. That not more than four seers of liquor shall be sold to, or removed from the shop by, any person at any one time without a special permit from the local excise authority.

12. That no liquor shall be sold or in any way supplied to any European Non-Commissioned officer or soldier or to any European or Eurasian being a camp follower, or to any soldier's wife or child, excepting under the written permission of the Commanding Officer of the station or of some person authorized by the Commanding Officer to grant such permission, or to any Policeman, Excise officer, or Railway servant on duty, or to any insane or intoxicated person, or to any child under 14 years of age.

13. That no disorderly conduct or gaming shall be allowed in the shop, that persons of notoriously bad character shall not be permitted to resort to the shop, that no person shall be

harboured in the shop during the night, and that the licensee shall give immediate information to the nearest Magistrate or Police officer of the resort to the shop of any person suspected of having committed a cognisable and non-bailable offence.

14. That the licensee shall at once produce his license for the inspection of the local excise authority or of any person generally or specially authorised by him in this behalf, and shall at all times give entry to the shop to the Military Police, or to any Police or Excise officer exercising powers not inferior to those of a Sub-Inspector of Police.

15. That no weights or measures except such as shall previously have been approved by the local excise authority shall be used at the shop.

16. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Law, and of the rules made thereunder. It shall have effect from the ________________ to the ________________ and unless renewed by the latter date by special order of the local excise authority shall thereafter cease to remain in force, notwithstanding that a special order recalling it has not been issued by the local excise authority. It may be cancelled by the local excise authority on the application of the farmer for default in payment of any of the instalments reserved by the 1st condition hereof. (For this purpose a statement of account certified by the farmer shall be conclusive evidence of such default, but this shall not debar the licensee from contesting such statement in a Civil Court.) It shall likewise immediately cease to operate in the event of the death of the licensee during the currency of the license, or of the determination during such currency of the lease held by the farmer by whom it is granted. It may be forfeited by order of the local excise authority in the event of the holder being convicted of any criminal offence.

*Signature*________________

*Date*________________

Counterpart.

I, ____________, the above-mentioned licensee, do hereby accept the foregoing conditions.

*Signature*________________

*Date*________________

*Signature of witness*________________

FORM VI.

License for the wholesale supply of country spirit and for its sale at a warehouse established in an area to which the provisions of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, apply.

1. License is hereby granted under and subject to the provisions of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, (hereinafter referred to as "the Law") and of rules made or hereafter to be made thereunder to

(hereinafter called the licensee who have deposited with the local excise authority the sum of as security for the due fulfilment of the conditions of this license) for the wholesale supply of country spirit for sale at the warehouse mentioned in the schedule during the period commencing on the and ending on the

2. The license confers on the licensee the exclusive right of sale by wholesale of country spirit at the warehouse, the said spirit being sold and issued from the warehouse to retail vendors only, at the prices and strengths mentioned in the schedule annexed to this license, and after payment to Government of duty at such rates as may from time to time be prescribed or, in the case of spirit supplied to vendors licensed by Native States, approved in this behalf by the Agent to the Governor-General, to whom full liberty is reserved to vary the rates of duty at his discretion during the currency of the license.

3. (Here insert a condition *re* source of supply of spirit.)

Each hogshead or vessel used for the import of spirit shall either—

(*a*) before it is brought into use at the warehouse, be gauged by actual measurement by the officer in charge, and its capacity and a distinguishing number marked thereon, or

(*b*) bear a suitable distinctive mark and be accompanied by a certificate, granted by the officer in charge of the distillery from which the spirits are supplied, stating its capacity as ascertained by him by actual measurement.

4. The warehouse buildings and well will be supplied and maintained by Government together with excise locks, hydrometers, and one gallon measures for testing the vessels used for measuring spirit on issue from the warehouse. The vessels in which spirits are removed from the warehouse will be supplied by the purchasers. All other articles or fittings connected with the supply, storing, gauging, handling and issue of spirits, including vats, tanks, casks, pumps, pipes, cocks, dipping rods, bung rods, sealing wax and other material for sealing the vessels in which spirit is issued and all labour other than that of the officer in charge and his clerks and peons shall be supplied by the licensee.

5. The spirit supplied shall be distilled from mahua or other material approved by the Excise Commissioner, and shall be of good quality. It may be subjected under the orders of the Excise Commissioner to analysis and, if found unfit for human consumption, may be rejected and re-distilled or destroyed under the orders of the Excise Commissioner. The officer in charge of the warehouse is also empowered to stop, pending the orders of the officers to whom he is immediately subordinate (to whom an immediate report shall be submitted by him), the issue of any spirit that he considers bad, sending samples without delay for analysis to the Excise Commissioner or officer specified by him in this behalf.

6. Purchasers are entitled to object to the quality of the spirits before taking delivery but not afterwards. The validity of such objection shall be decided by the Excise Commissioner.

7. The licensee shall maintain at the warehouse a minimum stock of the equivalent of gallons L. P. (This minimum may be temporarily raised by the Excise Commissioner, after two months' notice to the licensee, to - gallons.) Whenever the stock falls short of the minimum in force, the Excise Commissioner or officer generally or specially authorised by him in this behalf may order in supplies, the cost of which may be recovered from the licensee under the provisions of section 19 of the Law.

8. Retail vendors shall be entitled to have spirits issued to them with all reasonable expedition in such quantities (subject to reasonable limits) and of such of the prescribed strengths as they require on the production of the receipt for price and duty prescribed by the rules for the management of warehouses.

9. Failure to supply spirits in accordance with the foregoing condition within such time and in such quantities as may be deemed reasonable by the Excise Commissioner will entail on the licensee a penalty at the discretion of the Excise Commissioner not exceeding Rs. 5 per proof gallon of spirits reasonably demanded but not supplied. In such cases the spirit may be purchased elsewhere by the Excise Commissioner, or officer generally or specially authorised by him in this behalf, at his discretion and at the risk of the licensee. The penalty, the cost of the spirit purchased, and any loss that may result may be deducted from the amount if any due to the licensee, or from the deposit, or may be recovered under the provisions of section 19 of the Law.

10. The licensee is prohibited from holding any interest in the retail vend of country spirits or in the vend of other intoxicants in any part of the area served by the warehouse, and from employing any person who has such an interest. This prohibition does not extend to the sale of foreign liquor or of rectified or methylated spirit provided that a license has been obtained for such sale.

11. At the expiration of the license the licensee shall be entitled to demand that the storage vats and other apparatus used by him at the warehouse shall be bought from him by the incoming licensee or by Government at a price to be determined by the Excise Commissioner after valuation by a valuer to be nominated with the consent of both parties. Provided—

(1) That the licensee shall give six months' notice of his intention to claim the benefits of this clause.

(2) That claims under this clause shall be permissible in respect of only such plant as was regularly used for or in connection with the storage of spirit at the warehouse.

(3) That nothing shall be claimable under this clause in respect of any plant or apparatus which was not, at the time of its supply to the warehouse, approved by the Excise Commissioner in writing in this behalf, or which is not in the opinion of the Excise Commissioner in good working order and necessary for or in connection with the storage of spirit at the warehouse.

12. At the expiry of the license the licensee shall be entitled to demand that spirit of good quality not exceeding one month's supply be taken over by the incoming licensee at half an anna per gallon L.P., less than the rate fixed by this license. Provided that he shall give to the Excise Commissioner not less than a month's notice in writing of the quantity of spirit which he proposes to demand that the incoming licensee shall take over, and shall thereupon be bound to make over to the incoming licensee if so required by the latter not less than half the amount specified in the notice. Should the Excise Commissioner so order, the licensee may be required to make over to the incoming licensee, at the rate fixed in this license, one month's supply of spirit, provided that not less than three months' notice shall be given of any such order.

13. As soon as possible after the end of each month accounts shall be adjusted and payment made by Government to the licensee of the price as determined by this license of the spirit issued from the warehouse during the previous month.

14. The licensee will be at liberty to commence storing spirits in the warehouse on or after but no spirit so stored shall be sold or issued from the warehouse before the and the licensee shall in respect of such spirit be bound by the provisions of the Law and rules made thereunder.

15. In all matters not expressly provided for herein the licensee shall accept the decision of the Commissioner of Excise, subject to appeal to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, whose decision shall be final.

16. In this license the words "retail vendor" shall be understood to have the meanings assigned to them in the rules made by the Agent to the Governor-General for the management of bonded warehouses for the storage of country spirit.

17. It is furthermore agreed that the cost of stamping this license and the counterpart thereof shall be borne by the licensee.

NOTE.—This license and its counterpart are each liable to a stamp duty of 8 annas under Articles 5(b) and 25 of Schedule I of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

SCHEDULE.

Name of warehouse.	Strength of spirit.	Price per gallon.
	25° U. P.	Rs. A. P.
	60° U. P.	

Signature ————————

Date ————————

COUNTERPART.

We/I ————————, the above named for ourselves/myself, our/my heirs, legal representatives and assigns, hereby agree to all the terms and conditions herein before written and expressed.

Date 19 .

Witness. Licensee.

No. 2243-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 42 (2) (*l*) of thl Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, the Agent to the Governor Generao in Central India is pleased to direct that the license for the working of the Nowgong distillery shall ordinarily be in the form hereto annexed, and shall be granted by the local excise authority with the previous sanction of the Excise Commissioner for Central India.

2. Notification No. 1701-C., dated the 17th November 1913, is hereby cancelled.

DISTILLERY LICENSE.

License to work a distillery is hereby granted to Messrs. of (hereinafter referred to as the licensee) for the period beginning on the and ending on the subject to the provisions of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, (hereinafter referred to as "the Law") and of the rules from time to time in force thereunder and to the following conditions, infraction of any of which provisions or conditions by the licensee or by his servant or agent or by any person acting under his orders or authority or with his knowledge and consent shall render the license liable to forfeiture by order of the Excise Commissioner for Central India without prejudice to any penalty to which the licensee or the person committing such infraction may be liable under the said Law :—

1. That distillation under this license shall be carried on only at the distillery *constructed by the licensee at Nowgong. The apparatus and appliances for the manufacture and storage of spirit and all fittings and appliances required at the distillery, other than excise locks and hydrometers, shall be provided by the licensee.

* or leased, or chased, or case may

2. That the distillation, storage and removal of spirit shall be conducted under the supervision and general control of an officer appointed by the Excise Commissioner for Central India, hereinafter referred to as the distillery officer, and that the said officer shall at all times be permitted to gauge and prove the spirit in the distillery. That the licensee shall be responsible for the trenching or removal of all spent-wash and used *mohwa*, and generally for maintaining the premises in a sanitary and inoffensive condition.

3. That the licensee shall take all reasonable precautions to ensure the purity of the spirit, and in particular that he shall take the following precautions, *viz.*,

the return to the still for re-distillation of all spirit of strength weaker than 80 under proof, and of all tailings and foreshots.

4. That no receivers, tanks or vats for the reception of spirit shall be used in the distillery except such as shall have been approved by the Excise Commissioner for Central India. That all such receivers, vats, or tanks shall be set up to the satisfaction of the Excise Commissioner for Central India so as to admit of their contents being accurately gauged or measured, and shall be fitted with proper dipping rods so adjusted to fixed dipping places that the contents thereof may at any time be ascertainable. The receivers, tanks and vats shall also be gauged in such manner as the Excise Commissioner for Central India may, from time to time, direct and no vessel shall be used as a receiver or for the storage of spirit until it has been gauged and the gauging has been checked by such officer as may be appointed by the Excise Commissioner. They must be fixed at a proper height and fitted with cocks

or discharge pipes so that they can be emptied without being moved, and should be slightly sloped so that they may drain dry through the cocks or pipes without difficulty. The receivers and the storage vats and tanks shall be connected with the condensors and with each other by such pipes and pumps as may be required by the Excise Commissioner.

5. That the licensee shall provide and maintain suitable and secure fastenings for all receivers and vessels used for the storage of spirit and for all cocks capable of being so manipulated as to admit of the removal of spirit from the receivers, vessels used for the storage of spirit, or pipes connected therewith. To all such fastenings, as well as to the doors of all rooms in which spirit is stored, locks provided by Government will be affixed and the keys thereof kept in the custody of the distillery officer. The licensee may also affix his own locks to all such fastenings and doors, provided that he shall always at once remove such locks on the requisition of the distillery officer or of any officer to whom the distillery officer is subordinate.

6. That no operations requiring the presence of the distillery officer shall be carried on excepting on the days and between the hours from time to time approved by the Excise Commissioner in this behalf.

NOTE.—(i) The foregoing shall not be deemed to prohibit (*a*) the continuance of distillation in the absence of the distillery officer provided that the pipes discharging from the condensor and the receivers are so connected and secured by locks affixed by the distillery officer as to preclude the removal of spirit in his absence, and that the strong room is locked or (*b*) the conduct at any time during the distillery officer's absence of operations not involving the handling of spirit or the opening of the still room or strong room or of the steam valve in the still room.

(ii) The following days only will be observed as distillery holidays, *viz.* :—

Sundays, the King-Emperor's Birthday, New Year's Day, Christmas Day, the 26th December and one day each at the Holi, Dasehra and Diwali if the distillery officer be a Hindu or at the Id-ul-zuha, the Id-ul-fitr and the Moharram if he be a Mussalman, the precise dates to be observed on this last account in each year being determined by the Cantonment Magistrate.

7. That no saccharine or other material which might obscure the hydrometer reading shall be added to spirit at the distillery and that the spirit distilled shall not be adulterated by the addition of any substance other than water.

8. That no spirit shall be removed from the distillery excepting to such warehouses or other places as shall from time to time be approved by the Excise Commissioner for Central India in this behalf. That spirit consigned to such warehouses or places shall, before removal, be gauged and proved by the distillery officer, and shall be removed in casks sealed by him and under passes issued by him in such form as may be prescribed by the Excise Commissioner. That the licensee shall be responsible for the conveyance of the spirit in its entirety to the warehouse or other place of destination and shall be liable to pay duty, at the highest rate leviable in the area in which the warehouse or other place of destination is situated or in the Nowgong Cantonment (whichever may be higher) on all spirit despatched from the distillery which he shall fail either to produce at the warehouse or other place of destination within such period as may be prescribed by the Excise Commissioner for Central India in this behalf or to account to the satisfaction of the Excise Commissioner for his failure to do so. Provided that such an allowance for dryage in transit as may be prescribed by the Excise Commissioner for Central India in this behalf in respect of each warehouse or other place of destination shall be deducted from any deficiency that may occur in transit. Provided also that the spirit shall, on arrival at the warehouse or other place of destination, be disposed of in accordance with the Law and rules from time to time in force for the conduct of business at the warehouse or for the disposal of the spirit in the case of places other than warehouses.

NOTE.—So long as the Nowgong warehouse is situated within the distillery, so much of the foregoing condition as requires spirit to be removed in sealed casks under passes shall not apply to spirit removed to the Nowgong warehouse.

9. That the licensee shall keep such accounts of materials used and of spirit produced stored and issued for removal from the distillery or for re-distillation as may be prescribed by the Excise Commissioner. That all such accounts shall at all times during business hours be available for the inspection of the distillery officer or of any officer to whom such officer is subordinate. That the licensee shall be liable for the payment of duty at the highest rate leviable in the Nowgong Cantonment on all spirit (in excess of an allowance of 2 per cent. that will be made for wastage) for which he is unable to account to the satisfaction of the Excise Commissioner (such deficiency will be calculated at the expiry of each year of the contract, the wastage being allowed on the balance in hand at the commencement of the year *plus* spirit produced during the year exclusive of weak spirit issued for re-distillation). Provided that the penalties leviable under this condition shall not be enforced in respect of spirit that may be shown to the satisfaction of the Excise Commissioner to have been wasted or destroyed through accident or other unavoidable cause.

10. That the States supplied from the distillery and Government shall not be responsible for the destruction, loss or damage of spirit or of the licensee's apparatus or appliances by fire, theft, gauging, proof or other cause whatsoever. In the case of fire or other emergency, however, the distillery officer shall, on being informed of the same, immediately attend, at any hour of the day or night, for the purpose of opening the distillery.

11. That the licensee shall :
(i) provide warehouse accommodation at the distillery,
(ii) provide at the distillery suitable accommodation for the distillery officer and the staff subordinate to him, and
(iii) pay Rs. 80 per mensem to Government as supervision charges.

12. That the licensee shall, on the expiry or determination of this license, not be entitled to demand the acquisition by the States served by the distillery or by Government, or by his successor, of the building or of any of the apparatus, appliances or fittings provided by him at the distillery.

13. That any penalty leviable under this license may be recovered from the licensee in the manner provided by section 19 of the Law, or may be deducted from the sum deposited by him as security under the license held by him for the wholesale supply of country spirit for the Nowgong Cantonment or from any sum due to him under the conditions of that license.

14. That on the expiry, cancellation or determination of the said license for the wholesale supply of country spirit, this license shall absolutely determine and cease to be in force, unless the Excise Commissioner for Central India sees fit to continue it for the supply by the contractor of other areas.

15. That the licensee shall be bound by the provisions of the Law, and of all rules from time to time made thereunder. He shall also be bound by the provisions of the United Provinces Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act, 1899, and of the rules made thereunder, any infringement of which shall be deemed to be an infringement of the conditions of this license.

Provided that the employment in charge of the boiler in use at the distillery of an engineer or engine driver certified under the law relating to Boilers and Prime Movers in force in the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Bengal or Bombay to be qualified to take charge of boilers of the capacity of the boiler in use at the distillery shall be deemed to be sufficient compliance with clause (2) of section 5 of the latter law.

16. That the licensee's distillery building mentioned in paragraph 1 of this license, and his appliances and stock at the distillery are hereby hypothecated to the Excise Commissioner for Central India as security for the fulfilment of the conditions of this license and also for the fulfilment, to the satisfaction of the Excise Commissioner for Central India, of the conditions of the warehouse licenses granted to the licensee for the supply of spirit from the distillery mentioned in clause 1 to the Nowgong, Panna, Amanganj, Chhatarpur, Ajaigarh, Datia and Gulganj warehouses, or of any license or contract that may hereafter be granted to him for the supply of spirit to Government or to any Native State or to any warehouse maintained by Government or by a Native State.

17. That the stamp duty on this license shall be paid by Government.

Signed ....

Dated ....

Counterpart.

We the abovenamed, for ourselves, our heirs, legal representatives and assigns, hereby agree to all the terms and conditions hereinbefore written and expressed.

Licensee ....

Dated ....

Witness.

No. 2244-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 42 of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased to make the following rules governing the import and vend of denatured spirit :—

RULES.

I. In these rules the expression "denatured spirit" means spirit that has been effectually and permanently rendered unfit for human consumption in the manner prescribed.
(i) In the case of spirit imported from beyond seas, by the rules regarding the denaturing of imported spirit in force under the Sea Customs Act, 1878, at the port of import.
(ii) In the case of spirit manufactured in India, by the law and rules regarding the denaturing of spirit in force under the Excise (Spirits) Act, 1863, at the place of manufacture.. XVI of

II. Licenses for the sale of denatured spirit shall be in the form annexed to these rules.

III. Licenses for the sale of denatured spirit shall be granted by the local excise authority for such periods not exceeding a year as will ensure their expiring on the last day of a quarter.

IV. Such licenses shall be granted, free of charge, to persons applying for them.

Provided that the local excise authority may reject any application for the grant or renewal of a license, on the ground that the applicant is not, in his opinion, a fit person to hold a license, or that a sufficient number of licenses have already been granted, or for any other sufficient reason.

V. Permits granted by the local excise authority for the purchase of denatured spirit in quantities exceeding one gallon shall be in the form annexed to these rules.

VI. The permits prescribed in the foregoing rule may be granted by the local excise authority to chemists, varnish makers or others engaged in arts, manufactures or chemistry who require to use considerable quantities of denatured spirit for the purposes of their business or occupation.

VII. Permits to import denatured spirit shall be in the annexed form and shall be issued free of charge. They may be granted by the local excise authority to persons licensed for the sale of denatured spirit, or to persons holding permits under rule V.

2. Notification No. 1723-C., dated the 20th September 1912, is hereby cancelled.

LICENSE FOR THE SALE OF DENATURED SPIRIT.

License to sell denatured spirit at the premises known as situated at is hereby granted to for a period of commencing on the and ending on the subject to the following conditions, the infraction of any of which or of any of the provisions of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917 (hereinafter referred to as "the Law") or of the rules made thereunder, by the licensee or by any person employed by him or acting under his orders or by his authority, or with his knowledge and consent shall render the license liable to forfeiture by order of the local excise authority without prejudice to any other penalty to which the licensee or the person committing such infraction may be liable under sections 28, 30 and 31 of the law :—

1. That the business covered by this license shall not be sub-let or transferred without the written permission of the local excise authority nor shall an agent be appointed, without such permission endorsed on this license, for the management of the business covered by this license. That no person suffering from leprosy or other infectious or contagious disease and no person under 14 years of age shall under any circumstances be employed in the handling of the spirit or otherwise in the business covered by this license.

2. That the licensee shall procure his supplies of denatured spirit either—

(i) by direct importation from beyond sea in accordance with the law and rules regulating such import, or

(ii) by purchase from a person licensed under these rules for the sale of denatured spirit, or

(iii) by purchase from a person licensed under any law in force in British India for the sale of denatured spirit, in accordance with the law and rules in force in the place for which such person is licensed and in the areas through which the spirit passes in transit.

(iv) from a distillery licensed under the Law, in accordance with the rules in force under the Law for the issue of denatured spirit from the distillery.

3. That the licensee shall, before selling denatured spirit to any purchaser, use all reasonable diligence to ascertain the quantity already in the purchaser's possession, and shall not at one time sell to him more than one gallon or such smaller quantity as, together with what is, or in good faith is believed to be, in the buyer's possession, is equal to one gallon. Provided that the licensee may sell a quantity of denatured spirit greater than one gallon—

to a person licensed to sell denatured spirit or

to a person holding a permit granted by the local excise authority authorising him to purchase quantities greater than one gallon.

In the latter case the quantity sold to any such person at one time shall not exceed such quantity as, together with what is, or in good faith is believed to be, in the buyer's possession, is equal to the quantity that he is permitted to purchase.

4. That the licensee shall not have in his possession at any one time denatured spirit in any quantity in excess of one hundred gallons.

5. That no denatured spirit shall be sold before sunrise or after 9 o'clock at night.

6. That sale shall be made only at the premises for which this license is granted, and not elsewhere.

7. That a signboard shall be put up in a conspicuous place outside the licensed premises bearing the name of the licensee and the designation "Licensed vendor of denatured spirit."

8. That the licensee shall not, without taking out a separate license, sell any spirit other than denatured spirit, and if he holds or obtains such separate license the admixture of denatured spirit with other spirit shall under no pretext be attempted by him.

9. That the licensee shall keep a daily account of his sales in the following form and shall submit an abstract thereof at the end of each quarter to the office of the local excise authority :—

Date.	(a) Balance in hand.		(b) Quantity received.		(c) Total.		(d) Quantity sold.		(e) Full name of person to whom sold.	(f) Full address of purchaser.	(g) Trade or occupation of purchaser.
	Gallons.	Bottles.	Gallons.	Bottles.	Gallons.	Bottles.	Gallons.	Bottles.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

10. That the licensee shall, when required to do so, produce his license and accounts for the inspection of the local excise authority or of any person specially or generally authorised by him in this behalf, and shall at any time of the day or night give entry to the shop to any Police or Excise Officer exercising powers not inferior to those of a Sub-Inspector of Police.

11. That the local excise authority shall be at liberty to withdraw this license at any time should it appear to him undesirable to allow its continuance.

12. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Law and of the rules made thereunder. It shall have effect from the to the and unless renewed by the latter date by special order of the local excise authority shall thereafter cease to remain in force notwithstanding that a special order recalling it has not been issued by the local excise authority.

Signature————

Dated

Counterpart.

I, the above-mentioned licensee do hereby accept the foregoing conditions.

Signature.
Date.
Signature of witness.

PERMIT AUTHORISING THE PURCHASE AND POSSESSION OF DENATURED SPIRIT IN QUANTITIES EXCEEDING ONE GALLON.

Permit to purchase denatured spirit in quantities exceeding one gallon, and to possess the same at the premises known as situated at for the purpose of is hereby granted to for a period of commencing on the and ending on the subject to the following conditions, the infraction of any of which or of any of the provisions of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, (hereinafter referred to as "the Law") or of the rules made thereunder, by the permit holder or by any person employed by him or acting under his orders or by his authority, or with his knowledge and consent shall render the permit liable to forfeiture by order of the local excise authority without prejudice to any other penalty to which the permit holder or the person committing such infraction may be liable under the Law :—

1. That the permit holder shall procure his supplies of denatured spirit either :—
   (i) by direct importation from beyond sea in accordance with the law and rules regulating such import, or
   (ii) by purchase from a person licensed under these rules for the sale of denatured spirit, or,
   (iii) by purchase from a person licensed under any law in force in British India for the sale of denatured spirit, in accordance with the law and rules in force in the place for which such person is licensed and in the areas through which the spirit passes in transit.
   (iv) from a distillery licensed under the in accordance with the rules in force under the Law for the issue of denatured spirit from the distillery.

2. That the permit holder shall not have in his possession at any one time more than gallons of denatured spirit.

3. That the denatured spirit shall be kept only in the premises for which this permit is granted, and shall not be sold or utilized otherwise than for the purposes specified in the permit.

4. That the permit holder shall keep a daily account of his stock in the following form, and shall submit an abstract thereof at the end of each quarter to the office of the local excise authority :—

Date.	(a) Balance in hand.		(b) Quantity received.		(c) Total.		(d) Quantity used.	
	Gals.	Bottles.	Gals.	Bottles.	Gals.	Bottles.	Gals.	Bottles.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

NOTE.—The local excise authority may dispense with conditions 4 and 5 in any case in which they are, in his opinion, unnecessary, and would be productive of hardship or inconvenience to the permit holder.

5. That the permit holder shall, when required to do so, produce his permit and accounts for the inspection of the local excise authority or of any person specially or generally authorized by him in this behalf, and shall, at any time of the day or night, give entry to the premises for which this permit is granted to any Police or Excise Officer exercising powers not inferior to those of a Sub-Inspector of Police.

6. That the Cantonment Magistrate shall be at liberty to withdraw this permit at any time should it appear to him undesirable to allow its continuance.

7. This permit is granted subject to the provisions of the Law and of the rules made thereunder. It shall have effect from the , to the and unless renewed by the latter date by special order of the local excise authority shall thereafter cease to remain in force, notwithstanding that a special order recalling it has not been issued by the local excise authority.

Dated Signature

Counterpart.

I, the above-mentioned permit holder, do hereby accept the foregoing conditions.

Signature.
Date.
Signature of witness.

ORIGINAL.

PERMIT TO IMPORT DENATURED SPIRIT.

No. of permit.
Date of issue.
Name of person authorised to import.
Place from which to be imported.
Destination of spirit.
Quantity of spirit to be imported.
Period of validity of permit.

Signature of local excise authority.

DUPLICATE.

PERMIT TO IMPORT DENATURED SPIRIT.

No. of permit.
Date of issue.
Name of person authorised to import.
Place from which to be imported.
Destination of spirit.
Quantity of spirit to be imported.
Period of validity of permit.

Signature of local excise authority.

By order,
E. J. D. COLVIN, MAJOR,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

SURVEY OF INDIA—SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 8th December 1919.

No. 23.—Mr. B. T. Wyatt, Extra Assistant Superintendent, was granted under Articles 246 and 260, Civil Service Regulations, and Finance Department, No. 168-C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, privilege leave for 4 months and 11 days, with effect from the 2nd September 1919.

E. A. TANDY, Lt.-Col., R.E.,

Offg. Superintendent, Southern Circle.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th December 1919.

No. 830.—Mr. E. J. Biggie, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, reverted to his substantive appointment of Extra Assistant Superintendent, with effect from the 24th November 1919, in consequence of the return from leave of Mr. B. R. Hughes, Deputy Superintendent.

C. H. D. RYDER, Colonel, R.E.,

Surveyor General of India.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th December 1919.

No. 35.—No. 987, 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeon *Khan Bahadur* Mahbub Ali Khan Yusafzai, I. M. D., is granted six months privilege leave under Finance Department Resolution No. 168-C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, and one year's furlough under the terms of paragraph 269, A.R.I. Volume II, with effect from the 19th October 1919.

B. GALE, Captain, I.M.S.,

for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 11th December 1919.

No. 7497-*C. & I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-sections (1) and (5) of Act XII of 1911 (The Indian Factories Act), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. L. H. Taffs, an Inspector of Factories, with effect from the 16th October 1919 forenoon, and to direct that he shall exercise all the powers of an Inspector under the Act within the limits of the Province of Delhi from the said date.

The last clause of Notification No. 2165-C. & I., dated the 10th April 1919, is cancelled in so far as it relates to the sending of notices, etc., to the District Magistrate. All notices, etc., prescribed under the said Act shall be sent to the Inspector of Factories herein appointed.

No. 7498-*C. & I.*—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to cancel so much of Notification No. 2166-C. & I., dated the 10th April 1919, as relates to the appointment of every Assistant Commissioner and of the Chief Medical Officer, Delhi, as *ex-officio* Additional Inspector of Factories under the Indian Factories Act, XII of 1911.

The 12th December 1919.

No. 7543-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 6th December 1919 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and Chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi .	225,471	155	135	290	97	124	221	...	...	...	74	9	99	1	38	...	34	28	62	66·88	50·97
	Notified area	3,678	3	...	3	2	2	4	..	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42·47	56·6
	Total .	229,144	158	135	293	99	126	225	...	...	..	78	9	99	1	38	...	34	28	62	66·49	51·05

No. 7545-*Home*.—The following return of deaths registered in the Province of Delhi during the half month ending the 30th November 1919 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			15
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half months.	Total in present half month.	Deaths registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.			Remarks.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
P. S. Alipur	73	96	...	...	...	59	...	37	...	...	...	...	17	18	35	
Nangloi	113	111	...	...	...	84	1	25	...	...	1	1	14	11	25	
Najafgarh	91	85	...	1	...	66	...	17	...	...	1	...	7	9	16	
Subzimundi	8	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
Paharganj	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Mehrauli	88	72	...	...	...	51	...	18	...	...	3	...	8	12	20	
Raisina	4	7	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shahdara	45	37	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	4	
New Cantonment	26	24	...	...	...	19	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	
Total of the District .	450	436	...	1	...	321	1	106	...	...	7	1	56	53	109	

The 17th December 1919.

No. 7583-*Home*.—Under the provisions of section 6 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased to appoint Mr. H. L. H. Shuttleworth, Assistant Commissioner, Registrar for the purposes of the said Act within the limits of the Province of Delhi.

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 11th December 1919.

No. 734-An.—Mr. Jagan Nath I, temporary Superintendent, in the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, is appointed as a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade temporary, in that office, with effect from the 24th October 1919.

No. 735-An.—The undermentioned officers attached to the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, are granted privilege leave for the periods noted against their names :—

Lieutenant T. S. Gorman, Royal Field Artillery, for 14 days with effect from the 21st November 1919.

Captain G. A. Reeve, 3rd Garrison Battalion The Middlesex Regiment, for one month with effect from the 24th November 1919.

No. 736-An.—Captain D. H. Dickie, 1-4th Borders, having returned to duty on the 10th November 1919, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in Military Accounts Department Notification No. 116-An.-Camp, dated the 17th November 1919, is hereby cancelled.

Delhi, the 13th December 1919.

No. 774-An.—Lieutenant N. T. Beard, I.A.R.O., attached to the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 5th (Mhow) Division, was granted combined leave in India, for 71 days (the first 60 days being privilege leave) on medical grounds, with effect from the 12th August 1919.

No. 775-An.—Military Accounts Department Notification No. 4058-An., dated the 16th October 1919, regarding grant of leave to Lieutenant Beard is hereby cancelled.

No. 776-An.—Lieutenant C. H. Shaw, M.B.E., Deputy Controller of War Accounts, was granted privilege leave for 2 months and 11 days with effect from the 6th September 1919.

No. 777-An.—Messrs. A. P. Basu, Chandu Lall and Bhagat Ram, Accountants, 1st grade sub *pro tem.*, in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division, have been appointed as Deputy Examiners, 2nd grade temporary, in that office, with effect from the 27th October 1919.

No. 778-An.—Mr. Jamiat Rai, B.A., Accountant, 1st grade sub *pro tem.*, in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division, has been appointed as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade temporary, in that office, with effect from the 24th November 1919.

No. 779-An.—Mr. G. B. Joshi, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade temporary, in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 4th (Quetta) Division, has been granted privilege leave, on medical grounds, for one month and 10 days, with effect from the 18th November 1919.

No. 780-An.—Mr. N. G. Brown, Accountant, 1st grade sub *pro tem.*, in the office of the Military Deputy Auditor General, Northern Command, is appointed as a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade temporary, in that office, with effect from the 1st December 1919.

B. N. MITRA,
Military Accountant General.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

CORRIGENDUM.

Lahore, the 10th December 1919.

In this office Notification No. 51, dated the 4th December 1919, the date on which Messrs. A. S. Hay and Wazir Singh, Assistant Engineers, passed the professional examination, should be 30th September 1919, and not 30th October 1919, as shown therein.

S. P. FLOWERDEW,
for Agent.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for October 1919 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1919-20.

Revenue and Receipts.	Budget Estimate for 1919-20.			Receipts in October 1919.	Receipts from 1st April 1919 to 31st October 1919.		
	Imperial.	Special.	Total.		Imperial.	Special.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	...	21,20,000	21,20,000	10,914	...	10,62,574	10,62,574
II.—Opium	...	79,000	79,000	5,915	...	47,606	47,606
IV.—Stamps	...	7,74,000	7,74,000	77,265	...	4,55,136	4,55,136
V.—Excise	...	7,93,000	7,93,000	62,232	...	4,63,548	4,63,548
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	1,000	1,000	714	...	1,365	1,365
VII.—Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Income Tax	30,000	3,09,000	3,39,000	15,247	...	1,26,962	1,26,962
IX.—Forest	...	4,39,000	4,39,000	13,191	...	2,31,361	2,31,361
X.—Registration	...	55,000	55,000	6,397	...	35,188	35,188
XI.—Tribute from Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Interest	36,000	...	36,000	670	20,240	..	20,240
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	2,21,000	2,21,000	16,516	...	1,74,199	1,74,199
XVIB.— Ditto —Jails	...	34,000	34,000	8,958	...	26,787	26,787
XVII.—Police	...	44,000	44,000	1,292	...	11,936	11,936
XIX.—Education	...	35,000	35,000	1,951	...	16,207	16,207
XXA.—Medical	...	1,000	1,000	17	...	41	41
XXB.—Sanitation	...	...	...	57	...	136	136
XXIA.—Agriculture	...	11,000	11,000	...	...	36	36
XXIB.—Scientific and other Miscellaneous Departments	...	...	...	8	...	82	82
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	...	26,000	26,000	1,197	..	17,493	17,493
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	...	13,000	13,000	2,132	...	9,037	9,037
XXV.—Miscellaneous	...	1,51,000	1,51,000	3,764	...	27,828	27,828
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts	9,48,000	4,81,000	14,29,000	1,07,218	3,80,135	3,80,136	7,60,271
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
XXXI.—Civil Works	...	1,73,000	1,73,000	11,551	...	80,310	80,310
TOTAL REVENUE AND RECEIPTS	10,14,000	57,60,000	67,74,000	3,47,206	4,00,375	31,67,968	35,68,343
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	1,96,05,241	...	...	14,31,77,533
TOTAL	...	..	...	1,99,52,447	...	...	14,67,45,876
Opening Cash Balance	...	...	...	(a)19,53,024	...	...	(b) 15,01,684
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	2,19,05,471	...	...	14,82,47,560

(a) On 1st October 1919. (b) On 1st April 1919.

F. DUKOFF GORDON,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB;
LAHORE,
The 16th December 1919.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for October 1919 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1919-20.

EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimate for 1919-20.			Disbursement in October 1919.	Disbursement from 1st April 1919 to 31st October 1919.		
	Imperial.	Special.	Total.		Imperial	Special.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	12,000	12,000	24,000	1,961	12,383	12,382	24,765
2.—Assignments and Compensations	10,000	10,000	20,000	134	5,357	5,357	10,714
3.—Land Revenue	4,24,000	3,09,000	7,33,000	83,532	2,47,582	1,87,940	4,35,522
6.—Stamps	15,000	15,000	30,000	1,772	6,230	6,230	12,460
7.—Excise	9,000	9,000	18,000	1,510	5,741	5,741	11,482
10.—Income Tax	2,000	2,000	4,000	129	501	501	1,002
11.—Forest	1,33,000	1,32,000	2,65,000	23,911	64,747	64,747	1,29,494
12.—Registration	7,000	7,000	14,000	1,377	4,629	4,629	9,258
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.—Interest on other obligations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.—General Administration	2,58,000	1,24,000	3,82,000	31,999	1,50,942	68,486	2,19,428
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	4,88,000	2,51,000	7,39,000	65,608	2,73,936	1,44,529	4,18,465
19B.— Ditto —Jails	1,85,000	1,85,000	3,70,000	24,476	91,614	91,614	1,83,228
20.—Police	13,76,000	13,75,000	27,51,000	3,58,927	11,24,885	11,24,885	22,49,770
22.—Education	3,71,000	3,71,000	7,42,000	1,68,638	2,64,060	2,64,060	5,28,120
23.—Ecclesiastical	75,000	...	75,000	4,704	33,198	...	33,198
24A.—Medical	1,24,000	1,07,000	2,31,000	13,775	55,447	44,273	99,720
24B.—Sanitation	1,09,000	1,08,000	2,17,000	6,908	11,398	11,397	22,795
25.—Political	25,48,000	23,63,000	49,11,000	5,22,353	13,73,661	12,79,836	26,53,497
26A.—Agriculture	69,000	69,000	1,38,000	6,428	24,346	24,346	48,692
26B.—Scientific and other Miscellaneous Departments	6,000	6,000	12,000	813	4,353	4,353	8,706
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	60,000	...	60,000	3,260	30,574	...	30,574
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,03,000	1,03,000	2,06,000	16,015	55,588	55,587	1,11,175
30.—Stationery and Printing	69,000	69,000	1,38,000	10,618	29,327	29,328	58,655
32.—Miscellaneous	26,000	27,000	53,000	99,790	61,764	61,765	1,23,529
33.—Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	13,50,000	2,39,000	15,89,000	68,956	2,35,039	2,35,039	4,70,078
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	80,000	81,000	1,61,000	38,101	1,78,773	1,78,774	3,57,547
45.—Civil Works	17,01,000	16,86,000	33,87,000	1,04,334	2,04,908	2,04,908	4,09,816
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	96,10,000	76,60,000	1,72,70,000	16,60,029	45,50,983	41,10,707	86,61,690
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	1,89,69,975	...	...	13,83,10,403
TOTAL	...	...	...	2,06,30,004	...	...	14,69,72,093
Balance on 31st October 1919	...	...	...	12,75,467	...	...	12,75,467
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	2,19,05,471	...	...	14,82,47,560

F. DUKOFF GORDON,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB;
LAHORE,

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909) :—

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
598—1919	Mahomed Umer Mistry	Mahomedan	Mahim Durga Road, Bombay	Artist	2nd	December	1919	9th	December	1919
599—1919	Allibhai Tarmahomed Khoja	"	22, Bhendy Bazar, Chimbhur Gali, Bombay.	Servant in the employ of Hasenally Hakimji	9th	"	"	"	"	"
600—1919	Hirjibhai Limjibhai Nariman	Parsi	New Charni Road, Bombay	Lately toddy seller and now a servant in the employ of B. N. Bhathena.	"	"	"	"	"	"
601—1919	Talsi Tricum Khatri	Hindu	Girgaum Back Road, "	Tailor	"	"	"	"	"	"
602—1919	Nagarji Kooverji Desai	"	Girgaum Gawadi. "	Sorter in the Royal Mail Service	10th	"	"	10th	"	"
603—1919	Bhamoo Pattoo Shivle and Shripati Kheloo Magar.	"	Lohar Chanel N. Mandvi, Koliwada, respectively, Bombay.	Doing partnership business as labourers	"	"	"	"	"	"
604—1919	Gordhandas Belasrai Marwari	"	Khara Kooma, Bombay	General broker	"	"	"	"	"	"
605—1919	Ramji Harjiwan Lohana	"	Cowasji Patel Tank Road, Bombay.	Lately petty dealer in spices under the name of Thaker Girdhardas Karsondas & Co., at Coorla, in Thana District, and now salesman in the employ of Narandas Bhugwandas & Co., at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, Bombay.	"	"	"	"	"	"
606—1919	Joseph Aaron	Jewish	New Nagpada, Belasi Road, Bombay.	Assistant store-keeper in E. D. Sassoon Turkey Red Dye-work.	"	"	"	"	"	"
607—1919	Keshowlal Nagindas Sha	Hindu	Ghatkoper	Cloth merchant trading in the name of Mohanlal Keshowlal at Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay.	11th	"	"	11th	"	"
608—1919	Pestonji Edulji Dubash	Parsi	Chinchpokli, Bombay	Lately repairer and dealer in cycles under the name of the New Barton Cycle Works and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
609—1919	Bhima Marooti Vagmare	Hindu	Vadala, Bombay	Engine Driver in the Bombay Port Trust Railway.	12th	"	"	12th	"	"
610—1919	Nagji Kameshwar Bhut	"	Vithalwadi, Bombay	Lately cloth merchant in the name of Shantilal Baboobhai and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Bombay, this 12th day of December 1919.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 137 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 1st December 1919.

In the matter of Maung Pe Gyee, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Pe Gyee, Fitter, Port Trust, residing at No. 68, Dufferin Street, Rangoon, Botataung, on the 29th day of November 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Pe Gyee.

CASE No. 138 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 2nd December 1919.

In the matter of Jogessur Kalwar, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Jogessur Kalwar, unemployed, residing at No. 38, 40th Street, Rangoon, on the 29th day of November 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Jogessur Kalwar.

E. W. W. XAVIER,
Offg. Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 118 OF 1918.

Dated the 10th December 1919.

Re Mathura Dass, residing and carrying on business at No. 37-39, Ezra Street, in the town of Calcutta, as a gunny broker under the style and firm of L. Mathura Dass and Mathura Dass Harry Dass.

Ex parte the debtor. N. C. Bose—Attorney for the Insolvent.

On the 2nd day of August 1919 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 128 OF 1919.

Dated the 10th December 1919.

Re Kundanmull Gangaram, a firm of traders, lately carrying on business in co-partnership in miscellaneous goods at No. 15, Ram Mohan Mullick's Lane, in the town of Calcutta.

Ex parte Manmull Mangalchand—the Creditors.

Braja Lall Mukherjee—Attorney for the Creditors.

On the 4th day of December 1919 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 132 OF 1919.

Dated the 10th December 1919.

Re Ramji Dass of No. 55, Cross Street, in the town of Calcutta, and formerly carrying on business at the aforesaid place under the name and style of Minmul Ramji Dass.

Ex parte Moti Lall Surana—The Creditor.

Charu Chunder Bose—Attorney for the Creditor.

On the 4th day of December 1919 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 134 OF 1919.

Dated the 10th December 1919.

Re Jung Bahadur Singh, formerly residing at No. 13, Tanti Bagan Road, Beniapukur, in the District of the 24-Pergannas, and at present residing at No. 8, St. James Square, in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business on a very small scale as a dealer in cake and firewood at No. 10-2, Nebutolla, in Calcutta aforesaid, but at present without any employment.

Ex parte the debtor. J. K. Sarkar—Attorney for the Insolvent.

On the 5th day of December 1919 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 135 OF 1919.

Dated the 10th December 1919.

Re Frederick Thomas Agacy, working as a mechanic in the East Indian Railway workshop, Lillooah, and residing at No. 5, Golam Sobhan's Lane, in the town of Calcutta.

Ex parte the debtor. Debtor—In person.

On the 8th day of December 1919 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 137 OF 1919.

Dated the 17th December 1919.

Re Mahomed Kassim, residing at No. 14, Zacaria Street, and lately carrying on business at the said address as commission agent and order supplier, under the name, style and firm of N. E. Trading Co. and H. C. Turner Co., but at present of no occupation.

Ex parte the debtor. Alum and Nan—Attorneys for the Insolvent.

On the 10th day of December 1919 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 138 OF 1919.

Dated the 17th December 1919.

Re Satya Hari Dutt, residing at No. 147-1, Upper Chitpore Road, in the town of Calcutta, formerly a sugar broker and transacting business at No. 4, Dayahatta Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid, now with occupation.

Ex parte the debtor. Bonerjee & Bonerjee—Attorneys for the Insolvent.

On the 11th day of December 1919 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Summary Case.

No. 3 OF 1917.

Dated the 17th December 1919.

Re Taherbhoy Mulla Tayabally.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge the Court has fixed the 6th day of January 1920 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

G. McD. FALKNER,

Official Assignee of Calcutta.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th December 1919.

No. 1985s-Ap.—Mr. Panchu Gopal Chatterji, Inspector of post offices, Cuttack Sub-Division, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, with effect from the 18th November 1919 and until further orders.

Calcutta, the 18th December 1919.

No. 2359-Ap.—Mr. E. R. Kellner, Postmaster, Quetta, pay Rs. 400—500, has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the forenoon of the 1st December 1919.

2. The following appointments and promotions are made from the 1st December 1919 :—

Rai Sahib Teja Singh, Postmaster, Rawalpindi, pay Rs. 400—500, to be Postmaster, Quetta, on his own pay. He will continue to officiate as Postmaster, Delhi, pay Rs. 500—600 ;

Mr. C. Malone, Postmaster, Ahmedabad, pay Rs. 300—400, and officiating Postmaster, Rawalpindi, pay Rs. 400—500, to be confirmed in the latter appointment;

Mr. Inder Mal, Deputy Postmaster, Simla, pay Rs. 200—300, to be Postmaster, Ahmedabad, pay Rs. 300—400. He will continue to work as Postmaster, Ambala, on his own pay.

No. 2362-Ap.—Mr. E. W. Hawkins, Postmaster, Allahabad, pay Rs. 400—500, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th December 1919.

2. The following appointments and promotions are made from the 17th December 1919 :—

Mr. M. A. P. Sullivan, Deputy Postmaster, Calcutta, pay Rs. 400—500, to be Postmaster, Allahabad, on his own pay;

Mr. A. J. D'Cruz, Deputy Postmaster, Rangoon, pay Rs. 300—400, and officiating Deputy Postmaster, Calcutta, pay Rs. 400—500, to be confirmed in the latter appointment;

Mr. D. Emmanuel, Postmaster, Bassein, pay Rs. 200—300, to be Deputy Postmaster, Rangoon, pay Rs. 300—400. He will continue to work as Postmaster, Mandalay, on his own pay.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

The following is a statement of the cash balances at the Home Treasury of the Government of India on the last day of October 1919 and of the form in which they were held :—

	General Balance.	Gold Standard Reserve.
	£	£
Cash at the Bank of England	1,272,059	82
Treasury Bills	10,678,886	...
TOTAL	11,950,945	82
Total Home Treasury balances as shown in the accounts	11,951,027	

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 19th December 1919.

H H 2

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1919.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL.

No. 2660.

Delhi, the 24th December 1919.

The following Royal Proclamation by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor dated the 23rd December 1919 is published for general information.

By order,

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

By the King-Emperor.

A ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE V, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. To my Viceroy and Governor-General, to the Princes of Indian States, and to all my subjects in India, of whatsoever race or creed, greeting.

1. Another epoch has been reached to-day in the annals of India. I have given my Royal Assent to an Act which will take its place among the great historic measures passed by the Parliament of this Realm for the better government of India and for the greater contentment of her people. The Acts of 1773 and 1784 were designed to establish a regular system of administration and justice under the Honourable East India Company. The Act of 1833 opened the door for Indians to public office and employment. The Act of 1858 transferred the administration from the Company to the Crown and laid the foundations of public life which exist in India to-day. The Act of 1861 sowed the seed of representative institutions, and the seed was quickened into life by the Act of 1909. The Act which has now become law entrusts the elected representatives of the people with a definite share in the Government and points the way to full responsible Government hereafter. If, as I confidently hope, the policy which this Act inaugurates should achieve its purpose, the results will be momentous in the story of human progress; and it is timely and fitting that I should invite you today to consider the past and to join me in my hopes of the future.

2. Ever since the welfare of India was confided to us, it has been held as a sacred trust by Our Royal House and Line. In 1858 Queen Victoria of revered memory solemnly declared herself bound to her Indian subjects by the same obligations of duty as to all her other subjects; and she assured to them religious freedom and the equal and impartial protection of the law. In his message to the Indian people in 1903 my dear father, King Edward VII, announced his determination to maintain unimpaired the same principles of humane and equitable administration. Again in his Proclamation of 1908 he renewed the assurances which had been given 50 years before and surveyed the progress which they had inspired. On my accession to the throne in 1910 I sent a message to the Princes and peoples of India acknowledging their loyalty and homage and promising that the prosperity and happiness of India should always be to me of the highest interest and concern. In the following year I visited India with the Queen-Empress and testified my sympathy for her people and my desire for their well-being.

3. While these are the sentiments of affection and devotion by which I and my predecessors have been animated, the Parliament and the people of this Realm and my officers in India have been equally zealous for the moral and material advancement of India. We have endeavoured to give to her people the many blessings which Providence has bestowed upon ourselves. But there is one gift which yet remains and without which the progress of a country cannot be consummated—the right of her people to direct her affairs and safeguard her interests. The defence of India against foreign aggression is a duty of common Imperial interest and pride. The control of her domestic concerns is a burden which India may legitimately aspire to take upon her own shoulders. The burden is too heavy to be borne in full until time and experience have brought the necessary strength; but opportunity will now be given for experience to grow and for responsibility to increase with the capacity for its fulfilment.

4. I have watched with understanding and sympathy the growing desire of my Indian people for representative institutions. Starting from small beginnings this ambition has steadily strengthened its hold upon the intelligence of the country. It has pursued its course along constitutional channels with sincerity and courage. It has survived the discredit which at times and in places lawless men sought to cast upon it by acts of violence committed under the guise of patriotism. It has been stirred to more vigorous life by the ideals for which the British Commonwealth fought in the Great War, and it claims support in the part which India has taken in our common struggles, anxiety and victories. In truth, the desire after political responsibility has its source at the roots of the British connection with India. It has sprung inevitably from the deeper and wider studies of human thought and history which that connection has opened to the Indian people. Without it the work of the British in India would have been incomplete. It was therefore with a wise judgment that the beginnings of representative institutions were laid many years ago. Their scope has been extended stage by stage until there now lies before us a definite step on the road to responsible Government.

5. With the same sympathy and with redoubled interest I shall watch the progress along this road. The path will not be easy and in the march towards the goal there will be need of perseverance and of mutual forbearance between all sections and races of my people in India. I am confident that those high qualities will be forthcoming. I rely on the new popular assemblies to interpret wisely the wishes of those whom they represent and not to forget the interests of the masses who cannot yet be admitted to franchise. I rely on the leaders of people, the Ministers of the future, to face responsibility and endure misrepresentation, to sacrifice much for the common interest of the State, remembering that true patriotism transcends party and communal boundaries and, while retaining the confidence of the legislatures, to co-operate with my officers for the common good in sinking unessential differences and in maintaining the essential standards of a just and generous government. Equally do I rely upon my officers to respect their new colleagues and to work with them in harmony and kindliness; to assist the people and their representatives in an orderly advance towards free institutions; and to find in these new tasks a fresh opportunity to fulfil, as in the past, their highest purpose of faithful service to my people.

6. It is my earnest desire at this time that so far as possible any trace of bitterness between my people and those who are responsible for my government should be obliterated. Let those who in their eagerness for political progress have broken the law in the past respect it in the future. Let it become possible for those who are charged with the maintenance of peaceful and orderly government to forget the extravagances which they have had to curb. A new era is opening. Let it begin with a common determination among my people and my officers to work together for a common purpose. I therefore direct my Viceroy to exercise in my name and on my behalf my Royal clemency to political offenders in the fullest measure which in his judgment is compatible with the public safety. I desire him to extend it on this condition to persons who for offences against the State or under any special or emergency legislation are suffering imprisonment or restrictions upon their liberty. I trust that this leniency will be justified by the future conduct of those whom it benefits, and that all my subjects will so demean themselves as to render it unnecessary to enforce the laws for such offences hereafter.

7. Simultaneously with the new constitutions in British India I have gladly assented to the establishment of a Chamber of Princes. I trust that its counsel may be fruitful of lasting good to the Princes and the States themselves, may advance the interests which are common to their territories and to British India, and may be to the advantage of the Empire as a whole. I take the occasion again to assure the Princes of India of my determination ever to maintain unimpaired their privileges, rights and dignities.

8. It is my intention to send my dear son, the Prince of Wales, to India next winter to inaugurate on my behalf the new Chamber of Princes and the new constitutions in British India. May he find mutual good will and confidence prevailing among those on whom will rest the future service of the country, so that success may crown their labours, and progressive enlightenment attend their administration. And, with all my people, I pray to Almighty God that by His Wisdom and under His guidance India may be led to greater prosperity and contentment, and may grow to the fullness of political freedom.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi.*

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1919.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Estate Lady Annie Filose, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Lady Annie Filose who died at Gwalior on the 18th May 1919, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 7th January 1920 next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

J. E. VALLANCE.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd December 1919.

Estate Colonel A. O. Evans, I.M.S., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Arthur Owen Evans, Colonel in the Indian Medical Service, who died at The Firs, Lyndhurst Hants, on 23rd February 1919 intestate Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to William Frank Mackay of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 6th January 1920 next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd December 1919.

LOST.

The Upper half of the Government Promissory Note No. 017423 War Bond of the 5½ per cent. 1920 for Rs. 10,000 (Ten thousand rupees) originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Lala Panna Lal, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost in transit, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.
Residence—Meerut.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 050940 of the 5½ per cent. of 1920 for Rs. 200 originally standing in the name of Uttam Singh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—UTTAM SINGH,
Zaildar and Hony. Magistrate.
Moga District Ferozepore, Village Sahoke, Post Office Baga Purana.

LOST.

The Temporary Scrip for bearer Bond No. 1632 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922 for Rs. 300, originally issued in the name of Gagumal Seoomal, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Temporary Scrip for bearer Bond and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—GAGUMAL SEOOMAL, Zamindar,
Residence—Kangoro, Taluka Digri, District Thar and Parker, Sind.

MISSING.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{2300\text{-P.}}{\text{F. 1}}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 200, originally issued in the name of Niadra, son of Salga, Mahajan of Jagsi, Tahsil Gohana, District Rohtak, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, being missing, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—NIADRA, son of SALGA, Mahajan,
Jagsi, District Rohtak,
through
L. UGGAR SAIN, M.A., LL.B., Pleader.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{1558\text{-R.}}{\text{F.-1}}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 100, originally standing in the name of Lotib Mandal, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

LOTIB MANDAL,
C/o Babu PRABHASH CHANDRA SEN, Pleader,
Bogra.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 168990 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 500 and No. 275257 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Nritya Coomaree Dassee, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—JNANADA RANJAN POTDAR,
Residence—104-4, Balaram Dey Street, Calcutta.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. 209 B. & O. / F. 1 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922 for Rs. 100, originally issued in the name of Lalji Ram, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

LALJI RAM,
Puranigodam, Gaya.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 126308 and 173439 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43 and 1900-01 for Rs. 500, each originally standing in the name of the Comptroller, Post Office and the Accountant General, Post Office and Telegraphs, respectively and last endorsed to Khandu Mhasaji, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—KHANDU MHASAJI,
Residence—Buldana.

NOTICE.

The lower half of the Government Promissory Note No. 103905 of the 5½ per cent. loan of 1920 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Madras and endorsed to T. R. Parthasarathy Iyengar or order having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the Interest thereupon have stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—T. R. PARTHASARATHY IYENGAR,
Residence—Pattukottai, Tanjore District.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 51.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1919.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

TARIFF VALUATION OF SUGAR.

The following statement shows in respect of each of the descriptions of sugar distinguished in the Tariff Schedule II (excepting molasses and all other kinds of sugar), *first,* the total imports into India in the month of November 1919, and the average value per cwt. as calculated on the returns received from the Customs Houses; and, *secondly,* a running total showing the total imports into India since the beginning of the year (1st October to 30th September) and the average net value per cwt. so far established. It is published in conformity with the procedure laid down in Customs Circular No. V of 1911, in order to enable merchants to compute the probable rate of duty for the year 1921 :—

Description of sugar.	Imported during the month of November 1919.		Imported since 1st October 1919	
	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.
	Cwt.	R a.	Cwt.	R a.
Sugar, crystallised, beet	...	...	...	...
" " and soft, refined in China	15,065	31 8	33,200	31 0
" " " " from Egypt	...	...	...	...
" " " " from Java or Japan,* 23 Dutch Standard and above.	520,814	28 4	945,565	27 8
" " " " from Java or Japan,* 16 to 22 Dutch Standard.	138,557	25 12	309,608	24 4
" " " " from Java or Japan,* 15 Dutch Standard and under.	...	...	...	...
" " " " from Mauritius equal to 16 Dutch Standard and over.	...	...	...	...

* This revised classification has been adopted with effect from January 1918, in accordance with the classification of Japanese Sugar in item No. 18 of the Import Tariff Schedule prescribed by the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Notification No. 1547-D., dated the 15th December 1917.

The imports of Sugar from Japan during the three months, October to December 1917, were 2,691 cwt. and the average value per cwt. was R17-8.

H. A. F. LINDSAY,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

CALCUTTA :
The 18th December 1919.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1919.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

The Government War Bond No. 068286 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of War for Rs. 600, originally standing in the name of Chowdhri Fazaldad (Vice-President) of Akalgarh, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, in the Treasury Office, Gujranwala, by fire caused by recent discontentment, notice is hereby given that payment of the above bond and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the Vice-President, Notified Area Committee, Akalgarh. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned War Bond.

Name of the Advertiser—SIRI RAM,
Vice-President, Notified Area Committee.

AKHALGARH;
The 2nd November 1919.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The Government Promissory Note No. 047047 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1920 for Rs. Twelve hundred only, originally standing in the name of Surajmal Srikishen and last endorsed to none, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—SURAJMAL SRIKISHEN,
Residence—Shatranji Mohal, Cawnpore.

Estate Lady Annie Filose, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Lady Annie Filose who died at Gwalior on the 18th May 1919, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 7th January 1920 next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

J. E. VALLANCE.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd December 1919.

Estate Colonel A. O. Evans, I.M.S., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Arthur Owen Evans, Colonel in the Indian Medical Service, who died at The Firs, Lyndhurst Hants on 23rd February 1919 intestate Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to William Frank Mackay of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 6th January 1920 next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd December 1919.

LOST.

The Upper half of the Government Promissory Note No. 017423 War Bond of the 5½ per cent. 1920 for Rs. 10,000 (Ten thousand rupees) originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Lala Panna Lal, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost in transit, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.
Residence—Meerut.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 050940 of the 5½ per cent. of 1920 for Rs. 200 originally standing in the name of Uttam Singh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—UTTAM SINGH,
Zaildar and Hony. Magistrate.
Moga District Ferozepore, Village Sahoke, Post Office Baga Purana.

LOST.

The Temporary Scrip for bearer Bond No. 1632 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922 for Rs. 300, originally issued in the name of Gagumal Seoomal, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Temporary Scrip for bearer Bond and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—GAGUMAL SEOOMAL, Zamindar,
Residence—Kangoro, Taluka Digri, District Thar and Parker, Sind.

MISSING.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{2300\text{-P.}}{\text{F. 1}}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 200, originally issued in the name of Niadra, son of Salga, Mahajan of Jagsi, Tahsil Gohana, District Rohtak, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, being missing, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—NIADRA, son of SALGA, Mahajan,
Jagsi, District Rohtak,
through
L. UGGAR SAIN, M.A., LL.B., Pleader.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{1558\text{-B.}}{\text{F.-1}}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 100, originally standing in the name of Lotib Mandal, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

LOTIB MANDAL,
C/o Babu PRABHASH CHANDRA SEN, Pleader,
Bogra.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 168990 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 500 and No. 275257 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Nritya Coomaree Dassee, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—JNANADA RANJAN POTDAR,
Residence—104-1, Balaram Dey Street, Calcutta.

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1919.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

REFORMS OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, December 29, 1919.

No. 90-R.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 47 of the Government of India Act, 1919, the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the provisions of sections 31, 32 and 34 of the said Act together with such amendments set out in Part II of the Second Schedule of the said Act as incorporate, or are consequential on, or arise out of the said provisions shall come into operation on January 1, 1920.

H. McPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department.

Printed and Published for the GOVT OF INDIA, *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi*

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 52.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1919.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A Supplement to the Gazette of India will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in Part VI of the Gazette.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the Supplement separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by post. The Supplement and Part VI of the Gazette can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the Gazette of India is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the Calcutta Gazette, will be included in the Supplement. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the Gazette must be looked to.

IMPORTS INTO CHIEF PORTS DURING OCTOBER, 1919

Return showing the quantities of the principal staples of agricultural produce imported into Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and Madras ports by rail, river, and sea during October, 1919

Department of Statistics, India
December 24, 1919

D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics.

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council.

A

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN SELECTED ARTICLES IN OCTOBER, 1919.

The object of the tables appended is to show the quantities of the principal staples of agricultural produce imported from the various provinces and Indian States and from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, and Karachi, and into the Madras ports during the month of October, 1919, and for the seven months, April to October, 1919, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1918. The statistics include sea-borne foreign and coasting trade as well as inland (rail and river-borne) trade. They have been furnished by Collectors of Customs, Steamer Companies, Railway Audit Officers, and the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN OCTOBER, 1918 AND 1919.

It will be seen from Table I that the imports by rail, river, and sea in October, 1919, as against the corresponding month of 1918, show (in round numbers) a decrease of—

95 per cent in linseed
(1,800 tons as against 40,300 tons last year),

51 per cent in rape and mustard seed
(3,500 tons as against 7,100 tons last year),

47 per cent in gram and pulse
(19,500 tons as against 36,700 tons last year), and

30 per cent in wheat (excluding wheat flour)
(24,600 tons as against 35,300 tons last year).

The imports of rice (including paddy) by rail, river, and sea into ports show an increase of 96 per cent (162,400 tons as against 82,800 tons last year), due mainly to larger shipments from Burma. The increase of 31 per cent (749,300 bales as against 572,900 bales last year) in the imports of jute, raw, is accounted for by an increase in exports mainly from Bengal. There was an increase of 15 per cent (43,651,800 lbs as against 37,920,900 lbs last year) in tea on account of larger exports from Bengal and Assam. The increase of 9 per cent (72,500 bales as against 66,300 bales last year) in the case of raw cotton was due to larger exports chiefly from the Central Provinces and Berar and Bombay.

It will be seen from Table IV (wheat, excluding wheat flour) that the principal source of the imports in October, 1918, was the Punjab. During October, 1919, the principal sources of the imports were the Punjab (41 per cent), the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (25 per cent) and Foreign Countries (21 per cent of the total). Table XI shows the *exports* from India by sea of wheat (including wheat flour) month by month during the six years, 1913-14 to 1918-19, and for the seven months, April to October, 1919.

NOTE.—(1) One bale of cotton or jute is equivalent to 400 lbs.
(2) One maund is equivalent to 82⅞ lbs.
(3) One maund of paddy is taken as equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

GENERAL RESULTS—SEVEN MONTHS' IMPORTS INTO THE PORTS BY RAIL, RIVER, AND SEA THIS YEAR AND LAST YEAR.

The seven months' figures in table I show (in round numbers) a decrease of—

58 per cent in gram and pulse
(247,100 tons as against 582,100 tons last year),
57 per cent in wheat (excluding wheat flour)
(316,500 tons as against 734,500 tons last year),
7 per cent in tea
(155,347,300 lbs as against 167,069,000 lbs last year),
6 per cent in rape and mustard seed
(72,600 tons as against 77,000 tons last year),
5 per cent in linseed
(181,200 tons as against 190,700 tons last year), and
2 per cent in jute, raw
(2,859,400 bales as against 2,911,200 bales last year).

The imports of rice (including paddy) by rail, river, and sea into ports show an increase of 65 per cent (963,100 tons as against 583,200 tons last year) mainly on account of larger shipments from Burma. The imports of raw cotton show a rise of 6 per cent (1,475,700 bales as against 1,398,200 bales last year) owing to larger exports, principally from the Central Provinces and Berar, Sind and British Baluchistan, the Nizam's Territory, the Punjab, and Rajputana and Central India.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN OCTOBER, 1919, AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS MONTH.

As compared with September, 1919, the imports in October, 1919, into the ports referred to above show (in round numbers) a decrease of—

66 per cent in linseed
(1,800 tons as against 5,300 tons previous month),
42 per cent in rape and mustard seed
(3,500 tons as against 5,900 tons previous month),
29 per cent in wheat (excluding wheat flour)
(24,600 tons as against 34,400 tons previous month), and
14 per cent in rice, including paddy
(162,400 tons as against 189,900 tons previous month),

and an increase of—
145 per cent in tea
(43,651,800 lbs as against 17,789,700 lbs previous month),
32 per cent in jute
(749,300 bales as against 568,900 bales previous month), and
24 per cent in raw cotton
(72,500 bales as against 58,600 bales previous month).

The statistics for October, 1918 and 1919, as also for the seven months ending October, 1918 and 1919, together with those for September and October, 1919, are summarised below :—

SUMMARY TABLE I.

(1) Articles	(2) Imports, October, 1918	(3) Imports, October, 1919	(4) Imports, April to October, 1918	(5) Imports April to October, 1919	(6) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in October, 1919, as compared with October, 1918	(7) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in seven months, April to October, 1919, as compared with seven months, April to October, 1918
	bales	bales	bales	bales	Per cent	Per cent
Cotton, raw	66,256	72,509	1,398,236	1,475,717	+9	+6
	tons	tons	tons	tons		
Wheat (excluding wheat flour)	35,338	24,618	734,509	316,5[illegible]6	—30	—57
Rice (including paddy)	82,763	162,354	583,227	963,063	+96	+65
Gram and Pulse	36,714	19,520	582,108	247,084	—47	—58
Linseed	40 286	1,816	190,731	181,234	—95	—5
Rape and Mustard seed	7,068	3,473	77,044	72,646	—51	—6
	bales	bales	bales	bales		
Jute	572,915	749,319	2,911,170	2,859,352	+31	—2
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs		
Tea	37,920,912	43,651,789	167,069,0[illegible]7	155,347,265	+15	—7

SUMMARY TABLE II.

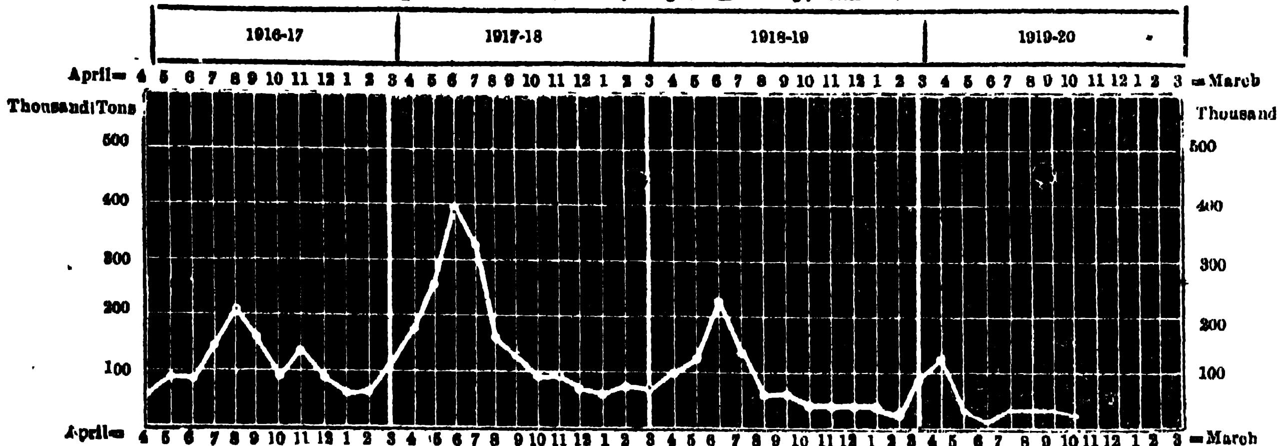
Articles	Imports, September, 1919	Imports, October, 1919	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in October, 1919, as compared with September, 1919
	bales	bales	Per cent
Cotton, raw	58,583	72,509	+24
	tons	tons	
Wheat (excluding wheat flour)	34,438	24,618	—29
Rice (including paddy)	189,882	162,354	—14
Gram and Pulse	19,481	19,520	...
Linseed	5,322	1,816	—66
Rape and Mustard seed	5,944	3,473	—42
	bales	bales	
Jute	568,904	740,319	+32
	lbs	lbs	
Tea	17,789,660	43,651,789	+145

The annexed charts show the course of the monthly imports of wheat, cotton, and jute from April, 1916, to October, 1919 :—

IMPORTS BY RAIL, RIVER, AND SEA OF WHEAT, COTTON, AND JUTE FROM APRIL, 1916, TO OCTOBER, 1919.

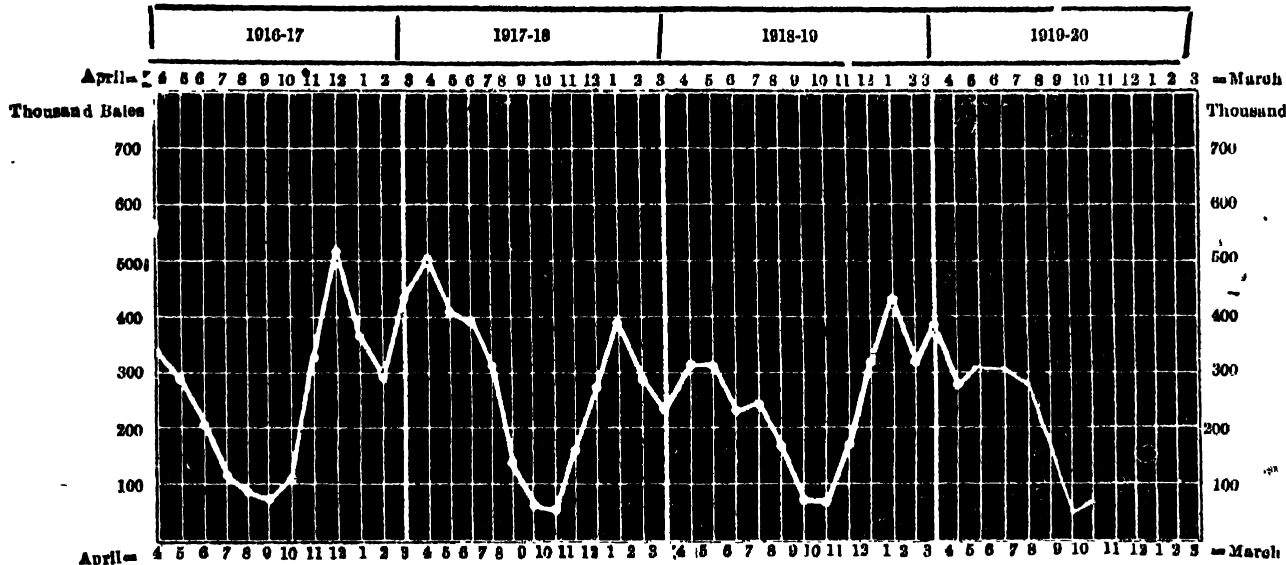
WHEAT

Imported into Calcutta, City of Bombay, and Karachi



COTTON (RAW)

Imported into Calcutta, City of Bombay, Karachi, and Madras ports



JUTE (RAW)

Imported into Calcutta

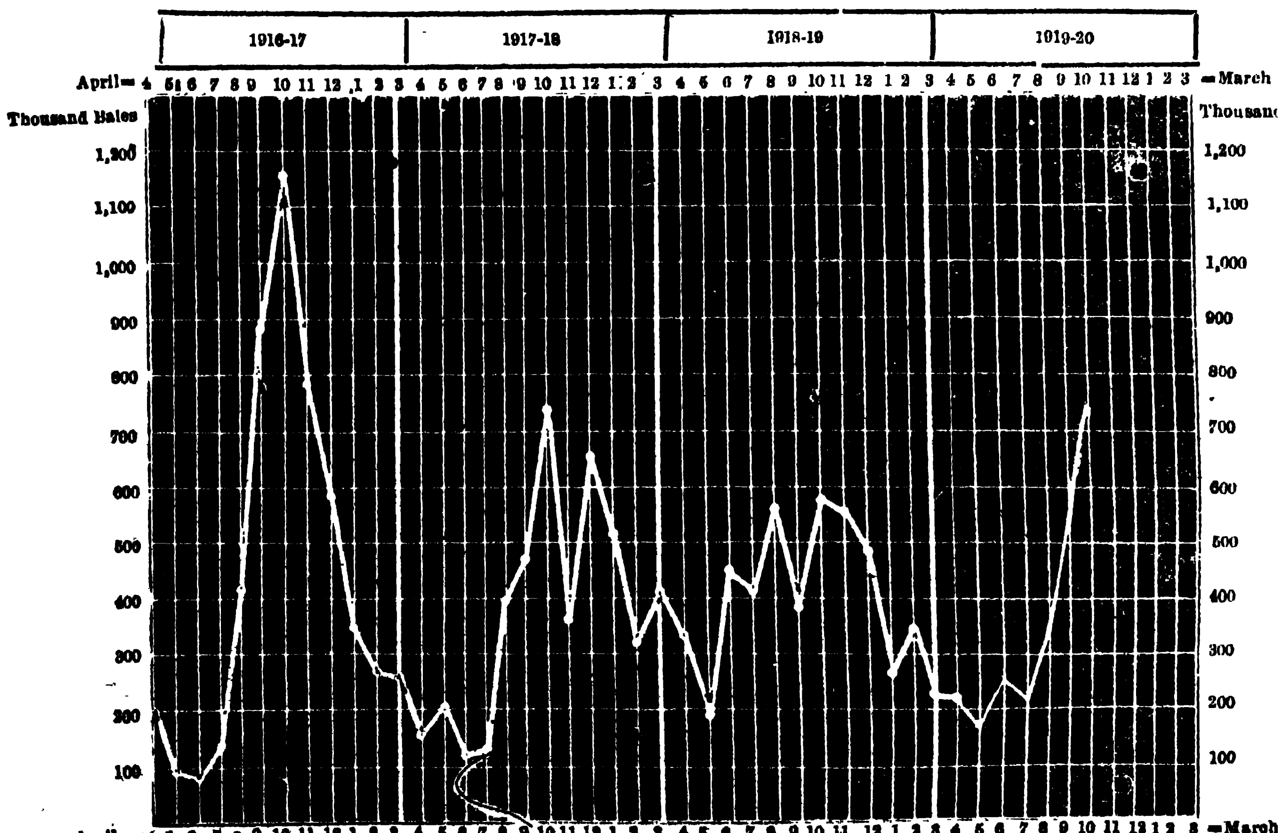


TABLE III.—Cotton, raw

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Madras ports		TOTAL	
	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
Imports in October										
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
By Rail and River—										
Assam	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bengal	79	168	417	...	...	...	..	...	496	168
Bihar and Orissa	24	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	19
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	480		8,687	7,368	...	...	...	.	9,167	7,368
Punjab	...	110	3,978	1,603	42	159	...	...	4,020	1,872
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	..	...	...	3,971	437	...	..	3,971	437
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	176	2,343	...	...	...	...	176	2,343
Bombay	531	356	3,963	10,202	...	...	291	378	4,785	10,936
Central Provinces and Berar	269	2,956	110	15,947	...	...	...	...	379	18,903
Nizam's Territory	...	...	929	2,607	...	...	...	315	929	2,922
Madras	7	225	16,880	3,850	...	...	8,111	14,493	24,998	18,568
Mysore	...	...	85	675	...	...	29	1	114	676
TOTAL	1,390	3,834	35,225	44,595	4,013	596	8,431	15,187	49,059	64,212
By Sea—										
Bengal	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	.	...	...	..		...	...	...
Bombay	298	...	...	...	146	117	...	...	444	117
Sind and British Baluchistan	..	...	2,101	156	...	3	..	...	2,101	159
Madras	1,839	250	846	238	..	...	13	...	2,698	488
Burma	1,307	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	1,307	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	..	7,161	5,614	..	...	1	...	7,162	5,614
Foreign Countries	...	5	3,485	1,914	...	...	...	...	3,485	1,919
TOTAL	3,444	255	13,593	7,922	146	120	14	...	17,197	8,297
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,834	4,089	48,818	52,517	4,159	716	8,445	15,187	66,256	72,509
Imports from April to October										
By Rail and River—										
Assam	90	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	6
Bengal	13,665	18,162	2,851	183	...	...	95	...	16,611	18,345
Bihar and Orissa	434	742	...	...	...	...	...	...	431	742
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,924	4,849	14,349	14,839	4	678	80	...	16,366	19,866
Punjab	3,078	4,773	105,701	100,128	1,525	53,133	...	...	110,304	158,034
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	94	12,210	52,719	...	378	12,210	53,191
Rajputana and Central India	63	...	28,328	76,242	...	14	...	...	28,391	76,256
Bombay	7,341	5,273	473,996	200,489	...	...	2,936	7,405	484,273	213,167
Central Provinces and Berar	3,101	41,114	33,361	314,662	...	...	...	...	36,462	355,776
Nizam's Territory	121	483	35,392	90,410	...	...	3,740	1,641	39,753	92,534
Madras	5,326	4,852	157,532	89,852	...	...	100,373	150,853	263,231	245,557
Mysore	...	1,482	5,488	3,916	...	...	83	676	5,571	6,074
TOTAL	35,143	81,236	857,498	890,815	13,739	106,544	107,316	160,953	1,013,696	1,239,548
By Sea—										
Bengal	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	...
Bihar and Orissa	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Bombay	1,874	538	21	107	180	509	3,137	411	5,221	1,565
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	27,002	98,210	19	6	...	...	27,021	98,216
Madras	7,844	6,387	21,251	7,819	...	...	13	18	29,108	14,224
Burma	15,934	1,143	...	...	...	...		...	15,934	1,143
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	286,768	110,360	...	59	1	...	286,769	110,419
Foreign Countries	...	8	20,075	10,590	24	...	5	4	20,104	10,602
TOTAL	26,035	8,076	355,117	227,086	232	574	3,156	433	384,540	236,169
TOTAL IMPORTS	61,178	89,312	1,212,615	1,117,901	13,971	107,118	110,472	161,386	1,398,236	1,475,717

NOTE.—(1) Provinces named in the first column include their chief port or ports. "Madras ports" comprise the port of Madras, French ports (Pondicherry with its suburbs Villianur and Karikal, exclusive of imports by sea from non-British ports and foreign countries), Negapatam, Tuticorin, Calicut, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Cuddalore, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Quilon, Porto Novo, Badagara, and Dhanushkodi.

(2) For the purpose of rail and river borne trade the North-West Frontier Province and the Delhi Province are included in the Punjab.

(3) One bale of cotton is equivalent to 400 lbs.

TABLE IV.—Wheat (excluding wheat flour)*

Whence exported	Calcutta 1918	Calcutta 1919	City of Bombay 1918	City of Bombay 1919	Karachi 1918	Karachi 1919	Total 1918	Total 1919
Imports in October								
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—								
Assam	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	19
Bengal	726	521	11	...	..	..	737	521
Bihar and Orissa	6 914	1,411	10	...	..	.	6,924	1,411
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	5,442	5,557	843	627	117	...	6,402	6,184
Punjab	139	3,578	8,410	4,409	10,353	2,131	19,202	10 118
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	..	.	501	8	501	8
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	27	316	...	...	27	316
Bombay	...	...	233	369	...	..	233	369
Central Provinces and Berar	203	...	1,093	259	...	..	1,296	259
Nizam's Territory	...	...	4	...	...	..	4	...
Madras	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
Mysoro	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	13,724	11,086	10,635	5,980	10,971	2,139	35,330	19,205
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	..		...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...		...	..	..	...	...	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	8	...	...	..	8	...
Madras	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	132	...	...	...	132
Foreign Countries	...	2,500	...	2,781	...	...	...	5,281
TOTAL	...	2,500	8	2,913	...	...	8	5,413
TOTAL IMPORTS	13,724	13,586	10,643	8,893	10,971	2,139	35,338	24,618
Imports from April to October								
By Rail and River—								
Assam	114	197	...	14	...	..	114	211
Bengal	15,120	5,776	79	52	...	...	15,199	5,828
Bihar and Orissa	50,362	7,406	1,674	9,031	1,698	...	53,734	16,437
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	63,881	46,558	76,725	28,282	150,866	1,226	291,472	76,006
Punjab	1,527	8,848	33,101	13,366	279,380	41,080	311,008	63 291
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	2,844	8,919	564	8,919	3,408
Rajputana and Central India	171	...	13,172	1,282	1,694	28	15,037	1,310
Bombay	...	...	4,412	4,254	49	...	4,461	4,254
Central Provinces and Berar	2,334	...	26,856	319	12	...	29,202	349
Nizam's Territory	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	
Madras	...	...	11	...	...	...	11	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
TOTAL	133 509	68,785	156,034	59,474	442,618	42,898	732,161	171,157
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bombay	...	...	126	28	263	...	389	28
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	828	94	...	...	828	94
Madras	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	93
Burma	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	31
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	1,125	185	...	...	1,125	1,5
Foreign Countries	6	27,167	...	88,605	...	29,146	6	144,918
TOTAL	6	27,291	2,079	88,912	263	29,146	2,348	145,349
TOTAL IMPORTS	*133,515	96,076	158,113	148,386	442,881	72,044	734,509	316,506

* See also Table XI.

TABLE V.—Rice (including paddy)*

Whence exported	Calcutta		Karachi		Madras ports		TOTAL	
	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
Imports in October								
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—								
Assam	252	2	...	...	.	..	252	2
Bengal	34,780	16,692	5,984	...	2,035	251	42,799	16,943
Bihar and Orissa	201	1	...	...	4,350	...	4,551	1
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	15	7	63	5	...	...	78	12
Punjab	7	...	27	3	.	...	34	3
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	8	2,566	..	...	8	2,566
Rajputana and Central India	...		...	...	..	..	...	...
Bombay	...	..	..	..	...	163	...	163
Central Provinces and Berar	19	..	7	...	..	...	26	...
Nizam's Territory	..	...	...	...	5	11	5	11
Madras	34	.	...	...	7,073	8,042	7,107	8,042
Mysore	..	...	...	.	1	...	1	...
Kashmir	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	...
TOTAL	35,308	16,702	6,089	2,574	13,464	8,467	54,861	27,743
By Sea—								
Bengal	.	..	..	...	232	...	232	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	.	...	...	...		.	...
Bombay	.	...	8	3	52	341	60	344
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	190	66	...	...	190	66
Madras	.		..	...	19	...	19	...
Burma	5,880	84,567	...	...	21,506	49,629	27,386	134,196
Non-British Ports in India	..	..	8	...	...	...	8	...
Foreign Countries	5	5	...	...	2	...	7	5
TOTAL	5,885	84,572	206	69	21,811	49,970	27,902	134,611
TOTAL IMPORTS	41,193	101,274	6,295	2,643	35,275	58,437	82,763	162,354
Imports from April to October								
By Rail and River—								
Assam	605	9,179	...	...	...	..	605	9,179
Bengal	200,375†	192,484	18,839	10,994	10,477†	5,895	229,691	209,373
Bihar and Orissa	5,201	416	485	640	32,497	49	38,183	1,105
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	67	109	927	309	84	...	1,078	418
Punjab	316	187	3,395	1,792	39	...	3,780	1,979
Sind and British Baluchistan	..	...	27,832	10,450	...	..	27,882	10,450
Rajputana and Central India	10	10	...	...		...	10	10
Bombay	2	...	...	...	1,009	914	1,011	914
Central Provinces and Berar	22	15	603	...	38†	...	663	15
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	81	14	81	14
Madras	107	...	...	...	125,792	36,698	125,899	36,698
Mysore	...	...	...	...	316	...	316	..
Kashmir	..	...	...	...	...	..		...
TOTAL	206,735	202,[illegible]	[illegible]	24,185	170,283	43,570	42[illegible],089	270,155
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	6,602	35,329	6,602	35,329
Bihar and Orissa	121	...	..	...	..	...	121	...
Bombay	...	...	1,799	8,605	322	615	2,121	9,220
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	2,310	504	..	29	2,310	533
Madras	...	...	1	...	1,588	46,778	1,589	46,778
Burma	54,672	327,334	...	6,964	86,639	266,732	141,311	601,030
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...
Foreign Countries	49	18	3	...	14	...	66	18
TOTAL	54,842	327,352	4,121	16,073	95,165	349,423	154,128	692,908
TOTAL IMPORTS	261,577	529,752	56,202	40,258	265,448	393,053	583,227	968,063

* One maund of paddy is taken as equivalent to 25 seers of rice.
† Revised figures.

TABLE VI—Gram and Pulse

Whence exported	Calcutta 1918	Calcutta 1919	City of Bombay 1918	City of Bombay 1919	Karachi 1918	Karachi 1919	Total 1918	Total 1919
Imports in October								
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—								
Assam	3	5	...	...	...	...	3	5
Bengal	7,114	2,937	23	...	376	11	7,513	2,998
Bihar and Orissa	7,271	2,522	1,935	18	1,226*	7	10,432	2,547
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,626	1,666	1,569	1,076	685	117	3,880	2,859
Punjab	231	54	1,862	1,576	9,480	4,184	11,573	5,814
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	236	1,525	236	1,525
Rajputana and Central India	9	2	45	50	77*	8	131	60
Bombay	...	...	356	1,675	...	...	356	1,675
Central Provinces and Berar	320	30	1,508	1,048	...	...	1,828	1,078
Nizam's Territory	...	...	16	...	...	...	16	...
Madras	124	...	3	...	...	...	127	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	16,698	7,266	7,317	5,443	12,080	5,852	30,095	18,561
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	1	1	31	101	32	102
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	75	422	43	122	118	544
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	376	253	25	2	...	...	401	255
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	65	35	..	...	65	35
Foreign Countries	...	...	2	18	1	5	3	23
TOTAL	376	253	168	478	75	228	619	950
TOTAL IMPORTS	17,074	7,519	7,185	5,921	12,155	6,080	36,714	19,520
Imports from April to October								
By Rail and River—								
Assam	20	264	...	...	...	...	20	264
Bengal	44,049	42,635	121	382	662	497	44,832	43,514
Bihar and Orissa	37,653	35,975	7,175	3,090	3,659	7	48,487	39,072
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	20,470	15,638	58,916	15,458	24,070	1,291	103,486	32,387
Punjab	840	2,356	51,201	25,957	257,744	44,425	309,785	72,738
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	10	20	8,144	8,984	8,154	9,004
Rajputana and Central India	145	2	10,138	452	23,841	61	34,124	515
Bombay	7	2	9,222	3,644	...	3	9,229	3,649
Central Provinces and Berar	1,188	57	15,635	7,428	15	30	16,788	7,515
Nizam's Territory	...	...	28	296	...	...	28	296
Madras	138	142	104	265	...	...	242	407
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	104,460	97,071	152,580	56,962	318,135	55,298	575,175	209,361
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	23	...	...	...	23	...
Bihar and Orissa	47	63	..	...	...	...	47	6
Bombay	...	...	437	25	265	1,204	702	1,22
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	2,553	5,078	713	949	3,266	6,02
Madras	...	519	...	10	...	...	...	52
Burma	1,703	14,326	69	5,719	...	...	1,772	20,04
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	964	493	110	...	1,074	49
Foreign Countries	7	1,232	41	8,086	1	19	49	9,3
TOTAL	1,757	16,140	4,087	19,411	1,089	2,172	6,933	37,7
TOTAL IMPORTS	106,217	113,211	156,667	76,403	319,224	57,470	582,108	247,0

* Revised figures.

TABLE VII.—Linseed

Whence exported	Calcutta 1918	Calcutta 1919	City of Bombay 1918	City of Bombay 1919	TOTAL 1918	TOTAL 1919
Imports in October						
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—						
Assam	2	1	...	...	2	1
Bengal	522	4	...	1	522	5
Bihar and Orissa	13,517	244	68	43	13,585	287
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	6,906	253	2,336	157	9,242	410
Punjab	6	...	8	...	14	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	129	...	4,879	408	5,008	408
Bombay	...	...	2,186	171	2,186	171
Central Provinces and Berar	22	25	4,581	343	4,603	368
Nizam's Territory	...	...	4,827	135	4,827	135
Madras	...	...	177	22	177	22
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	21,104	527	19,062	1,280	40,166	1,807
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	7	...	7
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	120	2	120	2
Foreign Countries	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	120	9	120	9
TOTAL IMPORTS	21,104	527	19,182	1,289	40,286	1,816
Imports from April to October						
By Rail and River—						
Assam	18	2,337	...	...	18	2,337
Bengal	4,078	4,341	119	1	4,197	4,342
Bihar and Orissa	59,966	74,896	16,359	578	76,325	75,474
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	18,121	32,942	32,668	9,549	50,789	42,491
Punjab	22	8	31	64	53	72
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	260	378	17,028	21,237	17,288	21,615
Bombay	...	...	8,074	7,534	8,074	7,534
Central Provinces and Berar	766	2,946	17,508	8,214	18,274	11,160
Nizam's Territory	...	...	14,541	13,381	14,541	13,381
Madras	515	25	301	2,204	816	2,229
Mysore	...	...	1	60	1	60
TOTAL	83,746	117,873	106,630	62,822	190,376	180,695
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	17	...	17
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	5	...	5
Madras	...	...	...	1	...	1
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	355	499	355	499
Foreign Countries	...	...	...	17	...	17
TOTAL	...	...	355	539	355	539
TOTAL IMPORTS	83,746	117,873	106,985	63,361	190,731	181,234

TABLE VIII.—Rape and Mustard Seed

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		TOTAL	
	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
	Imports in October					
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—						
Assam	3	3	...	...	3	3
Bengal	89	36	...	...	89	36
Bihar and Orissa	189	628	...	...	189	628
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,454	1,975	291	...	1,745	1,975
Punjab	2,527	68	...	...	2,527	68
Sind and British Baluchistan	233	105	...	...	233	105
Rajputana and Central India	159	45	20	46	179	91
Bombay	187	243	1,354	74	1,541	317
Central Provinces and Berar	49	16	95	...	144	16
Nizam's Territory	...	...	1	...	1	...
Madras	60	...	...	...	60	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	4,950	3,119	1,761	120	6,711	3,239
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	231	...	2	...	233
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	352	...	352	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	5	...	5	...
Foreign Countries	...	1	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	...	232	357	2	357	234
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,950	3,351	2,118	122	7,068	3,473
	Imports from April to October					
By Rail and River—						
Assam	168	3,708	...	...	168	3,708
Bengal	171	2,817	14	...	185	2,817
Bihar and Orissa	1,825	7,338	...	86	1,825	7,424
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	8,678	30,705	418	6,056	9,096	36,761
Punjab	44,221	4,843	42	303	44,263	5,146
Sind and British Baluchistan	1,878	443	2	...	1,880	443
Rajputana and Central India	2,424	531	1,971	1,511	4,395	2,042
Bombay	6,248	2,571	4,581	10,547	10,829	13,118
Central Provinces and Berar	1,743	140	264	94	2,007	234
Nizam's Territory	...	...	34	93	34	93
Madras	794	43	22	23	816	66
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	68,150	53,139	7,348	18,713	75,498	71,852
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	15	261	...	5	15	266
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	1,428	421	1,428	421
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	103	101	103	101
Foreign Countries	...	6	...	...	...	6
TOTAL	15	267	1,531	527	1,546	794
TOTAL IMPORTS	68,165	53,406	8,879	19,240	77,044	72,646

TABLE IX.—Jute

Whence exported	Calcutta 1918	Calcutta 1919
	Imports in October	
	bales	bales
By Rail and River—		
Assam	16,412	16,169
Bengal	517,525	682,892
Bihar and Orissa	37,987	49,155
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	...	...
Punjab	...	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	571,924	748,216
By Sea—		
Bengal	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	991	1,103
Bombay	...	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	...	...
Burma	...	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	...	...
TOTAL	991	1,103
TOTAL IMPORTS	572,915	749,319
	Imports from April to October	
By Rail and River—		
Assam	97,208	108,307
Bengal	2,562,340†	2,547,906
Bihar and Orissa	238,423	185,807
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	...	...
Punjab	...	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	2,897,971	2,842,020
By Sea—		
Bengal	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	13,199	17,332
Bombay	...	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	...	...
Burma	...	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	...	...
TOTAL	13,199	17,332
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,911,170	2,859,352

NOTE.—(1) One bale of jute is equivalent to 400 lbs.

(2) By "Calcutta" is meant the town of Calcutta with Howrah and the Kidderpore Docks. The imports exclude, therefore, imports into those jute mills which are outside this area. Such mills form the large majority of the total number of mills manufacturing jute

† Revised figures.

TABLE X.—Tea

Whence exported	Calcutta 1918	Calcutta 1919
	Imports in October	
	lbs	lbs
By Rail and River—		
Assam	16,755,264	18,799,488
Bengal	20,980,882	24,710,318
Bihar and Orissa	39,497	14,647
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	9,956	26,085
Punjab	...	2,551
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	4,690
Rajputana and Central India	...	411
Bombay	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	494	...
Nizam's Territory	1,070	...
Madras	...	13,659
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	37,787,163	43,571,849
By Sea—		
Bengal	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	...	3,990
Burma	320	120
Non-British Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	133,429	75,830
TOTAL	133,749	79,940
TOTAL IMPORTS	37,920,912	43,651,789
	Imports from April to October	
By Rail and River—		
Assam	94,548,348	89,539,776
Bengal	71,421,120	65,092,083
Bihar and Orissa	174,940	156,673
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	133,221	132,399
Punjab	21,311	20,242
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	4,690
Rajputana and Central India	905	1,481
Bombay	14,071	14,235
Central Provinces and Berar	1,317	1,152
Nizam's Territory	1,152	83
Madras	128,859	145,480
Mysore	...	1,481
TOTAL	166,445,239	155,109,724
By Sea—		
Bengal	13,555	...
Bihar and Orissa	..	...
Bombay	...	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	420	7,490
Burma	5,695	14,933
Non-British Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	604,098	225,118
TOTAL	623,768	237,541
TOTAL IMPORTS	167,069,007	155,347,265

NOTE.—One maund is equivalent to $82\frac{2}{7}$ lbs.

TABLE XI.

The following statements show the exports of (1) wheat, (2) wheat flour, and (3) Total (wheat and wheat flour) from British India by sea to foreign countries during each month of the six official years, 1913-14 to 1918-19, and from April to October, 1919. The figures are in thousands of tons :—

1.—Wheat.

Months.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.
April	27	9	11	3	93	56	(a)
May	166	24	105	2	209	64	1
June	260	169	292	42	164	76	(a)
July	318	169	187	44	278	76	1
August	135	43	48	75	154	126	1
September	135	56	6	139	153	47	1
October	53	88	...	151	164	17	1
November	47	55	... (a)	79	68	8	...
December	22	37	...	99	55	3	...
January	20	25	...	52	20	1	...
February	10	22	2	15	17	1	...
March	9	9	1	48	79	1	...
TOTAL	1,202	706	652	749	1,454	476	...
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
Production (in 1,000 tons)	9,853	8,358	10,087	8,652	10,234	9,922	7,502

NOTE.—In this statement the figures of production for one year have been placed below those of export for the next year, because the production of one year is usually exported in the next year.
(a) Exports were below 1,000 tons in these months.

2.—Wheat flour.

Months.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.
April	6	6	5	2	5	3	2
May	9	3	2	7	4	2	3
June	10	5	4	5	7	2	3
July	8	8	6	4	6	3	5
August	4	6	4	4	9	2	3
September	7	4	6	6	8	2	6
October	9	4	4	8	6	4	4
November	6	4	7	7	9	3	...
December	4	3	3	6	3	3	...
January	6	5	9	5	4	3	...
February	4	4	4	7	4	1	...
March	6	2	4	9	7	3	...
TOTAL	79	54	58	70	72	31	...

TABLE XI—*continued*

3.—Total (wheat including wheat flour converted into wheat) †

Months.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.
April	36	17	17	6	100	60	3
May	179	29	108	12	215	67	5
June	274	176	298	49	174	79	4
July	329	181	196	50	286	80	8
August	141	52	54	81	167	129	5
September	145	61	15	147	164	50	10
October	66	94	6	162	178	23	7
November	55	61	10	89	81	12	...
December	27	42	4	107	59	7	...
January	29	32	13	60	26	5	...
February	16	28	6	25	23	3	...
March	18	11	7	61	89	5	...
TOTAL	1,315	784	734	849	1,557	520	...
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
Production of wheat (in 1,000 tons).	9,853	8,358	10,087	8,652	10,234	9,922	7,502

† Ten tons of wheat are taken as equivalent to seven tons of wheat flour

Thirdly.—That all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased are to be lodged with the official referred to in the column of remarks within two calendar months from the date of this notice.

Rank and name.	Corps or Department.	Place of death.	Date of death.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of surplus.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	
Brevet Major N. W. Stevons.	Royal Army Medical Corps.	Bombay .	27th July 1919.	Intestate .	914 5 11	Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department
Captain G. Maltby.	Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Supply and Transport Corps.	Bombay .	9th June 1919.	Intestate .	5,560 6 7	Administrator General, Bombay.

RETIREMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

General List.

No. 3546.—Conductor John Burles Biggs, Ordnance Department, General List, is transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd May 1919.

REWARDS.

No. 3547.—The following rewards have been granted to the undermentioned for acts of gallantry or devotion to duty in the field while serving with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force :—

Awarded the Indian Order of Merit, 2nd class.

No. 4079 Sepoy Nard Singh, 1st Battalion, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).

For conspicuous gallantry and coolness on the 4th July 1919, when a party of 15 signallers and escort under a British officer were attacked by about 40 of the enemy in the hills. During the retirement to a better position the British officer was severely wounded in the leg. Sepoy Nard Singh immediately went to the assistance of the British officer and dragged him under cover remaining with him while the enemy searched the ground in the vicinity and killed a wounded sepoy lying close to their hiding place.

Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

No. 1206 Lance Dafadar Gushtasaf Khan, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force), attached 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.

No. 1721 Lance Dafadar Mir Hyder Ali, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).

No. 3210 Squadron Dafadar Major Hakim Khan, 32nd Lancers, attached 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).

No. 2785 Lance Dafadar Sher Shah, 9th Hodson's Horse.

No. 862 Havildar Indar Singh, No. 4 Company, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

No. 1914 Naik Malla Singh, No. 4 Company, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

Subadar Jota Singh, 46th Punjabis.

No. 1910 Havildar Mian Muhammad, 46th Punjabis.

No. 1377 Naik Mahnga Singh, 46th Punjabis.

No. 3087 Havildar Kanahiya Ram, 1st Battalion, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).

Awarded the Meritorious Service Medal (without annuity).

No. 2281 Sowar Mubon-ul-Zaman Khan, 5th Cavalry, attached 38th King George's Own Central India Horse.

No. 2337 Dafadar Akbar Beg, 6th Cavalry.

No 2625 Kot Dafadar Muhammad Ali Khan, 32nd Lancers, attached 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).

No. 184 Naik Ali Muhammad, 1st Battalion, The 101st Grenadiers.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 3548.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Second Supplement, dated the 11th November, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 11th November, 1919, pages 13751, 13752 and 13759.

War Office,
11th November, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

* * * * * *

HD. QRS. FOR EMBARKATION DUTIES.

* * * * * *

Asst. Emb. Staff Officers (Cl. FF).—

* * * * * *

The date of the relinquishment of his appt. by Capt. A. V. Myles, ret., Ind. Army, is 6th Oct. 1919, and not as in the Gazette of 27th Oct. 1919.

* * * * * *

INFANTRY.

Labour Corps.

* * * * * *

Lt. J. S. Deakin (Ind. Army) relinquishes the actg. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be empld. with the Corps. 16 Sept. 1919.

* * * * * *

Temp. Lt. Norman Pogose (Ind. Lab.) relinquishes his commission on completion of service, 7 Oct. 1919, and retains the rank of Lt.

* * * * * *

Fourth Supplement, dated the 13th November, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 11th November, 1919, pages 13775, 13776, 13779 and 13780.

War Office,
13th November, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts.:—

* * * * * *

GENERAL STAFF.

* * * * * *

G. S. Os, 2nd Grade.—Capt. A. G. O. M. Mayne, D.S.O, 13th Lancers, Ind. Army, and relinquishes the temp. rank of Maj. 15th Aug. 1919.

* * * * * *

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

* * * * * *

Cl. G G.—

* * * * * *

2nd Lt. J. H. Newman, Ind. Army Res. of Off., and relinquishes the temp. rank of Lt. 26th Aug. 1919.

* * * * * *

The undermentioned appts. are made :—

* * * * * *

GENERAL STAFF.

G.S.Os., 1st Grade.—Maj. C. J. E. Auchinleck, O.B.E., D.S.O., 62nd Punjabis, Ind. Army, from the 2nd Grade, and to be temp. Lt.-Col. whilst so empld. 1st Apr. 1919.

2nd Grade.—Maj. W. H. Bingham, O.B.E., 69th Punjabis, Ind. Army. 25th April 1919.

Maj. A. G Stone, 3rd Gurkha Rif., Ind. Army, from a Brig. Maj. 17th May 1919.

Maj. C. S. Foster, 37th Lrs., Ind. Army. 13th Aug. 1919.

* * * * * *

A. G's. & Q. M. G's. STAFF.

D. A. A. G.—Capt. S. H. Harman, Ind. Army Res. of Off., from 1st June to 15th July 1919.

* * * * * *

ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

Staff Capt.

* * * * * *

Capt. D. T. Macdonald, M.C., 125th Rif., Ind. Army, from 1st June to 4th Aug. 1919.

* * * * * *

HD.-QRS. OF ADMIN. SERVS. & DEPTS.

Dep. Asst. Dir. of Labour (Cl. FF).—Lt. G. G. Mitchell, Ind. Army Res. of Off., from Cl. BB, to relinquish the temp. rank of Maj. and to be temp. Capt. whilst so empld. 14th Aug. 1919.

* * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * *

Lt. A. C Tyndale, Ind. Def. Force, to be temp. Maj. (without the pay or allces. of that rank) whilst empld. as Dep. Controller Mil. Accounts. 9th Apr. 1919.

* * * * * *

The undermentioned Lts. to be temp. Capts.:—

* * * * * *

Whilst empld. as Asst. Political Officers :—

E. Hopkins, Ind. Army Res. of Off. 13th June 1919.

* * * * * *

London Gazette, dated the 14th November, 1919, pages 13801 13804, 13805, 13806 and 13807.

Air Ministry,
14th November, 1919.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

* * * * * *

TECHNICAL BRANCH.

* * * * * *

W. J. Collins (late Deputy Commissary and Hon. Capt., Indian Army) is granted a temp. commission as 2nd Lt. (Grade A), without pay and allowances, 1st Apr. 1918, and to be Hon. Capt.

* * * * * *

India Office,
14th November, 1919.

The KING has approved the promotion of the following Officers of the * * Indian Army Departments * * :—

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Asst. Commissary with rank of Lieut. to be Deputy Commissary with rank of Captain.

G. F. Fressanges. 25th Dec. 1918.

* * * * * *

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTE—In the notification in the London Gazette, dated 30th May, 1919, regarding the promotion of Major A. N. Fleming, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., to the rank of actg. Lieut-Colonel for "29th Sept. 1914" read "11th Aug. 1919;" and regarding the promotion of Major E. C. Hodgson to the rank of actg. Lieut.-Colonel for "29th Apr. 1916" read "28th Apr 1916."

* * * * * *

NOTE.—In the notification in the London Gazette dated 31st Oct. 1919 admitting certain Officers to the Indian Army from the Indian Army Res. of Officers, for "Edward Charles Devenport" read "Edward Charles Davenport," and for "Charles Allen Dice" read "Charles Allen Tice."

* * * * * *

The KING has approved the relinquishment of temporary rank in the Indian Medical Service by the undermentioned gentleman:—

Captain L. S. Machado, F.R.C.S.I. 10th Oct. 1919.

* * * * * *

NOTE.—In the notification in the Lon. Gaz. dated 12th Aug. 1919 regarding the relinquishment of their commissions by certain Officers of the I.A.R.O., for "Lieutenant C. B. R. Swanston" read "Captain C. B. R. Swanston."

* * * * * *

NOTE.—The surname of Capt. H. Sanders, I.A.R.O., whose retirement with the rank of Captain was notified in the Lon. Gaz. dated 24th Oct. 1919, is as now spelt and not "Saunders."

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Supplement, dated the 14th November, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 14th November 1919, pages 13873, 13878 and 13879.

War Office,
14th November, 1919.

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MEMORANDA.

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The undermentioned Lts. relinquish the tem. rank of Capt.:—

J. S. Deakin, 84th Punjabis, Ind. Army, on ceasing to be empld. as Adjt. and Qr.-Mr. P. of W. Camp. 16th Sept. 1919.

* * * * * *

Second Supplement, dated the 15th November, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 14th November, 1919, pages 13892 and 1389 .

War Office,
15th November, 1919.

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VOLUNTEER FORCE

1st Vol. Bn., Argyll & Suth'd Highrs.

* * * * * *

The undermentioned temp. 2nd Lts. relinquish their commissions, 7th Oct. 1919, and are granted the hon. rank of 2nd Lts.:—

* * * * * *

R. Morris (Maj. and Hon. Lt.-Col., late Indian Vol. Forces).

* * * * * *

London Gazette, dated the 18th November, 1919, pages 13916 and 13918.

Air Ministry,
18th November, 1919.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

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ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH.

* * * * * *

The undermentioned relinquish their commns. on ceasing to be empld.:—

* * * * * *

Capt. B. G. M. F. Nixon (Capt., Indian Army). 8th Nov. 1919.

* * * * * *

Second Supplement, dated the 18th November, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 18th November, 1919, pages 14003, 14004, 14006 and 14007.

War Office,
18th November, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

* * * * * *

The undermentioned appts. are made:—

GENERAL STAFF.

G.S.Os.

* * * * * *

3rd Grade.—Lt. (temp. Capt.) C. K. Noad, 1-9th Gurkha Rif., Ind. Army, and to retain his temp. rank whilst so empld. 29th Oct. 1919.

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HD. QRS. OF ADMIN. SERVS. & DEPTS.

* * * * * *

Ry. Traffic Officer (Cl. BB).—Capt. L. E. Vining, Ind. Def. Force, from Cl. FF, and to be temp. Maj whilst so empld. 1st Oct. 1919.

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ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE

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R.A.M.C.—

* * * * * *

The undermentioned temp. Capts. relinquish their commns. on transfer to the Ind. Med. Serv.:—

Robert A. Leembruggen. 10th Oct. 1919.
Leo Blake, M.C., M.B. 17th Nov. 1919.

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MEMORANDA.

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Maj. E. E. Wilford, D.S.O , O.B.E , Ind. Army, from temp. Lt.-Col., Serv. Bn., York. and Lanc. R. to be an Area Comdt. 18th May 1918.

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A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 26th December 1919.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 115.—Temporary Engineer Lieutenant W. E. Thirlwell, Royal Indian Marine, has been permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to relinquish his Temporary Commission in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 25th November 1919.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(Railway Board.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 26th December 1919.

No. 403-F.—19.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the administration of the Bengal Nagpur Railway shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the Schedule hereto annexed, the tax specified in the second column thereof :—

Local authority.	Tax.
Satyabadi Union	Sanitation tax.

No. 2483-E.—19.—Mr. A. W. Kerr, Officiating Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is confirmed in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways; as an Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, in class III, grade , with effect from the 1st December 1919.

No. 2522-E.—19.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 2315-E.—19, dated the 8th December 1919, Colonel W. D. Waghorn, C.B., C.M.G., R.E., Agent, North Western Railway, is appointed Member, Railway Board, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 9th December 1919.

No. 2522-E.-1—19.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 2522-E.—19, dated the 26th December 1919, Mr. F. A. Hadow, Deputy Agent, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Agent of that railway with effect from the 6th December 1919.

R. McLEAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 22nd December 1919.

No. E.-100.—The services of Captain E. A. Greswell, I.A.R.O., Deputy Controller (Timber Supplies), Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India with effect from the 11th December 1919.

The 23rd December 1919.

No. E.-1023.—The services of the following officers are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India with effect from the date mentioned against each :—

Lieutenant C. Evans, 5th Reserve Battalion, Assistant Superintendent, Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore . .	8th October 1919.
Lieutenant F. Hughes, 8th Reserve Battalion, Assistant Superintendent, Rifle Factory, Ishapore . . .	21st October 1919.
Lieutenant F. Jacques, King's Own Regiment, Assistant Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore .	14th December 1919.
Captain H. H. Wiles, I.A.R.O., Danger Building Officer, Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu . . .	18th December 1919.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,
Secretary, Indian Munitions Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 25th December 1919, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Two depressions from the west were transmitted into India during the week. The first entered Baluchistan on the 18th and gave during the 19th and 20th widespread snowfall in Kashmir and local rain or snow in the North-West Frontier Province, with a few falls in northeast Baluchistan. The second passed into Baluchistan on the 21st and by the morning of the 25th had advanced to Central India East and the adjoining districts; during its passage across northern India nearly general rain or snow fell in Baluchistan, Sind, the Punjab, Kashmir and the west of the United Provinces, with local falls in the North-West Frontier Province. Weather was dry over the rest of the country, with the exception of the south of the Peninsula, where scattered falls occurred on many days in the week.

2. *Burma.*—Except for a light fall of rain at Victoria Point the week was rainless.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—There was no rain.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—In the west of the United Provinces rainfall was nearly general on the 24th, and occurred at a few stations on one other day. Over the rest of the division weather was dry.

Northwest India.—Nearly general rain or snow fell in the southwest Punjab on the 22nd and 23rd, in Kashmir on the 19th and 22nd, and in Sind on the 22nd; rain or snow occurred locally or at a few stations on four other days in Kashmir and on one other day in southwest Punjab. There were local falls of snow or rain in the North-West Frontier Province on the 19th, 22nd, 23rd and 24th, in Baluchistan on the 22nd, and in the east and north Punjab on the 23rd and 24th; a few falls were recorded on three other days in Baluchistan, and on one other day in the remaining two areas.

The Peninsula.—In southeast Madras rainfall was local on the 18th and 24th, and occurred at a few stations on four other days. Over the rest of the division weather was dry except for a heavy fall at Nellore and a moderate fall at Cochin.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows:—

December 18th. Madras 1·21″ and Nellore 5·66″.

" 19th. Sonamarg 0·81″, Dras 0·33″ and Drosh 0·20″.

" 20th. Sonamarg 0·65″, Dras and Peshawar each 0·20″, and Skardu 0·19″.

" 22nd. Khushab 0·26″, Multan 0·74″, Lyallpur and Srinagar each 0·20″, Sonamarg 0·45″, Dras 0·25″, Dera Ismail Khan 0·31″, Parachinar 0·40″, Kalat 0·60″, Dalbandin 0·33″, Pasni 0·30″ and Jacobabad 0·35″.

" 23rd. Ludhiana 0·60″, Lahore 0·21″, Sialkot 1·81″, Rawalpindi 1·23″, Khushab 1·15″, Lyallpur 0·75″, Montgomery 0·37″, Multan 0·29″, Srinagar 0·42″, Sonamarg 1·20″, Dras 0·20″, Peshawar 1·17″, Dera Ismail Khan 0·30″ and Cherat 1·57″.

" 24th. Mainpuri 0·50″, Meerut 0·28″, Roorkee 0·36″, Mussooree 0·61″, Chakrata 0·86″, Debra Dun 1·00″, Ambala 1·25″, Dharampur 0·65″, Cherat 0·67″ and Peshawar 0·28″.

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in excess in the Bay Islands, the United Provinces West, the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind and the Madras Coast North; and was 20 per cent or more in defect in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, the United Provinces East, Central India East, Berar, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore, Malabar, Madras Southeast and the Madras Deccan. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India West and Hyderabad.

The rainfall from the 28th November to date is 20 per cent. or more in defect in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces East, Baluchistan, Rajputana West, Central India East, Berar, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan; and is 20 per cent. or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Burma, the United Provinces West, the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Rajputana East, the Konkan, Hyderabad, Malabar, Madras Southeast and the Madras Coast North. It is normal in Central India West and Mysore. No rain is expected at this time of year in Gujarat.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 25th December 1919.			Rainfall data from 28th November to 25th December 1919.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	2·1	1·3	+0·8	11·4	7·4	+4·0	+54	+52
Lower Burma	0	0·1	−0·1	1·5	0·7	+0·8	+114	+150
Upper Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	0·9	0·6	+0·3	+50	+80
Assam	0	0·1	—0·1	0·3	0·4	—0·1	—25	0
Bengal	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·2	—0·2	—100	—100
Orissa	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·4	—0·4	—100	—100
Chota Nagpur	0	0	0	0	0·2	—0·2	—100	—100
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	—100
United Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·2	—0·2	—100	—100
United Provinces, West*	0·4	0·1	+0·3	0·5	0·3	+0·2	+67	—50
Punjab, East and North*	0·8	0·1	+0·7	1·3	0·4	+0·9	+225	+67
Punjab, South-West	1·0	0·1	+0·9	1·1	0·3	+0·8	+267	—50
Kashmir	1·0	0·5	+0·5	1·7	1·3	+0·4	+31	—13
N.-W. Frontier Province	1·1	0·1	+1·0	2·2	0·3	+1·9	+633	+450
Baluchistan	0·4	0·1	+0·3	0·5	0·7	—0·2	—29	—83
Sind	0·2	0	+0·2	0·2	0·1	+0·1	+100	—100
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	—100
Rajputana, East	0	0	0	0·5	0·2	+0·3	+150	+150
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central India, West	0	0	0	0·1	0·1	0	0	0
Central India, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·4	—0·4	—100	—100
Berar	0	0·2	—0·2	0	0·5	—0·5	—100	—100
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·4	—0·4	—100	—100
Central Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0·1	0·3	—0·2	—67	—50
Konkan	0	0·1	—0·1	0·8	0·1	+0·7	+700	—
Bombay Deccan	0	0·1	—0·1	0·2	0·3	—0·1	—33	0
Hyderabad, North	0	0	0	0·3	0·1	+0·2	+200	+200
Hyderabad, South	0	0	0	0·2	0	+0·2	—	—
Mysore	0	0·1	—0·1	0·5	0·5	0	0	+25
Malabar	0·1	0·3	—0·2	4·0	1·4	+2·6	+186	+255
Madras, South-East	0·5	1·1	—0·6	8·0	4·8	+3·2	+67	+103
Madras Deccan	0	0·1	—0·1	0·3	0·5	—0·2	—40	—25
Madras Coast, North	1·1	0·2	+0·9	2·9	1·4	+1·5	+107	+50

* Information incomplete.

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 25th December 1919.

R. A. MANT,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 20th December 1919.

Burma.—Light to moderate rain fell in several districts both in Lower and Upper Burma. In both parts of the province the reaping of winter rice is progressing. In Upper Burma sowing of island corps is proceeding, gathering of groundnuts and plucking of cotton have been nearly completed and reaping of late sesamum has begun. Standing crops are generally in fair condition. Cattle are generally healthy. In the Amherst district the number of persons on relief works remains unchanged at 2,700 and of persons receiving gratuitous relief about 100. The price of white rice (specials) in Rangoon is stationary at Rs. 335 which is the same as the control price. There were no sales of unhusked rice.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice, plucking of cotton and tea, sowing of pulses and pressing of sugarcane continue. Sowing of mustard has been nearly finished. The outturn of cotton is fair and of winter rice, sugarcane and tea is fair to good. Prospects of other standing crops are fair to good. Cattle disease is reported from four districts. The price of common rice shows a little variation.

Bengal.—No rain fell during the week. Harvesting of winter paddy is in brisk progress. Sowing of spring crops has been almost completed. The condition and prospects of standing crops are favourable. The average price of common rice has fallen by 4·64 per cent.

Bihar and Orissa.—There was no rain during the week except light showers in parts of Angul and Puri. Harvesting of paddy and pressing of sugarcane continue. Standing crops are, on the whole, doing well. The price of common rice has risen in four districts, fallen in five and remained stationary in the remaining districts. The average price of local common rice at headquarters was 6·72 seers a rupee against 6·76 seers in the preceding week and that of maize was 7·85 seers against 7·8 seers in the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from six districts. Reports from the Feudatory States of Orissa and from Chota Nagpur have not been received.

United Provinces.—Report not received.

Punjab.—Light rain fell in the western and parts of the central districts of the province and was useful for the standing crops which are average to good on irrigated and below average to average on unirrigated areas. More rain is badly wanted everywhere. Picking of cotton and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. The yield of sugarcane is normal and of cotton generally below normal. Reaping of *toria* has commenced in a few districts. The yield is expected to be normal on irrigated and below normal on unirrigated areas. Sowings of spring crops continue and are generally normal on irrigated and below normal on unirrigated areas. Cattle are generally healthy. Shortage of fodder and canal water is reported in parts of a few districts. Prices are generally stationary and range above scarcity rates. Price of wheat :—Rawalpindi 5¾, Ferozepore 6, Ambala 6¼ and Lahore and Lyallpur 6¼ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—Beneficial rain again fell throughout the province. Sowing of spring and harvesting of certain autumn crops are in progress. The outturn of cotton is below average. Standing crops are generally average but prospects of crops on unirrigated areas in one district are reported to be poor. The price of wheat in Peshawar is 7¼ seers and in Dera Ismail Khan 6¼ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—The rainfall during the week was good. There is no perceptible change in prices. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.
Rajputana. } Report not received.

Central India.—The rainfall during the week was partial and insufficient in Gwalior north. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress. Sowing for spring crops is nearing completion. Picking of cotton continues in Gwalior, Indore and Bhopal. Standing crops and their probable outturn are fair to good. Damage to crops is reported from Sohawal in the Baghelkhand Agency. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition, except for cattle disease in Gwalior, Indore and Baghelkhand. Prices are high. Sowing of opium is nearing completion in Gwalior and Indore.

Central Provinces.—Report not received.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in parts of Ratnagiri, Kanara, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar and Savantvadi. Standing crops are generally in good condition except in parts of Broach and Sholapur, where they have been damaged by insects and in parts of Poona where they are withering. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Cotton picking is in progress in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Khandesh and Sholapur. The supply of fodder and water is generally adequate. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Prices of food-grains have risen slightly in seven districts, have fallen in two and are generally steady elsewhere.

Hyderabad.—Report for week ending 13th December. Rainfall *nil*. Autumn harvest is almost over except that cotton is being picked. The early rice harvest has been nearly completed. Sowings for spring crops have been completed. Crops are generally in fair to good condition. Damage by insects is reported from two *talukas*. Cattle disease is reported from four districts. Prices of grains continue to be high. *Juar* is selling at 4 seers per rupee in the Adilabad district.

The weekly report on famine and scarcity is as follows:—Report for week ending 13th December. There is a marked abatement in distress, though the number of persons on relief is stationary. Takavi advances have been stopped. Prices of grains continue to be high. Rice is selling at 3¼ seers and *juwar* at 7 seers per rupee. The number of persons on relief in thousands for the week ending the 4th instant was:—works 7, gratuitous 3, total 10.

Mysore.—Rainfall *nil*. Standing crops are in good condition. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available. Prices of food grains are high and fluctuating. Prospects of the season are good. Harvesting of *ragi* and rice is proceeding with outturn fair to good.

Coorg.—The weather is cold. Reaping of rice has commenced. Picking of cardamum and coffee continues. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder for cattle are available. The public health is fair. Prices of food-grains are high.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was very heavy in Travancore, heavy in Nellore, good in Guntur, Bellary, Chingleput, Madras, Chittoor and North Arcot, fair in the Vizagapatam Agency, Godavari, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Ramnad, South Kanara and the hills, and light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are in fair condition generally, but dry crops have been damaged in small areas in Ramnad owing to excessive rain. *Cholam* in parts of Kurnool has been blighted and paddy in parts of one *taluka* in Chittoor has been affected by disease. The outturn of the harvested paddy and dry crops is generally fair. Fresh sowings of paddy and dry crops are progressing. The condition of cattle is good generally. Water is generally sufficient. Pasture and fodder are sufficient generally. Prices tend to rise. Prospects are fair generally.

The weekly report on famine in Ganjam is as follows:—One relief work in Ronabha is in progress. Cloth distribution has been provided by private charity. The number of persons on relief works was 197 and in receipt of gratuitous relief 174, total 371.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(Famine.)

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 1st November 1919.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST"	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BRITISH PROVINCES.									
	BIHAR AND ORISSA									
1	Santal Parganas	...	...	372	..	...	...	..	..	3,912
2	Angul	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	8,111
3	Bhagalpur	...	...	506	...	...	...	...	...	18,782
4	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	4,575
5	Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	567
6	Puri	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	7,017
	Total Bihar and Orissa	...	...	878	...	...	...	...	...	43,864
	BOMBAY.									
1	Poona	5,306	1,071,512	...	..	2,596	2,596	2,596	...	5,142
2	Bijapore	5,707	862,973	...	...	..	...	...	...	587
3	Ahmednagar	6,613	945,305	...	..	1,123	1,123	1,123	...	...
	Total Bombay	17,686	2,879,790	...	..	3,719	3,719	3,719	...	5,729
	CENTRAL PROVINCES.									
1	Raipur	9,776	1,324,856	...	...	...	...	...	2,495	3,449
2	Bilaspur	7,592	1,146,223	...	...	...	...	...	653	...
	Total Central Provinces	17,368	2,471,079	...	...	...	...	...	3,148	3,449

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.			Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BENGAL.									
1	Brahmanbaria . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,950
	Total Bengal .	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,950
	MADRAS.									
1	Ganjam	1,092	531,000	59,100	42,078	44,326	86,404	145,504	...	...
	Total Madras .	1,092	531,000	59,100	42,078	44,326	86,404	145,504	...	...
	CENTRAL INDIA.			NATIVE STATES.						
1	Orchha State . . .	555	92,858	...	...	187	187	187	...	...
2	Datia State . . .	911	125,000	3,004	1,872	1,873	3,745	6,749	...	...
3	Samthar State . . .	180	31,908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Panna State . . .	2,164	102,820	319	33	721	754	1,073	...	...
5	Charkhari State . .	754·78	127,530	...	...	150	150	150	...	...
6	Ajaigarh State . . .	734	79,781	...	...	5	5	5	...	...
7	Bijawar State . . .	973	125,202	...	...	230	230	230	...	...
8	Beoni State . . .	121	20,121	...	...	168	168	168	...	...
9	Chhatarpur State . .	1,118	166 985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Sarila State . . .	82·28	6,711	...	...	26	26	26	...	...
11	Beri Jagir . . .	32	4,219	50	...	11	11	61	...	...
12	Gaurihar Jagir . .	35	4,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Jigni Jagir	18	3,598	9	...	4	4	13	...	...
14	Banka Pahari Jagir . .	5	1,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Bijna Jagir	8	1,326	...	...	5	5	5	...	...
16	Dhurwai Jagir . . .	15	1,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Tori-Fatehpur Jagir .	36	6,171	15	...	22	22	37	...	...
18	Lugasi Jagir . .	45·33	6,788	...	...	93	93	93	...	...
19	Nowgong Cantonment .	...	7,000	...	...	44	44	44	...	...
20	Naigawan Rebai Jagir .	12·25	2,898	...	...	17	17	17	...	...
21	Bilehri Muafi . . .	5	3,000	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Alipura Jagir . . .	73	16,146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Garrauli Jagir . . .	39	5,222	...	...	7	7	7	...	...
24	Bihat Jagir . . .	16	5,887	...	...	95	95	95	...	...
	Total Central India States .	7882·04	1,037,229	3,397	1,905	3,658	5,563	8,960	...	...

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.			Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Nine Feudatory States of Orissa.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,451	13,256
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,451	13,256
	Hyderabad	17,170	3,069,060	10,683	2,131	5,972	8,103	18,786	...	...
	Total Hyderabad	17,170	3,069,060	10,683	2,131	5,972	8,103	18,786	...	...
	Total of British Provinces	26,146	588,169	59,978	42,078	48,045	90,123	149,223	3,148	54,982
	Total of Native States	25,052·64	4,106,289	14,080	4,036	9,630	13,666	27,746	4,451	13,256
	GRAND TOTAL OF BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES.	59,198·64	9,958,158	74,058	46,114	57,675	103,789	176,969	7,599	68,238

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 8th November 1919.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF. Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST." Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BRITISH PROVINCES.									
	BIHAR AND ORISSA.									
1	Santal Parganas	...	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	784
2	Bhagalpur	...	...	241	...	...	...	...	...	17,275
3	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,398
4	Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
5	Puri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,983
	Total Bihar and Orissa	...	...	371	...	...	...	...	...	29,476
	MADRAS.									
1	Ganjam	1,092	531,000	48,701	34,754	42,330	77,084	125,785	...	...
	Total Madras	1,092	531,000	48,701	34,754	42,330	77,084	125,785	...	...
	NATIVE STATES.									
	CENTRAL INDIA.									
1	Orchha State	555	92,858	...	...	145	145	145	...	...
2	Datia State	911	125,000	3,375	2,067	1,782	3,849	7,224	...	...
3	Samthar State	180	31,908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Panna State	2,164	192,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Charkhari State	754·78	127,530	...	...	150	150	150	...	...
6	Ajaigarh State	784	79,781	...	...	5	5	5	...	...
7	Bijawar State	973	125,202	...	...	222	223	222	...	...
8	Boori State	121	20,121	...	...	153	158	153	...	...
9	Chhatarpur State	1,118	166,985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.			Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	CENTRAL INDIA—contd.									
10	Sarila State	32·28	6,711	...	...	26	26	26	...	...
11	Beri Jagir	32	4,219	40	...	11	11	51	...	...
12	Gaurihar Jagir	95	4,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Jigni Jagir	18	3,598	...	...	3	3	3	...	...
14	Banka Pahari Jagir	5	1,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Bijna Jagir	8	1,326	...	...	5	5	5	...	...
16	Dhurwai Jagir	15	1,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Tori Fatehpur Jagir	36	6,171	10	...	20	20	30	...	...
18	Lugasi Jagir	45·33	6,738	...	...	93	93	93	...	...
19	Nowgong Cantonment	...	7,000	...	...	43	43	43	...	...
20	Naigawan Rebai Jagir	12·25	2,393	...	...	13	13	13	...	...
21	Bilehri Muafi	5	3,000	...	...	16	16	16	...	...
22	Alipura Jagir	73	16,146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Garrauli Jagir	39	5,222	...	...	7	7	7	...	...
24	Bihat Jagir	16	5,387	...	...	78	78	78	...	...
	Total Central India States	7,882·64	2,037,228	3,425	2,067	2,765	4,832	8,257	...	...
1	Nine Feudatory States of Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,051	6,888
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,051	6,888
1	Hyderabad	17,170	3,069,060	6,897	1,385	4,305	5,690	12,587	...	...
	Total Hyderabad	17,170	3,069,060	6,897	1,385	4,305	5,690	12,587	...	...
	Total of British Provinces	1,092	531,000	49,072	34,754	42,330	77,084	125,785	...	29,476
	Total of Native States	25,052·64	5,106,348	10,322	3,452	7,070	10,522	20,844	3,051	6,888
	GRAND TOTAL OF BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES.	26,144·64	5,637,348	59,394	38,206	49,400	87,606	146,629	3,051	36,364

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

B

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

Delhi, the 26th December 1919.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 13th December 1919 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Central	West Khandesh District	93 (a)	70 (a)
		East Khandesh District	13	32
		Nasik District	2	..
		Satara District	24	16
	Southern	Kolaba District	1	1
		Belgaum District	7	5
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	9	...
	Political Charges.	Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	13	14
		Mangrol Port	2	2
		TOTAL	187	140
MADRAS.	...	North Arcot District	2 (b)	1 (b)
		Bellary District	52	28
		Coimbatore District	40	25
		Madura District	54 (b)	46
		Salem District	3	4
		TOTAL	151	104
BIHAR AND ORISSA.	Patna	Patna District	13	9
		Gaya District	12	11
		Shahabad District	2	2
	Tirhut	Saran District	43	22
		Muzaffarpur District	7	1
		Darbhanga District	25	21
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr District	18	17
		TOTAL	120	83
UNITED PROVINCES.	Allahabad	Fatehpur District	11	6
	Benares	Benares District	7 (c)	6 (c)
		Ghazipur District	9	4
		Ballia District	81	58
	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	27	18
		Basti District	74	54
		Azamgarh District	19	19
		TOTAL	228	165

There were 6 cases and 6 deaths in the Nasik district during the period from 5th November to 6th December 1919.

(a) Include late figures of last week. (b) One imported.

(c) Includes 3 seizures and 2 deaths of previous week.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Ambala	Rohtak District	4	3
	Lahore	Gujranwala District	1	1
	Rawalpindi.	Jhelum District	5	5
		Rawalpindi District	6	2
		TOTAL	16	11
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	5	5
		Prome District	3	3
	Irrawaddy	Henzada District	9	9
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	36	34
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	1	1
	Meiktila	Yamethin District	3	7
	Native States.	Northern Shan States	4	3
		TOTAL	61	62
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	136	127
		Nagpur District	185	120
		Bhandara District	7	6
		Wardha District	4*	2
		Balaghat District	55	32
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	76	48
		Jubbulpore District	68	40
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	43	26
		Betul District	1	...
		Chhindwara District	99	58
		TOTAL	674	459
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	21	20
		Bangalore District	40	33
		Mysore City	12	11
		Mysore District	17	8
		Hassan District	12	9
		Kadur District	6	6
		Shimoga District	12	3
		Chitaldroog District	3	1
		Tumkur District	4	2
		TOTAL	127	93

*Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Parbhani District	46	38
		Nander District	72	68
		Raichur District	52	27
		Usmanabad District	85	61
		Bidar District	62	45
		Medak District	15	15
		Mahbubnagar District	6	3
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	18	14
		Atrafibalda Sarfikhas	15	10
		TOTAL	371*	281*
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Sehore Cantonment	5	3
		Bhopal State	81	64
		TOTAL	86	67
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	8	4
		TOTAL	8	4†
		GRAND TOTAL	2,029	1,468

* Includes previous weeks. The actual number of cases and deaths during the week ending December 13th were 213 and 156, respectively.

† For week ending 7th December 1919.

DELHI:
The 26th December 1919.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

The following statement of reported deaths from cholera and small-pox in India during the weeks ending 22nd and 29th November 1919 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 22nd November 1919.	Cholera. Week ending 29th November 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 22nd November 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 29th November 1919.
Delhi	...	Delhi City	...	...	...	1
		Total	...	...	...	1
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Northern	Bombay City	...	...	1	1
		Ahmedabad District	...	...	3	...
		Thana District	...	...	2	1
	Central	West Khandesh District	...	...	...	1
		Satara District	...	...	2	...
		Poona District	2	2	...	5
		Ahmednagar District	6	6	...	...
		Nasik District	...	...	1	...
		Sholapur District	...	...	1	...
	Southern	Kolaba District	...	...	...	2
		Ratnagiri District	9	9	...	...
		Belgaum District	...	...	3	1
		Dharwar District	...	...	...	1
		Kanara District	...	...	4	10
		Bijapur District	...	...	2	2
	Sind	Karachi District	...	...	2	3
		Hyderabad District	...	...	10	2
		Sukkur District	...	...	3	7
		Larkana District	...	...	16	12
		Total	17	17	50	48
Madras Presidency.	...	Anantapur District	2	...	4	2
		North Arcot District	1	2	...	1
		South Arcot District	106	54	5	2
		Bellary District	...	...	5	1
		Chingleput District	...	...	...	2
		Chittoor District	1	...	...	...
		Coimbatore District	36	79	7	2
		Cuddapah District	27	34	1	1
		Ganjam District	70	82	2	1
		Godavari District	7	14	2	11
		Guntur District	65	59	1	2
		South Kanara District	150	77	12	10
		Kistna District	...	...	...	6
		Kurnool District	6	9	...	...
		Madura District	...	22	2	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 22nd November 1919.	Cholera. Week ending 29th November 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 22nd November 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 29th November 1919.
Madras Presidency.	...	Malabar District	13	40	6	1
		Nellore District	...	5	2	...
		Nilgiris District	...	...	2	...
		Ramnad District	23	40	1	5
		Salem District	57	66	2	5
		Tanjore District	15	55	2	2
		Tinnevelly District	42	44	2	...
		Trichinopoly District	36	44	6	...
		Vizagapatam District	14	31	...	1
		Madras Town	...	1	3	...
		Total	671	758	67	55
Bengal Presidency.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	20	34	4	1
		Birbhum District	1	35	4	7
		Bankura District	11	...	2	...
		Midnapur District	...	67	...	...
		Hooghly District	9	5	...	1
		Howrah District	9	9	3	5
		Serampore District	1	1	8	4
	Presidency	24-Parganas District	41	129	10	19
		Calcutta	32	32	4	29
		Nadia District	34	41	15	9
		Murshidabad District	9	1	2	4
		Jessore District	35	28	4	...
	Rajshahi	Rajshahi District	5	9	...	1
		Jalpaiguri District	1	...	3	8
		Rangpur District	56	21	9	20
		Bogra District	3	5	16	10
		Pabna District	32	42	14	21
		Malda District	54	15	2	4
	Dacca	Dacca District	91	78	7	11
		Mymensingh District	98	21	3	5
		Faridpur District	63	31	9	7
		Bakarganj District	10	6	14	3
	Chittagong	Chittagong District	26	18	...	1
		Tippera District	21	55	2	5
		Noakhali District	37	84	1	4
		Total	699	717	136	174

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera.		Small-pox.	
			Week ending 22nd November 1919.	Week ending 29th November 1919.	Week ending 22nd November 1919.	Week ending 29th November 1919.
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna District	...	...	15	...
		Gaya Town	1	...	2	1
		Gaya District	...	2	1	2
	Tirhut	Darbhanga District	11	9	...	9
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr District	11	20	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...	...	1
		Bhagalpur District	14	8	...	...
		Purnea District	20	29	14	13
	Orissa	Cuttack Town	...	9	...	...
		Cuttack District	364	416	16	20
		Balasore District	16	27	...	4
		Puri District	93	131	14	5
		Sambalpur District	...	...	6	...
	Ranchi	Hazaribagh District	9	8	3	...
		Ranchi District	...	...	...	4
		Palamau District	...	...	11	...
		Manbhum District	5	...	4	...
		Singhbhum District	...	...	1	...
		TOTAL	549	659	87	59
United Provinces.	Agra	Muttra District	2	...	...	...
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad District	...	*3	...	...
		Fatehpur District	7	...	...	...
		Allahabad City	2	...	...	...
		Allahabad District	...	2	...	...
	Benares	Benares City	1	...	...	...
		Benares District	1	...	...	...
	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	120	98	...	...
		Basti District	...	3	...	...
	Lucknow	Sitapur District	5	...	...	...
		Hardoi District	...	5	...	...
		Kheri District	4	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	89	39	...	...
		Sultanpur District	11	13	...	...
		Barabanki District	8	...	...	...
		TOTAL	209	166	...	...

* For week ending 22nd November.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 22nd November 1919.	Cholera. Week ending 29th November 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 22nd November 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 29th November 1919.
Punjab.	Jullundur	Hoshiarpur District	...	...	1	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	...	...	4	2
		Gurdaspur District	...	...	1	1
		Sialkot District	...	...	...	1
		Gujranwala District	...	...	1	...
	Rawalpindi	Gujrat District	...	...	...	1
		Rawalpindi District	...	...	2	1
	Multan	Lyallpur District	...	...	2	1
		Jhang District	...	...	7	6
		TOTAL	...	...	18*	13*
Burma.	Arakan	Akyab Town and Port	1	...	...	...
		Akyab District	6	8	...	...
	Pegu	Rangoon Town and Port	...	...	2	1
		Hanthawaddy District	3	1	...	...
		Insein District	..	...	...	1
		Tharrawaddy District	21	10	...	...
		Pegu District	5	3	...	...
		Prome District	14	29	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	...	...	1	2
		Henzada District	4	12	...	...
		Maubin District	1	1	1	...
	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	...	4	3	2
		Thaton District	6	6	1	...
		Moulmein Town and Port	6	...	...	...
		Amherst District	13	8	...	5
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	5	1	...	...
		Mandalay District	...	...	4	8
		Myitkyina District	...	...	...	1
		Katha District	...	19	...	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	...	5	...	5
		Sagaing District	3	3	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	...	13	...	...
		Upper Chindwin District	59	41	...	3
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	...	1	...	1
		Pakokku District	12	31	...	...
		Minbu District	5	23	...	...
		Mawge District	15	28	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	14	22	...	...
		TOTAL	198	269	12	29

* For important Municipal towns only, figures for districts not being available.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 22nd November 1919.	Cholera. Week ending 29th November 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 22nd November 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 29th November 1919.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Bhandara District	13	19	...	...
		Wardha District	2	2	...	2
		Chanda District	18	17	...	...
		Balaghat District	9	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	Damoh District	3	...	...	3
		Seoni District	13	3	...	...
		Mandla District	14	8	...	...
	Nurbudda	Hoshangabad District	4	...	2	...
		Betul District	...	8	..	...
	Chhatisgarh	Raipur District	22	29	1	4
		Bilaspur District	10	...	...	...
		Drug District	30	22	...	...
	Berar	Amraoti District	...	...	2	...
		Akola District	1	...	...	...
		Total	139	108	5	9
Assam.	...	Sylhet District	203	150	...	...
		Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	14	9	...	...
		Goalpara District	23	10	...	...
		Kamrup District	11	7	...	...
		Nowgong District	17	16	...	...
		Sibsagar District	...	...	...	1
		Lakhimpur District	2	2	..	...
		Garo Hills District	...	4	...	...
		Total	270	199	...	1
North-West Frontier Province.	...	Peshawar District	5	...	9	...
		Kohat District	...	...	...	9
		Hazara District	...	...	24	27
		Dera Ismail Khan District	...	...	1	2
		Total	5	...	34	38
		Grand Total	2,752	2,893	409	427

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

Simla :
The 22nd December 1919.

C

No. M.-440.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

CHEMICALS AND MINERALS.

RESOLUTION.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE CREATION OF AN ALL-INDIA CHEMICAL SERVICE.

Delhi, the 24th December 1919.

With reference to paragraph 4 of the Resolution issued by the Indian Munitions Board No. M.-440, dated the 26th November 1919, regarding the appointment of a Committee to consider the creation of an all-India Chemical Service, the Government of India desire to announce that the Committee will consist of the following gentlemen :—

President.

1. Professor J. F. Thorpe, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C., F.R.S., Professor of Organic Chemistry in the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London.

Members.

2. Dr. K. C. Caldwell, Ph. D., F.I.C., Principal, Patna College.
3. Mr. R. W. Davies, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, North Arcot, Madras Presidency.
4. Dr. W. Harrison, Imperial Agricultural Chemist, Research Institute, Pusa.
5. Sir P. C. Ray, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., Palit Professor of Chemistry, University College of Science, Calcutta.
6. Dr. J. L. Simonsen, F.I.C., F.A.S.B., Forest Chemist, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun.
7. Dr. J. J. Sudborough, Ph.D., F.I.C., Professor of Organic Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

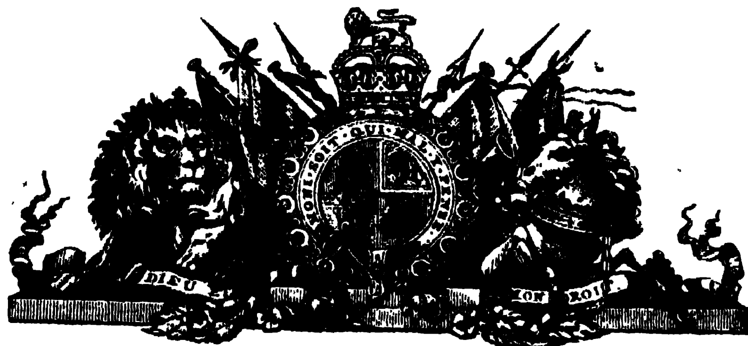
Dr. Simonsen will also be Secretary to the Committee.

ORDERED that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, to all Departments of the Government of India, to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, to the President and Members of the Committee and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

F. R. R. RUDMAN,

Secretary, Indian Munitions Board.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi.*



The Calcutta Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1919.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, BY THE GRACE OF GOD OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, KING, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, EMPEROR OF INDIA. TO MY VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL, TO THE PRINCES OF INDIAN STATES AND TO ALL MY SUBJECTS IN INDIA OF WHATSOEVER RACE OR CREED, GREETING.

I. Another epoch has been reached to-day in the Councils of India. I have given my Royal assent to an Act which will take its place among the great historic measures passed by the Parliament of this Realm for the better government of India and the greater contentment of her people. The Acts of seventeen hundred and seventy-three and seventeen hundred and eighty-four were designed to establish a regular system of administration and justice under the Honourable East India Company. The Act of eighteen hundred and thirty-three opened the door for Indians to public office and employment. The Act of eighteen hundred and fifty-eight transferred the administration from the Company to the Crown and laid the foundations of public life which exist in India to-day. The Act of eighteen hundred and sixty-one sowed the seed of representative institutions and the seed was quickened into life by the Act of nineteen hundred and nine. The Act which has now become law

entrusts elected representatives of the people with a definite share in Government and points the way to full representative Government hereafter. If, as I confidently hope, the policy which this Act inaugurates should achieve its purpose, the results will be momentous in the story of human progress; and it is timely and fitting that I should invite you to-day to consider the past and to join me in my hopes of the future.

II. Ever since the welfare of India was confided to us, it has been held as a sacred trust by our Royal House and Line. In eighteen hundred and fifty-eight Queen Victoria of revered memory solemnly declared herself bound to her Indian subjects by the same obligations of duty as to all her other subjects; and she assured them religious freedom and the equal and impartial protection of law. In his message to the Indian people in nineteen hundred and three my dear father King Edward the Seventh announced his determination to maintain unimpaired the same principles of humane and equitable administration. Again, in his proclamation of nineteen hundred and eight, he renewed the assurances which had been given fifty years before and surveyed the progress which they had inspired. On my accession to the throne in nineteen hundred and ten I sent a message to the Princes and peoples of India acknowledging their loyalty and homage and promising that the prosperity and happiness of India should always be to me of the highest interest and concern. In the following year I visited India with the Queen-Empress and testified my sympathy for her people and my desire for their well-being.

III. While these are sentiments of affection and devotion by which I and my predecessors have been animated, the Parliament and the people of this Realm and my officers in India have been equally zealous for the moral and material advancement of India. We have endeavoured to give to her people the many blessings which Providence has bestowed upon ourselves. But there is one gift which yet remains and without which the progress of a country cannot be consummated: the right of her people to direct her affairs and safeguard her interests. The defence of India against foreign aggression is a duty of common Imperial interest and pride. The control of her domestic concerns is a burden which India may legitimately aspire to taking upon her own shoulders. The burden is too heavy to be borne in full until time and experience have brought the necessary strength; but opportunity will now be given for experience to grow and for responsibility to increase with the capacity for its fulfilment.

IV. I have watched with understanding and sympathy the growing desire of my Indian people for representative institutions. Starting from small beginnings this ambition has steadily strengthened its hold upon the intelligence of the country. It has pursued its course along constitutional channels with sincerity and courage. It has survived the discredit which at times and in places lawless men sought to cast upon it by acts of violence committed under the guise of patriotism. It has been stirred to more vigorous life by the ideals for which the British Commonwealth fought in the Great War and it claims support in the part which India has taken in our common struggles, anxieties and victories. In truth the desire after political responsibility has its source at the roots of the British connection with India.

It has sprung inevitably from the deeper and wider studies of human thought and history, which that connection has opened to the Indian people. Without it the work of the British in India would have been incomplete. It was therefore with a wise judgment that the beginnings of representative institutions were laid many years ago. This scope has been extended stage by stage until there now lies before us a definite step on the road to responsible Government.

V. With the same sympathy and with redoubled interest I shall watch the progress along this road. The path will not be easy and in marching towards the goal there will be need of perseverance and of mutual forbearance between all sections and races of my people in India. I am confident that those high qualities will be forthcoming. I rely on the new popular assemblies to interpret wisely the wishes of those whom they represent and not to forget the interests of the masses who cannot yet be admitted to the franchise. I rely on the leaders of the people, the Ministers of the future, to face responsibility and endure to sacrifice much for the common interest of the State, remembering that true patriotism transcends party and communal boundaries; and while retaining the confidence of the legislatures, to co-operate with my officers for the common good in sinking unessential differences and in maintaining the essential standards of a just and generous Government. Equally do I rely on my officers to respect their new colleagues and to work with them in harmony and kindliness; to assist the people and their representatives in an orderly advance towards free institutions; and to find in these new tasks a fresh opportunity to fulfil as in the past their highest purpose of faithful service to my people.

VI. It is my earnest desire at this time that so far as possible any trace of bitterness between my people and those who are responsible for my Government should be obliterated. Let those who in their eagerness for political progress have broken the law in the past respect it in future. Let it become possible for those who are charged with the maintenance of peaceful and orderly Government to forget extravagances they have had to curb. A new era is opening. Let it begin with a common determination among my people and my officers to work together for a common purpose. I therefore direct my Viceroy to exercise in my name and on my behalf my Royal clemency to political offenders in the fullest measure which in his judgment is compatible with public safety. I desire him to extend it on this condition to persons who for offences against the State or under any special or emergency legislation are suffering from imprisonment or restrictions upon their liberty. I trust that this leniency will be justified by the future conduct of those whom it benefits and that all my subjects will so demean themselves as to render it unnecessary to enforce the laws for such offences hereafter.

VII. Simultaneously with the new constitution in British India, I have gladly assented to the establishment of a Chamber of Princes. I trust that its counsels may be fruitful of lasting good to the Princes and States themselves, may advance the interests which are common to their territories and British India, and may be to the advantage of the Empire as a whole. I take the occasion again to assure the Princes of India of my determination ever to maintain unimpaired their privileges, rights and dignities.

VIII. It is my intention to send my dear son, the Prince of Wales, to India by next winter to inaugurate on my behalf the new Chamber of Princes and the new constitution in British India. May he find mutual goodwill and confidence prevailing among those on whom will rest the future service of the country, so that success may crown their labours and progress and enlightenment attend their administration. And with all my people I pray to Almighty God that by His wisdom and under His guidance India may be led to greater prosperity and contentment and may grow to the fulness of political freedom.

December the twenty-third, nineteen hundred and nineteen.

Printed at the Printing Office, and published at the Book Depôt of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, on the 24th December 1919.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th December 1919.

No. 2434-*Ap*.—Mr. Becharam Basu, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the forenoon of the 25th December 1919.

2. The following promotions and appointments in the grades of Superintendents of post offices are made from the 25th December 1919 :—

Mr. Manindra Nath Banerji to be promoted substantively to the 2nd grade and provisionally to the 1st grade while holding the appointment of Personal Assistant to the Director-General ;

Mr. Kundan Lal to be promoted provisionally to the 2nd grade ;

Mr. C. L. Strickland to be confirmed in the 3rd grade ;

Mr. Bishen Singh to be promoted provisionally to the 3rd grade ;

Mr. N. B. Shintre, on deputation, to be confirmed in the 4th grade ;

Mr. Srikanta Bhattacharji to be promoted provisionally to the 4th grade ;

Mr. Raghunath Das, Inspector of post offices, Dinajpur Sub-Division, to be appointed Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, on probation for one year.

No. 2437-*Ap*.—The following promotions are made from the 1st January 1920 *vice* Mr. C. H. McMinn, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, retired :—

Mr. Shuja-ud-din Khan to be confirmed in the 2nd grade ;

Mr. Braj Bhusan Lal to be promoted provisionally to the 2nd grade ;

Mr. S. M. Yusuf Quraeshi to be confirmed in the 3rd grade ;

Mr. Nirmal Kanta Dutt to be promoted provisionally to the 3rd grade ;

Mr. K. S. Sheppard to be confirmed in the 4th grade ;

Mr. Jalal-ud-din to be promoted provisionally to the 4th grade.

No. 2440-*Ap*.—The following promotions are made from the 1st January 1920 *vice* Mr. R. W. Barton Wright, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, resigned :—

Mr. Srikanta Bhattacharji to be confirmed in the 4th grade ;

Mr. Muhammad Zaman Khan to be promoted provisionally to the 4th grade.

No. 2444-*Ap*.—Mr. Shamrao Balkrishna, Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, pay Rs. 300—400, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 1st December 1919.

No. 2447-*Ap*.—Mr. F. A. vC. Sausman, Superintendent, R. M. S., 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for 4 months and 11 days with effect from the 14th December 1919.

Mr. H. F. P. Dwyer, Assistant Superintendent, R. M. S., 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, R. M. S., 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. A. vC. Sausman, or until further orders.

G. R. CLARKE,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Major A. C. Heaslop, M.C., Royal Garrison Artillery. Dated 17th January 1918.

Captain C. M. Hawes, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis). Dated 21st January 1918.

Major A. T. Sheringham, D S.O., 121st Pioneers. Dated 22nd January 1918.

Captain R. C. Duncan, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 24th January 1918.

Captain H. H. Douglas-Withers, M.C., 38th Infantry Brigade. Dated 24th January 1918.

Captain G. V. Heriz-Smith, M.C., 27th Punjabis. Dated 25th January 1918.

Captain G. T. Dennys, 31st Punjabis. Dated 2nd February 1918.

Staff Captains.

Captain A. H. McIlwaine, Royal Field Artillery. Dated 3rd December 1915.

Lieutenant G. Cory-Wright, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment). Dated 23rd March 1916.

Second Lieutenant E. May, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment). Dated 15th May 1916.

Second Lieutenant G. D. C. Beaver, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 15th May 1916.

Lieutenant H. P. M. Mansel-Pleydell, Royal Artillery. Dated 11th June 1916.

Lieutenant W. A. Broadwood, The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. Dated 28th June 1916.

Captain E. J. H. Haughton, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry. Dated 2nd July 1916.

Second Lieutenant F. A. Borissow, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 17th July 1916.

Captain D. L. Weir, D.S.O., The Leicestershire Regiment. Dated 23rd July 1916.

Second Lieutenant C. W. A. Prideaux, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 8th August 1916.

Captain H. E. W. Bell-Kingsley, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 28th August 1916.

Captain T. R. Anderson, Royal Field Artillery. Dated 9th September 1916.

Major J. Martin, 94th Russell's Infantry. Dated 18th September 1916.

Second Lieutenant A. F. Joseph, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 27th September 1916.

Captain D. S. Davidson, D.S.O, The Royal Scots Fusiliers. Dated 28th September 1916.

Captain M. H. Seymour, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 1st October 1916.

Lieutenant G. B. Lee, The Connaught Rangers. Dated 5th October 1916.

Captain H. Tresawna, 2-4th Battalion, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Dated 2nd November 1916.

Captain J. H. G. Palmer, 21st Punjabis. Dated 3rd November 1916.

Captain R. A. Macausland, 45th Rattray's Sikhs. Dated 5th November 1916.

Second Lieutenant S. E. Munden, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 10th November 1916.

Captain J. D. Crawford, 89th Punjabis. Dated 30th November 1916.

Second Lieutenant C. E. L. Anderson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 4th December. 1916.

Second Lieutenant R. K. Yeld, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 4th December 1916.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) C. W. A. Prideaux, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 7th December 1916.

Second Lieutenant (temporary Captain) E. M. May, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment). Dated 8th December 1916.

Captain D. B. Edwards, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse. Dated 11th December 1916.

Captain M. E. Coningham, 96th Berar Infantry. Dated 17th December 1916.

Lieutenant W. H. Dawson, Machine Gun Corps. Dated 1st January 1917.

Captain P. D. Saxton, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis). Dated 5th January 1917.

Captain H. T. Michelmore, Royal Artillery. Dated 10th January 1917.

Second Lieutenant J. G. Duncan, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 11th January 1917.

Captain L. C. Bostock, The Manchester Regiment. Dated 11th January 1917.

Lieutenant K. R. Scott, 31st Punjabis. Dated 23rd January 1917.

Captain B. G. M. F. Nixon, 41st Dogras. Dated 1st February 1917.

Captain R. D. Inskip, D. S. O., M. C., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 4th February 1917.

Captain J. M. Graham, The Worcestershire Regiment. Dated 5th February 1917.

Lieutenant J. Newton, The Devonshire Regiment. Dated 22nd February 1917.

Lieutenant P. H. Carpenter, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 1st March 1917.

Second Lieutenant (temporary Captain) E. May, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment). Dated 2nd March 1917.

Captain R. H. R. Parminter, The Manchester Regiment. Dated 4th March 1917.

Captain B. A. J. Havelock, The North Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 4th March 1917.

Captain A. M. Sassoon, 13th Hussars. Dated 8th March 1917.

Captain H. Cave-Browne, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force). Dated 16th March 1917.

Captain E. C. Brown, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 2nd April 1917.

Captain J. C. Brewer, M.C., 90th Punjabis. Dated 12th April 1917.

Second Lieutenant (temporary Captain) W. C. Parsley, M.C., The Norfolk Regiment. Dated 11th May 1917.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) E. May, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment). Dated 11th May 1917.

Captain G. M. McCleverty, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles). Dated 1st July 1917.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) E. May, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment). Dated 1st July 1917.

Captain O. Slater, Royal Engineers. Dated 1st July 1917.

Captain A. E. Bankhead-Browne, The North Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 17th July 1917.

Lieutenant F. J. Thorpe, The Leicestershire Regiment. Dated 20th July 1917.

Lieutenant V. Mockett, 1-5th Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-Shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's). Dated 23rd July 1917.

Captain F. H. Farebrother, 128th Pioneers. Dated 11th August 1917.

Second Lieutenant E. O. Gillbee, The Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Dated 16th August 1917.

Lieutenant R. H. Gwyn-Williams, The Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Dated 30th August 1917.

Captain H. A. Cole, 44th Merwara Infantry. Dated 31st August 1917.

Second Lieutenant (temporary Captain) F. H. C. Butler, The Hampshire Regiment. Dated 1st September 1917.

Captain G. T. Dennys, 31st Punjabis. Dated 1st September 1917.

Captain E. Latham, Royal Artillery. Dated 1st September 1917.

Lieutenant G. deV. Welchman, Royal Artillery. Dated 1st September 1917.

Lieutenant E. B. deFonblanque, Royal Artillery. Dated 1st September 1917.

Captain D. T. Macdonald, 125th Napier's Rifles. Dated 5th September 1917.

Captain C. T. M. Smith, 87th Punjabis. Dated 6th September 1917.

Lieutenant G. K. Stewart, Royal Artillery. Dated 6th September 1917.

Second Lieutenant V. Hardy, The Hampshire Regiment. Dated 8th September 1917.

Captain F. A. G. Roughton, 113th Infantry. Dated 9th September 1917.

Second Lieutenant W. G. Vizard, 1-4th Battalion, The Dorsetshire Regiment. Dated 11th September 1917.

Captain A. H. Burn, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 12th September 1917.

Lieutenant R. A. C. Harding, Royal Artillery. Dated 12th September 1917.

Lieutenant V. M. Bradley, Royal Artillery. Dated 15th September 1917.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) R. R. B. McLean, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 15th September 1917.

Captain N. H. King-Salter, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles Dated 15th September 1917.

Second Lieutenant V Hardy, The Hampshire Regiment. Dated 18th September 1917.

Captain R. H. Mylne, 1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 18th September 1917.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) R. A. C. Harding, Royal Artillery. Dated 18th September 1917.

Captain H. P. Mansel-Pleydell, Royal Artillery. Dated 18th September 1917.

Second Lieutenant A. J. Owen-Smyth, Royal Field Artillery. Dated 24th September 1917.

Lieutenant R. Mead, The Hampshire Regiment. Dated 28th September 1917.

Captain D. C. Robinson, M.C., 36th Sikhs. Dated 2nd October 1917.

Lieutenant D. H. Barnes, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 3rd October 1917.

Second Lieutenant T. Wheatley-Smith, Royal Field Artillery. Dated 3rd October 1917.

Captain E. N. Carter, 112th Infantry. Dated 4th October 1917.

Captain E. T. T. Todd, 121st Pioneers. Dated 6th October 1917.

Second Lieutenant W. W. Sayers, The Royal Sussex Regiment. Dated 6th October 1917.

Captain J. D. Falton, M.C., 26th Punjabis. Dated 10th October 1917.

Captain R. D. Crew, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 28th October 1917.

Second Lieutenant J. D. Lee, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Dated 4th November 1917.

Captain G. D. Dennison, 1-9th Battalion, The Hampshire Regiment. Dated 7th November 1917.

Lieutenant R. D. Willis, attached 14th Murray's Jat Lancers. Dated 7th November 1917.

Captain S. C. Berry, Royal Field Artillery. Dated 11th November 1917.

Captain N. E. Weatherall, 7th Hussars. Dated 14th November 1917.

Captain E. B. Mangin, M.C., 107th Pioneers. Dated 15th November 1917.

Captain C. G. Bacon, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse). Dated 15th November 1917.

Captain G. A. Riddell, M.C., 8th Battalion, The Cheshire Regiment. Dated 16th November 1917.

Captain D. G. S. Urmson, 64th Pioneers. Dated 22nd November 1917.

Captain W. H. Bradford, 1-5th Battalion, Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry). Dated 24th November 1917.

Captain G. F. Royds, 1-4th Battalion, The Dorsetshire Regiment. Dated 25th November 1917.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) T. B. McGuire, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 25th November 1917.

Second Lieutenant A. J. Shaw, The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry. Dated 28th November 1917.

Lieutenant F. P. Musgrave, Sussex Yeomanry. Dated 30th November 1917.

Second Lieutenant E. O. Gillbee, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment). Dated 15th December 1917.

Captain F. L. Gore, 113th Infantry. Dated 18th December 1917.

Captain R. Blandy, M.C., 2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 20th December 1917.

Lieutenant J. R. A. Henry, 10th Jats. Dated 3rd January 1918.

Temporary Lieutenant R. G. Jenkins, Royal Garrison Artillery. Dated 9th January 1918.

Captain R. M. Bruce, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 10th January 1918.

Lieutenant H. A. J. Woodfall, 1-6th Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment. Dated 11th January 1918.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) H. C. Stork, 3rd Brahmans. Dated 11th January 1918.

Captain C. J. Fisher, D.S.O., 1-10th Battalion, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment). Dated 14th January 1918.

Second Lieutenant J. Moffatt, 2nd Battalion, The Norfolk Regiment. Dated 19th January 1918.

Lieutenant J. King, Royal Garrison Artillery. Dated 20th January 1918.

Second Lieutenant G. A. Williams, The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment). Dated 24th January 1918.

Captain R. M. Bruce, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 24th January 1918.

Second Lieutenant (temporary Captain) C. A. Cusse, 2-4th Battalion, The Devonshire Regiment. Dated 26th January 1918.

Lieutenant H. J. M. Flaxman, 9th Bhopal Infantry. Dated 28th January 1918.

Lieutenant A. C. deClermont, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 28th January 1918.

Second Lieutenant R. D. Duggan, 25th Punjabis. Dated 21st February 1918.

Second Lieutenant (temporary Captain) G. D. Robinson, General List. Dated 21st February 1918.

Captain A. Neville Rolfe, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 23rd February 1918.

Special Service Officers.

(Graded for purposes of pay as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade.)

Captain J. I. Eadie, 97th Deccan Infantry. Dated 23rd January 1917.

Captain W. J. Bovill, 43rd Erinpura Regiment. Dated 7th November 1917.

Major W. F. Blaker, Royal Artillery. Dated 25th January 1918.

(Graded for purposes of pay as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.)

Major C. S. Cameron, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force). Dated 30th March 1917.

Major A. J. P. Coke, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force). Dated 25th October 1917.

(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Captain.)

Lieutenant W. L. H. Thacker, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, from 8th July 1916 to 11th September 1916.

Second Lieutenant G. P. Cable, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 28th September 1916.

Assistant Embarkation Staff Officers.

(Graded as Staff Captain.)

Second Lieutenant A. Guthrie, B. Battery, Volunteer Artillery. Dated 15th March 1916.

Second Lieutenant S. L. Nathan, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 13th June 1916.

Lieutenant W. A. Broadwood, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 8th July 1916.

Temporary Captain R. J. Moore, The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment). Dated 18th August 1916.

Captain W. B. Drake, The South Wales Borderers. Dated 18th August 1916.

Temporary Lieutenant H. Morgan, The Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Dated 18th August 1916.

Temporary Lieutenant G. D. Robinson, The Northamptonshire Regiment. Dated 18th August 1916.

Captain C. B. Rubie, The Lancashire Fusiliers. Dated 21st August 1916.

Temporary Captain F. W. Ewan, The Highland Light Infantry. Dated 4th September 1916.

Temporary Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant H. E. N. Niblett, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 4th September 1916.

Captain W. B. Drake, The South Wales Borderers. Dated 17th October 1916.

Second Lieutenant F. W. N. Collingwood, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment). Dated 18th October 1916.

Second Lieutenant T. B. McGuire, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 1st November 1916.

Second Lieutenant H. Ecott, 14th Hussars. Dated 1st November 1916.

Lieutenant H. H. Morgan, The Royal Welsh Regiment. Dated 24th November 1916.

Lieutenant G. D. Robinson, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment). Dated 12th December 1916.

Second Lieutenant (acting Captain) T. B. McGuire, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 19th December 1916.

Captain F. W. Ewan, The Highland Light Infantry. Dated 19th December 1916.

Lieutenant R. W. Smith, The Manchester Regiment. Dated 19th December 1916.

Second Lieutenant R. R. B. McLean, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 28th December 1916.

Lieutenant W. A. Broadwood, The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. Dated 4th February 1917.

Captain W. B. Hamlyn, The North Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 6th March 1917.

Temporary Captain A. Guthrie, B. Battery, Volunteer Artillery. Dated 14th March 1917.

Lieutenant F. J. Hutchenson, Royal Artillery. Dated 26th April 1917.

Second Lieutenant H. Winn, The Devonshire Regiment. Dated 18th May 1917.

Second Lieutenant C. A. Cusse, The Devonshire Regiment. Dated 30th May 1917.

Captain C. Harrison, The Highland Light Infantry. Dated 3rd June 1917.

Lieutenant A. H. W. Beers, The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment). Dated 6th June 1917.

Lieutenant G. F. Royds, 1-4th Battalion, The Dorsetshire Regiment. Dated 15th September 1917.

Captain P. H. Carpenter, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 15th September 1917.

Lieutenant C. W. Norman, The Leicestershire Regiment. Dated 17th September 1917.

Second Lieutenant W. H. Stewart, The Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Dated 24th October 1917.

Lieutenant J. Grant Duncan, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 17th November 1917.

Second Lieutenant (temporary Captain) F. W. N. Collingwood, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 17th November 1917.

Lieutenant S. D. Taylor, The Welsh Regiment. Dated 25th November 1917.

Lieutenant F. Birley, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 10th January 1918.

Temporary Captain H. E. N. Niblett, Special List. Dated 19th January 1918.

Temporary Second Lieutenant F. E. Womersley, 9th Battalion, The Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Dated 26th January 1918.

Second Lieutenant W. McA. Stewart, Princes's Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders). Dated 30th January 1918.

Captain G. F. Royds, 1-4th Battalion, The Dorsetshire Regiment. Dated 30th January 1918.

Railway Transport Officers.

(*Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Captain.*)

Captain R. J. Moore, The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment). Dated 22nd December 1916.

Captain E. M. Rosher, 8th Battalion, The Welsh Regiment. Dated 26th December 1916.

Lieutenant B. Heckroodt, 2-6th Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment. Dated 16th January 1917.

Second Lieutenant B. V. D. H. Shaw, 107th Pioneers. Dated 8th May 1917.

Lieutenant G. S. Derby, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 2nd July 1917.

Captain A. S. Hoare, 2-4th Battalion, The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment). Dated 13th August 1917.

Major T. J. Graham, 8th Battalion, The Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Dated 14th October 1917.

Captain A. W. U. Moore, The Manchester Regiment. Dated 23rd October 1917.

Lieutenant R. C. Bolster, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 23rd October 1917.

Second Lieutenant A. S. Johnston, 3rd Battalion, The Gordon Highlanders. Dated 23rd October 1917.

Second Lieutenant W. A. Leach, 8th Battalion, The Welsh Regiment. Dated 23rd October 1917.

Second Lieutenant H. Brookhouse, The Manchester Regiment. Dated 23rd October 1917.

Captain R. J. Moore, General List. Dated 21st November 1917.

Special appointments.

(*Graded for purposes of pay as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade.*)

Major L. H. Branson, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry. Dated 1st April 1917.

Lieutenant H. H. Granger, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 24th October 1917.

Major C. E. Bateman-Champain, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force.) Dated 30th November 1917.

Major A. G. M. Hogg, 42nd Deoli Regiment. Dated 23rd January 1918.

(*Graded for purposes of pay as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.*)

Captain G. P. Murphy, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 15th November 1916.

Captain A. B. Harley, 121st Pioneers. Dated 15th November 1916.

Captain A. C. Hooton, Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment). Dated 15th November 1916.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) G. F. Elliott, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 1st May 1917.

Captain R. E. Alderman, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 1st May 1917.

Captain J. B. Pennefather, The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. Dated 18th June 1917.

Captain C. H. S. Deane, 44th Merwara Infantry. Dated 30th June 1917.

Captain A. E. Bankhead-Browne, The North Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 5th February 1918.

(*Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Captain.*)

Captain O. R. M. Kelly, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 23rd September 1916.

Lieutenant R. T. Everett, The South Wales Borderers. Dated 21st November 1916.

Second Lieutenant J. Hudson, The Connaught Rangers. Dated 26th November 1916.

Temporary Captain J. O'Sullivan, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs. Dated 26th December 1916.

Second Lieutenant T. W. G. Davis, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 29th December 1916.

Second Lieutenant F. E. A. Hewetson, 1-1st Battalion, Herts Yeomanry. Dated 2nd January 1917.

Lieutenant C. S. Edmondson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 10th March 1917.

Lieutenant G. C. Stowell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 17th April 1917.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) G. D. C. Beaver, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 26th April 1917.

Lieutenant J. L. Roberts, The Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Dated 1st May 1917.

Second Lieutenant P. T. Hyatt, 1-4th Battalion, Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry). Dated 1st May 1917.

Second Lieutenant W. A. E. Northcott, The Welsh Regiment. Dated 1st May 1917.

Lieutenant A. M. McLean, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 25th May 1917.

Lieutenant G. Y. Gibbs, Army Service Corps. Dated 5th June 1917.

Second Lieutenant P. H. Slater, Dorset Yeomanry. Dated 7th June 1917.

Captain A. H. Mellows, Hunts Cyclist Battalion. Dated 8th June 1917.

Second Lieutenant C. B. Hulton, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Dated 25th June 1917.

Lieutenant K. Cantlie, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 17th July 1917.

Lieutenant L. Williams, 8th Battalion, The Welsh Regiment. Dated 11th August 1917.

Second Lieutenant (temporary Captain) G. D. Robinson, General List. Dated 13th August 1917.

Second Lieutenant C. N. Holmstrom, 14th Hussars. Dated 24th August 1917.

Second Lieutenant R. W. J. Mayles, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 24th August 1917.

Lieutenant G. W. Reed, Army Service Corps. Dated 30th August 1917.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) G. R. Ashton, Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 30th August 1917.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) R. H. Pollaco, Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 30th August 1917.

Lieutenant G. Reed, attached Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 30th August 1917.

Lieutenant A. W. Johnston, Army Service Corps. Dated 30th August 1917.

Lieutenant H. G. Dunning, attached Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 30th August 1917.

Lieutenant P. F. McRoberts, attached Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 30th August 1917.

Lieutenant J. T. A. Macdonald, Army Service Corps. Dated 30th August 1917.

Second Lieutenant A. E. Salmon, Army Service Corps. Dated 30th August 1917.

Temporary Captain A. E. Bankhead-Browne, The North Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 4th September 1917.

Lieutenant B. H. B. Symons-Jeune, Army Service Corps. Dated 4th September 1917.

Lieutenant A. G. Whitamore, attached Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 10th September 1917.

Second Lieutenant Guays, Army Service Corps. Dated 19th September 1917.

Second Lieutenant F. Hartley, The Royal Sussex Regiment. Dated 19th September 1917.

Lieutenant H. W. Morgan, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 13th October 1917.

Second Lieutenant G. G. Mitchell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 13th October 1917.

Lieutenant J. W. Ebden, attached 2nd Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 13th October 1917.

Lieutenant G. A. Lester, The North Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 24th October 1917.

Lieutenant W. B. Wardle, Royal Engineers. Dated 26th October 1917.

Second Lieutenant H. L. Scott, The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment). Dated 15th November 1917.

Second Lieutenant (temporary Captain) F. W. N. Collingwood, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment). Dated 17th November 1917.

Lieutenant E. J. King-King, 14th Hussars. Dated 9th December 1917.

Lieutenant H. G. Stokes, attached 37th Dogras. Dated 14th December 1917.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. Young, L. C. Dated 1st January 1918.

Lieutenant E. Ezra, Assistant Camp Commandant. Dated 21st January 1918.

Captain B. A. Rudkin, 80th Infantry. Dated 31st January 1918.

Second Lieutenant C. Harrison, 7th Battalion, The Highland Light Infantry. Dated 3rd February 1918.

Temporary Captain Sir W. N. M. Geary, Bt., 9th Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Dated 20th February 1918.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3538.—The following promotions are made :—

42nd Mountain Battery.

Jemadar Bara Singh to be Subadar, and Quartermaster-Havildar Sapuran Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st November 1919 ; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 10th Jats.

Havildars Chandgi Ram and Dalip Singh to be Jemadars, with effect from the 1st November 1919 ; to complete the establishment.

47th Sikhs.

Jemadar Lal Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 13th November 1919 ; to complete the establishment.

59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Havildar-Major Karam Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 17th September 1919 ; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Havildar Chanderbir Rana to be Jemadar, with effect from the 25th November 1919; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 6th Jat Light Infantry.

No. 3539.—The promotion of Havildar Kishan Lal to Jemadar, as published in Army Department Notification No. 2795, dated the 5th September 1919, has effect from the 19th June 1919, and not as stated therein.

3rd Battalion, 153rd Rifles.

No. 3540.—The promotion of Havildar Aziz Ahmed to Jemadar, as published in Army Department Notification No. 2343, dated the 4th July 1919, has effect from the 24th May 1918, and not as stated therein.

2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

No. 3541.—In Army Department Notification No. 712, dated the 4th April 1919, *for* "Ram Sing Thapa" *read* "Ran Sing Thapa."

Combined Labour Corps Depôt, Jubbulpore.

No. 3542.—The promotion of Havildar Abdul Sattar to Jemadar, as published in Army Department Notification No. 3060, dated the 10th October 1919, has effect from the 9th September 1918, and not as stated therein.

PROMOTIONS.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

United Provinces Horse.

1st (Southern) Regiment.

No. 3543.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Champion Faunthorpe is granted the honorary rank of Colonel. Dated 1st January 1918.

JUDICIAL.

No. 3544.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in the Enrolment Form No. I, Combatants, published in Army Department Notification No. 911, dated the 3rd November 1911, as subsequently amended, the following amendment shall be made in the cases of persons to be enrolled as drivers in mule transport units of the Supply and Transport Corps, namely :—

For the set of conditions numbered (*i*) under question 14 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"When you have served for ten years from this date, of which the first six years shall be in Army Service and the remaining four years in the Reserve, you will be entitled to receive your discharge within two months from the date of applying for it, unless war is imminent or existing or, if you are in Army Service, the unit to which you belong is ten per cent. below strength; provided that, in the event of your deserting, service between the date of desertion and that of apprehension or surrender shall not reckon as service towards discharge.

Transfer to the Reserve shall be in the lowest rank; but if on the expiration of your Army Service you are a substantive non-commissioned officer you will be given the option of extending your period of Army Service for the whole period of this enrolment instead of being transferred to the Reserve."

No. 3545.—Under paragraphs 52 and 53 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, notice is hereby given :—

First.—That information has been received by me of the deaths of the officers named and described in the subjoined table.

Secondly.—That there have been received by me, as the surplus of their respective properties, the amounts set opposite their respective names in the same table.

Estimate of the Indigo crop of 1919-20.

Provinces and States	Area (in acres)			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the current year over	
	Current year (1919-20)	Previous year (1918-19)	Average of preceding five years	Previous year (1918-19)	Average of preceding five years
				Per cent	Per cent
Madras	88,300	149,100	226,500	—40·8	—61
United Provinces	48,800	49,100	85,900	— 0·6	—43
Bihar and Orissa	57,100	64,200	66,900	—11·1	—13
Punjab	19,800	16,500	42,700	+20·0	—53
Bombay and Sind (including Indian States)	8,100	7,200	6,900	+12·5	+17
Bengal	11,700	10,100	2,700	+15·8	+833
Total	233,800	296,200	430,600	—21·1	—46

Provinces and States	Yield (in cwts of dye)			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the current year over	
	Current year (1919-20)	Previous year (1918-19)	Average of preceding five years	Previous year (1918-19)	Average of preceding five years
				Per cent	Per cent
Madras	18,500	28,800	41,000	—35·8	—5
United Provinces	4,500	3,800	8,000	+18·4	—4
Bihar and Orissa	8,200	6,300	8,100	+30·2	+
Punjab	3,600	3,000	7,000	+20·0	—4
Bombay and Sind (including Indian States)	1,400	1,100	1,300	+27·3	+
Bengal	900	800	200	+12·5	+35
Total	37,100	43,800	65,600	—15·3	—4

II.—Return of Cotton received in the Mills in India in the half-month ending 15th November, 1919. (Season 1919-20, *i.e.*, from 1st September, 1919, to 31st August, 1920.)

Province or State	Total number of mills in the Province or State	Number of mills for which returns have been received for the half-month	Quantity of cotton received in the half-month (bales of 400 lbs each)	Total quantity received from 1st September to 15th November, 1919 (bales of 400 lbs each)	
				Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay (including Indian States)	161	34	9,743	41,485	34,407
Central Provinces and Berar (including Indian States)	10	9	6,132	6,645	6,805
Madras	13	12	(a)223	2,869	(d)3,894
Punjab	3	...	...	...	476
United Provinces	15	1	20	110	1,258
Sind	1	...	...	...	...
Bengal	10	9	3,226	12,998	13,826
Ajmer-Merwara	2	1	...	262	817
Delhi	2	2	854	1,474	385
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES (b)	217	68	20,198	65,843	61,868
Hyderabad	3	1	1	922	23
Central India	5	...	...	4,734	1,515
Baroda	4	...	...	...	126
Mysore	2	...	..	...	...
TOTAL INDIAN STATES (c)	14	1	1	5,656	1,664
GRAND TOTAL	231	69	20,199	71,499	63,532

Note.—This statement shows the quantity of *unpressed* cotton received in the mills, the quantity of pressed cotton coming through the presses not being taken into account, as this is included in statement I.

(a) Figures for the weeks ending 8th and 15th November, 1919. [See footnote (b) on preceding page.]

(b) Including Indian States situated within provincial boundaries.

(c) Excluding States situated within provincial boundaries.

(d) Revised figure.

III.—Total quantity of cotton pressed in the Pressing Factories and of unpressed cotton received in the Spinning Mills, from 1st September to 15th November, 1919, in *British Provinces (including Indian States within provincial boundaries)*.

Province	Total estimated outturn of cotton crop (bales of 400 lbs each) *	Quantity of cotton pressed up to 15th November, 1919 (bales of 400 lbs each)	Quantity of unpressed cotton received in spinning mills up to 15th November, 1919 (bales of 400 lbs each)	Total of columns 3 and 4 (bales of 400 lbs each)	Percentage ratio of col. 5 to col. 2 *
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay (including Indian States)		25,915	41,485	67,400	
Central Provinces and Berar (including Indian States)		87,514	6,645	94,159	
Madras		60,719	2,869	63,588	
Punjab (including Indian States) }					
North-West Frontier Province }		2,300	1,474	3,774	
Delhi }					
United Provinces		27,553	110	27,663	
Sind		293	...	293	
Burma		1,781	...	1,781	
Bengal }					
Bihar and Orissa }		264	12,998	13,262	
Assam }					
Ajmer-Merwara		...	262	262	
TOTAL		206,339	65,843	272,182	

Note.—This table contains the totals of tables I and II, excluding Hyderabad, Central India, Baroda, Rajputana, and Mysore.

* *See* footnote (a) to statement I.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA;
December 20, 1919.

D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 23, 1919

Final General Memorandum on the INDIGO Crop of 1919-20.

THIS memorandum is based upon reports received from provinces containing practically the whole area under indigo in British India. The figures refer to the crop which is now being marketed.

The total area is estimated at 233,800 acres, which is 21 per cent below the finally revised area (296,200 acres) of last year.

The total yield of dye is estimated at 37,100 cwts. (55,400 factory maunds *), as against 43,800 cwts. (65,400 factory maunds *), the finally revised estimate of last year, or a decrease of 15 per cent.

The season has been generally favourable, except in parts of Madras, and the condition of the crop on the whole is reported to be fair.

Details for the provinces are given below :—

Province	Area		Yield		Average yield per acre	
	1919-20	1918-19	1919-20	1918-19	1919-20	1918-19
	Acres	Acres	cwts	cwts	lbs	lbs
Madras . . .	88,300	149,100	18,500	28,800	23	23
United Provinces .	48,800	49,100	4,500	3,800	10	9
Bihar and Orissa .	57,100	61,200	8,200	6,300	16	11
Punjab . . .	19,800	16,500	3,600	3,000	20	20
Bombay and Sind (Including Indian States) . . .	8,100	7,200	1,400	1,100	19	17
Bengal . . .	11,700	10,100	900	800	9	9
Total .	233,800	296,200	37,100	43,800	18	17

The provincial reports are summarised below :—

Madras (53·1 per cent of the total area under indigo in British India).—The area sown up to the 1st December is now estimated at 88,300 acres, which is 41 per cent below the estimate of last year. The decrease in area is attributed to want of rains at sowing time, the low price of indigo, and high prices of other crops at sowing time. The total yield of dye for the Presidency, excluding a small area in the south where it is raised only for manure, is estimated at 18,500 cwts on the assumption that the entire green crop is manufactured into dye. This shows a decrease of 36 per cent as compared with last year's estimate.

United Provinces (20 per cent of the total area under indigo in British India).—The area is reported to be 48,800 acres, which is slightly below the area of last year. The yield is estimated at 4,500 cwts, of which a certain portion is *kutcha* indigo and consumed locally. This is 18 per cent above last year's estimate. The crop suffered from drought in some places in the early part of the season, but improved greatly during the latter part.

Bihar and Orissa (15·5 per cent of the total area under indigo in British India).—The area sown is estimated at 57,100 acres, which is 11 per cent below the area of last year. The decrease is due partly to a difficulty in selling the produce, although good prices were obtainable, and partly to the high prices ruling for food crops. According to the estimates furnished by the Bihar Planters' Association for Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga, and by the District Officers for the remaining four districts, the total yield works out to 8,200 cwts (12,343 factory maunds), as against 6,300 cwts (9,395 factory maunds) last year, or an increase of 30 per cent. Weather conditions were more favourable than last year, and the second cuttings gave more satisfactory results. The trade estimate for the province (including the Nadia district of Bengal) amounts to 8,000 cwts.

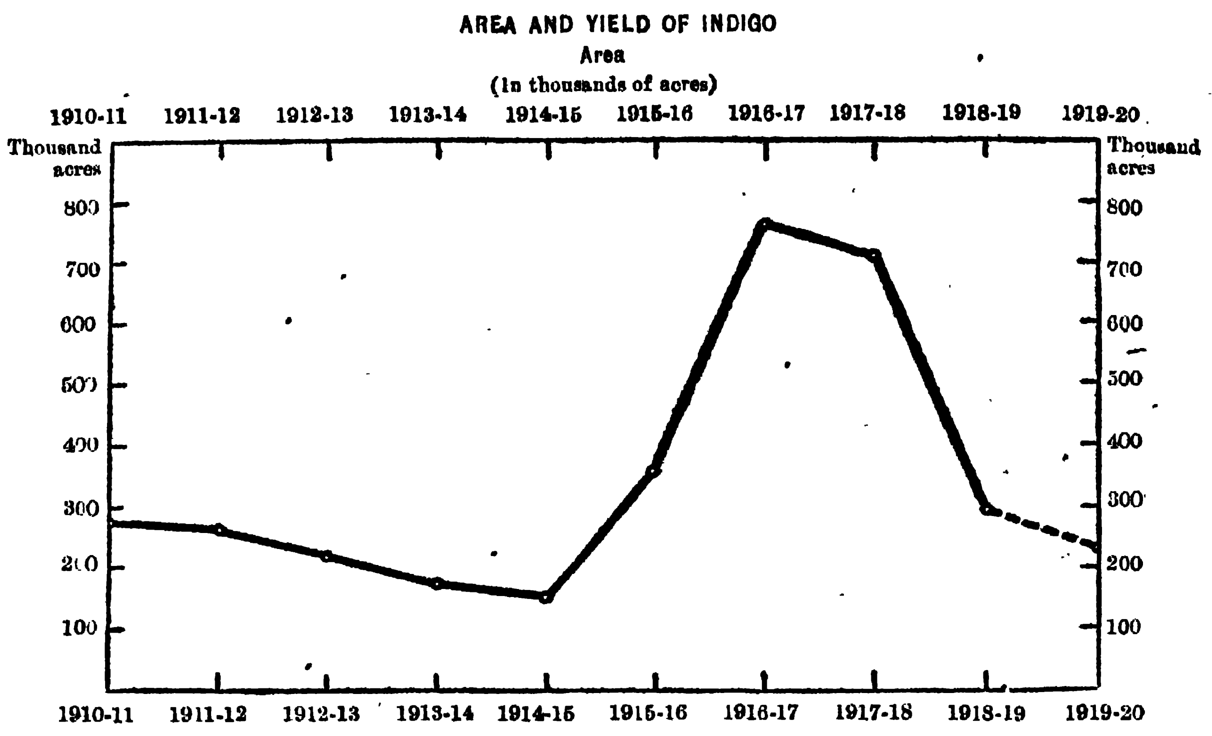
Punjab (10·1 per cent of the total area under indigo in British India).—The area is estimated at 19,800 acres, which is 20 per cent above last year's area. The increase is due to abundant supply of canal water at sowing time. The total yield is estimated at 3,600 cwts, as against 3,000 cwts last year, or an increase of 20 per cent. The season was generally favourable and the outturn average.

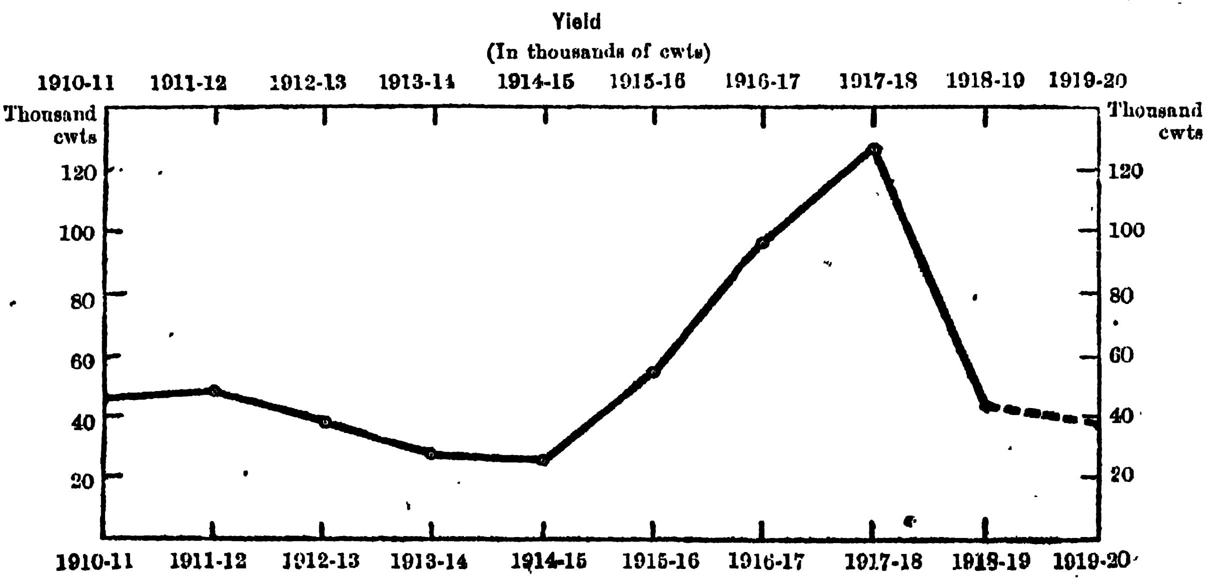
Bombay and Sind (0·6 per cent of the total area under indigo in British India).—The area sown is reported to be 8,100 acres (5,900 acres being in the Khairpur State), which is 12 per cent above last year's area. The increase is attributed to good inundation except in the Nawabshah district. The total yield is estimated at 1,400 cwts (800 cwts being in the Khairpur State), which is 27 per cent above the estimate of last year. The crop progressed fairly well under favourable climatic conditions.

Bengal (0·6 per cent of the total area under indigo in British India).—The area and yield are 11,700 acres and 900 cwts respectively as compared with 10,100 acres and 800 cwts last year.

Chart.—The charts below show the variations in the present figures of area and yield as compared with the finally revised figures of the last nine years.

* Factory maund = 75 lbs.


AREA AND YIELD OF INDIGO
Area
(In thousands of acres)
1910-11
1911-12
1912-13
1913-14
1914-15
1915-16
1916-17
1917-18
1918-19
1919-20
Thousand acres
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
Thousand acres


Yield
(In thousands of cwts)
1910-11
1911-12
1912-13
1913-14
1914-15
1915-16
1916-17
1917-18
1918-19
1919-20
Thousand cwts
120
100
80
60
40
20
Thousand cwts

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 52.} DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1919.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 24th December 1919.

No. 2078.—A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the vacation of his office by the Honourable Sir James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I., (now Lord Meston) and the Honourable Mr. William Malcolm Hailey, C.S.I., C.I.E., who was acting temporarily as an Ordinary Member of the said Council, having been appointed by His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, an Ordinary Member of the said Council, it is hereby notified that the Honourable Mr. Hailey assumed the permanent office of an Ordinary Member of the said Council with effect from the 10th December 1919.

PUBLIC.

The 24th December 1919.

No. 2832.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 39, sub-section (1) of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Governor General's Executive Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal on the 2nd January 1920 and shall, after the 3rd January 1920, reassemble at Delhi.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

POLICE.

The 26th December 1919.

No. 1629.—Mr. L. Withinshaw, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras, is placed on special duty under the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties, and until further orders.

H. D. CRAIK,

Offg. Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 22nd December 1919.

No. 626.—The services of the Reverend Donald F. Mackenzie, junior chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Army Department with effect from the 15th November 1919.

GENERAL.

The 24th December 1919.

No. 1135.—Mr. A. H. Bartlett, Superintendent, 1st grade, (officiating), Department of Education, is granted privilege leave for five months with effect from the 30th October 1919, the date from which he was released from Army service.

No. 1136.—In consequence of the grant to Mr. A. H. Bartlett, Superintendent, 1st grade (officiating), Department of Education, of privilege leave for five months, the following officiating appointments are made with effect from the 30th October 1919 :—

Mr. P. N. Sen, Superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. L. M. Roy, Secretariat Assistant, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. G. E. Jackson, Secretariat Assistant, 3rd grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd grade.

The 26th December 1919.

No. 1138.—Mr. J. M. Mitra, M.A., Rai Bahadur, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education, is appointed to be Deputy Secretary in that Department with effect from the 19th December 1919 and until further orders.

No. 1141.—Captain R. N. G. Scott, I.A., was employed as Assistant Secretary to the Central Employment and Labour Board, from the 14th October 1919 to the 1st November 1919. He is appointed to be Secretary to the Board from the afternoon of the 1st November 1919.

No. 1142.—Captain C. N. Pagot is appointed to be Assistant Secretary to the Central Employment and Labour Board with effect from the afternoon of the 25th November 1919 and until further orders.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Delhi, the 22nd December 1919.

No. 39-D.—136.—The undermentioned officer who has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Indian Forest Department is appointed to be an Assistant Conservator of Forests with effect from the forenoon of November 27th, 1919, and is posted to the United Provinces.

Mr. R. G. Broadwood.

LAND SURVEYS.

The 23rd December 1919.

No. 990-141—3.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Browne, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Department by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, is posted to the Survey of India with effect from the 16th October 1919.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 23rd December 1919.

No. 42.—The services of Mr. H. M. Griffiths, Executive Engineer, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, with effect from the afternoon of the 17th December 1919.

No. 43.—Mr. A. J. R. Hope, Executive Engineer, Burma, is appointed as Superintending Engineer, Simla Imperial Circle, with effect from the 3rd December 1919.

No. 44.—With reference to the Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 27, dated the 22nd October 1919, the period of the appointment of Mr. D. W. Aikman, C.I.E., as Superintending Engineer, Simla Imperial Circle, is extended up to, and including, the 2nd December 1919.

No. 45.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. deL. Pollard-Lowsley, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., R.E., is confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 29th November 1919.

S. D'A CROOKSHANK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 22nd December 1919.

No. 4286-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. M. Deas, Indian Medical Service, is posted as Residency Surgeon, Jaipur, with effect from the 25th October 1919.

No. 4289-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Macpherson, of the Political Department, is posted as Political Agent in Malwa, with effect from the 9th December 1919.

No. 4297-Est. A.—Major W. G. Neale, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for 4 months and 4 days, combined with furlough for 7 months and 27 days under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 23rd November 1919.

No. 4298-Est. A.—Mr. T. G. B. Waugh, Registrar, Foreign and Political Department, officiated temporarily in the Political Department of the Government of India, and was posted as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, from the 23rd November 1919 to 26th November 1919, inclusive.

No. 4299-Est. A.—Captain P. G. Loch, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, with effect from the 27th November 1919.

No. 4291-Est. B.—Major R. W. W. Grimshaw, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, is appointed Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, and in addition to officiate as Inspecting Officer of those troops with effect from the 3rd November 1918.

The Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 3186-Est. B., dated the 18th September 1919, is hereby cancelled.

No. 4293-Est. B.—Major R. W. W. Grimshaw, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, is appointed Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, with effect from the 18th September 1919.

R. E. HOLLAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 22nd December 1919.

No. 3053-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Bernard Alfred White as Consul for Peru at Calcutta.

The 23rd December 1919.

No. 4315-Est. A.—Mr. J. R. Cornah, Indian Educational Service, is granted privilege leave for six months, combined with furlough for six months, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 21st October 1919.

No. 4316-Est. A.—Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai, C.I.E., Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner, held charge of the current duties of the office of Head Master, Sandeman High School, Quetta, and Superintendent of Education, Baluchistan, in addition to his own duties, for the period from the 21st October to the 25th November 1919, inclusive.

No. 4317-Est. A.—Mr. L. T. Watkins, Indian Educational Service, is appointed to officiate as Head Master, Sandeman High School, Quetta, and Superintendent of Education, Baluchistan, with effect from the 26th November 1919, and until further orders.

No. 4331-Est.-A.—The services of Lieutenant E. W. Midelton, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 12th August 1919.

No. 3066-G.—With reference to Notification No. 1002-G, dated the 23rd April 1919, Sir A. W. Binning, Kt., Vice-Consul for Bolivia at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 27th November 1919.

H. R. C. DOBBS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 22nd December 1919.

No. 5153-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (*a*) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to Berar, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under Article 12 of Schedule I of the said Act on the decisions and awards of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the Central Provinces and the awards of arbitrators in all disputes in which Co-operative Societies in Berar or any members thereof as such are parties.

The 23rd December 1919.

No. 4324-Est. A.—Major D. R. G. Oliver, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for four months and six days combined with furlough for seven months and twenty-four days, under Articles 233 and 308(*b*), of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 27th July 1919.

Notification No. 3008-Est. A., dated 2nd September 1919, is hereby cancelled.

No. 4327-Est. A.—Captain C. E. U. Bremner, Assistant Political Agent, Sibi, held charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi, in addition to his own duties, for the period from the 7th to the 11th November 1919, inclusive.

No. 4329 Est. A.—Mr. C. H. Gidney, of the Political Department, is posted as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi, with effect from the 12th November 1919.

The 25th December 1919.

No. 4343-Est. A.—*Corrigendum.*—In notification No. 1212-Est. A., dated the 15th April 1919, granting combined leave to Mr. W. S. Davis, of the Political Department, *for* the words "furlough on medical certificate for nine months and twenty-three days" *read* "furlough on medical certificate for eleven months and nineteen days."

No. 3071-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all orders enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to order that the following amendments shall be made in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars and Cantonments Arms Law, 1903, published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3630-I. B., dated the 31st July 1903, namely :—

For section 10 the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

In certain cases arms to be deposited at police stations for with licensed dealers.

10. (1) Any person possessing arms, ammunition or military stores the possession whereof has, in consequence of the cancellation or expiry of a license or of an exemption, become unlawful, shall without unnecessary delay deposit the same either with the officer in charge of the nearest police station or, at his option and subject to such conditions as the Resident may, by rule made by notification in the Hyderabad Residency Orders, prescribe, with a licensed dealer.

(2) When arms, ammunition or military stores have been deposited under sub-section (1) or, before the first day of January 1920, under the provisions of any law for the time being in force, the depositor shall, at any time before the expiry of such period as the Resident may, by rule made by notification in the Hyderabad Residency Orders prescribe, be entitled—

(*a*) to receive back any thing so deposited the possession of which by him has become lawful, and

(*b*) to dispose, or authorize the disposal, of any thing so deposited by sale or otherwise to any person whose possession of the same would be lawful; and to receive the proceeds of any such sale :

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to authorize the return or disposal of any thing the confiscation of which has been directed under section 18.

(3) All things deposited as aforesaid and not returned or disposed of under sub-section (2) within the prescribed period therein referred to shall be forfeited.

(4) (a) The Resident may, by notification in the Hyderabad Residency Orders, make rules consistent with this section for carrying into effect the provisions thereof.

(b) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the Resident may by such rules prescribe—

(i) the conditions subject to which arms, ammunition and military stores may be deposited with a licensed dealer, and

(ii) the period after the expiry of which things deposited as aforesaid shall be forfeited under sub-section (3).

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Accounts and Finance.
Mint.

Delhi, the 20th December 1919.

No. 3218-F.—In supersession of note 2 appended to the notification by the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 3157-F., dated the 12th December 1919, prescribing the rates at which payment shall be made for gold taken possession of under the provisions of the Gold (Import) Act, 1917, the following note shall be inserted, namely :—

"*Note 2.*—When firms or institutions have arranged to import gold into India and wish to avoid risks from possible variations in the acquisition rate before it is delivered to the Government of India, the Controller of Currency or, in the case of gold delivered at Bombay, the Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay, will be prepared to contract on behalf of the Government of India to pay for the gold on delivery at the acquisition rate prevailing at the time when the contract is entered into. Firms or institutions wishing to take advantage of this arrangement must undertake to ship gold within 30 days of making the contract, but failure to ship within 30 days will not operate to make the contract void or involve other penalty, provided that it is shown to the satisfaction of Controller of Currency that the delay was due to no fault of the contracting party. Gold not ordered from India but by offices in London or New York for branches or firms in India should be contracted for with the India Office who will be prepared to make similar arrangements. In case of failure to make a contract, the gold will be paid for on the basis of the rate in force on the date of shipment."

Leave and Appointments.

The 20th December 1919.

No. 2182-F. E.—Mr. O. A. Travers has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the 5th December 1919.

No. 2183-F. E.—Mr. R. C. D. Calder, Assistant Accounts Officer, class II, is promoted substantively to class I, with effect from the 7th September 1919.

Mr. Lahauri Lal, an officiating Assistant Accounts Officer, class II, in the office of the Accountant General, United Provinces, is confirmed in that class, with effect from the 7th September 1919.

The 23rd December 1919.

No. 1792-C. W. C.—Mr. J. C. Sinha, B.A., a Superintendent in the office of the Controller of War Accounts, is appointed temporarily to be Assistant Controller of War Accounts, in that office, with effect from the 22nd September 1919.

H. F. HOWARD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 23rd December 1919.

No. 2198-F. E.—The privilege leave for 2 months granted to Rai Bahadur Mati Lal Ganguli, Issue Officer, Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, from the 26th October 1919 in notification No. 1269-F. E., dated the 6th November 1919, published on page 2159 of Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 8th November 1919, has been extended by 2 months.

The 24th December 1919.

No. 2206-F. E.—Mr. T. Rangaswami Mudaliyar, Officiating Assistant Accounts Officer, class II, in the office of the Accountant General, Madras, was granted privilege leave for 5 days with effect from the 25th November 1919.

No. 2207-F. E.—Mr. R. T. Hogan, a Senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant General, Bombay, has been appointed to officiate as an Assistant Accounts Officer, class II, in that office, with effect from the 9th December 1919 and until further orders.

E. M. COOK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

Delhi, the 27th December 1919.

No. 949-D.—Mr. C. Campbell is appointed a probationer in the Imperial Customs Service, with effect from the 27th November 1919, and is posted to Bombay.

GEOLOGY AND MINES ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 27th December 1919.

No. 908-D.—Mr. J. Coggin Brown, O.B.E., M.Sc., F.G.S., M.I.M.E., M.Inst., M.M. Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, has been placed on deputation with the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau, London, for a period of two years with effect from the forenoon of the 15th September 1919.

POST OFFICE.

The 27th December 1919.

No. 942-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in the list of officers empowered to search for birds' skins and feathers noted in the margin of rule 183 of the Notification in this Department No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, the following amendments shall be made:—

For items 5, 7 and 8 substitute the following:—

5. The Postmaster of Quetta, Base Postmaster of Duzdap and Field Postmaster, Koh-i-Malik-Siah-Ziarat (for articles for Seistan and Khorasan in Persia).
7. The Postmaster, Deputy Postmaster and Assistant Postmaster, Dhanushkodi.
8. The Postmaster, Deputy Postmaster and Assistant Postmaster, Nagapatam.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 26th December 1919.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.

No. 3502.—Captain F. B. Macaskie, Royal Army Medical Corps, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director, Medical Services, from 23rd August 1919 to 16th September 1919.

No. 3503.—Captain J. C. E. Gillham, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director, Ordnance Services. Dated 2nd October 1919.

No. 3504.—Captain W. A. Salt, M. C., The East Lancashire Regiment (Special Reserve), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment graded as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade. Dated 23rd October 1919.

No. 3505.—Captain R. S. M. White, 1st Garrison Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade. Dated 8th November 1919.

No. 3506.—Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. L. Kilcoin, Royal Engineers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while employed as Deputy Assistant Director of Works (Military Works Services). Dated 19th November 1919.

No. 3507.—Lieutenant B. F. Chester, 2-4th Battalion, The Border Regiment, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Station Staff Officer, 1st class, from 10th May 1919 to 22nd August 1919.

No. 3508.—Temporary Lieutenant H. Andrews, attached 2nd (Royal Sussex) Composite Battalion, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Staff Captain. Dated 16th September 1919.

No. 3509.—Lieutenant R. S. Turpin, 1st Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Station Staff Officer, 1st class. Dated 27th November 1919.

No. 3510.—Major G. Craster, D.S.O., 6th Cavalry, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Inspector General of Communications, graded as Assistant Quartermaster General, from 19th August 1919 to 13th September 1919.

No. 3511.—Major G. Craster, D.S.O., 6th Cavalry, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retain the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General. Dated 13th September 1919.

No. 3512.—Major H. T. K. Messenger, Supply and Transport Corps, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport. Dated 28th September 1919.

No. 3513.—Major J. N. D. Dick-Lauder, 16th Cavalry, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 1st grade, from 14th October 1919 to 7th November 1919.

No. 3514.—Major J. S. Marshall, D.S.O., 35th Sikhs, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 1st grade. Dated 8th November 1919.

No. 3515.—Captain G. O. Simson, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. Dated 8th December 1919.

No. 3516.—Captain (temporary Major) P. W. Craker, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Director of Railway Transport. Dated 25th September 1919.

No. 3517.—Second Lieutenant (temporary Major) L. A. Coates, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Director of Railway Transport. Dated 7th December 1919.

No. 3518.—Captain F. Vousley, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. Dated 3rd December 1919.

No. 3519.—In Army Department Notification No. 2965, dated the 3rd October 1919, *for* "Lieutenant J. Young, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 25th August 1919." *read* "Captain J. Young, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 8th May 1919 to 24th August 1919."

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3520.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Alfred Charles Samuel Burdon Ellis, Commandant, 1st Battalion, 128th Pioneers. Dated 1st December 1919.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Robert Hartley Deakin, attached 1st Battalion, 10th Jats. Dated 28th March 1919.

Russell Claude Woodcock, attached 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse). Dated 6th May 1919.

Thomas Mornington Manuk, attached 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force). Dated 5th August 1919.

Ernest Rupert Ridley, M.B.E., attached 1st Battalion, 80th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 11th August 1919.

John Brown, attached 1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 16th August 1919.

Ian Macbeth Orr, attached 1st Battalion, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment). Dated 20th August 1919.

Horace John Lloyd-Evans, M.C., attached 86th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 27th August 1919.

Vernon Howell, attached 87th Punjabis. Dated 30th August 1919.

Charles Henry Nicholas, attached 1st Battalion, 18th Infantry. Dated 11th October 1919.

George Warren Tickell, attached Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 1st November 1919.

Norman Basset Hart, attached 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 12th November 1919.

Donald Clive Anderson, attached 2nd Battalion, 154th Indian Infantry.
Richard Mowbray Newton-King, attached 1st Battalion, 43rd Erinpura Regiment.
James Newton Soden, attached 2nd Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
Thomas Gazzard, attached 1st Battalion, 34th Sikh Pioneers.
Penry Gerard Willoughby Bullock, attached 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force).
} Dated 15th November 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

William Melrose Fairley, attached 1st Battalion, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment). Dated 1st May 1919.

Harold Desmond Corser, attached 1st Battalion, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 31st July 1919.

Richard Wilkins, attached 1st Battalion, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).
David John Christie Wallace, attached 1st Battalion, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Stephen Norman Grainger, attached 1st Battalion, 117th Mahrattas.
} Dated 31st August 1919.

Robert Cecil Dent, attached 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
George Vincent Leigh Coleman, attached 3rd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Frederick Eaton Straker, attached 92nd Punjabis.
} Dated 1st October 1919.

Temporary Second Lieutenant to be temporary Lieutenant.

George Victor Swain, attached 1st Battalion, 112th Infantry. Dated 15th October 1919.

No. 3521.—In Army Department Notification No. 2547, dated the 8th August 1919, against the name of Harold Duncan Taylor, attached 1st Battalion, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs, *for* "22nd June 1919" *read* "4th June 1919".

No. 3522.—In Army Department Notification No. 2772, dated the 5th September 1919, against the name of Claude Patrick Bevan Sawyer, *for* "attached 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse)" *read* "attached 1st Battalion, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry".

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 3523.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Infantry Branch.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Frank Forbes Mackay, M.B.E. Dated 23rd September 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Alfred George Leonard Shannon. Dated 7th June 1919.

Leonard James Heath. Dated 13th September 1919.

James Grant. Dated 9th October 1919.

Bert Jesse Bassett. Dated 15th October 1919.

Herbert Arthur Gibson. Dated 17th October 1919.

Nelson Edmund Bromehead Graburn. Dated 19th October 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

No. 3524.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. C. Allen, M.C., relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to perform the duties of a Captain of a battery of Royal Field Artillery. Dated 6th September 1919.

Lieutenant N. C. Yates to be acting Captain while performing the duties of a Captain of a battery. Dated 7th May 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) N. C. Yates relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to perform the duties of a Captain of a battery. Dated 23rd June 1919.

Lieutenant G. Ibbotson to be acting Captain while performing the duties of a Captain of a battery. Dated 24th June 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) N. C. Yates, vacated with effect from the 23rd June 1919.

Army Department Notification No. 3039, dated the 10th October 1919, so far as it relates to the grant of acting rank to Lieutenant A. A. H. Phillips, Royal Field Artillery, is cancelled and the following substituted :—

Lieutenant A. A. H. Phillips to be acting Captain while performing the duties of a Captain of a battery of Royal Field Artillery. Dated 17th June 1919.

Lieutenant A. A. H. Phillips to be acting Captain while performing the duties of a Captain of a battery of Royal Field Artillery. Dated 24th July 1919.

Royal Garrison Artillery

Lieutenant J. Bugler to be acting Captain whilst performing the duties of Captain of a battery of Indian Mountain Artillery. Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. Bugler relinquishes the acting rank of Captain on ceasing to perform the duties of Captain of a battery of Indian Mountain Artillery. Dated 10th July 1919.

Infantry.

2nd Battalion, Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry).

Lieutenant S. C. G. Young to be acting Captain while holding an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 2nd September 1919, *vice* Captain G. N. Molesworth, vacated with effect from the 18th August 1919.

Lieutenant G. H. Pratt to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 10th August 1919, *vice* Captain C. W. P. Ludlow, vacated with effect from the 26th July 1919.

Machine Gun Corps.

No. 1 Armoured Motor Battery.

Lieutenant C. S. Elmslie to be acting Captain while commanding a battery. Dated 6th May 1919.

287 Company, Machine Gun Corps.

Lieutenant J. L. Kinniard to be acting Major while commanding a company. Dated 7th September 1919, *vice* Major M. S. Banks, vacated with effect from the 23rd August 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Major) J. L. Kinniard relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 25th September 1919.

TERRITORIAL FORCES.

1-4th Battalion, The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment.

Captain (acting Major) M. D. Helps relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold an appointment as second-in-command. Dated 16th September 1919.

2-4th (Cumberland and Westmorland) Battalion, The Border Regiment.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) P. A. Aitchison relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 18th September 1919.

Lieutenant A. W. Anderson to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 9th October 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. H. Ashburner, vacated with effect from the 24th September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. H. Ashburner relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 24th September 1919.

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Lieutenant P. S. Bapty to be acting Major while commanding a Mechanical Transport Company. Dated 28th August 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3525.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant P. T. Onraet to be acting Captain while commanding a squadron. Dated 15th September 1919, *vice* Captain I. F. G. Hall, vacated with effect from the 31st August 1919.

Lieutenant R. G. Morrison to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while holding an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 16th September 1919, *vice* Captain B. W. G. Walker, M.C., vacated with effect from the 1st September 1919.

27th Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant C. P. Fitzpatrick, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a squadron. Dated 5th October 1919.

37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).

Lieutenant A. McDougall to be acting Captain while commanding a squadron. Dated 11th October 1919, *vice* Lieutenant G. H. B. St. Ruth, M.C., vacated with effect from the 26th September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. McDougall relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a squadron. Dated 1st November 1919.

Tehri Garhwal Imperial Service Sappers and Miners.

Second Lieutenant G. H. Patton to be acting Captain while holding an appointment as a Special Service Officer. Dated 28th September 1919.

Faridkot Imperial Service Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant B. C. Mahony to be acting Major while holding an appointment as Senior Special Service Officer. Dated 22nd July 1919, *vice* Captain J. R. Davidson, vacated with effect from the 28th June 1919.

Second Lieutenant E. C. H. Foster to be acting Captain while holding an appointment as Special Service Officer. Dated 23rd August 1919.

Signal Service.

Lieutenant F. E. Sheppard, Indian Army, attached Signal Service, to be acting Captain while holding an appointment as second-in-command of a Divisional Signal Company. Dated 2nd December 1919.

2nd Battalion, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.

Lieutenant W. J. Ellis to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 8th May 1919.

Lieutenant R. N. Higgs to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 8th May 1919.

5th Light Infantry.

The undermentioned officers relinquish the acting rank with effect from the 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919:—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. T. Davis.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) T. J. Edgson.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. H. Smith.

2nd Battalion, 6th Jat Light Infantry.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. J. Davies retains his acting rank while commanding a company. Dated 11th July 1919.

Lieutenant R. T. Robins to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant M. L. Roblin to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while holding an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 11th July 1919.

2nd Battalion, 10th Jats.

Second Lieutenant H. G. Symons, attached, to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 1st August 1919.

Lieutenant A. St. J. Macdonald, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 1st August 1919.

1st Battalion, 11th Rajputs.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. L. Nicholls relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 1st November 1919.

1st Battalion, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).

Captain W. C. Mathew to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 29th August 1919, *vice* Captain (acting Major) B. N. Young, vacated with effect from the 14th August 1919.

Lieutenant F. L. Gordon to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 29th August 1919, *vice* Captain W. C. Mathew, vacated with effect from the 14th August 1919.

1st Battalion, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

Second Lieutenant (acting Captain) D. L. Clark relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 24th September 1919.

Second Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. de la C. Ozanne relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 24th September 1919.

Second Lieutenant (acting Captain) T. P. C. S. Keenan relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 24th September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Major) D. W. Morell relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold an appointment as second-in-command of a battalion, and retains the acting rank of Captain while commanding a company. Dated 9th October 1919.

Second Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. R. Swinburn relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 17th October 1919.

2nd Battalion, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) L. F. Atteridge relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a depôt. Dated 11th August 1919.

2nd Battalion, 25th Punjabis.

Lieutenant R. Dixon to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 10th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. A. H. Muschamp, vacated with effect from the 26th August 1919.

2nd Battalion, 26th Punjabis.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. Bibby relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 4th September 1919.

Lieutenant G. H. Woods to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 19th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. Bibby, vacated with effect from the 4th September 1919.

2nd Battalion, 27th Punjabis

Captain C. F. Mackenzie, Indian Army, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 9th June 1919.

Lieutenant L. H. Butterfield, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 20th May 1919.

Lieutenant D. D. H. Johnston, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 4th June 1919.

Lieutenant J. B. Dalison, Indian Army, to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 18th June 1919.

Lieutenant A. Stuart, Indian Army (Temporary Commission), to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while performing the duties of Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. B. Dalison, relieved with effect from the 10th July 1919.

The undermentioned officers relinquish the acting rank with effect from the 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919 :—

Captain (acting Major) C. F. Mackenzie.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) D. D. H. Johnston.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) L. H. Butterfield relinquishes his acting rank of Captain on ceasing to command a company. Dated 5th October 1919.

1st Battalion, 30th Punjabis.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. W. Spencer relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 15th September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. S. Corke relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 15th September 1919.

Lieutenant F. N. Newsam to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 25th August 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. B. Cornock, vacated with effect from the 10th August 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. B. Cornock relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 10th August 1919.

Lieutenant W. B. Cornock to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while holding an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 10th August 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. C. Gemmell relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 10th August 1919.

Captain R. A. Stubbings to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 19th July 1919, *vice* Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. R. Murphy, vacated with effect from the 4th July 1919.

Lieutenant W. B. Cornock to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 19th July 1919, *vice* Captain R. A. Stubbings, vacated with effect from the 4th July 1919.

Second Lieutenant J. C. Gemmell to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while holding an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 19th July 1919.

Captain (acting Major) R. A. Stubbings relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second in-command of a battalion. Dated 8th September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. S. Corke relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 8th September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. B Cornock relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 8th September 1919.

Lieutenant F. S. Corke to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while holding an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 8th September 1919.

1st Battalion, 33rd Punjabis.

Major P. G. Benson-Cooke to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a battalion. Dated 6th October 1919, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. P. Harrison, vacated with effect from the 21st September 1919.

Lieutenant R. Tuffin to be acting Captain while holding an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 12th October 1919, *vice* Captain W. H. Stovenson, vacated with effect from the 27th September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) N. C. Jackson to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 6th October 1919, *vice* Major P. G. Benson-Cooke, vacated with effect from the 21st September 1919.

2nd Battalion, 33rd Punjabis.

Lieutenant J. R. Roberts to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while holding an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 1st October 1919.

Lieutenant J. R. Roberts to be acting Captain (with pay of rank), while holding an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 16th October 1919, *vice* Lieutenant D. R. St. J. Shannon, vacated with effect from the 1st October 1919.

1st Battalion, 35th Sikhs.

The undermentioned officers relinquish the acting rank with effect from the 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instructions (India) No. 910 of 1919 :—

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) J. G. Freeland.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. A. C. O'Hara.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. F. Bugler.

37th Dogras.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) M. L. Hayne to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 13th October 1919, *vice* Major F. L. Nicholson, D.S O., M.C., vacated with effect from the 28th September 1919.

Lieutenant C. Seller to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 2nd October 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. F. Nash, vacated with effect from the 17th September 1919.

Second Lieutenant W. A. Evans to be acting Captain while holding an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 13th October 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) M. L. Hayne, vacated with effect from the 28th September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. F. Nash relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 17th September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Major) M. L. Hayne relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of a battalion, but retains the acting rank of Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while holding an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 1st November 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. Seller relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 1st November 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. E. Powell relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 1st November 1919.

4th Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Captain F. E. Le Marchand to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 29th June 1919, *vice* Captain A. S. Brooke, M.C., vacated with effect from the 14th June 1919.

Lieutenant H. C. James to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 29th June 1919, *vice* Captain F. E. Le Marchand, vacated with effect from the 11th June 1919.

Lieutenant G. H. Hall to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 3rd August 1919, *vice* Lieutenant M. A. Haines, vacated with effect from the 19th July 1919.

2nd Battalion, 41st Dogras.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. E. Forrester relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 13th September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. McMorran relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 13th September 1919.

1st Battalion, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant A. Felix-Williams, Indian Army, to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 2nd June 1919.

Lieutenant W. H. R. Dutton, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 6th July 1919.

1st Battalion, 61st (King George's Own) Pioneers.

Major A. F. Hamilton, M.C., to be acting Lieutenant Colonel while commanding a battalion. Dated 22nd September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Scott Elliott, vacated with effect from the 7th September 1919.

Captain G. S. Johnson, M.C., to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 22nd September 1919, *vice* Major A. F. Hamilton, M.C., vacated with effect from the 7th September 1919.

Lieutenant J. C. Smith to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 22nd September 1919, *vice* Captain G. S. Johnson, M.C., vacated with effect from the 7th September 1919.

Lieutenant H. Bullard to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 14th October 1919, *vice* Lieutenant H. W. Maycock, vacated with effect from the 29th September 1919.

Second Lieutenant R. W. Wallers to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 14th October 1919, *vice* Lieutenant R. E. C. Baily, vacated with effect from the 29th September 1919.

1st Battalion, 66th Punjabis.

Lieutenant P. W. R. Stephen, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company, from 6th May 1919 to 7th June 1919 inclusive and from the 10th July 1919.

1st Battalion, 72nd Punjabis.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. C. Rowe relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold an appointment as Railway Transport Officer. Dated 27th August 1919.

2nd Battalion, 72nd Punjabis.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. J. Sheppard relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 21st June 1919.

Lieutenant T. W. D. Hay to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 6th July 1919.

1st Battalion, 81st Pioneers.

Lieutenant A. E. H. Macann to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 1st August 1919.

Lieutenant R. E. Old to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 4th September 1919, *vice* Captain C. R. Roberts, vacated with effect from the 20th August 1919.

82nd Punjabis.

Lieutenant F. W. Willard, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 29th September 1919.

Captain (acting Major) S. V. Palmer, attached, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding the battalion, from 25th September 1919, and reverts to acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion, from 4th October 1919.

Captain C. W. Toovey, attached, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 25th September 1919.

Captain (acting Major) C. W. Toovey, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 4th October 1919.

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) J. D. Crawford, D.S.O., M.C., relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command the battalion. Dated 10th September 1919.

Lieutenant E. J. Ryan, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 18th August 1919.

Lieutenant D. A. Hutchings, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 11th November 1919.

Lieutenant G. A. Fitz-Herbert, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 11th November 1919.

In Army Department Notification No. 2932, dated the 26th September 1919, where it relates to the acting promotion of Lieutenants F. M. R. Salvesen and H. L. Walker, *for* "dated 25th May 1919" *read* "dated 10th May 1919."

2nd Battalion, 89th Punjabis.

Lieutenant A. J. St. Leger Hansard to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 20th August 1919, *vice* Captain I. O. G. Maunsell, vacated with effect from the 5th August 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. J. St. Leger Hansard relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 28th August 1919.

1st Battalion, 90th Punjabis.

Lieutenant J. A. Andrews to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 29th October 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. E. Macpherson, vacated with effect from the 14th October 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. A. Andrews relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 1st November 1919.

2nd Battalion, 90th Punjabis.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. Beesley, attached, from acting Adjutant retains his acting rank while commanding a company. Dated 20th August 1919.

Lieutenant H. R. Robinson, attached, to be acting Captain (with pay) while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 20th August 1919.

Captain G. W. Tanner, M.C., attached, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 12th October 1919.

Lieutenant A. Nimmo, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 18th October 1919.

2nd Battalion, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

Captain E. G. Savage, attached, to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 6th May 1919.

Captain (acting Major) E. G. Savage, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 5th November 1919.

Lieutenant V. Cunningham, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 2nd November 1919.

Lieutenant G. F. Bray, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 2nd November 1919.

1st Battalion, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. S. R. Henderson, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 28th May 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) P. G. Phelan, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 13th June 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) N. A. Donnell, Indian Army (Temporary Commission), relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 14th May 1919.

Lieutenant C. N. Dunwell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 29th May 1919.

Lieutenant N. A. Donnell, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 11th June 1919.

Lieutenant W. S. R. Henderson, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 14th June 1919.

Lieutenant T. R. Robb, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 6th July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) N. A. Donnell, Indian Army (Temporary Commission), relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 19th June 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. N. Dunwell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 20th June 1919.

Lieutenant N. A. Donnell, Indian Army (Temporary Commission), to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 5th August 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. S. E. Rerrie, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be a Depôt Commander. Dated 13th July 1919.

2nd Battalion, 112th Infantry.

Lieutenant W. Southern, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 24th May 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. T. Williams, M.C., attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 9th May 1919.

3rd Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Second Lieutenant R. K. Mildon, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 11th October 1919.

The undermentioned officers relinquish the acting rank with effect from the 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919 :—

Second Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. K. Mildon.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. D. Belford.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. D. Weldhen.

2nd Battalion, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

The undermentioned officers relinquish the acting rank with effect from the 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919 :—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. R. M. Hanna.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. R. Strachan.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. Bartle Pye.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. B. Crabbe.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. E. McClenaghan.

2nd Battalion, 150th Indian Infantry.

Lieutenant J. F. D. Fordyce, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 2nd October 1919.

Lieutenant W. Barton, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 2nd October 1919.

Lieutenant G. H. Phillips, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 5th October 1919.

2nd Battalion, 151st Indian Infantry.

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) B. E. Anderson retains his acting rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a battalion. Dated 18th July 1919.

Major E. Dickson to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a battalion. Dated 25th June 1919, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Smith, vacated with effect from the 10th June 1919.

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) E. Dickson relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a battalion. Dated 7th July 1919.

Captain S. F. Martin to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 5th August 1919, *vice* Captain S. P. Williams, vacated with effect from the 21st July 1919.

Lieutenant H. Y. Huthwaite to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 5th August 1919, *vice* Captain S. F. Martin, vacated with effect from the 21st July 1919.

Captain E. G. Ford to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 25th June 1919, *vice* Major E. Dickson, vacated with effect from the 10th June 1919.

Lieutenant M. H. Cutler to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 1st August 1919, *vice* Second Lieutenant H. H. Weeden, vacated with effect from the 17th July 1919.

Second Lieutenant H. H. Weeden to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 26th June 1919, *vice* Captain N. Hugh Jones, vacated with effect from the 11th June 1919.

Second Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. H. Weeden relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 16th July 1919.

Lieutenant A. E. Watson to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 25th June 1919, *vice* Captain E. G. Ford, vacated with effect from the 10th June 1919.

Second Lieutenant C. F. S. Langridge to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while holding an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 6th August 1919.

Captain M. Eccles, M.C., to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 28th August 1919, *vice* Captain S. F. Martin, vacated with effect from the 13th August 1919.

Captain (acting Major) S. F. Martin relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 13th August 1919.

1st Battalion, 152nd Punjabis.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. J. Bishop relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to perform the duties of Adjutant. Dated 21st August 1919.

Lieutenant J. S. Farrell to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 5th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. J. Bishop, vacated with effect from the 21st August 1919.

Lieutenant M. W. F. Boxall to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 20th May 1919.

Lieutenant T. O. Needham to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 20th May 1919.

Lieutenant L. T. E. Buckland to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 20th May 1919.

Lieutenant F. J. Bishop to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while holding an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 20th May 1919.

2nd Battalion, 152nd Punjabis.

Lieutenant A. H. Harper, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 5th October 1919.

1st Battalion, 153rd Punjabis.

The undermentioned officers relinquish the acting rank with effect from the 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919:—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) O. D. Sutcliffe, M.C.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. E. Morton.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) K. W. R. Rae.

3rd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

The undermentioned officers relinquish the acting rank with effect from the 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919:—

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) A. B. Rombulow-Pearse.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. S. J. Lloyd.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. W. Campbell.

2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Lieutenant G. H. D. Woolcombe, Indian Army, to be acting Captain (with pay) while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 11th September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. A. Esse, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 11th September 1919.

The undermentioned officers relinquish the acting rank with effect from the 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919:—

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) J. E. Cruickshank.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. L. Tottenham.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. A. Esse.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. H. D. Woolcombe.

3rd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

Army Department Notification No. 3228, dated the 7th November 1919, as far as it relates to the acting promotion of Lieutenants A. T. Hingston and R. W. H. Grey, is cancelled.

3rd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant G. A. D. Simpson to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 18th September 1919, *vice* Captain S. F. Abbott, M.C., vacated with effect from the 3rd September 1919.

Lieutenant F. L. Daniel to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 13th May 1919.

Lieutenant G. A. D. Simpson to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 16th June 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. B. Webb, vacated with effect from the 1st June 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. A. D. Simpson relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 10th July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. B. Webb retains his acting rank while holding the appointment of Adjutant. Dated 1st June 1919.

1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Captain (acting Major) M. Goodall relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold an appointment as second-in-command. Dated 1st November 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. A. Iceton relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 1st November 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. B. Fawcett, M.C., relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 1st November 1919.

2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Major H. F. Collingridge to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a battalion. Dated 29th July 1919, *vice* Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) H. Mullaly, vacated with effect from the 14th July 1919.

Lieutenant H. A. Fagan, M.C., to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 29th July 1919, *vice* Second Lieutenant (acting Captain) S. A. Platts, vacated with effect from the 14th July 1919.

Captain R. H. B. Wilson to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 13th May 1919.

Lieutenant T. W. Oliver to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 13th May 1919.

Lieutenant R. S. Jones to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 13th May 1919.

Lieutenant R. C. Mannock to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 13th May 1919.

Lieutenant H. A. Fagan, M.C., to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 13th May 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. A. Fagan, M.C., relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 4th June 1919.

Lieutenant J. V. Bell to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 19th June 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. A. Fagan, M.C., vacated with effect from the 4th June 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. S. Jones relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 4th June 1919.

Lieutenant E. T. Kerr to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 19th June 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. S. Jones, vacated with effect from the 4th June 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. T. Kerr relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 30th June 1919.

Lieutenant B. P. T. O'Brien to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 15th July 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. T. Kerr, vacated with effect from the 30th June 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. V. Bell relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 25th June 1919.

Second Lieutenant S. A. Platts to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 10th July 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. V. Bell, vacated with effect from the 25th June 1919.

3rd Battalion, 11th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. G. Shepherd relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 1st November 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. C. T. Mitchley relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 1st November 1919.

119th Labour Corps.

Lieutenant E. W. K. Green to be acting Captain while commanding a Labour Corps Unit. Dated 6th September 1919.

North-West Frontier School of Signalling.

Lieutenant A. R. Ford to be acting Captain while holding an appointment as Instructor. Dated 1st August 1919.

135th Railway Construction Company.

Lieutenant C. S. C. Russell to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 23rd September 1919, *vice* Captain Williams, Royal Engineers, vacated with effect from the 8th September 1919.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

1st Kashmir Rifles.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. P. Conyers-Brown relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold an appointment as Special Service Officer. Dated 16th August 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. Overton relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold an appointment as Special Service Officer. Dated 16th August 1919.

Lieutenant H. Overton to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while holding an appointment as Special Service Officer. Dated 16th August 1919.

Second Lieutenant C. H. Brinkler to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while holding an appointment as Special Service Officer. Dated 16th August 1919.

Second Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. H. Brinkler relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold an appointment as Special Service Officer. Dated 22nd August 1919.

Second Lieutenant B. N. Cull to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while holding an appointment as Special Service Officer. Dated 22nd August 1919.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

No. 3526.—The following acting promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major D. G. Carmichael, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Officer Commanding, Combined Field Ambulance. Dated 7th May 1919.

Captain G. P. Kidd, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be acting Major while holding an appointment as Registrar of an Indian General Hospital. Dated 12th July 1919.

Captain S. R. Rao, Indian Medical Service, to be acting Major while holding an appointment as Registrar, 29th Indian General Hospital, from 10th June 1919 to 3rd July 1919, both dates inclusive.

Captain F. J. Kolapore to be acting Major while holding an appointment as Registrar, 29th Indian General Hospital. Dated 20th May 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3527.—The undermentioned officers whose admission to the Indian Army on probation, was notified in Army Department Notifications No. 1795, dated the 26th October 1917, No. 1193, dated the 7th June 1918, No. 2187, dated the 21st December 1917, No. 262, dated the 8th February 1918, No. 656, dated the 5th April 1918, No. 1010, dated the 24th May 1918, No. 689, dated the 4th April 1919, No. 1315, dated the 21st June 1918, No. 1467, dated the 5th July 1918, No. 1834, dated the 16th August 1918, No. 1638, dated the 26th July 1918, No. 2442, dated the 18th October 1918, No. 2370, dated the 11th October 1918, No. 2558, dated the 1st November 1918, are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified :—

Ronald Gordon Vines. Dated 3rd July 1918.

Henry Stephen Fussell. Dated 25th September 1918.

Alfred Kammeyer Hillman. Dated 22nd November 1918.

Ralph Herbert Rayner. Dated 12th January 1919.

Henry Harvey Lyons. Dated 17th January 1919.

William Dixon. Dated 27th February 1919.

William Harland Bunning, M.C. Dated 25th March 1919.
Alan Russell Sienesi. Dated 11th April 1919.
Thomas Lionel Pilkington. Dated 12th May 1919.
Claude Leslie Penn. } Dated 13th May 1919.
George Anderson. }
Eric John Wickham Noakes. Dated 18th May 1919.
Harry Gregson. }
Herbet Frederick Jeffreys. } Dated 1st June 1919.
George Murdoch Kirkpatrick Young. }
Clifford Radcliffe. } Dated 30th June 1919.
Cecil Edward Herman Thiele. }
Dudley Robert Gibson, M.C } Dated 4th July 1919.
Frederick Augustus Christal. }
Edward Lionel Law. Dated 13th August 1919.
Ralph Marshall Lunt. Dated 30th September 1919.
Arthur Patrick Beatty. } Dated 10th October 1919.
Arthur Hillman Baker. }
Dudley Arthur Anthony De Freitas. Dated 18th November 1919.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

7th (S) United Provinces Horse.

No. 3528.—The undermentioned gentleman is granted a temporary commission, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

John Champion Faunthorpe. Dated 1st April 1917.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3529.—In Army Department Notification No. 3458, dated the 12th December 1919 regarding the resignation of commission by Captain William Russell Duff-Torrance, attached 2nd Battalion, 67th Punjabis, *for* "20th November 1919" *read* "20th December 1919."

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 3530.—Second Lieutenant Kenneth de Berniers Smart is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, on the grounds of ill-health, with effect from the 6th December 1916.

(Army Department Notification No. 1487, dated the 8th December 1910, is cancelled.)

No. 3531.—Army Department Notification No. 2882, dated the 20th September 1919, is cancelled.

No. 3532.—Army Department Notification No. 2883, dated the 20th September 1919, is cancelled.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 3533.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 2401, dated the 11th July 1919, Major-General P. Hehir, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.D., Indian Medical Service, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 8th December 1919.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN ARMY.

No. 3534.—Supernumerary Commissary and Major Arthur Theodore Petri is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 17th December 1919.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No. 3535.—The tenure of appointment of the Hon'ble Major-General Sir Alfred Bingley, K.C.I.E., C.B., as Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, has been extended for a period of one year, with effect from the 6th July 1919.

STAFF.

No. 3536.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 3239, dated the 7th November 1919, Lieutenant-General Sir H. Hudson, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., resumed the duties of Adjutant General in India, with effect from the 1st December 1919.

No. 3537.—The undermentioned appointments were made, with effect from the dates specified :—

General Staff Officers, 2nd grade.

Captain G. W. Cochran, D.S.O., 81st Pioneers. Dated 4th July 1916.

Captain S. B. Orton, 39th Garhwal Rifles. Dated 24th August 1916.

Major C. W. A. Holmes, 116th Mahrattas. Dated 1st October 1916.

Captain N. Ogle, 67th Punjabis. Dated 1st October 1916.

Major R. Gardiner, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 9th October 1916.

Captain Hon. M. W. R. deCourcy, 32nd Sikh Pioneers. Dated 12th October 1916.

Captain E. G. Hamilton, D.S.O., M.C., The Connaught Rangers. Dated 12th December 1916.

Major W. McCairncross, General List, Special Service Officer. Dated 23rd December 1916.

Major A. M. Kettlewell, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse. Dated 19th January 1917.

Major W. M. A. Foster, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse). Dated 8th March 1917.

Major A. M. Kettlewell, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse. Dated 15th March 1917.

Major H. C. McWatters, 24th Punjabis. Dated 18th March 1917.

Major C. Kirkpatrick, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's). Dated 2nd April 1917.

Major P. S. Stoney, 26th Punjabis. Dated 27th June 1917.

Major C. A. Milward, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 30th June 1917.

Major N. McLeod, D.S.O., 15th Ludhiana Sikhs. Dated 8th September 1917.

Major Sir W. B. Barttelot, Bt., D.S.O., Coldstream Guards. Dated 14th September 1917.

Major P. H. Keen, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 15th September 1917.

Major C. McG. Withers, 87th Punjabis. Dated 21st September 1917.

Major C. W. A. Holmes, 116th Mahrattas. Dated 13th October 1917.

Captain J. M. Whittall, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 13th October 1917.

Major F. Skipwith, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 17th October 1917.

Major J. C. Freeland, 35th Sikhs. Dated 8th November 1917.

Captain K. Mason, M.C., Royal Engineers. Dated 20th November 1917.

Captain A. J. Cruickshank, D.S.O., Royal Engineers. Dated 20th November 1917.

Captain W. Leith-Ross, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 20th November 1917.

Major J. D. Crowdy, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 24th November 1917.

Brevet Major S. Pemberton, M.C., Royal Engineers. Dated 2nd December 1917.

Major P. R. Chambers, D.S.O., 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse). Dated 11th December 1917.

Major H. L. Scott, D.S.O., M.C., 1st Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment). Dated 25th January 1918.

Captain J. M. Whittall, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 9th February 1918.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant Generals.

Major G. A. Howard-Vyse, The King's (Liverpool Regiment). Dated 23rd October 1916.

Major A. M. Kettlewell, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse. Dated 30th November 1916.

Major C. L. Ziegler, Royal Artillery. Dated 11th December 1916.

Captain N. M. Adam, Royal Artillery. Dated 5th January 1917.

Major A. C. R. Greene, Royal Artillery. Dated 9th February 1917.

Captain M. E. Coningham, 96th Berar Infantry. Dated 22nd February 1917.

Captain G. Ives, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 28th February 1917.

Captain T. F. V. Foster, M.C., The Connaught Rangers. Dated 4th March 1917.

Captain T. H. Wheelwright, The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry. Dated 15th April 1917.

Major R. Tyrer, 84th Punjabis. Dated 19th May 1917.

Captain F. M. Carpendale, 42nd Deoli Regiment. Dated 26th June 1917.

Captain P. W. Mabbett, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 28th June 1917.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) R. K. Yeld, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 28th June 1917.

Major F. E. W. Baldwin, 121st Pioneers. Dated 10th July 1917.

Major G. B. St.P. Bunbury, 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment). Dated 29th August 1917.

Major H. J. H. Trueman, 43rd Erinpura Regiment. Dated 9th September 1917.

Major P. D. Saxton, M.C., 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis). Dated 11th September 1917.

Major H. J. H. Davson, 82nd Punjabis. Dated 27th September 1917.

Captain H. M. M. Hackett, 2nd Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 3rd October 1917.

Major E. E. S. Bennett, 66th Punjabis. Dated 18th October 1917.

Major D. E. Robertson, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse). Dated 31st October 1917.

Major F. B. Lane, 8th Cavalry. Dated 14th November 1917.

Captain D. O. W. Lamb, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse). Dated 11th December 1917.

Major M. A. Hamer, D.S.O., M.C., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis. Dated 11th December 1917.

Major H. O. B. Wood, 8th Rajputs. Dated 28th December 1917.

Major F. E. W. Venning, D.S.O., 31st Punjabis. Dated 31st January 1918.

Captain C. A. Gouldsbury, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Froce). Dated 11th February 1918.

Major A. C. R. Greene, Royal Artillery. Dated 23rd February 1918.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster Generals.

Captain E. J. Ross, 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 19th July 1916.

Captain T. Nisbett, 28th Light Cavalry. Dated 12th August 1916.

Captain A. R. Godwin-Austen, The South Wales Borderers. Dated 21st September 1916.

Major B. P. Ellwood, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers. Dated 22nd September 1916.

Major B. P. Ellwood, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers. Dated 27th December 1916.

Captain D. S. Davidson, D.S.O., The Royal Scots Fusiliers. Dated 5th February 1917.

Major F. E. W. Venning, 31st Punjabis. Dated 2nd March 1917.

Major J. O. Loch, 1st Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles. Dated 5th March 1917.

Captain C. W. G. Walker, 37th Dogras. Dated 8th April 1917.

Captain A. J. Clarke, 2nd Battalion, The Norfolk Regiment. Dated 5th July 1917.

Captain A. H. R. Dodd, 17th Cavalry. Dated 11th July 1917.

Captain R. B. Spence, 96th Berar Infantry. Dated 3rd August 1917.

Major F. E. W. Venning, 31st Punjabis. Dated 17th August 1917.

Major B. A. Maxwell, 3rd Brahmans. Dated 11th October 1917.

Second Lieutenant (temporary Captain) F. W. N. Collingwood, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment). Dated 17th November 1917.

Brigade Majors.

Captain C. M. Thornhill, 24th Punjabis. Dated 19th June 1916.

Major J. D. Crowdy, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 26th June 1916.

Captain C. D. Rawson, D.S.O., Royal Artillery. Dated 30th September 1916.

Captain E. J. Nixon, M.C., Royal Garrison Artillery. Dated 9th October 1916.

Captain G. M. Harbord, M.C. Dated 25th October 1916.

Major A. C. R. Greene, Royal Artillery. Dated 15th November 1916.

Captain E. G. Hamilton, D.S.O., M.C., The Connaught Rangers. Dated 18th November 1916.

Major J. E. Moir, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse). Dated 24th November 1916.

Major D. W. H. Humphreys, D.S.O., 1st Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 29th November 1916.

Major C. L. Ziegler, Royal Artillery. Dated 11th December 1916.

Captain P. C. S. Hobart, D.S. O., M.C., Royal Engineers. Dated 12th December 1916.

Captain N. M. Adam, Royal Artillery. Dated 5th January 1917.

Major H. C. McWatters, 24th Punjabis. Dated 5th January 1917.

Captain A. H. Burnett, 72nd Punjabis. Dated 5th January 1917.

Captain J. B. Lynch, 12th Cavalry. Dated 24th January 1917.

Captain J. D. Crawford, M.C., 89th Punjabis. Dated 4th February 1917.

Captain H. E. W. Bell-Kingsley, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 11th February 1917.

Brevet Major A. M. Daniels, 3rd Skinner's Horse. Dated 8th March 1917.

Major C. W. A. Holmes, 116th Mahrattas. Dated 26th March 1917.

Major G. H. Gunning, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse). Dated 28th March 1917.

Captain N. M. R. Radcliffe-Smith, 44th Merwara Infantry. Dated 5th April 1917.

Major A. E. Tandy, Royal Engineers. Dated 19th April 1917.

Major E. J. H. Haughton, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry. Dated 11th August 1917.

Major H. G. Martin, Royal Artillery. Dated 13th August 1917.

Major A. F. Harper, 84th Punjabis. Dated 13th August 1917.

Captain G. Stoddart, 104th Wellesley's Rifles. Dated 20th August 1917.

Captain C. Hemsley, 64th Pioneers. Dated 1st September 1917.

Captain W. G. Harriott, Royal Artillery. Dated 6th September 1917.

Captain R. D. Inskip, D.S.O., M.C., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 8th September 1917.

Captain H. S. Bull, The East Lancashire Regiment. Dated 10th September 1917.

Captain H. B. Latham, Royal Artillery. Dated 13th September 1917.

Captain C. J. E. Auchinleck, 62nd Punjabis. Dated 14th September 1917.

Captain G. D. Martin, M.C., 9th Bhopal Infantry. Dated 18th September 1917.

Major C. W. G. Walker, 37th Dogras. Dated 16th October 1917.

Major E. S. C. Willis, D.S.O., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 31st October 1917.

Captain W. H. B. Atkinson, Royal Garrison Artillery. Dated 11th November 1917.

Captain G. N. Miller, 90th Punjabis. Dated 12th November 1917.

Brevet Major H. Macdonald, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse). Dated 14th November 1917.

Captain R. C. Duncan, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 17th November 1917.

Captain O. T. Boyd, M.C., 5th Cavalry. Dated 2nd December 1917.

Major G. M. Ayscough, 116th Mahrattas. Dated 7th December 1917.

Major E. A. Maude, D.S.O., 26th Punjabis. Dated 12th December 1917.

Captain E. G. Howlett, 72nd Punjabis. Dated 17th December 1917.

Major J. C. Gretton, 126th Baluchistan Infantry. Dated 19th December 1917.

Major C. B. D. Strettell, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force). Dated 21st December 1917.

Captain C. T. M. Smith, 87th Punjabis. Dated 3rd January 1918.

Major J. H. Thom, D.S.O., Royal Garrison Artillery. Dated 16th January 1918.

JAMES REID SCOTT, Esquire, late Settlement Officer in a Central Provinces Zamindari.

MUHAMMAD KADIR SHAIKH, Esquire, Provincial Service, Oriental Translator to Government of Bombay.

Doctor RANDHIR SINGH, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, General Hospital, Rangoon, Burma.

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HENRIETTA, Mrs. WOOD, Calcutta, Bengal.

ELIZABETH, Mrs. ZOBEL, Rawalpindi, Punjab.

(MILITARY DIVISION.)

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Captain ARTHUR GEORGE BROWN, Indian Medical Department, in sub-charge Government Medical Store Depôt, Calcutta.

Captain GEORGE WILLIAM LOVE, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Officer Commanding, Base Postal Depôt, Bombay.

Captain Sardar KAMAL SINGH, Excise Commissioner, Patiala State, Punjab.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

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SHAIKH MAHAMAD, Vice-President of Alibagh Taluka Local Board in the Kolaba District, Bombay.

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JAMES HAMILTON MULCAHY, Esquire, Assistant Commissioner, Detective Department, Calcutta Police, Bengal.

COLLIE ERACH, Mrs. NANAVATI, United Provinces.

Pandit BISHAN NARAYAN, Jullundur, Punjab.

WINIFRED, Mrs. OAKLEY, Bengal.

EDITH, Mrs O'DONNEL, United Provinces.

Doctor JOHN DAVID O'DONNELL, Chief Medical Officer, Kolar Gold-Field, Mysore.

GERALDINE, Mrs. OLDFIELD, Kathiawar, Bombay.

Captain HOWARD HARRY OSBORN, Treasurer of the Mining Board, Kolar Gold-Field, Mysore.

ISABEL, Mrs. OSGERBY, Indian Comforts Fund, Rangoon, Burma.

MAY HLA, Mrs. OUNG, Rangoon, Burma.

DOSABHAI FRAMJI PANTHAKI, Esquire, Superintendent of the Parsi Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade, Bombay.

BERTHA, Mrs. PARSONS, Ladies' Work Party, Simla and Delhi.

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MARION, Mrs. PEPPE, Ranchi, Bihar and Orissa.

ALICE, Mrs. PETERS, Assam.

JAIJEE JEHANGIR, Mrs. PETIT, Bombay.

VASUDEV VISHNU PHADKE, Esquire, Subordinate Judge, Muddebihal, Bijapur District, Bombay.

HANNAH SARGON PONNUSWAMI, Mrs. PILLAI, Tinnevelly, Madras.

NORAH, Mrs. PINCHES, Honorary Secretary, Madras War Fund, Travancore, Madras.

Miss EDITH MADELENE POTTER, Church of England Zenana Mission, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Munshi AMBE PRASAD, Deputy Collector, United Provinces.

GEORGE EDWIN WALTER QUINN, Esquire, Deputy Postmaster, Bombay.

ERMYNTRUDE SIDWELL, Mrs. RAMSAY, Bombay.

Mrs. REDL.

REGINALD RUPERT REEKS, Esquire, Assistant Secretary, Indian Munitions Board.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



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DELHI, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1919.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 30th December 1919.

No. 5211-I.-C.—His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire and the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire for services in connection with the War:—

(This list is separate from the New Year's honours list which will be published on the 1st January 1920.)

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

To be a Knight Commander.

ROBERT NATHAN, Esquire, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service (retired).

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

To be Knights Commanders.

Sir HERBERT GUY DERING, K.C.M.G., M.V.O., His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Siam, Bangkok.

Brigadier-General HENRY FRANCIS EDWARD FREELAND, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., Royal Engineers.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) JOHN WALTER EDWARD DOUGLAS-SCOTT-MONTAGU, BARON MONTAGU of BEAULIEU, C.S.I.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

To be a Knight Grand Cross.

(MILITARY DIVISION.)

Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja SHRI SIR RANJITSINHJI VIBHAJI, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Navanagar, Bombay Presidency.

To be Knights Commanders

(CIVIL DIVISION.)

FRANCIS DUNDAS COUCHMAN, Esquire, C.I.E., Member, Railway Board.

GEORGE SANKEY HART, Esquire, C.I.E., Imperial Forest Service, Inspector-General of Forests.

Diwan Bahadur DAYA KISHAN KAUL, C.I.E., Foreign and Financial Secretary, Patiala State, Punjab.

Sir ALEXANDER McROBERT, *Kt.*, Managing Director, Woollen Mills, Cawnpore, United Provinces.

To be Commanders.

(CIVIL DIVISION.)

Colonel FRANK JOSEPH AGABEG, late Superintendent, Messrs. Apcar & Co.'s Collieries in the Assansol Sub-Division, Bengal.

JOSEPH WILLIAM BHORE, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Director of Civil Supplies, Bezwada, Kistna District, Madras.

HUMPHREY ERNEST BOWMAN, Esquire, Director of Education in Mesopotamia.

MONTAGU SHERARD DAWES BUTLER, Esquire, C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner, Punjab.

CHARLES AGACY CLARKE, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, late Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, Central Provinces.

PETER HENRY CLUTTERBUCK, Esquire, C.I.E., V.D., Chief Conservator of Forests, United Provinces.

JOHN HUGH COX, Esquire, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Excise Commissioner and Director of Civil Supplies, Central India.

HENRY ROBERT CROSTHWAITE, Esquire, C.I.E., Director of Industries, Central Provinces.

GEOFFREY FITZ HERVEY deMONTMORENCY, Esquire, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab.

Doctor CECIL HENRY ELMES, O.B.E., Officiating Health Officer, Port of Calcutta, Bengal.

ALEXANDER FORBES, Esquire, Agent, Standard Oil Company of New York, Rangoon, Burma.

Lady GAIT, Bihar and Orissa.

ROBERT LAING BRUCE GALL, Esquire, Vice-Chairman of the Labour and Employment Board.

The Honourable Mr. HAMMETT REGINALD CLODE HAILEY, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces.

MARY MEREDYTH, Lady HEATON, Bombay.

Sardar Bahadur Nawab MEHRAB KHAN, Chief of the Bugti Tribe, Baluchistan.

FREDERICK ARCHIBALD LESLIE-JONES, Esquire, Indian Educational Service, Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer, Rajputana.

The Honourable Reverend EARLE MONTEITH MACPHAIL, Principal of the Madras Christian College, Madras.

FRANK McCARTHY, Esquire, Managing Proprietor, *Rangoon Gazette*, Burma.

ANDREW McWILLIAM, Esquire, Metallurgical and Analytical Inspector, State Railways, Central Provinces.

Colonel KAIKHUSHROO MANEKSHAH MISTRI, lately Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.

FRANK NOYCE, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Controller of Cotton Cloth, Madras.

CAMPBELL WARD RHODES, Esquire, O.B.E., Senior Partner, Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company, Calcutta, Bengal.

ARTHUR BURDEN CAMPBELL ROGERS, Esquire.

GEORGE CLARKE SIMPSON, Esquire, Officiating Director-General of Observatories.

Raja SADESHRI PRASHAD NARAYAN SINGH, Rai Bahadur, of Salemgarh, United Provinces.

MEHRI, Lady TATA, Bombay.

(MILITARY DIVISION.)

Lieutenant-Colonel STUART FARQUHARSON BAYLEY, Indian Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM CHAMIER, V.D., Superintendent of the Central Jail, Cannanore, Malabar District, Madras.

Captain BHAIRAVA RAMACHANDRA DORAI RAJA, of Puddukkottai State, Madras.

Colonel GANPAT RAO RAGHUNATH RAJWADE SHAUKAT JANG, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy, Inspector-General of the Gwalior Army, Central India.

Colonel KANWAR JEORAJ SINGH, Sardar Bahadur, late Commandant of the Ganga Risala (Camel Corps), and Chief Recruiting Officer of the Bikaner State, Rajputana.

Colonel THAKUR PRATAB SINGH, Sardar Bahadur, Commanding 1st Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers, Rajputana.

Major ROBERT DOUGLAS STORY, Agent to the Shipping Controller in India, Bombay.

To be Officers.

(CIVIL DIVISION.)

Miss LOUISA MARY ARMITAGE, Sandes Soldiers' Home, Meerut.

CONYERS BAKER, Esquire, General Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association, Burma.

HARRY RICHARD BLANFORD, Esquire, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma.

WALTER SETON CASSELS, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner, United Provinces.

Lala RATAN CHAND, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar, Punjab.

LISBETH, Mrs. CHETTLE, Madras.

The Reverend ALBERT CHARLES CLAYTON, Secretary to the Board for Tamil Christian Literature, Madras.

CLEMENT PRESTON COLVIN, Esquire, Deputy Traffic Manager, Burma Railways.

FREDERICK LESLIE CRAWFORD, Esquire, Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatories, Raipur, Central Provinces.

AGNES, Mrs. CURTIS, Bombay.

Raja CHANDRASHEKAR PRASAD SINGH DEO, Raja of Udaipur, Central Provinces.

VISANTRAO ANNANDRAO DOBHOLKAR, Esquire, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation.

HELEN MARY ISABEL, Mrs. DOUGLAS, Port Blair.

JULES EMILE DUBERN, Esquire, Engineer and Managing Partner, DuBern and Company, Burma.

MARY HAZELL, Mrs GAYER, Madras.

EDWARD JOHN GLEESON, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Zhob and Loralai, Baluchistan.

JOHN GRAY, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Assistant Director of Civil Supplies, Madras.

MUHAMMAD HABIB-ULLAH, Esquire, Deputy Collector, United Provinces.

WILLIAM STATHER HALE, Esquire, Bengal.

JOHN FREDERICK HALL, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Acting Collector and District Magistrate, Malabar, Madras.

MARY KATHLEEN, Mrs. HEZLETT, Sylhet, Assam.

Miss FLORENCE JULIA HIBBERD, Sandes Soldiers' Home, Meerut.

The Honourable Mr. CHARLES HOWARD HOLDER, Shillong, Assam.

HATTIE, Lady KEMBALL, Red Cross Representative, Murree Hills.

Nawab SHAIKH AHMAD HUSAIN KHAN, Khan Bahadur, Paryawan Estate, Partabgarh District, United Provinces.

Khan Sahib SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, District Larkhana, Sind, Bombay Presidency.

JOHN LAPRAIK, Esquire, M.B.E., Agent, Bank of Bengal, Cawnpore, United Provinces.

ALMA LATIFI, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner, Punjab.

MEASHAM LEA, Esquire, Chief Officer to Karachi Municipality, Sind, Bombay Presidency.

CECIL HENNING LINCOLN, Esquire, M.B.E., Indian Medical Department, Acting Consul for Arabistan, Persian Gulf.

WALTER JAMES EDWIN LUPTON, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector, United Provinces.

CHARLES HUNTINGFORD MALAN, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

BANIN MENAHEM MESSA, Esquire, M.V.O., Head of the Jewish Community in Aden, Bombay.

WILLIAM HARDCASTLE NEILSON, Esquire, Chief Engineer, Karachi Port Trust, Sind, Bombay.

STYAN NEWBY, Esquire, Indian Police.

GRACE, Mrs. NORIE, Poona, Bombay.

JOSHUA PARLBY, Esquire, Deputy Financial Secretary to Civil Commissioner in Mesopotamia (on leave).

The Honourable Rai ASHTBHUJA PRASAD Bahadur, of Basti, United Provinces.

Raja LALTA PRASAD, Rai Bahadur, Pilibhit, United Provinces.

MONTAGUE BENTLEY TALBOT PASKE-SMITH, Esquire, Acting Consul-General, Manila.

Khan Bahadur BURJORJI DORABJI PATEL, C.I.E., Contractor and Mill-owner, Baluchistan.

GEORGE WILLIAM VITALLI DERHE PHILIPE, Esquire, Chief Auditor, North-Western Railway.

Doctor SAMUEL ARTHUR POWELL, Police Surgeon, Bombay.

EDWIN LESSWARE PRICE, Esquire, Merchant, Sind, Bombay.

CONSTANCE MARY, Mrs. PRIDEAUX, Sistan.

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD BAZLULLAH SAHIB, Revenue Officer of the Corporation of Madras.

Raja PARTAB BAHADUR SINGH, Talukdar of Kurwar, Saltanpur District, United Provinces.

Rai Bahadur KUNWAR BHARAT SINGH, Honorary Magistrate, Bijnor, United Provinces.

Raja SURAJ BAKSH SINGH, of Kasmandi, Sitapur District, United Provinces

Sardar Bahadur SARDAR DAL SINGH, Ludhiana District, Punjab.

FREDERICK STONES, Esquire, Manager of the Textile Mills, Bombay.

PETER EDWIN SUTTIE, Esquire, Head of the firm of Messrs. Sinclair, Murray and Company, Calcutta, Bengal.

CHARLES MICHAEL TALLACK, Esquire, Agent, Bank of Bengal, Delhi.

THEODORE JAMES TASKER, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Collector and District Magistrate, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and President of the Municipal Commission.

Rai Bahadur KUNJ BEHARI THAPAR, M.B.E., Lahore, Punjab.

LAWRENCE FREDERIC RUSHBROOK WILLIAMS, Esquire, on special duty in the Home Department, Government of India.

ARTHUR WRIGHT, Esquire, President of the Jubbulpore Municipality, Central Provinces.

ADA, Mrs. WYNESS, Calcutta, Bengal.

JAMES WOLSTAN YOUNG, Esquire, Deputy Controller of War Accounts.

(MILITARY DIVISION.)

Captain (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) ROBERT NEVILLE BAXTER, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Assistant Director of Railway Transport, Lahore.

Major HAROLD BERRIDGE, Chief Engineer, Port Trust, Aden, Bombay.

Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) ALEXANDER WILLIAM DALDY, Controller of Military Accounts, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division.

Captain HERBERT COBB FINNIS, Political Officer, Killa Saifulla, Baluchistan.

Lieutenant (temporary Major) CLEMENT WANSBROUGH GWYNNE, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Indian Civil Service, Assistant Secretary, Army Department, and Secretary, Indian Soldiers' Board.

Captain PANDURUNG RAO JADAV, Commandant, "B" Battery, Gwalior Horse Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel IQBAL MAHOMED KHAN, Commandant, Bhopal Imperial Service Victoria Lancers.

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Lieutenant-Colonel RAGHABENDRA ROW, Senior Physician and Bacteriologist to Lady Hardinge War Hospital, Bombay.

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Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) HENRY FRANK SHAIRP, Controller of Military Accounts, 4th (Quetta) Division.

Major EUGENE PERCY FORREST SHINE, Senior Camel Purchasing Officer, Supply and Transport Corps.

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Brigadier-General Sardar Bahadur CHANDA SINGH, late Commandant, 2nd Patiala Lancers, Punjab.

Captain Dais Raj RANJIT SINGH, Indian Medical Service, Allahabad, United Provinces.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rajkumar RANJIT SINGH, of Gadhwala.

Major JOHN ARTHUR MACLEAN WILSON, Manager, Dumraon Raj, Bihar and Orissa.

To be Members.

(CIVIL DIVISION.)

Rao Bahadur PINNAVASAL RAMASWAMI VENGU AIYAR, Military Accounts Department.

Khan Bahadur MIR DIWAN ALI, Civil Surgeon, Multan, Punjab.

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PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th November 1919.

On and after 15th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi, Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,

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GODAVARI.—M. R. Ry. V. Subba Rao, Stewartpetta, Pithapuram, Godavari District.
NELLORE.—K. Subrahmanya Sarma, Telugu Pandit, A. B. M. Girls' High School, Nellore.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teachers whose names are preceded by a cross (†) are out of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd December 1919.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(Corner of Hare Street and Strand Road, Calcutta.)

Open on { Week-days and Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Sundays and Holidays, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. }

The Imperial Library is also a Lending Library. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN,

Librarian.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. QUININE can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards for Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Assam on indents duly countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of their Districts. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. It is never sold to private persons or firms. CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms and CINCHONIDINE can be purchased by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the Principal Druggists in Calcutta. QUINOIDINE or *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid* and *Residual Alkaloid* or *Amorphous Cinchona Alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance but private purchasers may use the V. P. P. system*, and are obtainable from the SUPERINTENDENT, JUVENILE JAIL, ALIPORE.

The rates for these drugs from 16th May 1919 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities 60 lbs. and above in one delivery	Rs. 24 per lb.
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. but below 60 lbs. in one delivery	,, 25 ,,
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	,, 26 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	,, 12 ,,
(Only small quantities available when in stock.)	

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 5 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	,, 6 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 6 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	,, 7 ,,
QUINOIDINE in non Tablet form (when in stock) and Residual Alkaloids.	,, 4 ,,

QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 6 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. in one delivery (when in stock) .	,, 7 ,,

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb., 4-lb., and 6¼-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 1-lb., 5-lb. and 10-lb. boxes.
Quinoidine is available in 1-lb. box.
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. box.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Local sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

Drugs are sold for cash or by V. P. Post. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

[For ¼ lb. 4 As.; ½ lb. 5 As.; 1 lb. 8 As.; 1½ lb. 11 As.; 2 lbs. 14 As.; 2½ lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3 lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; 4 lbs. Re. 1 As. 7; 4½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 10; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 13; 6 lbs. Rs. 2; 6½ lbs. Rs. 2 As. 3.]

	Rs.	A.	P.
Quinoidine tab: 1 lb. Weg. 3 lbs. Postage	1	1	0
Quinoidine tab: 2 lbs. Weg. 6 lbs. Postage	2	0	0
Quinoidine tab: 3 lbs. Weg. 9 lbs. Postage	3	0	0

N.B.—**Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.**

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 21st March 1917.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Sub-Surveyors.
5. Tracers.
6. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

W. G. WOOD,

Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN INDIA, DHANBAD P. O., MANBHUM.

Indian Mines Act, 1901.

NOTICE.

An examination for First Class Coal Mine Managers' Certificates of Competency under the rules applicable to coal mines will be held on the 16th, 17th and 18th February 1920. An examination for Second Class Coal Mine Managers' Certificates of Competency will be held on the 23rd, 24th and 25th February 1920. Both examinations will be held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbad.

Rules 32 and 33 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, require that a candidate for a first class certificate must be at least 23 years of age and have had at least five years' practical experience in a coal mine, and for a second class certificate be at least 21 years of age and have had at least three years' practical experience in a coal mine. The periods of practical experience may be reduced to three years and one year respectively, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining subjects after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

The fees are Rs. 15 in the case of first class certificates and Rs. 8 in the case of second class certificates. By rule 34 of Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Notification No. 2968—82, dated the 21st April 1906, "these fees shall be paid, not less than one month prior to the date of the examination, to the Chief Inspector of Mines at his office." The fees may be remitted by money order or paid in any other manner.

Applications and fees should be addressed to the Chief Inspector of Mines in India, Dhanbad P.O., E. I. Railway, and not to any Officer by name. No candidate will be permitted to sit at the examination unless his application, supported by original certificates as to experience and character, and fee, is received, in the case of a candidate for the first class certificate examination on or before the 15th January 1920, and, in the case of a candidate for the second class certificate examination on or before the 22nd January 1920. Candidates are advised to send all papers under registered cover.

G. F. ADAMS,

Chief Inspector of Mines in India,
and *ex-officio* President of the Board of Examiners.

DHANBAD,
The 13th October 1919.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 22nd December 1919.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th December 1919.

	Total amount of notes in circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England.		In His Majesty's Dominions	In transit between India, England and H. M.'s Dominions.		In the U. S. A. and in transit therefrom.		Securities (Purchase Price).		Total.	Remarks.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b) (c)	R	
Calcutta	1,12,61,000	54,59,10,827	55,71,71,827	6,98,79,373	2,43,51,260	13,28,56,593	51,00,000	...	48,00,000	3,76,31,890	...	...	4,60,00,000	17,02,99,946	82,49,93,346	1,31,59,12,408	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 of rupee paper and R7,40,00,000 Indian Treasury Bills. (b) Nominal value—R83,95,65,001. (c) Includes Treasury Bills purchased under section 3, Act XI of 1917, as amended by Act VI of 1918 and Act II of 1919.
Cawnpore	...	8,94,33,814	8,94,33,814	5,48,47,231	47,73,285			...				...	...			5,96,20,516	
Lahore		13,48,51,314	13,48,51,314	2,42,11,873	1,80,04,574			...		...		...	...			4,22,16,447	
Bombay	11,86,080	53,89,68,113	54,01,54,193	10,86,88,705	20,52,85,016	1,23,78,998		...				...	...			32,63,52,719	
Karachi	...	6,29,75,115	6,29,75,115	1,08,08,548	21,52,658	...		...		...		...	...			1,24,61,206	
Madras	8,10,800	24,61,60,089	24,69,70,889	2,57,90,467	46,47,547	...		...		...		...	...			3,04,38,014	
Rangoon	...	18,32,82,350	18,32,82,350	1,54,03,377	36,00,475	...	...	...		...		...	...		...	1,90,03,852	
	1,32,57,880	1,80,15,81,622	1,81,48,39,502	30,91,29,574	26,28,14,815	14,52,35,591	51,00,000	...	48,00,000	3,76,31,890	...	...	4,60,00,000	17,02,99,946	82,49,93,346	1,80,60,05,162	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittances to Circles of Issue			88,34,340	*Deduct*—Amount due on T. Ts. drawn by one Circle on another												...	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			1,80,60,05,162	TOTAL RESERVE R												1,80,60,05,162	

There was no transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 15th December 1919.
There was no gold in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 15th December 1919.

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th December 1919.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1842-43.	of 1854-55	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	4 PER CENT. Terminable Loan of 1915-16.	Conversion Loan of 1916-17.	INDIAN WAR LOAN. 5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922.	5½ per cent War Bonds 1921.	2ND INDIAN WAR LOAN. 5½ per cent War Bonds 1923.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1925.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928.	TOTAL.
Balance of 30th November 1919	25,59,800	83,26,400	3,67,44,700	1,51,44,200	55,36,800	15,56,800	5,900	40,07,700	71,850	17,900	9,83,525	725	800	14,400	7,50,000	7,57,21,500
Add—																
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th December 1919 . .	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	...	...	3,000	...	600	...	...	...	9,000	20,600
	25,59,800	83,26,400	3,67,44,700	1,51,44,200	55,36,800	15,64,800	5,900	40,07,700	74,850	17,900	9,84,125	725	800	14,400	7,59,000	7,57,42,100
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	2,04,200	2,78,900	9,900	6,000	5,500	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5,04,500
Balance on 15th December 1919	25,59,800	81,22,200	3,64,65,800	1,51,34,300	55,30,800	15,59,300	5,900	40,07,700	74,850	17,900	9,84,125	725	800	14,400	7,59,000	7,52,37,600

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Oct. 1919 Enfaced from India 12,514 lakhs, re-transferred from London 13,083 lakhs.

„ 16th Oct. „ „ 31st „ „	ditto	...	ditto	9	„
„ 1st Novr. „ „ 15th Novr. „	ditto	...	ditto	3	„
„ 16th „ „ „ 30th „ „	ditto	...	ditto	17	„
„ 1st Dec. „ „ 15th Dec. „	ditto	...	ditto	5	„
		12,514		13,117	

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 19th December 1919.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Commerce Department.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th August 1919.

No. 3355-*Com*.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (7) of section 4 of the Indian *Non-ferrous* Metal Industry Act, 1918 (XVII of 1918), the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that a license has been granted under sub-section (3) of that section to the Bengal Lead Mills Company, Limited, to carry on the business of winning, extracting, smelting, dressing, refining or dealing by way of wholesale trade in lead, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The 25th August 1919.

No. 3548-*Com*.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (7) of section 4 of the Indian *Non-ferrous* Metal Industry Act, 1918 (XVII of 1918), the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that a license has been granted under sub-section 3 of that section to Messrs. Kettlewell Bullen and Company, Calcutta, to carry on the business of winning, extracting, smelting, dressing, refining or dealing by way of wholesale trade in copper, in accordance with the provisions of the said act.

No. 3566-*Com*.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (7) of section 4 of the Indian *Non-ferrous* Metal Industry Act, 1918 (XVII of 1918), the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that a license has been granted under sub-section (3) of that section to Messrs. Bird and Company, Calcutta, to carry on the business of winning, extracting, smelting, dressing, refining or dealing by way of wholesale trade in zinc, copper, tin, lead, nickel and aluminium, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The 8th September 1919.

No. 3867-*Com*.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (7) of section 4 of the Indian *Non-ferrous* Metal Industry Act, 1918 (XVII of 1918), the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that a license has been granted under sub-section (3) of that section to Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Company, to carry on the business of winning, extracting, smelting, dressing, refining or dealing by way of wholesale trade in lead, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

C. F. PAYNE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Industries Department.

(Miscellaneous)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Naini Tal, the 4th September 1919.

No. 1595-*XVIII*—450.—In accordance with clause (7) of section 4 of the Indian *Non-ferrous* Metal Industry Act, 1918, and rule 12 of the Indian *Non-ferrous* Metal Industry Rules, 1919, it is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh has been pleased to grant Messrs. Bird and Company, of Calcutta, a license under the said Act.

The 13th September 1919.

No. 1656-*XVIII*—449.—In accordance with clause (7) of section 4 of the Indian *Non-ferrous* Metal Industry Act, 1918, and rule 12 of the Indian *Non-ferrous* Metal Industry Rules, 1919, it is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh has been pleased to grant Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Company, of Calcutta, a license under the said Act.

E. A. H. BLUNT,

Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Revenue Department.

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th December 1919.

No. 10283-*R*.—Notification No. 9597-R., dated the 12th November 1919, published at page 1966 of Part II of the *India Gazette* of the 22nd idem, is hereby cancelled.

J. A. HUBBACK,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Raisina, the 19th December 1919.

Appointment and Posting.

No. 11712—25-*E. B.*—Mr. M. R. Ghadiali is appointed as a Temporary Engineer on Rs. 450 per mensem and posted to the Central Office with effect from the forenoon of the 29th November 1919.

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th December 1919.

No. 1158—358-7.—Mr. S. H. Howard, Officiating Silviculturist, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, assumed charge of the office of the Forest Botanist, in addition to his own duties with effect from the afternoon of the 25th November 1919, the date on which Mr. C. F. C. Beeson proceeded on leave.

G. S. HART,
Inspector General of Forests.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 12th December 1919.

No. 964.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 5-A of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased to extend the Bengal Public Demands Recovery Act, 1913 (III of 1913), as amended by Bengal Act I of 1918 to the Province of Assam subject to the restrictions and modifications specified below :—

(1) All references in the said Act to the "Calcutta Gazette" and "the Board of Revenue" shall be read as referring to the "Assam Gazette" and the "Chief Commissioner of Assam" respectively.

(2) In the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 5 of the said Act the word "Assam" shall be substituted for the word "Bengal."

(3) Sections 60, 61, 62, 63 and 64 of the said Act shall be omitted.

By order,
W. A. THRELFALL,
for Under Secretary.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th December 1919.

No. 38.—Mr. P. N. Sur, Extra Assistant Superintendent, has been granted privilege leave for 1 month and 27 days from 2nd January 1920.

H. H. TURNER, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Superintendent, Map Publication.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd December 1919.

No. 831.—Mr. E. C. J. Bond, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, with effect from the 10th December 1919, *vice* Mr. O. C. Ollenbach, Deputy Superintendent, on privilege leave.

No. 832.—Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Gunter, O.B.E., R.E., Deputy Superintendent, is granted under the Government of India, Finance Department endorsement No. 1072-C. S. R., dated the 1st November 1916, special privilege leave in advance for 4 days from 27th. to 30th November 1919 inclusive, to cover overstayal of privilege leave granted in this office Notification No. 820, dated the 27th September 1919.

C. H. D. RYDER, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd December 1919.

No. 19.—Mr. I. T. St. C. Pringle, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, is granted under Articles 233, 260 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department letters Nos. 168 C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919, and 1015 C. S. R., dated the 30th August 1919, combined leave for 9 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 6 months and special leave (on urgent private affairs) for 3 months, with effect from the 16th August 1919.

No. 20.—In supersession of this office Notification No. 16, dated 25th November 1919, Mr. J. W. Shore, Executive Engineer, is granted under Articles 233, 260 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department No. 168 C.S.R., dated 24th February 1919, combined leave for one year, *viz.*, privilege leave due and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 2nd January 1920 or any subsequent date.

J. H. WHITE,
Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 19th December 1919.

No. 52.—Mr. F. L. Manico, District Carriage Superintendent, is granted under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 308 (*b*) Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department No. 168 C. S. R., dated 24th February 1919, combined leave for one year, *viz.*, privilege leave for six months and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 24th January 1920 or subsequent date of relief.

S. P. FLOWERDEW,
for Agent.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 19th December 1919.

No. 6736.—The Reverend R. S. B. Proby, Senior Chaplain, Quetta, is granted privilege leave for five weeks with effect from the 9th December 1919.

No. 6737.—The Reverend J. R. Weller, Assistant Chaplain, is appointed Chaplain of Quetta with effect from the 9th December 1919.

No. 6738.—The Reverend E. McKillop Nicholl is appointed Assistant Chaplain of Quetta with effect from the 9th December 1919.

By order,

W. R. WARD, Captain, T. F.,

for Second Assistant.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Udaipur, the 17th December 1919.

No. 2170-C.—Under Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, as applied to the District of Abu, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to declare the following holidays to be public holidays for the district of Abu during the year 1920 :—

Classification of holidays.	Names of holidays.	Dates.	Days of week.	No. of days.
All creeds	New Year's Day	1st January	Thursday	1
Hindu	Shivratri	18th February	Wednesday	1
"	Holi	4th and 5th March	Thursday and Friday.	2
"	Silsaptmi	12th March	Friday	1
"	Dilwara fair	13th "	Saturday	1
Christian	Good Friday	2nd April	Friday	1
Hindu	Adhardevi fair	3rd "	Saturday	1
Christian	Easter Monday	5th "	Monday	1
Mohammadan	Shab-i-Barat	4th May	Tuesday	1
All creeds	King-Emperor's Birthday	June	...	1
Mohammadan	Id-ul-Fitr	18th "	Friday	1
Hindu	Washeshtji fair	1st July	Thursday	1
"	Karoridhaj fair	15th "	"	1
All creeds	Birthday of His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi.	20th "	Tuesday	1
Mohammadan	Id-ul-Zuha	25th August	Wednesday	1
Hindu	Raksha Bandhan	30th "	Monday	1
"	Janamashtmi	6th September	"	1
"	Achalgarh fair	11th "	Saturday	1
"	Jaljhulni Ekadashi	23rd "	Thursday	1
Mohammadan	Moharram	22nd, 23rd and 24th September.	Wednesday to Friday.	3
Hindu	Dasehra	20th, 21st and 22nd October.	Wednesday to Friday.	3
"	Dipmalka	10th and 11th November	Wednesday and Thursday.	2
"	Yamduj	12th November	Friday	1
Mohammadan	Barawafat	24th "	Wednesday	1
Christian	Christmas	24th to 31st December	Friday to Friday.	8
			TOTAL	38

No. 2172-C.—It is hereby notified that the Courts and Offices under the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana situated in the District of Abu will be closed on the days named in the list below as public holidays in the year 1920 :—

Classification of Holidays.	Names of Holidays.	Dates.	Days of week.	No. of days.
All Creeds	New Year's Day	1st January	Thursday	1
Hindu	Shivratri	18th February	Wednesday	1
"	Holi	4th and 5th March	Thursday and Friday.*	2
"	Silsaptmi	12th March	Friday	1
"	Dilwara fair	13th "	Saturday	1
Christian	Good Friday	2nd April	Friday	1
Hindu	Adhardevi fair	3rd "	Saturday	1
Christian	Easter Monday	5th "	Monday	1
Mohammadan	Shab-i-barat	4th May	Tuesday	1
All Creeds	King-Emperor's Birthday	June	...	1
Mohammadan	Id-ul-fitr	18th June	Friday	1
Hindu	Washeshtji fair	1st July	Thursday	1
"	Karoridhaj fair	15th "	"	1
All Creeds	Birthday of His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi.	20th "	Tuesday	1
Mohammadan	Idul-zuha	25th August	Wednesday	1
Hindu	Raksha Bandhan	30th "	Monday	1
"	Janamashtmi	6th September	"	1
"	Achalgarh fair	11th "	Saturday	1
"	Jaljhulni Ekadashi	23rd "	Thursday *	1
Mohammadan	Moharram	22nd, 23rd and 24th September.	Wednesday to Friday.	3
Hindu	Dasehra	20th, 21st and 22nd October.	Wednesday to Friday.	3
"	Dipmalka	10th and 11th November	Wednesday and Thursday.	2
"	Yamduj	12th November	Friday	1
Mohammadan	Barawafat	24th "	Wednesday	1
Christian	Christmas	24th to 31st December	Friday to Friday	8
			TOTAL	38

NOTES.—(1) In English and Vernacular Offices when there are no arrears of work the last Saturday in the month may be observed as a holiday.

" (2) Mohammadan holidays depend on the moon being visible and fall on the day following such event.

" (3) Civil Court vacations commenced from the 1st August 1920 and continue till the 30th September 1920 inclusive. No fresh suits shall be instituted during that period unless they be of an urgent character but the Courts will be open for the purpose of clearing up cases instituted before the 15th July 1920 and for the disposal of urgent work.

" (4) The day which may be fixed for the celebration of the King-Emperor's bithday will be notified separately in due course.

" (5) There will be two Lunar Eclipses during the year, i.e., on Sunday, the 2nd May and Wednesday, the 27th October, and the holidays will be observed on Monday, the 3rd May, and Thursday, the 28th October, respectively.

The 19th December 1919.

No. 2205-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 24 (1) (c) and 112 (2) (e) of the Abu Municipal Law, 1919, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, is pleased to make the following rules for the taxation and control of Rickshaw traffic in the Abu Municipal Area :—

I. No rickshaw shall ply for hire in the Municipality of Abu except under a license issued by the Municipal Committee.

NOTE.—Rickshaws hired out by the month or for any other specified period are held to "ply for hire."

II. Such license shall be issued on payment of a license fee of one rupee for each rickshaw for a period of half a year, namely, from—

(a) 1st March to 31st August.

(b) 1st September to the last day of February and subject to the following conditions :—

(1) The license shall not be transferable.

(2) The licensee shall maintain the rickshaw in proper repair and shall comply with all orders of the Secretary, Municipal Committee, Abu, to repair or put necessary accessories in the rickshaw.

(3) The licensee shall not without good cause refuse to hire out the rickshaw to any person demanding the same and offering payment at the prescribed rates. Provided that he shall not be bound to supply coolies without the rickshaw or the rickshaw without the coolies.

(4) The rates for hire shall be as follows:—

	Day. Rs.	A.	P.	Night. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Rickshaw with 3 coolies for 3 hours or less	2	0	0	2	8	0
2. For every additional hour or less	0	4	0	0	4	0
3. Rickshaw without coolies for 3 hours or less	0	12	0	0	12	0
4. For every additional hour or less	0	3	0	0	3	0

NOTE 1.—The above rates are not intended to affect the scheduled rates under the Transport Contract between Abu and Abu Road for Rickshaws.

NOTE 2.—A licensee is not precluded from charging lower rates than those prescribed above.

(5) The licensee shall maintain two registers in such form as the Committee may from time to time prescribe in this behalf (1) showing all rickshaws hired out by the month or for any specified period, and (2) all rickshaws kept for daily hire.

(6) The licensee shall provide for each rickshaw not less than 3 coolies.

(7) The licensee shall produce any register, rickshaw or coolie for inspection at such times and places as may be required by any person authorised by the Municipal Committee in this behalf.

(8) Every licensed rickshaw must display clearly—

(1) its number, and

(2) a copy of the sanctioned schedule of fares.

III. A licensee contravening any of the above conditions shall be liable to suspension or cancellation of his license and, on conviction by a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for each offence.

By order,

R. R. MACONACHIE,

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Udaipur, the 17th December 1919.

No. 2164-C—65.—Under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare the following holidays to be public holidays during the year 1920:—

Classification of Holidays.	Names of Holidays.	Dates.	Days of week.	No. of days.
All Creeds	New Year's Day	1st January	Thursday	1
Hindu	Shiv Ratri	18th February	Wednesday	1
"	Holi	4th and 5th March	Thursday and Friday.	2
"	Silsaptmi	12th March	Friday	1
Muhammadan	Urs Khwaja Sahib	26th and 27th March	Friday and Saturday.	2
Christian	Good Friday	2nd April	Friday	1
"	Easter Monday	5th "	Monday	1
Hindu	Baisakhi Fair	2nd May	Sunday	1
Muhammadan	Shababarat	4th "	Tuesday	1
All Creeds	King-Emperor's Birth Day	June	...	1
Muhammadan	Idul-Fitr	18th June	Friday	1
"	Idul-Zuha	25th August	Wednesday	1
Hindu	Raksha Bandan	30th "	Monday	1
"	Janamashtmi	6th September	"	1
"	Sawatri Fair	20th "	"	1
Muhammadan	Moharram	22nd, 23rd and 24th September.	Wednesday to Friday.	3
Hindu	Jaljhulni Ekadashi	23rd September	Thursday	1
"	Dasehra	20th to 22nd October	Wednesday to Friday.	3
"	Dipmalka	10th and 11th November	Wednesday and Thursday.	2
"	Yam Duj	12th November	Friday	1
"	Pushkar Fair	22nd to 27th November	Monday to Saturday.	6
Muhammadan	Barawafat	24th November	Wednesday	1
Christian	Christmas	24th to 31st December	Friday to Friday	8
				42

No. 2166-C.-65.—It is hereby notified that the Courts and Offices under the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara will be closed on the days named in the list below as public holidays in the year 1920 :—

Classification of Holidays.	Names of Holidays.	Dates.	Days of week.	No. of days.
All Creeds	New Year's day	1st January	Thursday	1
Hindu	Shiv Ratri	18th February	Wednesday	1
"	Holi	4th and 5th March	Thursday and Friday.	2
"	Silsaptmi	12th March	Friday	1
Muhammadan	Urs Khwaja Sahib	26th and 27th March	Friday and Saturday.	2
Christian	Good Friday	2nd April	Friday	1
"	Easter Monday	5th "	Monday	1
Hindu	Baisakhi Fair	2nd May	Sunday	1
Muhammadan	Shabebarat	4th "	Tuesday	1
All Creeds	King-Emperor's Birth Day.	June	...	1
Muhammadan	Idul-Fitr	18th June	Friday	1
"	Idul-Zuha	25th August	Wednesday	1
Hindu	Raksha Bandan	30th "	Monday	1
"	Janamashtmi	6th September	"	1
"	Sawatri Fair	20th "	"	1
Muhammadan	Moharram	22nd, 23rd and 24th September.	Wednesday to Friday.	3
Hindu	Jaljhulni Ekadashi	23rd September	Thursday	1
"	Dasehra	20th to 22nd October	Wednesday to Friday.	3
"	Dipmalka	10th and 11th November	Wednesday and Thursday.	2
"	Yam Duj	12th November	Friday	1
"	Pushkar Fair	22nd to 27th November	Monday to Saturday.	6
Muhammadan	Barawafat	24th November	Wednesday	1
Christian	Christmas	24th to 31st December	Friday to Friday	8
			TOTAL	42

NOTES.—(1) In English and Vernacular Offices when there are no arrears of work the last Saturday in the month may be observed as a Holiday.

(2) The last day of every month will be observed as a holiday in the Treasury Office, Ajmer, instead of the last Saturday.

(3) Muhammadan holidays depend on the Moon being visible and fall on the day following such event.

(4) Local holidays may be granted for great festivals and fairs at the discretion of the Commissioner when there are no arrears of work.

(5) Civil Court vacations commenced from the 1st August 1920 and continue till the 30th September 1920. No fresh suits shall during the time be instituted unless they be of an urgent character, but the Courts will be open for the purpose of clearing up cases instituted before the 15th July 1920 and for the disposal of any urgent work.

(6) The day which may be fixed for the celebration of The King-Emperor's Birthday will be notified separately in due course.

(7) Chehlam will be observed as local holiday for Shias only.

(8) There will be two Lunar Eclipses during the year, *i.e.*, on Sunday the 2nd May, and Wednesday, the 27th October 1920, and the holidays will be observed on Monday, the 3rd May, and Thursday, the 28th October 1920 respectively.

(9) The holidays specified above do not, however, apply to offices whose headquarters are at Mount Abu.

Udaipur, the 18th December 1919.

No. 2192-C.—1093.—The following draft of a Notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner on or after the 15th February 1920.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following amendments in the Ajmer-Merwara Petroleum Rules issued in this office Notification No. 1530-1093, dated the 14th October 1909 :—

(1) In rule 2, Chapter V, Part II of the said rules, the words "otherwise than in bulk" shall be omitted.

(2) In rule 6, Chapter V, Part II of the said rules, the words "other than in bulk" shall be omitted.

(3) In Form H—

(a) the words "otherwise than in bulk," wherever they occur, shall be omitted; and

(b) in condition 1 of the conditions attached to the Form, after the words "The petroleum" the words "if not in bulk" shall be inserted.

(4) In Form I—

(a) for the words "otherwise than in bulk / in bulk or otherwise than in bulk" the words "in bulk or otherwise than in bulk" shall be substituted; and

(b) in condition 1 of sub-head I of the conditions attached to the Form, after the words "The petroleum" the words "if not in bulk" shall be inserted.

(5) In Form I-A for the words "in bulk or otherwise than in bulk / otherwise than in bulk" wherever they occur, the words "in bulk or otherwise than in bulk" shall be substituted.

(6) In Form K—

(a) the words "cases or packages containing in all" shall be enclosed in brackets and an asterisk placed before the opening bracket; and the following marginal reference shall be inserted, namely :—

"To be omitted when petroleum is transported in bulk"

and

(b) in condition 1 of the conditions attached to the Form, after the words "The petroleum" the words "if not in bulk" shall be inserted.

By order,

R. R. MACONACHIE,

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 17th December 1919.

No. 4903.—R. K. S. Rana Muhammad Ali Khan, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade and Personal Indian Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, was transferred to foreign service of the 1st kind in the Kalat State, for employment as Wazir, Las Bela State, with effect from the 23rd November 1919.

No. 4904.—R. M. Abdul Rashid, Serishtedar of the office of the Political Agent, Kalat, and on deputation as clerk in the Agent to the Governor General's office, was appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th grade, and posted as Personal Indian Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General with effect from the 23rd November 1919.

The 19th December 1919.

No. 4930-*R*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (*b*) of the Quetta Municipal Law, 1896, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to nominate the following persons to be members of the Quetta Municipal Committee during the year 1920 :—

1. The Assistant Political Agent, Quetta.
2. The Civil Surgeon, Quetta.
3. The City Magistrate, Quetta.
4. The Head Master of the Sandeman High School, Quetta, and Superintendent of Education in Baluchistan.
5. Major A. M. Anscomb, I.S.O., V.D.
6. Mr. S. N. Rae.
7. Mr. Joseph Bliss.
8. Dr. S. Gaster, C.M.S.
9. Khan Bahadur Arbab Khudadad Khan, Kasi.
10. Khan Bahadur Ain-ud-Din Khan, M.B.E.
11. Khan Sahib Abdulla Asghar Ali.
12. Khan Sahib Abdul Sattar.

13. Hony. Captain Dost Muhammad Khan (Retired).
14. Subedar-Major Kamar-ud-Din Khan (Retired).
15. M. Fatteh Muhammad.
16. Bhai Natha Singh.
17. Bhai Gopal Singh.
18. Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai, C.I.E.
19. Seth Gagla Mal.
20. Hakim Gopal Dass.
21. Seth Kimat Rai.
22. L. Sundar Dass, Chopra.
23. Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Dossabhoy Marker.
24. Khan Sahib Shiawakshaw Pherozshaw.

No. 4931-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 (*i*) of the Quetta Municipal Law, 1896, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to appoint the Assistant Political Agent, Quetta, to be Vice-Chairman of the Quetta Municipal Committee during the year 1920.

By order,

H. D. G. LAW,

First Assistant.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 4th, Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps of Infantry, dated at Belgaum, this 19th day of December 1919.

Number, Rank, and Name—11821, Rfn., Walter James Ashwood.
Age—23 years 5 months.
Height—5 feet 6¼ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, sallow; hair, brown; eyes, brown.
Trade—Van-Guard.
Date of Enlistment—13th August 1914.
Place of Enlistment—London.
Parish and County in which born—Holborn, London, Middlesex.
Date of Desertion or Absence—14th December 1919.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Belgaum.
Mark—Scar on Abdomen.
Under 6 years service.

G. RENNIE, Lieut.-Colonel,

Commanding 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 18th December 1919.

No. 49.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India, with effect from the date and for the period specified against his name :—

Captain A. S. Balfour, O.B.E., R.I.M., 60 days' special war leave combined with 90 days' privilege leave and 3 months and 2 days leave on private affairs with effect days from 6th December 1919.

C. S. SCOTT,

for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd December 1919.

No. 36.—The services of Lieutenant William Fitz Allan Parrott, I.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, for employment at the Salt Dispensary, Sambhar, with effect from the 13th December 1919.

B. GALE, Captain, I.M.S.,

for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 18th December 1919.

No. 7611-*C. & I.*—The following amendments, which it is proposed to make in the rules made under section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, and issued in Punjab Government Notification No. 90, dated the 15th February 1909, as applied to the Delhi Province, are published for criticism. The amendments will be taken into consideration on or after the 20th January 1920, together with any remarks or suggestions received on or before that date :—

AMENDMENTS IN THE PETROLEUM RULES.

(1) In rule 2, Chapter V, Part II of the said rules, the words " otherwise than in bulk " shall be omitted.

(2) In rule 6, Chapter V, Part II of the said rules, the words " other than in bulk " shall be omitted.

(3) In Form H—

(*a*) the words " otherwise than in bulk," wherever they occur, shall be omitted ; and

(*b*) in condition 1 of the conditions attached to the Form, after the words " The petroleum " the words " if not in bulk " shall be inserted.

(4) In Form I—

(*a*) for the words " otherwise than in bulk / in bulk or otherwise than in bulk " the words " in bulk or otherwise than in bulk " shall be substituted ; and

(*b*) in condition 1 of sub-head I of the conditions attached to the Form, after the words " The petroleum " the words " if not in bulk " shall be inserted.

(5) In Form I-A for the words " in bulk or otherwise than in bulk / otherwise than in bulk ," wherever they occur, the words " in bulk or otherwise than in bulk " shall be substituted.

(6) In Form K—

(*a*) the words " cases or packages containing in all " shall be enclosed in brackets and an asterisk placed before the opening bracket; and the following marginal reference shall be inserted, namely :

" To * be omitted when petroleum is transported in bulk," and

(*b*) in condition 1 of the conditions attached to the Form, after the words " The petroleum " the words " if not in bulk " shall be inserted.

The 22nd December 1919.

No. 7679-*Home.*—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned Municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 13th December 1919 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and Chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi . .	225,471	98	108	206	99	120	219	...	...	...	100	12	82	...	25	...	42	36	78	47·51	50·51
	Notified Area	8,673	4	3	7	3	3	6	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	90·100	34·94
	Total .	239,144	102	111	213	102	123	225	...	...	...	104	12	83	...	26	...	44	36	80	48·88	51·05

The 23rd December 1919.

No. 7709-*Home*.—Assistant Surgeon Ganesh Dass Kapur assumed charge of the duties of House Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Delhi, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th December 1919, relieving Assistant Surgeon Sohan Singh, reverted to the Punjab.

No. 7717-*C. & I*.—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current in Delhi Province are published for information :—

Retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the head-quarters of the Delhi District at the close of the half month ending the 15th December 1919.

(Seers of 80 tolas only.)

ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee. Srs.	Chts.	ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee. Srs.	Chts.
Wheat, white	5	12	Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	6	0
Barley	8	0	Maize	7	8
Rice — Best sort	2	0	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál) — Cawnpore	3	0
Rice — Best sort	2	8	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál) — Desi	3	8
Rice — Common sort	3	12	Firewood	40	0
Jowár (Andropogon sorghum)	8	0	Salt (Sambhar) — Wholesale	...	
Bájra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	7	0	Salt (Sambhar) — Retail	12	0
Mandwa (Eleusine Coracana)	...		Gur (Lawar)	3	8
Kangni (Setaria Italica)	...		Cotton (unginned)	2	14
			Bejhar	8	0

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the head-quarters of the Delhi District during the fortnight ending the 15th December 1919.

WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND OF 82¼ LBS. OR 40 SEERS OF 80 TOLAS EACH.

ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees. Rs.	A.	P.	ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees. Rs.	A.	P.
Rice — unhusked	...			Cotton seed	4	12	0
Rice — husked, Rangoon	7	8	0	Ghi	104	0	0
Wheat, white	6	12	0	Flour (wheat)	7	8	0
Barley	4	12	0	Tobacco leaf (dry)	8	0	0
Oats	7	8	0	Turmeric (unground)	17	0	0
Jowár	4	12	0	Salt (Sambhar)	3	0	0
Bájra	5	8	0	Raw hides (cow)	75	0	0
Maize	5	0	0	Bran	4	4	0
Gram	6	6	0	Grass (dry)	3	4	0
Arhar Dál — Cawnpore	12	4	0	Bhusa (white)	1	8	0
Arhar Dál — Desi	10	8	0	Jowár stalks	0	12	0
Linseed	...			Bengal coal	1	4	0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	13	8	0	Kerosine oil (per tin), Elephant mark.	4	6	0
Poppy-seed	...			Plough bullocks, per pair	350	0	0
Til (Jinjili seed) white	15	0	0	Sheep, per score	...		
Sugar (raw), gur (Lawar)	11	0	0	Bejhar	4	12	0
Cotton (cleaned)	38	0	0				

No. 7719-*Education*.—Whereas the Municipal Committee of Delhi has applied to the Local Government under the provisions of section 58 of Act III of 1911 (Punjab Municipal Act), and whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner that the land is required for a public purpose, namely, for constructing a sanitary urinal, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894 and under section 7 of the said Act, the Collector of Delhi is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification.

No.	District.	Tahsil.	Mauza.	Area.	Boundaries.	Where the plan may be inspected.
1	Delhi .	Delhi .	Delhi .	1·27 sq. yds.	*North.*—Kinari Bazar. *South.*—Wall of Jwala Nath Sanwal Das. *East.*—Haveli Khan Zaman Khan. *West.*—House of Jawala Nath Sanwal Das.	Deputy Commissioner's office, Delhi.

No. 7730-*Education*.—Whereas the Municipal Committee of Delhi has applied to the Local Government under the provisions of section 58 of Act III of 1911 (Punjab Municipal Act), and whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner that the chabutra is required for a public purpose, namely, for a dust-bin site, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned chabutra is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894 and under Section 7 of the said Act, the Collector of Delhi is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said chabutra.

Specification.

No.	District.	Tahsil.	Mauza.	Area.	Boundaries.	Where the plan may be inspected.
1	Delhi .	Delhi .	Delhi .	4·06 sq. yds.	*North.*—Shop of Abdul Aziz. *South.*—Kucha Pandit. *East.*—Lal Kuan Road. *West.*—Shop of Abdul Aziz.	Deputy Commissioner's office, Delhi.

ERRATUM.

Delhi, the 19th December 1919.

In this office Notification No. 7350-C. & I., dated the 5th December 1919.

PROCEDURE IN APPEALS.

In Rule 29 (*a*) and (*c*)—

For Director of Agriculture and Industries, Punjab substitute Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd December 1919.

No. 8892-*S*.—On return from leave of Dr. Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., F.R.S., Director-General of Observatories, Mr. Mohammad Yusuf has ceased to act as Imperial Meteorologist, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th December 1919. Mr. M. G. Subrahmanyam, Assistant Meteorologist, is appointed to act as Imperial Meteorologist during Rai Bahadur Lala Hem Raj's privilege leave from the afternoon of the 20th December 1919 until further orders.

G. C. SIMPSON,
Offg. Director-General of Observatories.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909) :—

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
611—1919	Laloo Bhugwan Koli	Hindu	Anantwadi, Kalbadevi	Lately petty grocer and now extra compositor	17th	December	1919	17th	December	1919
612—1919	Karu Varind Halai	Mahomedan	Old Kazi Molla near Musjid	Lately carrying on business at Bombay and Nandurbar under the name of Adam Oomer as dealer in grocery etc. and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
613—1919	Hassam Punja Khoja	„	Parel Lal Bag	Lately dealer in sweet oil and now unemployed	„	„	„	18th	„	„
614—1919	Dulabhdas Cursondas Sha and Bhugwandas Jasraj Sha.	Hindu	Vadgadi and Lohar Chawl Street, respectively.	Lately trading as commission agents and general merchants in partnership in the name of Bhugwandas Narotumdas & Co. and now unemployed.	18th	„	„	„	„	„
615—1919	Framji Dhunjibhai Hotelwala *alias* Framji Manekji Maistry.	Parsi	Ardesir Dady Street	Lately dealing in shares of different joint stock companies and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
616—1919	Mahadeo Vishwanath Poontambekar.	Hindu	Zaoba's Oart	Clerk in the G. I. P. Railway, General Traffic Manager's Office.	19th	„	„	19th	„	„
617—1919	Gagoo Hansraj Sha *alias* Pachan Hansraj Sha.	„	Mandvi	Lately dealer in grains in partnership with Pasoo Jetha in the name of Gosar Pasu & Co. and now servant in the employ of Hansraj Jetha & Co.	„	„	„	„	„	„
618—1919	Salemahomed Issak Memon	Mahomedan	Khadak	Servant in the employ of Haroon Adam & Co.	20th	„	„	20th	„	„
619—1919	Rakhma Aba Agwani	Hindu	Two Tanks, Sindhi Gulli	Muccadum in the Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	„	„	„	„	„	„

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the ..d Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

CHIEF C...K'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Bombay, this ..th day of December 1919.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned Insolvents and vesting the estates and effects of the said Insolvents in the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said Insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee.

Number of Petition.	Date of Presentation.	Name, address and Description of Insolvent.	Date of Adjudication.	Date of Public Examination.
169 of 1919 .	18th Oct. 1919 .	Vuppathoor Veeraragaviah, Vuppathoor Venkatakrishniah and Murahari Malliah, residing at No. 80, Govindappa Naick Street, George Town, Madras.	20th Oct. 1919 .	Nil.
172 of 1919 .	20th Oct. 1919 .	W. T. Thiruvengadachari, residing at No. 1, Saiva Muthiah Mudelly Lane, Muthialpet, Madras.	Ditto .	9th Jan. 1920.
186 of 1919 .	8th Nov. 1919 .	Allain Charles Connell, residing at No. 10, Medavakam Tank Road, Kilpauk, Madras.	8th Nov. 1919 .	16th Jan. 1920.
189 of 1919 .	13th Nov. 1919 .	M. Ramakrishna Iyer (deceased), Merchant, residing at No. 188, Mint Street, Madras.	1st Dec. 1919 .	Nil.
201 of 1919 .	2nd Dec. 1919 .	A. N. V. Balaswami Iyer and Narasimha Iyer carrying on business in yarns and piece goods at No. 74, Nyneappa Naick Street, George Town, Madras.	2nd Dec. 1919 .	Nil.
206 of 1919 .	5th Dec. 1919 .	M. Sundara Mudaly, residing at No. 1-35, Singana Chetty Street, Chintadripet, Madras.	5th Dec. 1919 .	13th Feb. 1920.
207 of 1919 .	9th Dec. 1919 .	Soona Pillay, residing at No. 30, Geswara Lala Street, Triplicane, Madras.	9th Dec. 1919 .	Ditto

MADRAS;
15th December 1919.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned Insolvents and vesting the estates and effects of the said Insolvents in the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said Insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee.

Number of Petition.	Date of filing.	Name, address and Description of Insolvent.	Date of Adjudication.	Date of Public Examination.
147 of 1919 .	24th September 1919.	Thatha Kesavaram Chetty, residing at No. 18, Thatchi Arunachala' Mudaly Street, Mylapore, Madras	24th September 1919.	23rd January 1920.
150 of 1919 .	25th September 1919.	S. Parthasarathy Chetty, residing at No. 85, Devaraja Mudaly Street, George Town, Madras.	25th September 1919.	2nd February 1920.
152 of 1919 .	30th September 1919.	T. G. Venugopal Naidu, Commission Agent, doing business at No. 23, Second Line Beach, G. T., Madras.	30th September 1919.	9th January 1920.
158 of 1919 .	7th October 1919	P. Mahimadoss Puthar, residing at No, 7/8, Avadanam Papier Street, Choolai, Madras.	7th October 1919	16th January 1920.
16[illegible] of 1919 .	15th October 1919.	C. Thangavelu Gramani and C. Sambasiva Gramani, residing at No. 33, Kilavappa Chetty Street, Chintadripet, Madras.	15th October 1919.	23rd January 1920.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE,
Madras, 19th December 1919.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 21 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the December 1919.

In the matter of Chidambra Achary, Native Doctor of No. 14, 60th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Chidambra Achary, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 5th day of December 1919.

CASE NO. 139 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 18th December 1919.

In the matter of Gulam Jailanee, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Gulam Jailanee, carpenter, of No. 31, 32, Barr Street, Rangoon, on the 12th day of December 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Gulam Jailanee.

CASE NO. 140 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 18th December 1919.

In the matter of Hajee Moosa Hajee Abdulla, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Hajee Moosa Hajee Abdulla, merchant, residing at No. 71 and 72, Fraser Street, Rangoon, on the 16th day of December 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Hajee Moosa Hajee Abdulla.

E. W. W. XAVIER,
Offg. Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 129 OF 1919.

Dated the 18th December 1919.

Re Dhanraj Ganpatrai, a firm lately carrying on business as dealers in piece goods at No. 16, Puggyaputty Street in the town of Calcutta, and as commission agents at No. 42, Armenian Street in Calcutta, aforesaid.

Ex parte the creditor. B. N. Bose & Co.—Attorneys for the creditor—Haribux Samalka.

On the 1st day of December 1919 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

G. McD. FALKNER,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

IN THE COURT OF J. COLDSTREAM, ESQ., I.C.S., DISTRICT JUDGE AT DELHI.

CITATION.

In the matter of the grant of Probate of the Will of the late Mary Isabel Lloyd Williams who died at Delhi on the 5th December 1919.

Whereas Raymond Carol Bridgewater Williams, Major, 35th Sikhs, at present residing at Delhi, executor of the Will of the above named deceased, has applied for grant of probate of the Will of the said deceased and whereas the 16th day of January 1920 at 10 A.M. has been fixed for hearing the said petition, this citation is issued in terms of section 25[illegible] Act X of 1865 to all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the deceased to come and see the proceedings in this Court before the grant is made.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court, this 23rd day of December 1919.

J. COLDSTREAM,
District Judge, Delhi.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Rangoon Circle are alleged to have been lost with the mails on board the steamer that left England for India on or about the 26th June 1918, and payment of their value has been claimed by the firm named below. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST.

Register No.	Number of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	QD/53 00679	Rs. 10	Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Bombay.
	QD/45 19960	10	
	NC/40 68216	10	
W. D./2 of 1918-19	QD/75 55984	10	

W. A. W. FORD,
Assistant Accountant-General In charge Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
Rangoon, the 18th December 1919.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 22nd December 1919.

No. 926-*An*.—The following Accountants in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 3rd (Lahore) Division, are appointed as Deputy Examiners, 2nd grade, temporary, in that office, with effect from the dates mentioned against their names :—

Mr. H. D. Thorpe, Accountant, 1st grade, with effect from the 1st October 1919.

Mr. Paras Ram, Accountant, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Mr. Khushal Chand, Accountant, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Mr. Ram Ratan, Accountant, 3rd grade, temporary — with effect from the 21st October 1919.

Mr. S. B. Mozumdar, Accountant, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 28th October 1919.

No. 927-*An*.—Mr. K. C. Das, Superintendent temporary in the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, North-West Frontier Force, Lahore, has been appointed as a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade temporary, in that office, with effect from the 12th October 1919.

No. 928-*An*.—Messrs. V. R. Sarma, Superintendent temporary, and K. Nand Lal, Accountant, 1st grade, in the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, North-West Frontier Force, Lahore, have been appointed as Deputy Examiners, 2nd grade temporary, in that office, with effect from the 19th November 1919.

No. 929-*An*.—2nd-Lieutenant A. Manser, 2-7th Hants attached to the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division, was granted privilege leave for 34 days, with effect from the 2nd October 1919.

The 24th December 1919.

No. 997-*An*.—Mr. J. W. Young, Deputy Controller of War Accounts, has been granted privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from the 22nd September 1919.

B. N. MITRA,
Military Accountant General.

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1919.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 15th December 1919.

No. 519-F.—The following is published for information :—

NOTIFICATION—By the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan.

Quetta, the 15th December 1919.

No. 2127.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to extend the provisions of the Rouble Note Ordinance, 1919, (VII of 1919), to British Baluchistan.

By order,

H. D. G. LAW,

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan.

H. R. DOBBS,

Secretary to the Government of India.